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CALCUTTA; MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1900.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William; the 1st January, 1900.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the said Order:

To be a Companion.

RICHARD GILLIES HARDY, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Lucknow Division of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William; the 1st January, 1900.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

To be Knights Commanders.

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur S. SUBRAMANIYA AIYAR, C.I.E., Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort St. George.

The Honourable Mr. EDWARD SPENCE SYMES, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma for making Laws and Regulations.

To be Companions.

The Honourable Mr. JOHN STURROCK, Indian Civil Service, First Member of the Board of Revenue, and Commissioner of Land Revenue and Inam Commissioner, Madras, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Mr. JOHN STUART BERESFORD, M.E., M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch), and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for making Laws and Regulations.

Lieutenant-Colonel MALCOLM JOHN MEADE, Indian Staff Corps, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

EDWARD LOUIS CAPPEL, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Acting Commissioner of the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency.

LANCELOT HARE, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector in Bengal.

Captain GEORGE OLOF ROOS-KEPPEL, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, and lately Officer on Special Duty in Kurram.

GEORGE MOSS HARRIOTT, Esquire, A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department, Central Provinces.

ALEXANDER MARTIN LINDSAY, Esquire, Deputy Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal.

Maung ON GAING, A.T.M., Honorary Magistrate, Rangoon, and a Member of the Rangoon Municipal Committee.

Khan Bahadur Sardar MUHAMMAD YAKUB *walad* SHAIKH ISMAIL, Deputy Collector and Magistrate in the Bombay Presidency.

FREDERICK GEORGE BRUNTON TREVOR, Esquire, Director of Funds, India Office.

FRANCIS WHITMORE SMITH, Esquire, Assistant Secretary, Military Department, India Office.

Rai Bahadur KALIKA DAS DATTA, Diwan of the Cooch Behar State.

By Order of the Grand Master,
W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William; the 1st January, 1900.

Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on—

The Honourable Mr. WILLIAM MACPHERSON, Indian Civil Service, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur VENBAKAM BASHYAM AIYANGAR, C.I.E., Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations.

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA BHATAWADEKAR, Esquire, L.M., Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta; the 1st January, 1900.

Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been pleased to approve the following appointments in the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, for services rendered in connection with the epidemic of plague in India :—

As Honorary Associates:

Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES SUTHERLAND WILKINS, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service.

Captain HENRY EDWARD PRITCHARD, Indian Staff Corps.

Captain NORMAN ROBINSON JONES RAINIER, Indian Medical Service.

As Honorary Serving Sisters:

SISTER GLADYS.

MISS LAURA GREEN.

MISS MINNIE HARVEY.

MISS PENELOPE LESLIE.

MISS E. E. HILL.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William; the 1st January, 1900.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the 1st January, 1900 :—

To be Honorary Aides-de-Camp.

Colonel A. W. RENDELL, V.D., Commandant, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Colonel W. B. OLDHAM, C.I.E., Commandant, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

To be Honorary Surgeon.

Surgeon-General W. S. M. PRICE, Army Medical Staff.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William; the 1st January, 1900.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E., late Member of the Kashmir Council, the title of Raja as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maulvi Ghafur Khan, late British Agent at Kabul, the title of Nawab as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Pir Shah Mardan Shah, the Pir of Kingri, the title of Shams-ul-Ulama as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Pandit Kámákhyá Náth Tarkavágisa, Professor of Nyaya in the Sanskrit College, Calcutta, the title of Mahamahopadhyaya as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Dewan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur Varada Rajagopala Chariyar, Deputy Collector of Calicut, in the Madras Presidency.

Mr. Ambalal Sakarlal Desai, late Chief Justice of the Baroda State.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

The Honourable Ghulam Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, Member of the Legislative Council in the Madras Presidency.

Maulvi Bazlur Rahim, of Noakhali in the Bengal Presidency.

Maulvi Amjad Ali, Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Bengal Presidency.

Khan Sahib Arbab Muhammad Azam Khan (Mohmand), Honorary Magistrate, Peshawar Tahsil.

Arbab Dost Muhammad Khan (Khalil), Zaildar, Peshawar District.

Safdar Hussein, Inspector of Police, Benares, in the North-Western Provinces.

Sardar Lashkar Khan, Jamali, of Baluchistan.

Sardar Nawab Khan, Luni, of Baluchistan.

Mir Madar Ali, Daroga of the Kotah State.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Harischandra Krishna Joshi, a resident of Bombay.

Rao Sahib Dattatrya Vishnu Bhagvat, High Court Pleader in Berar.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Babu Hari Ram Goenka, Municipal Commissioner of Calcutta.

Babu Parmeshwar Narayan Mahtha, Honorary Magistrate of the Sadar Independent Bench at Muzaffarpur, in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Grish Chandra Chaudhuri, late Subordinate Judge of Midnapur, in the Bengal Presidency.

Lala Amolak Ram, of Khurja in the Bulandshahr District, in the North-Western Provinces.

Ram Rich Pal, Assistant Surgeon of Farukabad in the North-Western Provinces.

Babu Kanhaiya Baksh Pal, of Basti in the North-Western Provinces.

Lal Nripraj Singh Deo, Zamindar of Barpali in the Sambalpur District, in the Central Provinces.

Chandra Kumar Chatterji, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, in the Central Provinces.

Pandit Durga Shankar Dube, of Hatta in the Damoh District, in the Central Provinces.

Rai Sahib Munshi Sohan Lal, Member of Council of the Bharatpur State.

Pandit Parmanand, Chaturwidi, Diwan of the Jhalawar State.

Risaldar Kashi Nand, Inspector of the Dir Levies and Native Assistant to the Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral.

Lala Debi Prasad, Treasurer of the Currency Office, Allahabad.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Mirza Muhammad Shirazi Mirza Muhammad Rafi Khan Mustafi, of Bombay.

Dadabhai Sorabsha Munsiffna, Superintendent of the Karachi Prison.

Assistant Surgeon Maulvi Zahir-ud-din Ahmed, Civil Medical Officer, Bogra, in the Bengal Presidency.

Sardar Ghulam Rasul, Jatoi, of the Muzaffargarh District, in the Punjab.

Haji Agha Muhammad Husein Beg, Kurdistani, Tahsildar of Rajakhera in the Dholpur State.

Risaldar-Major Shahzada Ismail Khan, Zhob Levy Corps, Baluchistan.

Risaldar Ahmad Bakhsh, Head-quarter Levies, Baluchistan.

Hassan Khan, Artificer, Indo-European Telegraph Department.

Maulvi Mahboob Allum, 1st Grade Head Assistant, Office of the Commissary-General, Bengal Command.

Munshi Ikbal-ud-din, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India Department.

Mahmud Husen, Surveyor, Survey of India Department.

Abdul Rahim, Surveyor, Survey of India Department.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

M. R. Ry. Thodla Raghavayya, Deputy Collector, Tinnevelly, Madras.

M. R. Ry. Valanguppam Thathachari Seshadriachariyar, Member of the Provincial Educational Service, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Sarukkai Krishnamachariyar, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Vellore Arjuna Parthasarathy Mudaliar, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, and First Assistant in the Office of the Board of Revenue, Forest Department, in the Madras Presidency.

Narayan Govind Deshmukh, Chairman of the Managing Committee of the District Local Board of Sholapur, in the Bombay Presidency.

Harjiwan Sunder Das, of Bombay.

Mohanji Pranjiwandas, of Bombay.

Anandrao Narayan Dalvi, of Bombay.

Mancharam Ghelabai, a Municipal Commissioner of Surat, in the Bombay Presidency.

Sheo Taj Singh, Zaildar of Rewari, in the Gurgaon District of the Punjab.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Lala Mokham Chand, Pleader, and Vice-President of the Hoshiarpur Municipality, in the Punjab.

Lala Girdhari Lal, Public Prosecutor in the Punjab.

Lala Narain Das, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Chaudhri Debi Pershad of Jubbulpur in the Central Provinces.

Mian Devi Singh, Dewan of Poonch in Kashmir.

Lala Kedar Nath, 1st Class Agent of the Commissariat Transport Department, Bengal Command.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Shwe Bwin, Additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Rangoon, the title of Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwè ya Min as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min as a personal distinction upon—

Maung Po Ni, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Subdivisional Officer, in Burma.

Maung Yo, Myoôk, Ma-ubin, in Burma.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 1.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1900.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd January, 1900.

No. 1.—Whereas the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce has, in accordance with the Regulations published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 19, dated the 23rd June, 1893, recommended Mr. Allan Arthur, President of the said Chamber, for nomination as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations ; In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., C. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict., C. 14), the Governor General is pleased to nominate the said Mr. Allan Arthur to be an Additional Member of the said Council of the Governor General.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 1st January 1900.

No. 1.—Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been pleased to approve the following appointments in the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, for services rendered in connection with the epidemic of plague in India :—

As Honorary Associates :

- Lieutenant-Colonel James Sutherland Wilkins, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service.
- Captain Henry Edward Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps.
- Captain Norman Robinson Jones Rainier, Indian Medical Service.

As Honorary Serving Sisters :

- Sister Gladys.
- Miss Laura Green.
- Miss Minnie Harvey.
- Miss Penelope Leslie.
- Miss E. E. Hill.

The 4th January 1900.

No. 20.—The services of Captain F. J. Moberly, D.S.O., 37th Dogras, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 5th January 1900.

No. 28.—The services of Lieutenant R. L. Benwell, 5th Bombay Cavalry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 5th January 1900.

No. 38.—THE following Notices of the Board of Trade are published for general information :—

(F. & H. 16653.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, December 12th, 1899.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the following information respecting quarantine in the Danish Antilles, *viz.* :—

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères présente ses compliments à la Légation de Sa Majesté Britannique et a l'honneur de l'informer que le Gouvernement des Antilles danoises a établi une quarantaine de 15 jours à cause de la peste, vis à vis des navires arrivant de ou ayant été en communication avec les localités suivantes :

Alexandrie, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Maurice, Santos et Paraguay.

Ou qui pendant leur voyage ont communiqué avec d'autres navires venant de ces endroits.

En outre le même Gouvernement a défendue l'importation des localités susmentionnées de :

Chiffons, ouate ayant servi, bourre de laine, déchet de papier, poils peaux, vieux sacs, tapis, broderies, sabots, cornes, laine, soie brute, et de :

Linge sale, hardes, et objets de literie ayant servi, pourvu que ces objets n'arrivent pas comme bagages de voyageurs.

Le dit Gouvernement a finalement ordonné que :

Le linge, les hardes et les objets de literie provenant comme bagages de voyageurs des localités précitées seront désinfectées.

Copenhague, le 2 Décembre, 1899.

(F. & H. 16705.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, December 12th, 1899.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a telegram from the Governor of Malta, intimating that vessels arriving from Indian ports without clean bills of health which have not got pratique in any port in the Adriatic or Mediterranean are allowed to coal and take provisions under quarantine restrictions.

No. 39.—The following Notices of the Board of Trade are published for general information :—

(F. & H. 15940.)*

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, November 30, 1899.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the following Note respecting quarantine in Roumania, *viz.* :—

LONDRES;
le 21st Novembre, 1899.

MONSIEUR LE MARQUIS,

J'AI l'honneur de porter à la connaissance de Votre Excellence que le Gouvernement Royal, après avoir constaté que la peste a complétement cessé

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* For previous rules relating to Roumania see Home Department Notification No. 2448, dated the 18th August 1899, published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 19th idem.

en Egypte et qu'elle est en décroissance aux Indes, a décidé de réduire de 10 jours à 8 jours la quarantaine pour les provenances d'Egypte, et a donné des ordres aux services sanitaires des ports de Constanza et de Sulina d'admettre sans certificat d'origine les provenances des Indes et d'Egypte qui auraient déjà été admises dans un port européen. Quant aux provenances venant directement des contrées mentionnées plus haut, elles resteront soumises aux mesures sanitaires antérieures.

Veuillez agréer, etc.,

D. NEDEYANO.

Son Excellence

Monsieur le Marquis de Salisbury, K.G.,

etc., etc., etc.

(F. & H. 16178.)*

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, December 1, 1899.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Notice respecting quarantine issued by the authorities at Réunion, *viz.*:—

SERVICE DE SANTÉ.

Arrêté.

Nous Gouverneur p.i. de l'Ile de la Réunion,

Vu l'article 9 du sénatus-Consulte du 3 Mai 1854;

Vu l'article 40 de l'ordonnance du 21 Août 1825;

Vu le décret du 31 Mars 1897 sur la police sanitaire et le décret modificatif du 20 Juillet 1899;

Vu l'arrêté du 27 Juillet 1899 et l'arrêté du 25 Août de la même année;

Vu l'installation au Lazaret de la Grande Chaloupe d'une étuve à vapeur sous pression permettant de désinfecter au débarquement les effets et bagages des passagers provenant des pays contaminés;

Sur avis conforme du Conseil sanitaire et la proposition du Directeur de la Santé,

Avons arrêté et arrêtons:

Art. 1.—Est abrogé l'arrêté du 25 Août dernier, sauf et ce qui concerne les marchandises dont l'introduction demeurera interdite tant que l'installation de la station sanitaire ne sera pas achevée, les machines désinfectées avant l'embarquement seront seules admises dans la Colonie, dans les conditions antérieurement stipulées.

Art. 2.—Les passagers provenant des pays contaminés purgeront leur quarantaine en rade ou sous voile, jusqu'à nouvel ordre. La durée de cette quarantaine est fixée à 12 jours, non compris le temps de traversée, conformément au décret du 20 Juillet 1899 modificateur du décret du 31 Mars 1897, et portant réglement de police sanitaire maritime dans les colonies françaises et pays de protectorat.

Art. 3.—Le Procureur Général et le Directeur de la Santé sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent arrêté qui sera communiqué et enregistré partout où besoin sera et inséré au Journal et au Bulletin Officiels de la Colonie.

Saint-Denis, le 10 Octobre, 1899.

E. PETIT.

Par le Gouverneur, le Directeur de la Santé,

DR. PREUX.

Le Procureur Général,

EMART ALEXIS.

* For previous rules relating to Réunion see Home Department Notification No. 2954, dated the 14th October 1899, published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 21st idem.

PORT BLAIR.

The 30th December 1899.

No. 968.—Home Department Notification No. 839, dated the 24th November 1899, granting privilege leave to Mr. M. V. Portman, Third Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, is hereby cancelled.

JUDICIAL.

The 4th January 1900.

No. 14.—Major J. W. P. Spankie, Staff Corps, Assistant Judge Advocate General, is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the duties.

No. 15.—The services of Lieutenant d'A. C. Brownlow, 21st Punjab Infantry, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 5th January 1900.

No. 6.—In the second line of Rule X, Part IV, of the Ecclesiastical Rules, published with Home Department Notification No. 178, dated the 21st May 1897, insert after the word "subjects" the words "(as defined in section 4 (*i*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898)."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 3rd January, 1900.

No. 3—116-16.—The undermentioned officers, who have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the Forest Department of India, are appointed to be Assistant Conservators of the 2nd grade, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names, and are posted to the provinces noted below:—

Mr. R. H. B. M. Dobree, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 24th November, 1899.

Mr. A. A. Dunbar-Brander, Central Provinces, 24th November, 1899.

Mr. H. C. Walker, Burma, 5th December, 1899.

Mr. H. L. P. Walsh, Burma, 5th December, 1899.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William; the 1st January, 1900.

No. 1-*S. I.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the said Order:

To be a Companion.

RICHARD GILLIES HARDY, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Lucknow Division of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William; the 1st January, 1900.

No. 1-*I. E.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

To be Knights Commanders.

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur S. SUBRAMANIYA AIYAR, C.I.E., Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort St. George.

The Honourable Mr. EDWARD SPENCE SYMES, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma for making Laws and Regulations.

To be Companions.

The Honourable Mr. JOHN STURROCK, Indian Civil Service, First Member of the Board of Revenue, and Commissioner of Land Revenue and Inam Commissioner, Madras, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Mr. JOHN STUART BERESFORD, M.E., M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch), and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for making Laws and Regulations.

Lieutenant-Colonel MALCOLM JOHN MEADE, Indian Staff Corps, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

EDWARD LOUIS CAPPEL, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Acting Commissioner of the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency.

LANCELOT HARE, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector in Bengal.

Captain GEORGE OLOF ROOS-KEPPEL, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, and lately Officer on Special Duty in Kurram.

GEORGE MOSS HARRIOTT, Esquire, A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department, Central Provinces.

ALEXANDER MARTIN LINDSAY, Esquire, Deputy Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal.

Maung ON GAING, A.T.M., Honorary Magistrate, Rangoon, and a Member of the Rangoon Municipal Committee.

Khan Bahadur Sardar MUHAMMAD YAKUB *walad* SHAIKH ISMAIL, Deputy Collector and Magistrate in the Bombay Presidency.

FREDERICK GEORGE BRUNTON TREVOR, Esquire, Director of Funds, India Office.

FRANCIS WHITMORE SMITH, Esquire, Assistant Secretary, Military Department, India Office.

Rai Bahadur KALIKA DAS DATTA, Diwan of the Cooch Behar State.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William; the 1st January, 1900.

No. 1-*I. A.*

Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on—

The Honourable Mr. WILLIAM MACPHERSON, Indian Civil Service, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur VENBAKAM BASHYAM AIYANGAR, C.I.E., Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations.

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA BHATAWADEKAR, Esquire, L.M., Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

No. 2-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E., late Member of the Kashmir Council, the title of Raja as a personal distinction.

No. 3-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maulvi Ghafur Khan, late British Agent at Kabul, the title of Nawab as a personal distinction.

No. 4-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Pir Shah Mardan Shah, the Pir of Kingri, the title of Shams-ul-Ulama as a personal distinction.

No. 5-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Pandit Kámákhyá Náth Tarkavágisa, Professor of Nyaya in the Sanskrit College, Calcutta, the title of Mahamahopadhyaya as a personal distinction.

No. 6-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Dewan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur Varada Rajagopala Chariyar, Deputy Collector of Calicut, in the Madras Presidency.

Mr. Ambalal Sakarlal Desai, late Chief Justice of the Baroda State.

No. 7-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

The Honourable Ghulam Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, Member of the Legislative Council in the Madras Presidency.

Maulvi Bazlur Rahim, of Noakhali in the Bengal Presidency.

Maulvi Amjad Ali, Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Bengal Presidency.

Khan Sahib Arbab Muhammad Azam Khan (Mohmand), Honorary Magistrate, Peshawar Tahsil.

Arbab Dost Muhammad Khan (Khalil), Zaildar, Peshawar District.

Safdar Hussein, Inspector of Police, Benares, in the North-Western Provinces.

Sardar Lashkar Khan, Jamali, of Baluchistan.

Sardar Nawab Khan, Luni, of Baluchistan.

Mir Madar Ali, Daroga of the Kotah State.

No. 8-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Harischandra Krishna Joshi, a resident of Bombay.

Rao Sahib Dattatrya Vishnu Bhagvat, High Court Pleader in Berar.

No. 9-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Babu Hari Ram Goenka, Municipal Commissioner of Calcutta.

Babu Parmeshwar Narayan Mahtha, Honorary Magistrate of the Sadar Independent Bench at Muzaffarpur, in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Grish Chandra Chaudhuri, late Subordinate Judge of Midnapur, in the Bengal Presidency.

Lala Amolak Ram, of Khurja in the Bulandshahr District, in the North-Western Provinces.

Ram Rich Pal, Assistant Surgeon of Farukabad in the North-Western Provinces.

Babu Kanhaiya Baksh Pal, of Basti in the North-Western Provinces.

Lal Nripraj Singh Deo, Zamindar of Barpali in the Sambalpur District, in the Central Provinces.

Chandra Kumar Chatterji, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, in the Central Provinces.

Pandit Durga Shankar Dube, of Hatta in the Damoh District, in the Central Provinces.

Rai Sahib Munshi Sohan Lal, Member of Council of the Bharatpur State.

Pandit Parmanand, Chaturwidi, Diwan of the Jhalawar State.

Risaldar Kashi Nand, Inspector of the Dir Levies and Native Assistant to the Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral.

Lala Debi Prasad, Treasurer of the Currency Office, Allahabad.

No. 10-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Mirza Muhammad Shirazi Mirza Muhammad Rafi Khan Mustafi, of Bombay.

Dadabhai Sorabsha Munsiffna, Superintendent of the Karachi Prison.

Assistant Surgeon Maulvi Zahir-ud-din Ahmed, Civil Medical Officer, Bogra, in the Bengal Presidency.

Sardar Ghulam Rasul, Jatoi, of the Muzaffargarh District, in the Punjab.

Haji Agha Muhammad Husein Beg, Kurdistani, Tahsildar of Rajakhera in the Dholpur State.

Risaldar-Major Shahzada Ismail Khan, Zhob Levy Corps, Baluchistan.

Risaldar Ahmad Bakhsh, Head-quarter Levies, Baluchistan.

Hassan Khan, Artificer, Indo-European Telegraph Department.

Maulvi Mahboob Allum, 1st Grade Head Assistant, Office of the Commissary-General, Bengal Command.

Munshi Ikbal-ud-din, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India Department.

Mahmud Husen, Surveyor, Survey of India Department.

Abdul Rahim, Surveyor, Survey of India Department.

No. 11-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

M. R. Ry. Thodla Raghavayya, Deputy Collector, Tinnevelly, Madras.

M. R. Ry. Valanguppam Thathachari Seshadriachariyar, Member of the Provincial Educational Service, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Sarukkai Krishnamachariyar, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Vellore Arjuna Parthasarathy Mudaliar, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, and First Assistant in the Office of the Board of Revenue, Forest Department, in the Madras Presidency.

Narayan Govind Deshmukh, Chairman of the Managing Committee of the District Local Board of Sholapur, in the Bombay Presidency.

Harjiwan Sunder Das, of Bombay.

Mohanji Pranjiwandas, of Bombay.

Anandrao Narayan Dalvi, of Bombay.

Mancharam Ghelabai, a Municipal Commissioner of Surat, in the Bombay Presidency.

Sheo Taj Singh, Zaildar of Rewari, in the Gurgaon District of the Punjab.

No. 12-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Lala Mokham Chand, Pleader, and Vice-President of the Hoshiarpur Municipality, in the Punjab.

Lala Girdhari Lal, Public Prosecutor in the Punjab.

Lala Narain Das, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Chaudhri Debi Pershad of Jubbulpur in the Central Provinces.

Mian Devi Singh, Dewan of Poonch in Kashmir.

Lala Kedar Nath, 1st Class Agent of the Commissariat Transport Department, Bengal Command.

No. 1-*E. B.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Shwe Bwin, Additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Rangoon, the title of Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwè ya Min as a personal distinction.

No. 2-*E. B.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min as a personal distinction upon—

Maung Po Ni, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Subdivisional Officer, in Burma.

Maung Yo, Myoôk, Ma-ubin, in Burma.

The 2nd January, 1900.

No. 9-*F*.—The services of Mr. S. S. Waterfield, District Superintendent of Police and Commandant of the Peshawar Border Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the 20th of November, 1899.

The 3rd January, 1900.

No. 23-*E. B*.—It is hereby notified for general information that British subjects may not in any way aid, abet or assist the South African Republic, or the Orange Free State, in the prosecution of hostilities, nor carry on any trade with, nor supply any goods, wares or merchandise to either of those Republics or to any person resident therein, nor supply any goods, wares or merchandise to any person for transmission to either Republic or to any person resident there, nor carry any goods, wares or merchandise destined for either of the Republics or for any person resident therein. The above applies to all foreigners while in British territory. Contravention of the law will be punished as the law provides.

The 5th January, 1900.

No. 13-*G*.—The following substantive appointments are made in the Berar Commission, consequent on the death of Khan Bahadur Mirza Safdar Ali Beg, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th class, and with effect from the 10th October, 1899 :—

Mr. M. P. Walsh, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th class, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th class;

Mr. Gopal Waman Bapat, a Tahsildar of the 2nd grade, and an officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th class, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th class.

Rai Bahadur Navagopal Sarkar is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th class, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 5th January, 1900.

No. 64-*P*.—Mr. G. C. Ray, Assistant Accountant General, Madras, is granted privilege leave for 3 months with effect from the 8th of January, 1900.

No. 75-*P*.—Mr. G. D. Pudumjee is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 23rd of December, 1899.

No. 78-*P*.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. MacCartie, C.I.E., I.M.S. (Bombay), is appointed to officiate as Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, with effect from the 2nd of January, 1900.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 1st January 1900.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 1.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the 1st January, 1900.

To be Honorary Aides-de-Camp.

Colonel A. W. RENDELL, V. D., Commandant, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Colonel W. B. OLDHAM, C.I.E., Commandant, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

To be Honorary Surgeon.

Surgeon-General W. S. M. PRICE, Army Medical Staff.

The 5th January 1900.

No. 2.—The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal :—

To be Aide-de Camp.

Lieutenant A. N. Hood, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse. Dated 17th December 1899.

COMMISSARIAT TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 3.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Marrett, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

Major J. H. Young, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, to be Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

Major F. W. Repton, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 4th Class, to be Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class.

Captain H. N. Hilliard, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Assistant Commissary General, 4th Class.

Captain C. S. D. Leslie, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

With effect from the 7th October 1899 *vice* Brevet Colonel C. M. Keighley, C.B., D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, vacated.

No. 4.—Major N. S. Swanston, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, to be Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

Captain C. H. Clements, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 4th Class, to be Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class.

Captain F. C Rynd, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Assistant Commissary General, 4th Class.

Captain F. C. Rampini, Indian Staff Corps Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

With effect from 1st November 1899 *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel B. T. M. Gompertz, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, vacated.

COMMANDS.

DISTRICT.

No. 5.—Colonel H. E. Penton, Colonel on the Staff, Nusseerabad, to officiate as a District Commander of the 2nd Class in the Bombay Command, with the temporary rank of Brigadier General while so employed, *vice* Brigadier General W. H Lyster, on leave. Dated 15th December 1899.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 6.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 12th December 1899, page 8331.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL.

12th December 1899

* * * * * *

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel John C. F. Gordon, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, to be Colonel Dated 10th November, 1899.

* * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 7—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as regimental Commandant, Indian Army :—

Captain and Brevet Major George Frederick Horace Dillon—11th November 1899.

No. 8.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Captain is granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as regimental Commandant or Second in Command, Indian Army :—

Walter Edward Brett.—27th September 1899.

No. 9.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Captain.

Lieutenant George Sidney Sheppard,—29th December 1899.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Bombay.

No. 10.—Sub-Conductor Henry Michael Dwyer, serving in the Bombay Command Office, to be Conductor, with effect from the 25th December 1899.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 11.—*12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.*

Ressaidar Gurdatt Singh, Bahadur, to be Risaldar, and Jemadar Prem Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Rahimdad Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd November 1899.

Kot Dafadar Fazldad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ganga Ram, deceased, with effect from the 26th September 1899.

No 12.—*Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners*—

Havildar Gula Jan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ajun Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1899.

No. 13.—*23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers)*—

Color Havildar Peshora Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Man Singh, transferred to the 5th Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Sindh Horse), with effect from the 28th October 1899.

Jemadar Indar Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Badhawa Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th November 1899.

No. 14.—*29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Sewa Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* probationary Jemadar Narayan Singh, vacated, with effect from the 1st December 1899.

No. 15.—*35th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Subadar Kaku Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Kirpal Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Mangal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sudh Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th November 1899.

No. 16.—*1st Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha Rifle Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles)*—

Jemadar Siulal Gurung to be Subadar, and Havildar Bahadur Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Nain Singh Gurung, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1899.

No. 17.—*7th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Venkatsami to be Subadar, and Havildar Narayanasami to be Jemadar, *vice* Francis Augustine, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th October 1899.

Havildar Gurumurti to be Jemadar, *vice* Muttusami, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th October 1899.

No. 18.—*12th Regiment (2nd Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Nihal Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Uday Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Hari Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th September, 1899.

No. 19.—*24th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Abdul Majid Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Abdur Rahman to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdul Azim Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th October 1899.

No. 20.—*26th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

No. 1339 Havildar Abdul Jalil from the 25th Regiment of Madras Infantry to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Abdulla, transferred to the 25th Regiment of Madras Infantry, with effect from the date of transfer.

No. 21.—*1st Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers)*—

Havildar Bahadur Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Nathu Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th November 1899.

No. 22.—*17th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Color Havildar Anandrao Sinde to be Jemadar, *vice* Kundlika Gaode, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 20th July, 1899.

No. 23.—*24th (Baluchistan; Duchess of Connaught's) Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Jemadar Rasul Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Sarbaz Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th September, 1899.

No. 24.—*2nd Regiment, Central India Horse*—

Ressaidar Jaswant Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Nur Muhammad Khan to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Sher Bahadur Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jawahir Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November, 1899.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 25.—*1st Regiment of Punjab Infantry*—

Havildar Chanda Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Badawa Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 20th October, 1899.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 26.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Gregg, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 4th December 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 27.—*Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers*—

Artillery Company.

George William Hyde Batho, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 10th November 1899, to complete the establishment.

Reginald Crofts Powell, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 10th November, to complete the establishment.

Engineer Company.

Thomas Clark Deverell, Esq., to be Captain, with effect from the 2nd September 1899, and to command the company.

No. 28.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

Lieutenant-Colonel Eden C. Showers resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st January 1900, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander John Maunsel MacLaughlin, to be Commandant, with effect from the 1st January 1900, *vice* Showers, resigned.

No. 29.—*Bombay Volunteer Artillery*—

The Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins, Knight, to be Honorary Colonel.

No. 30.—*Madras Volunteer Guards*—

Arnold Randle Fletcher, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Carson, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Walter Donald Smith, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Higginbotham, resigned.

No. 31.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

James Thomson Maxwell, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 15th November 1899, *vice* Carr, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 32.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant-Colonel John McConaghey, I.M.S. to be Medical Officer, *vice* Hooper, resigned.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th January 1900.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Warrant Officer on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 23rd December 1899 and 5th January 1900 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Sub-Medical Department (Bombay).	Assistant Surgeon Joseph Mariano Dias.	28th December 1899.	Bombay	...	...

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd January, 1900.

No. 1.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 460, dated the 21st October, 1899, *for* " 25th November, 1899 " *read* " 15th November, 1899."

The 5th January, 1900.

No. 5.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under section 16 (*1*) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890, the use of the locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby, on the Beach line (from Rayapuram to the new joint Beach station) of the Madras railway.

The 4th January, 1900.

No. 3.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 1295 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 28th December 1899.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules therewith promulgated for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 466, dated the 3rd November 1896, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 7th November 1896—the Government of India resolution No. 859 R. T., dated the 30th October 1896, sanctioning the application to such portions of the Bengal Nagpur railway as are situate in British territory of the open line General Rules of 1895, read above.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 55, dated the 5th February 1897, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 6th February 1897—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, and the addenda and corrigenda therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 3, dated the 5th January 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th January 1898—the Government of India circular No. 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, and the addenda and corrigenda to appendix B, Part II, of the rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 32, dated the 28th January 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 29th January 1898—the Government of India resolution No. 84 R. T., dated the 25th January 1898, sanctioning the adoption on the railways worked by the Bengal and North-Western and Oudh and Rohilkhand railway administrations of an amended rule No 110 of the General Rules referred to.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 104, dated the 10th March 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 12th March 1898—the Government of India circular No. I Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, and the modification therewith promulgated of rule III, Appendix A, Part II, of the rules.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 26th March 1898—the Government of India circular No. III Railway, dated the 15th March 1898, and the amended rules 231 and 232 of Part I, therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 231, dated the 20th May 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 21st May 1898—the Government of India resolution No. 516 R. T., dated the 16th May 1898, sanctioning the adoption on such portions of the Bengal Nagpur railway as are situate in British territory of the amended rules 231 and 232 of Part I, read above.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 341, dated the 27th July 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 30th July 1898—the Government of India resolution No. 782 R. T., dated the 21st July 1898, sanctioning the adoption on such portions of the Bengal Nagpur railway as are situate in British territory of the amended rule 110 of Part I, read above.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 197, dated the 5th May 1899, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 6th May 1899—the Government of India circular No I Railway, dated the 26th April 1899, and the modification therewith promulgated of rule 6-XIX, Appendix B, Part II, of the rules.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 298, dated the 14th July 1899, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 15th July 1899—the Government of India circular No. V Railway, dated the 3rd July 1899, and the modification therewith promulgated of rule 14, Chapter III, and rule II (4), Appendix A, Part II, of the rules.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 517, dated the 7th December 1899, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 9th December 1899—the Government of India circular No. X Railway, dated the 1st December 1899, and the addendum therewith promulgated to rule 2-III (*e*), Appendix B, Part II, of the rules.

Memorandum from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, No. 545, dated the 18th December 1899, forwarding letter from the Agent and Chief Engineer of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company, No. 11233, dated the 14th December 1899.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent and Chief Engineer of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circulars Nos. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, resolution No. 84 R. T., dated the 25th January 1898, and circulars Nos. I Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, III Railway, dated the 15th March 1898, I Railway, dated the 26th April 1899, V Railway, dated the 3rd July 1899, and X Railway, dated the 1st December 1899, which were published under Public Works Department notifications Nos. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, 55, dated the 5th February 1897, 3, dated the 5th January 1898, 32, dated

the 28th January 1898, 104, dated the 10th March 1898, 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, 197, dated the 5th May 1899, 298, dated the 14th July 1899, and 517, dated the 7th December 1899 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896, 6th February 1897, 8th January 1898, 29th January 1898, 12th March 1898, 26th March 1898, 6th May 1899, 15th July 1899, and 9th December 1899), may be made applicable to the Khargpur-Midnapur extension of that railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules for working railways open for traffic which may, for the time being and hereafter from time to time, be in force on the Bengal Nagpur railway, to the Khargpur-Midnapur extension of that railway with effect from the date or dates on which the said extension or portions thereof may be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (*3*), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (*6*) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, for information and guidance.

The 5th January, 1900.

No. 4.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 6 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 2nd January 1900.

READ—

Sections 3 (*4*), 16 (*2*), 47 and 148 (*1*) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890—the Government of India resolution No. 736 R. T., dated the 17th October 1890, and the General Rules therewith promulgated for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 1425 Ry., dated the 8th December 1899, forwarding letter from the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company, No. 8290—1505, dated the 6th December 1899.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company has applied for leave to adopt the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, which rules were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, under Public Works Department notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, on the Beach line (from Rayapuram to the new joint Beach station) of that railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules referred to in the foregoing observations to the Beach line (from Rayapuram to the new joint Beach station) of the Madras railway, which has been sanctioned for construction.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Madras, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

No. 6.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 7 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 2nd January 1900.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules therewith promulgated for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 500, dated the 2nd December 1896, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 5th December 1896—the Government of India resolution No. 912 R. T., dated the 30th November 1895, sanctioning the application to such portions of the Madras railway and to the railways worked by it as are situate in British territory of the open line General Rules read above.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 55, dated the 5th February 1897, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 6th February 1897—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, and the addenda and corrigenda therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 3, dated the 5th January 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th January 1898—the Government of India circular No. 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, and the addenda and corrigenda to Appendix B, Part II, of the rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 32, dated the 28th January 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 29th January 1898—the Government of India resolution No. 84 R. T., dated the 25th January 1898, sanctioning the adoption on the railways worked by the Bengal and North-Western and Oudh and Rohilkhand railway administrations of an amended rule No. 110 of Part I of the General Rules referred to.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 104, dated the 10th March 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 12th March 1898—the Government of India circular No. 1 Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, and the modification therewith promulgated of rule III, Appendix A, Part II, of the rules.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 26th March 1898—the Government of India circular No III Railway, dated the 15th March 1898, and the amended rules 231 and 232 of Part I, therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 135, dated the 23rd March 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 26th March 1898—the Government of India resolution No. 283 R. T., dated the 17th March 1898, sanctioning the adoption on such portions of the Madras railway and of the railways worked by it as are situate in British territory of the amended rule 110 of Part I read above.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 247, dated the 31st May 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 4th June 1898—the Government of India resolution No. 546 R. T., dated the 26th May 1898, sanctioning the adoption on such portions of the Madras railway and of the railways worked by it as are situate in British territory of the amended rules 231 and 232 of Part I read above.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 197, dated the 5th May 1899, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 6th May 1899—the Government of India circular No. I Railway, dated the 26th April 1899, and the modification therewith promulgated of rule 6-XIX, Appendix B, Part II, of the rules.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 298, dated the 14th July 1899, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 15th July 1899—the Government of India circular No. V Railway, dated the 3rd July 1899, and the modification therewith promulgated of rule 14, Chapter III, and rule II (4), Appendix A, Part II, of the rules.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 517, dated the 7th December 1899, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 9th December 1899—the Government of India circular No. X Railway, dated the 1st December 1899, and the addendum therewith promulgated to rule 2-III (*e*), Appendix B, Part II, of the rules.

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 1425 Railway, dated the 8th December 1890, forwarding letter from the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company, No. 8290—1505, dated the 6th December 1899.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circulars Nos. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, resolution No. 84 R. T., dated the 25th January 1898, and circulars Nos. I Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, III Railway, dated the 15th March 1898, I Railway, dated the 26th April 1899, V Railway, dated the 3rd July 1899, and X Railway, dated the 1st December 1899, which were published under Public Works Department notifications Nos. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, 55, dated the 5th February 1897, 3, dated the 5th January 1898, 32, dated the 28th January 1898, 104, dated the 10th March 1898, 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, 197, dated the 5th May 1899, 298, dated the 14th July 1899, and 517, dated the 7th December 1899 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896, 6th February 1897, 8th January 1898, 29th January 1898, 12th March 1898, 26th March 1898, 6th May 1899, 15th July 1899 and 9th December 1899), may be made applicable to the Beach line (from Rayapuram to the new joint Beach station) of that railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules for working railways open for traffic which may, for the time being and hereafter from time to time, be in force on the Madras railway, to the Beach line (from Rayapuram to the new joint Beach station) of that railway, with effect from such date as the said line may be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (*3*), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (*6*) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Madras, for information and guidance.

No. 7.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 8 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 2nd January 1900.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules therewith promulgated for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 413, dated the 7th October 1896, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 10th October 1896—the Government of India resolution No. 764 R. T., dated the 2nd October 1896, sanctioning the application to such portions of the Great Indian Peninsula railway and of the railways worked by it as are situate in British territory of the open line General Rules read above.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 55, dated the 5th February 1897, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 6th February 1897—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, and the addenda and corrigenda therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 3, dated the 5th January 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th January 1898—the Government of India circular No. 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, and the addenda and corrigenda to Appendix B, Part II, of the rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 32, dated the 28th January 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 29th January 1898—the Government of India resolution No. 84 R. T., dated the 25th January 1898, sanctioning the adoption on the railways worked by the Bengal and North-Western and Oudh and Rohilkhand railway administrations of an amended rule No. 110 of the General Rules referred to.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 104, dated the 10th March 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 12th March 1898—the Government of India circular No. I Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, and the modification therewith promulgated of rule III, Appendix A, Part II, of the rules.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 26th March 1898—the Government of India circular No. III Railway, dated the 15th March 1898, and the amended rules 231 and 232 of Part I, therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 315, dated the 15th July 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 16th July 1898—the Government of India resolution No. 727 R. T., dated the 11th July 1898, sanctioning the adoption on the Great Indian Peninsula and the railways worked by it as are situate in British territory of the amended rules 231 and 232 of Part I, read above.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 338, dated the 26th July 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 30th July 1898—the Government of India resolution No. 774 R. T., dated the 20th July 1898, sanctioning the adoption on the Great Indian Peninsula and the railways worked by it as are situate in British territory of the amended rule 110 of Part I, read above.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 197, dated the 5th May 1899, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 6th May 1899—the Government of India circular No. I Railway, dated the 26th April 1899, and the modification therewith promulgated of rule 6-XIX, Appendix B, Part II, of the rules.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 298, dated the 14th July 1899, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 15th July 1899—the Government of India circular No. V Railway, dated the 3rd July 1899, and the modification therewith promulgated of rule 14, Chapter III, and rule II (4), Appendix A, Part II, of the rules.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 517, dated the 7th December 1899, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 9th December 1899—the Government of India circular No. X Railway, dated the 1st December 1899, and the addendum therewith promulgated to rule 2-III(*e*), Appendix B, Part II, of the rules.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 2778, dated the 15th December 1899, forwarding letter from the Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, No. $\frac{A.-19}{16456}$, dated the 8th December 1899.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circulars Nos. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, resolution No. 84 R. T., dated the 25th January 1898, and circulars Nos. I Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, III Railway, dated the 15th March 1898, I Railway, dated the 26th April 1899, V Railway, dated the 3rd July 1899, and X Railway, dated the 1st December 1899, which were published under Public Works Department notifications Nos. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, 55, dated the 5th February 1897, 3, dated the 5th January 1898, 32, dated the 28th January 1898, 104, dated the 10th March 1898, 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, 197, dated the 5th May 1899, 298, dated the 14th July 1899, and 517, dated the 7th December 1899 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896, 6th February 1897, 8th January 1898, 29th January 1898, 12th March 1898, 26th March 1898, 6th May 1899, 15th July 1899, and 9th December 1899), may be made applicable to the Jalgaon-Amalner and Chalisgaon-Dhulia extensions of that railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules for working railways open for traffic which may, for the time being and hereafter from time to time, be in force on the Great Indian Peninsula railway, to the Jalgaon-Amalner and Chalisgaon-Dhulia extensions of that railway, with effect from the date or dates on which the said extensions or portions thereof may be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (*3*), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (*6*) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay for information and guidance.

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 3rd January, 1900.

No. 2.—Brevet Colonel H. Clarke, R.E., Examiner of Accounts, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough up to the 20th April, 1900, in extension of that sanctioned in Notification No. 531, dated 22nd November, 1898.

The 5th January, 1900.

No. 8.—The following sanction by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India from borrowed funds is published for general information. This sanction is in supersession of that conveyed in Despatch No. 25 P.W., dated 3rd May, 1894:—

	SANCTION BY SECRETARY OF STATE.		Secretary of State's Despatch sanctioning the Revised estimate for the construction of the Jamrao canal from borrowed funds.	REMARKS.
	Direct outlay.	Indirect outlay.		
Sind.	R	R		
Jamrao Canal . . .	77,26,671	2,47,891	No. 50 P.W., dated 30th November, 1899.	

T. HIGHAM,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1900.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th September, 1899.

From the 4th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 28th October all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R a. p.
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

CHAS. SANDERSON,

Offg. Publisher, Gazette of India.

II A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 4th January 1900.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 63 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 30th December 1899:—

No. 476 of 1899.—Harry Phillips Davis, electrical engineer, of 327 Neville street, Pittsburgh in the county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in fuse blocks for electric circuits.*

No. 477 of 1899.—Ralph Davenport Mershon, electrical engineer, of 120 Broadway, New York, in the state of New York, U. S. A. *Improvements relating to the distribution of electrical power.*

No. 478 of 1899.—Benjamin Garver Lamme, electrical engineer, of 230 Stratford Avenue, Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in systems of electrical distribution.*

No. 479 of 1899.—Benjamin Garver Lamme, electrical engineer of 230 Stratford Avenue, Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in dynamo-electric machines.*

No. 480 of 1899.—James Paul, deputy superintending engineer of the Rivers Steam Navigation company, limited, of 43 Garden Reach, in the suburbs of Calcutta. *An improved mode of and apparatus for conveying the current from the fixed base to the revolving or swinging top of electric search light projectors.*

No. 481 of 1899.—The Universal Fuel company, manufacturers of coke, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the state of New Jersee, and having its principal office located at 81 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. *Improvements in the manufacture of coke.*

No. 64 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 84 of 1898.—William James Hadden, assistant surgeon, medical officer, East Coast Railway, Vizagapatam. *Crushing and whitening common bay salt, and converting it thereby into salt to all appearance like Cheshire or Liverpool salt.* (Specification filed 13 December 1899.)

No. 62 of 1899.—Otto Siebold, chemist, of 27 Sophien Strasse, of Leipzig, in the kingdom of Saxony, German Empire. *An improved process for the production of alkali compounds of albuminous substances.* (Specification filed 21 December 1899.)

No. 71 of 1899.—George Perfect, planter and sugarcane mill manufacturer, of Barabanki, Oudh, North-Western Provinces. *An improvement in sugarcane crushing mills.* (Specification filed 22 December 1899.)

No. 273 of 1899.—Leopold Hesse, manufacturing chemist, of 123 City road, South Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria. *An improved method of and apparatus for utilizing the waste products of coffee during roasting.* (Specification filed 21 December 1899.)

No. 362 of 1899.—Thomas Macalpine, chemist, of 37 Cursitor street, London. *Process and means for refining mineral and petroleum oils.* (Specification filed 21 December 1899.)

No. 403 of 1899.—John Thomas, engineer, of 53 Bloemfontein Avenue, Uxbridge road, London, England. *An improved saddle clip for cycles and the like.* (Specification filed 22 December 1899.)

No. 65 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the period shown against each :—

No. 369 of 1894.—Frank Swales. *Improvements in or relating to bits.* (From 14 January 1900 to 14 January 1901.)

No. 119 of 1895.—Edward Herbert Stone. *An improved point lever apparatus for working coupled points on railways.* (From 31 January 1900 to 31 January 1901.)

No. 66 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act. V of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 151 of 1890.—James Higginbottom. *Improvements in apparatus for the separation of dust, bran, stones, or other like impurities from flour, middlings, semolina, grain, seeds or the like.* (Specification filed 29 September 1891.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*e*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the eighth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 278 of 1889.—Edward Sheardown and John Charles Barker. *A method of, and apparatus for cleaning cotton seed.* (Specification filed 26 September 1890.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*f*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the ninth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payble under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 2nd January, 1900.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd December, 1899.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.			
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold held in England under Act II of 1898.	Gold.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	46,90,000	11,25,39,135	11,72,29,135	2,79,00,428	1,12,50,000	1,57,28,094	5,48,78,522
Allahabad	...	91,98,450	91,98,450	47,08,701	...	30	47,08,731
Lahore	...	1,82,94,965	1,82,94,965	72,58,390	...	...	72,58,390
Bombay	32,18,890	7,15,05,110	7,47,24,000	1,16,53,348	...	5,16,13,723	6,32,67,071
Karachi	...	54,80,730	54,80,730	20,57,235	...	4,890	20,62,125
Madras	8,38,030	3,19,92,960	3,28,30,990	29,77,678	...	10,86,547	40,64,225
Calicut	...	14,21,575	14,21,575	1,18,845	...	...	1,18,845
Rangoon	...	71,52,225	71,52,225	2,95,18,545	...	2,415	2,95,20,960
	87,46,920	25,75,85,150	26,63,32,070				
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			8,53,255				
TOTAL			26,54,78,815	8,61,93,170	1,12,50,000	6,84,35,699	16,58,78,869
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another							4,00,000
NET TOTAL							16,54,78,869
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882							9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL							26,54,78,815

A. F. COX,

Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd January, 1900.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				98,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .	62,26,227	4	10	1,31,28,912	14	10
Public Deposits at Branches . .	69,02,685	10	0			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,95,50,181	15	0
Bank Post Bills, etc. . . .				3,10,886	8	2
Sundries				22,12,158	1	2
RUPEES				10,50,52,139	7	2

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . . .				39,57,391	0	0
Other authorized Investments . .				82,61,689	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities . . .				2,46,90,601	10	11
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities .				2,42,21,289	2	10
Bills discounted and purchased .				1,24,11,356	7	2
Balances with other Banks . .				11,50,600	5	3
Bullion				4,843	10	7
Dead Stock				13,27,054	13	11
Stamps				8,406	6	8
Sundries				11,99,334	9	5
				7,72,32,567	2	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office .	1,11,29,403	0	9	2,78,19,572	4	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches .	1,66,90,169	3	8			
RUPEES				10,50,52,139	7	2

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 2nd January, 1900.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Offg. Chief Accountant.
Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 36·9.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th December, 1899.

No. 39.—The following temporary promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department is ordered, with effect from the 24th October 1899 and until further orders :—

Name.	From	To
M. F. C. Smith	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 2nd grade.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd grade.

CHAS. E. PITMAN,
Director General of Telegraphs.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 30th December, 1899.

No. 1414.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Rai Bahadur Seth Champa Lal, Honorary Magistrate, 3rd class, Beawar, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class, to be exercised within the municipal limits of the town of Beawar.

By Order,

A. D. BANNERMAN, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Simla, the 30th December, 1899.

No. 3.—Captain G. C. McD. Birdwood, 2nd Superintendent, has been granted leave of absence for one day with full pay and allowances under paragraph 698 (*a*), Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, in extension of that granted him in Notification No. 2, dated Simla, the 23rd July, 1899.

HOWARD GOAD, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Director, Army Remount Department.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

(PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.)

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 28th December, 1899.

No. 4889-S.—In accordance with the provision of Section 154 (*b*) of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation V of 1886 the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to declare his intention to extend the limits of the Beawar Municipality as described beneath :—:

On the West—From boundary pillar No. 10 to a distance of 550 feet, at a point to be intersected by a line 2,760 feet long from the boundary pillar No. 3 on the Nondri Rapat. This point will be pillar No. 9, old pillars Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 to be on the line between Nondri Rapat and new pillar No. 9 as now fixed.

2. Under Section 155 (1) the Chief Commissioner will consider any objection in respect to the proposed alteration above described, which may be lodged within six weeks of the publication of this notification.

E. C. SPILSBURY, *Major, R.E.*,

Secy. to the Chief Commr. of Ajmere-Merwara in the Public Works Department.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 1st January, 1900.

No. 8.—Second Class Hospital Assistant Shive Shanker Khushalrai, attached to the Rajputana Agency Hospital at Mount Abu, received charge of the Charitable Dispensary on the afternoon of the 9th November, 1899, from Third Class Hospital Assistant Turab Ali in addition to his own duties.

By Order,

A. D. BANNERMAN, *Captain,*

First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

Bangalore, the 15th December 1899.

No. 6454.—In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 137 (1) (*h*) (*i*) and 137 (*i*) of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore have made the following bye-laws, and the same having been confirmed by the Resident in Mysore as required by Section 139, they are hereby notified for public information under Section 180 (3) of the said Law.

Chapter II—*continued.*

TAXATION.

Bye-law No. Assessment and Collection Tolls on vehicles and animals entering Municipal limits.

BANGALORE MUNICIPAL LAW, SECTION 137 (1) (*h*) (*i*) AND 137 (1) (*i*).

1. Tolls at the rates mentioned in schedule A shall be levied upon the vehicles and animals specified therein entering the station and shall be paid on demand.

The President may construct toll-bars and gates and gatekeepers' stations, and may place the collection of such tolls under the management of such Toll Collectors as may appear to him proper, or may farm out such tolls on such terms and subject to such conditions as he may deem fit, with liberty to the farmers to exercise all or any of the powers conferred by this Bye-law for the levy and collection of such tolls.

This rule shall not apply to vehicles or animals licensed or registered by the Commission of the Civil and Military Station or the City of Bangalore.

2. The President may make rules for the guidance of such Toll Collectors, and all persons employed in the management and collection of such tolls shall be liable to the same responsibilities as would attach to them if employed in the collection of any tax under the Bangalore Municipal Law.

3. No more than one payment of toll shall be demanded in respect of any vehicle or animal in any one period of twenty-four hours counted from midnight to midnight.

4 (1) In case of non-payment of any toll on demand, the person appointed to collect it may seize any vehicle or animal on which it is chargeable, or any of its appurtenances or any part of the load of such vehicle or animal, which is of sufficient value to defray the toll, and detain the same.

(2) If any such toll, together with the expenses arising from such seizure, remains unpaid for forty-eight hours from the time of seizure, the President may sell or cause to be sold the property seized, for the payment of the toll and expenses occasioned by such non-payment, seizure, detention and sale.

(3) After seizure of the property as aforesaid, the President shall forthwith issue a notice that, after the expiration of two days, exclusive of Sunday, from the date of seizure he will sell the property by auction at a place to be specified in such notice.

If at any time before sunset on the day before the sale, the person whose property has been seized tenders to the President or other person appointed by him the amount of all expenses incurred and of the toll payable, the President shall forthwith release the property seized.

If no such tender is made the property may be sold, and the proceeds of such sale shall be employed in payment of such toll and the expenses incidental to the seizure, detention and sale.

If there be a surplus after such payment, the President shall, on demand made within six months from the date of the sale by the person entitled thereto, return it to such person. If

no such demand be made, such surplus shall be forfeited to the Commission.

5. At every toll-bar, gate or station, a table of the tolls authorized to be taken shall be put up legibly written or painted in English and in the Tamil, Canarese, and Hindustani languages in a conspicuous place near such toll-bar, gate or station.

6. Breach of any of these rules shall render the offender liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R50.

Schedule A.

A tax on all or any vehicles, animals used for riding, driving, draught or burden, and dogs, when the vehicles, animals used as aforesaid, and dogs, are kept in the station, at the following rates :—

	Half-yearly. R	a.
For every four-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by 2 horses	9	0
For every four-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by one horse or a pair of horses under 13 hands or by bulls or bullocks	4	8
For every two-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by a horse, mule, bull or bullock	3	0
For every Bicycle or Tricycle	1	8
For every Horse over 13 hands	4	8
For every Horse of or under 13 hands, or Mule	1	8
For every elephant	12	0
For every camel	6	0
For every horse of or under 11 hands	0	8
For every bullock or bull	0	8
For every male buffalo	0	8
For every ass	0	4
For every dog	0	8

II. A toll on vehicles and animals used as aforesaid, entering the station and not liable for taxation under clause I or under the Municipal Regulations for the time being in force in the City of Bangalore :—

	R	a.	p.	
On every 4-wheeled carriage on springs	0	4	0	each.
On every 2-wheeled carriage on springs	0	2	0	"
On every hackney or cart drawn by men, bulls, bullocks, horses, asses, or mules laden	0	2	0	"
On every hackney or cart drawn by men, bulls, bullocks, horses, asses, or mules not laden	0	1	0	"
On every buffalo, bull or bullock laden	0	0	6	"
On every horse over 13 hands laden or ridden	0	1	0	"
On every horse over 13 hands not laden or ridden	0	0	6	"
On every horse of or under 13 hands or ass laden or ridden	0	0	6	"
On every elephant	0	8	0	"
On every camel	0	1	0	"

The 19th December, 1899.

No. 6556.—Under the provisions of Sections 41 (1) (A) (e) and 44 (7) and (8) of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, it is hereby notified that the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with the sanction of the Resident in Mysore, directs that an Octroi tax, at the rate of 1% *ad valorem* be levied on the following articles when imported into the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, for use or consumption therein, with effect from 21st February 1900 or such later date as may be decided upon in communication with the Bangalore City Municipal authorities :—

i. Sugar of all kinds (Jaggery excepted).
ii. Kulthi gram, bran, oats and chaff.

L. T. HARRIS,
President, Municipal Commission.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
W. 342 of 1898-99.	AA-35—53931	100	The Joint Agent, R. S. N. & Ry. Co., Ld. Gouhati.
"	53932	100	
"	53933	100	
"	53935 to 53941	@100 each.	

RIVERS HOWE,
Assistant Comptroller General,
In charge Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA;
The 30th December, 1899.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXX. Price R2 per volume or R1 per part.
2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXVII. Price per volume R5.
3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4*a.* per single plate.
4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd Edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.
5. A Manual of the Geology of India, Economic Geology, 2nd Edition, part 1, corundum. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price per copy R1.
6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price 8*a.*
7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill Slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price R3.
8. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R1-8.
9. Map of the Geology of India, scale 1″=96 miles. R1 per copy.
10. Map of the Geology of India, in 6 sheets, scale 1″=32 miles. R12 per copy.
11. Reports on the Inspection of Mines in India, by James Grundy :—

Report for the year ending 30th June, 1894. Price R1.
Do. do. 30th June, 1895. Price R2.
Do. do. 30th June, 1896. Price R1.
Do. do. 31st Dec., 1896. Price R1.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED tenders will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, at Rangoon, up to 12 noon, on each of the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified below.

Forms of tenders and schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer up to 4 o'clock P.M. one day previous (Sundays and holidays excepted) to the date of opening tender.

No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officer.

Description of articles.		Stations where required.	Estimated requirements.	Period of Contract. From	Period of Contract. To	Amount of earnest money.	Date on which tenders will be received.
SCHEDULE No. 53.							
For one year.							
Wheat, Ava, picked and thoroughly cleaned, best quality as per sample,	lbs.	Rangoon.	1,300,000	1st June 1900.	31st May, 1901.	R2,000.	8th March, 1900.
or							
Wheat, Gungajelly, picked and thoroughly cleaned, best quality, as per sample.	,,		1,300,000				
Wheat, doodia, picked and thoroughly cleaned, best quality, as per sample,	,,		400,000				
For five years.							
Wheat, Ava, picked and thoroughly cleaned, best quality, as per sample,	lbs.		6,500,000		31st May, 1905.		
or							
Wheat, Gungajelly, picked and thoroughly cleaned, best quality, as per sample.	,,		6,500,000				
Wheat, doodia, picked and thoroughly cleaned, best quality, as per sample.	,,		2,000,000				
SCHEDULE No. 54.							
For one year.							
Flour, machine ground, best quality and well sifted. — At station	lbs.		720,000		31st May, 1901.		
In camp, 10 miles	,,		As required.				
In camp, 40 miles	,,		do.				
On command	,,		do,				
Atta, well ground, dried and free from bran. — At station	,,		144,000				
In camp, 10 miles	,,		As required.				
In camp, 40 miles	,,		do.				
On command	,,		do				
Bran wheat — At station	,,		84 000				
In camp, 10 miles	,,		As required.				
In camp, 40 miles	,,		do.				
On command	,,		do.				
For five years.							
Flour, machine ground, best quality and well sifted. — At station	lbs.		3,600,000		31st May, 1905.		
In camp, 10 miles	,,		As required.				
In camp, 40 miles	,,		do.				
On command	,,		do.				
Atta, well ground, dried and free from bran. — At station	,,		720,000				
In camp, 10 miles	,,		As required.				
In camp, 40 miles	,,		do.				
On command	,,		do.				
Bran wheat — At station	,,		420,000				
In camp, 10 miles	,,		As required.				
In camp, 40 miles	,,		do.				
On command	,,		do.				

N.B.—Sample bags of flour, bran and atta, containing not less than 150 lbs. of each, must be supplied free of charge and forwarded so as to reach this office 14 days before the tenders are opened. Unless otherwise required, a godown within easy reach of the Bakery will be rented to the contractor.

CHIEF COMMISSARIAT OFFICE;
Rangoon, 26th September, 1899.

C. B. BYERS, *Lieut., D.A.C.G.,*
for Chief Commissariat Officer, Rangoon District.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

NOTICE.

It is notified, for information of Military and Civil officers, that services of Shams-ul-Ulama, Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Persian Instructor, and Mr. R. F. Azoo, Arabic Instructor, have been speciallv retained by Government for giving instruction to candidates intending to present themselves for examinations in Arabic and Persian before the Board of Examiners. Gentlemen requiring their tuition should communicate with them at the office of the Board of Examiners.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th December, 1899.

No. 9710.—Mr. A. Cordeiro, Postmaster, Karachi, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 16th January 1900, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Hemandas is appointed to act as Postmaster, Karachi, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. Cordeiro or until further orders.

The 2nd January, 1900.

No. 9739.—Consequent on the retirement of Mr. R. H. Kelly, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, the following promotions are given with effect from the 1st November, 1899 :—

Babu Suryya Kanta Mitra, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade to the 1st grade.

Babu Suryya Kumar Mukherji, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade to the 2nd grade.

Babu Kali Prasanna Sen, B.A., Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade to the 3rd grade.

The following acting appointments are made with effect from the same date, during the absence on leave on medical certificate of Babu Suryya Kanta Mitra, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, or until further orders :—

Babu Suryya Kumar Mukherji, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade.

Mr. H. L. Duncan, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Babu Hemanta Kumar Raha, M.A., Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 1st January, 1900.

Ashwin, Malcon.
Cator & Co.
Charleston, C.
Currie, Ada Dow (Joint Waldorf Co.)
"Financial News, Editor."
Gill & Co.
Globe, Life Assurance Co., Secy.
Grace & Co.
Koning Teves & Co.
Klimes, Jules.
Lyon, Clark & Co.
Macafee and Gordon, Ship Agents.
Martin, J. A.
Meyer, Mrs., care of O. Meyer.
Moriero & Co.
Murphy, Mrs. E., care of Horoe & Co.
Nuemberg & Co., Photographic Dealers.
Palasky, Paul.
Pearn Brothers, Drapers.
Powell & Co., Chemists.
Raphael, Tuck & Son.
Rosewood, Clayton, H.
Ross, S.
Rollo, S. T.
Ro-e & Co., P. L.
Schalch, James.
Shawfinlayson & Co., Magager.
Spalding, Mr. C.
Spanior, A. Dolf.
Waddington, C. W.
Walker, Mrs. T. (of Icicle Hall, Colombo).
We-ton, T.
Wildridge, Miss, care of J. Randal.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Aburto, J. G.
Adams, C. A. E. G.
Albaret, A.
Allen, J. W.
Andree, R. M.
Aptommas, J.
Arthur, Mrs., care of Smith Rodwell, & Co.
Beaty, Mrs. Sidi.
Beeston. R. C.
Bence, R.
Berger, G.
Bevill & Co., R. C.
Bewick, R. M.
Bews, B. A.
Bird, Harry.
Blackwell, B. W.
Bobby, John.
Bondalle, R.
Bradbury, J. F.
Brigg, Mrs. E.
Brisco, Mrs.
Broomhead, E. B.
Bruce, C. H.
Brown, J.
Burrows, C. M.
Burrowes, Mr.
Callaghan, W. O.
Carpenter, Mr. Wm.
Carr, Miss E. R. Baker.
Cawte, F.
Charréer, H. A.
Chester, D.
Chester, E. J.
Chatterton, ·rs.
Clarke, Joseph.
Clarke, Mrs. A.
Collins, Mr.
Compton, Miss.
Condoreet, Lucille.
Conry, E. P.
Creed, Mr.
Cruddock.
Crowdy, H.
Crowdy, Mrs, H.
Cubbin, J. F.
Dacre-Scott, Mrs.
Davies, H.
Davier. P. V.
Dawson, A.
Deavin, H. P.
D'Abrue, F. A,
DeBourbel, Major-Genl.
de·remond d'ars, Jean.
Derries, Jean.
Doyle, Mrs.
*Driscall, Capt. D. P.
Ebling, Mr.
Edwards, W. T.
Ess·lmont, J.
Evenett, Mrs.
Foley, J. N
Fowle. Major T.
Franter, J.
Fry, F. W.
Gale, F. W.
Gillon, E. A.
Gleeson, G. W. M.
Goldinger, Baldwin.
Grant, C.
Greaves, R. H.
Green, E. E.
Grose, Arthur.
Gruenhagen, W.
Haddon, Mrs. M.
Haiman, Alex.
Hall, E. A., Ship *Glencova.*
Hamilton, Miss Maud.
Hannesy, L.
Harbord, Miss Constance.
Harrison, Miss Norah.
Hart, Marie, Mrs.
Hilson, Lt. R. J.
Houghton, Mrs.
Jackson, Miss.
Jahneke, Carl.
Johnson, D.
Johnson, Miss F.
Johnston, J. D.
Jordan, H., care of R. H. Parker.
Kennedy, T. L.
Kennedy. W. D.
Kinner, Miss, care of Mrs. Roddick.
Kopeli, Schapiro.
Law, T.
Lawrie, P. S.
Layton, C. T.
Lazard, Alphonse.
Lazarus, W.
Leder, Willy.
Lemon, W. A.
LePatourell, Capt., S.S. *Seagull.*
Leventie, Zachariah.
Levien, Reginald.
Linetzkz, Anna.
Logg, Mrs.
Lutacres, Miss.
Luschwitz, Miss G.
Lyons, P. J., care of S. O., Madras.
Macdonell, ·.
Mac·lanaman, P. A.
Madras, Mrs., care of Madras, Esq.
Maple. Mrs. M.
Marrow, Mrs.
Marshall, J.
Martin, Fresk Steams & Co.
Martin, Miss A. M.
Martin, R. R.
Mayward
Mazoué, J. H.
McCullogh, James, Captain.
McIver, ·r.
McIves, John.
Miller, J.
Modiglian, Gino.
Montgomery, P. H. T.
Morgan, James.
Moore, James.
Morris, Mrs.
Mountain, W.
Muller, H. E.
Murree, B. M.
Nelson, H.
Nicholas, A. G.
Nightingle, R.
O'Neill, C. N. J.
O'Reilly, W.
Palin, E. W.
Pansley, Miss Hettie
Papagicas, Coumas J.
Park, C. L.
Pettigrew, W. E.
Pettit, P.
Pflurger, W.
Philip, Mrs. H.
Phillips, H. L.
Potter, Bishop.
Ranken. Mrs. A. W.
Renan, Van.
Richardson, B. M.
Ridge, Miss S. B.
Ring, H. G.
Robertson, Dr. Wm. of S. S. "Umlazi."
Robson, B.
Rose, G. W.
Rose. · W.
Rouline, Miss R.
Row, E. H. P.
Roy, J.
Schulz, Miss E.
Scott, Bertie.
Shepira, Moria.
Shepherd, R. S.
Sheridan, T. H.
Smith, Dr. L. W. C. C.
Smith, J. W. B., Mrs.
Souberbielle, E.
Spencer, J.
Stannion, G.
Stevens & Co., G.
Stuart, A.
Symond, A. P.
Tarleton, Master B.
Thielman, Mrs. E.E.
Thom, R. S.
Tiffe, E
Trensein Gladys, Mrs.
Turner, Mrs.
Vardy, M. C. J., Miss.
Walker, Herbert C.
Waterfeild, G.
Weiss, Prof. Dr. E.
Wheeler, Mrs. A.
Whittey, E.
Whittie, J.
Wilson, R.
Wright, A.
Wright, Fred.
Yates, C. E.
Yeoman, H.
Young, Fred.
Zenzaienschi, A,
Zobel, Joseph.

Registered Letters.

Aitken, John.
Anderson, C. B.
Brandenburg, J. M.
Chester, D.
Klerx, Leupold.
Layton, C. T.
Salsiccioni, Giovanni.
Rainey, H. J.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 31st December, 1899.

Longhlin, Miss O,
Shepherd. Mrs. M.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 6th January, 1900.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1900.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	11th Jan.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	10th "	Ditto.
* Australasian Colonies . .	6th "	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Straits Settlements, China and Japan.	16th "	Per Steamer *Lightning*.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	11th "	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore.	8th "	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	6th "	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.	6th "	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	8th "	Per land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto A.M. At 5-30	9th "	Ditto.
Port Blair	18th "	Per Steamer *Shahjehan*.
South Africa	8th "	Ditto from Bombay.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the forenoon Mails at the following hours:—

For Gualundo and Chittagong Express train at 5-30 A.M.
For Eastern districts as far as Dacca at 6-30 A.M.
For Midnapore, Orissa and Madras Presidency at 7-30 A.M.
For Bombay Mail *viâ* Nagpur at 7-30 A.M. and with a late fee of ½ anna up to 8 A.M.
For Khulna Line at 8-15 A.M.

The letter-box will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For E. I. Railway Loop Mail at 2-30 P.M. and up to 2-55 P.M. with a late fee of ½ anna.
For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-50 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.
For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also Mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.
For the Punjab Mail at 7-30 P.M.
For Midnapore District only at 7-30 P.M.
For Khulna Mail at 7-30 P.M.
For Eastern Bengal Mail at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab and Eastern Bengal Mails only.

Late registered articles will be received between the following hours:—

For Offices served by the Bombay Mail *viâ* Allahabad and Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.
For Offices served by the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Eastern Bengal Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viâ* Tuticorin, Madras or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M.. late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

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The Land-Systems of British India, by B. H. Baden-POWELL, C.I.E., in 3 vols. *Price 1½ guineas* at the current rate of exchange. (R1-8.) For sale to Government officers only.
A Brief History of Bodh Gaya Math, District Gaya, compiled by RAI RAM ANUGRAH NARAYAN SINGH, Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Gaya. 8a. (1½a.)
Census of India, 1891, Volume III. The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories (Report). R3 (8a.)
Ditto ditto, Volume IV. The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories (Administrative Tables). R8 (R1).
Ditto ditto, Volume V. The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories. (The Caste Tables). R6 (10a.)
Rules for the grant of ordinary leases of Arable Lands in the Western Dooars. 4a. (1a.)
Short Rules for Petty Survey and Settlements, 1895. 4a. (1a.)
Survey and Settlement of the Western Duars in the district of Jalpaiguri, 1889—95. R2-10 (5a.)
Rules for the grant of leases of waste lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. 4a. (1a.) (Edition of 1896.)
Ditto ditto (**Edition of 1894.**) 2a. (1a.)
Gazetteer of Sikhim. R8 (12a.)
Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1898-99. 2a. (½a.)
Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)
Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1898-99. 2a. (½a.)
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Rules for Emigration from Bihar to Burma, in Kaithi. 3a. 6p. (1a.)
Census of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, 1891. The Provincial Tables. R3 (8a.)
Report of the Agriculture of the District of Lohardaga, by B. C. BASU, Esq. R2-8 (5a.)
Report on the agricultural experiments and enquiries in the Burdwan Division by A. C. SEN, Esq. R1-10 (3a.)
Agricultural Series, No. 3, Bulletin No. 4 of 1898. Mustard. 2a. (1a.)
Vegetable Product Series, No. 38. The Agricultural Ledger, 1898, No. 1. 9a. (2a.)

Monograph on the Cotton Fabrics of Bengal, 1898. R1-12 (2a.)
Annual Report on the Survey operations in Bengal during the year 1897-98. R1-8 (3a.)
Final Report on the Settlement of the Kolhan Govern-ment Estate in District Singbhum. R2 (5a.)
Final Report on the Darjeeling Terai Settlement, 1898. R1 (2a.)
Settlement Report of the Burdwan and certain other estates in districts Burdwan, Hooghly and Bankura in 1891-96. R1-10 (2a.)
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Final Report on the Survey and Settlement of the Narhan Ward's Estate in the Monghyr District, Bengal, seasons 1893—98. R1-8 (2a.)
Hand-Book of Sericulture by N. G. Mookerjee, M.A. R3 (4a.)
Report on the Material Condition of small Agriculturists and Labourers in Gaya, 1893. R2 (2a.)
Report on the Agriculture of the District of Cuttack, by N. N. BANERJEE, Esq. B.A., M.R.A.C., F.H.A.S. R3 (6a.).
Report on the System of Agriculture and Agricultural statistics of the Dacca District, by A. C. SEN, Esq. R1-8 (3a.)
Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, for 1897-98. R3 (4a.)
Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1897-98. R1-8 (3a.)
List of trees, shrubs and large climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. 12a (2a.)
Report on the Land-Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R3 (5a.)
Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal by N. N. BANERJEE, Esq., B.A., M.R.A.C., 1896 R1-8 (2a)
Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1895-96. R1-5 (2a.)
Appendices to the Final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine of 1896 and 1897, Vol. I. R1-8 (3a.)
Ditto ditto, Vol. II. R5 (13a.)
Ditto ditto, Vol. III. R5 (10a.)
Minute by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the Services of Government Officers and private Gentlemen in connection with the Famine of 1896 and 1897 and final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine. R2 (3a.)
Report on Wards and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)
Annual Report of the Economic and Art Section of the Indian Museum for 1898-99. 4a. (1a.)

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Regis-tration Department in Bengal for the years 1895-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99. R1-8 (3a.)
Note on the Administration of the Registration Depart-ment in Bengal for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)
Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur, by the Rev. E. H. WHITELEY, S. P. G., RANCHI. 6a. (1a.)
Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1895. R1-8 (5a.)
Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1895. R1 (2a.)
Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R2 (6a.)
Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (5a.)
Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (3a.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reports on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intrave-nous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, etc., in India and Australian Snake-poisons. R3 (4a.)
Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October 1876. R3 (4a.)
Winds of Northern India. R1 (2a.)
Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma and on the Upper Brahmaputra. R5 (4a.)
Tables for use with Brandis' Hypsometer for measuring the height of trees, etc. 8a. (1a.)
Rules for the estimation of Alcohol in imported spirits. By C. J. H. WARDEN, M.D. R10 (6a.)
Way to Health, in Bengali. 1a. per copy.
Ditto, in Kaithi. 1a. per copy.
A Hand book of the Management of Animals in Captivity in Lower Bengal. By RAM BRAMHA SANYAL (with photo.) R5 (6a.)
Ditto ditto (without photo.) R2 (5a.)
Report on the Tols of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. May 1891. R1 (3a.)

The List of Books available for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot will in future be published once only in each month.

Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1900.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Notice to Creditors.

In pursuance of section 42, Act XXVIII of 1866, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of John Bennett, late of the Island of Jersey, a Surgeon-Major in the Bengal Medical Service, who died on the 28th day of June, 1899, should send in their claims to the undersigned on or before the 14th day of March, 1900, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the estate will be distributed.

E. H. COWIE,

Administrator of the estate of the late John Bennett,

Care of

MESSRS. SANDERSON & CO.

CALCUTTA,

The 14th December 1899.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The Sixty-second Annual General Meeting of Subscribers of the above Institution will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 27th January 1900, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors, to elect Directors and Auditors under Rules 5 & 8, and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

By order of the Directors,

H. W. STEVENS,

Secretary.

Calcutta, the 2nd January 1900.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 057413 of the 3½ per cent. of 1865 for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Soudamini Chowdhurani, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favor of the proprietress.

Name of the Advertiser—

শ্রীমতী সৌদামিনী চোধুরাণি,

বঃ শ্রীকার্ত্তিক প্রসাদ কর,

আম মোক্তার।

(Sd.) KARTIK PRASAD KAR, *Am Muktar,*

Goneshtola, Dinagepur.

On behalf of

SOUDAMINI CHOWDHURANI.

Residence—Haripur, Post Jibanpur, Dinagepur.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1900.

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PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th January, 1900 :—

NO. 1 OF 1900.

THE LOWER BURMA COURTS BILL, 1900.

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THE SUBORDINATE CIVIL COURTS.

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The Lower Burma Courts Bill.

(*Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-3. Chapter II.—The Chief Court.—Sections 4-8.*)

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in Lower Burma.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in Lower Burma;

And whereas the Secretary of State for India has given his previous sanction to the passing of this Act, as required by section 46 of the Government of India Act, 1833, read with section 3 of the Government of India Act, 1858;

3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85. 21 & 22 Vict., c. 106.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900.

(*2*) Save in so far as it applies expressly or by necessary implication to other parts of British India, this Act extends to Lower Burma only.

(*3*) This Act shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

[Cf. Burma Act I of 1898, s. 2 (7).]

(*a*) "Burma" includes all the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma:

[Cf. XVIII of 1884, s. 3 (2).]

(*b*) "land-suit" means a suit relating to immoveable property or to any right or interest in immoveable property:

[Cf. XIII of 1898, s. 3 (d).]

(*c*) "Lower Burma" means the territories for the time being included in Lower Burma:

(*d*) "Rangoon Town" means the local limits of the original civil jurisdiction of the Recorder of Rangoon immediately before the commencement of this Act unless and until the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, shall otherwise direct:

[Cf. ibid, s. 3 (e).]

(*e*) "Shan States" means the territories for the time being included in the Shan States:

[Cf. XVIII of 1884, s. 3. (1).] IX of 1887.

(*f*) "Small cause" means a suit of the nature cognizable by a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887:

[Cf. ibid, s. 3 (3).]

(*g*) "unclassed suit" means a suit which is neither a land suit nor a small cause: and

[Cf. ibid, s. 3 (4).]

(*h*) "value", used with reference to a suit or appeal, means the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit or appeal.

Saving of Regulations in force in Hill District of Arakan.

[Cf. XI of 1889, s. 103.]

3. Save as expressly provided by this Act, nothing herein shall be construed to affect any Regulation in force at the commencement of this Act in the Hill District of Arakan.

CHAPTER II.

THE CHIEF COURT.

Establishment of Chief Court.

4. On and from the commencement of this Act there shall be established for Lower Burma a Chief Court, hereinafter referred to as "the Chief Court".

Constitution of Chief Court.

[Cf. XVII of 1884, s. 4.]

5. The Chief Court shall consist of four or more Judges, who shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council and shall hold office during his pleasure, and of whom two shall ordinarily be barristers of not less than five years' standing.

Appointment of Chief Judge.

[Cf. ibid, s. 5, as amended by XIX 1895, s. 1.]

6. The Governor General in Council may, in his discretion, from time to time, appoint one of the Judges of the Chief Court to be the Chief Judge, and may, during any vacancy of the office of Chief Judge, and during any absence of the Chief Judge, appoint one of the other Judges of the Chief Court to perform the duties of the Chief Judge until a new Chief Judge has been appointed and has entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office, or until the Chief Judge has returned from such absence, as the case may be.

Rank and precedence of Chief Judge and Judges of Chief Court.

[Cf. ibid, 5, as amended by XIX 1895, s. 2.]

7. (*1*) The Chief Judge (if any), whether permanent or officiating, shall have rank and precedence before the other Judges of the Chief Court.

(*2*) Save as aforesaid, the Judges shall have rank and precedence according to the seniority of their appointments as such Judges:

Provided that a Judge permanently appointed shall be deemed to be senior to, and shall have rank and precedence before, an officiating Judge.

(*3*) In the construction of this Act the expression "the Senior Judge" shall mean the Judge for the time being entitled to the first place in rank and precedence.

Civil and Criminal jurisdiction of Chief Court.

8. The Chief Court shall be the highest Civil Court of appeal, and the highest Court of Criminal appeal and revision in and for Lower Burma, and shall—

The Lower Burma Courts Bill.

(Chapter II.—The Chief Court.—Sections 9-15.)

[Cf. XI of 1889, s. 46 (1).]

(a) be the High Court for the whole of Burma (inclusive of the Shan States) in reference to proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects;

(b) have power, as a Court of original jurisdiction, to try European British subjects and persons charged jointly with European British subjects, committed to it for trial by any Magistrate and Justice of the Peace exercising jurisdiction in any part of Burma (inclusive of the Shan States);

(c) be the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction and the Court of Session for the Rangoon Town; and

(d) have within the Rangoon Town such powers and authorities with respect to insolvent debtors and their creditors as are for the time being exercisable by a Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors under the Indian Insolvency Act, 1848.

11 & 12 Vic., c. 21. [Cf. XVIII of 1884, s. 8 (1) (2).]

Exercise of jurisdiction by Judges of Chief Court.

9. (1) Except as otherwise provided by this Act or by any other enactment for the time being in force, and subject to any rules made under this Act, the jurisdiction of the Chief Court may be exercised by a single Judge of the Court.

(2) The Chief Court may, with the sanction of the Local Government, make rules to provide, in such manner as it may think fit, for the exercise of any of its powers by a bench of two or more Judges of the Court.

[Cf. XVIII of 1884, s. 8 (2) (3).]

Constitution of full bench and other benches.

10. (1) The Chief Court may make rules declaring what number of Judges, not being less than three, shall constitute a full bench of the Chief Court, and may by such rules prescribe the mode of determining which Judges shall sit as a full bench when a full bench sitting becomes necessary.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1), the Senior Judge of the Chief Court may determine which Judge in each case or classes of cases shall sit alone, and which Judges shall constitute any bench.

[Cf. XVIII of 1884, s. 11.]

Power to refer question to full bench.

11. Any single Judge of the Chief Court and any bench of Judges thereof, not being a full bench, may in any case refer for the decision of a bench of two Judges or of a full bench any question of law or custom having the force of law, or of the construction of any document, or of the admissibility of any evidence, arising before the Judge or bench, and shall dispose of the case in accordance with the decision of the bench to which the question has been referred.

[Cf. Letters Patent of Calcutta High Court, s. 26, and V of 1898, s. 434.]

Review in certain criminal cases.

12. Where in any case any such question as is referred to in section 11 has been decided by a Judge of the Chief Court exercising the original criminal jurisdiction of the Chief Court as a Court having power to try European British subjects committed to it for trial or the jurisdiction of the Court of Session for the Rangoon Town, and no reference has been made under the provisions of that section or of section 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Chief Court may, on its being certified by the Government Advocate that in his opinion the decision is erroneous or should be further considered, review the case or such part of it as may be necessary, and finally determine the question, and may thereupon alter the judgment, order or sentence passed by the Judge, and pass such judgment, order or sentence as it thinks right.

V of 1898.

Finality of orders of Chief Court as Rangoon Court of Session.

13. Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, a judgment, order or sentence passed by a Judge of the Chief Court in exercise of the jurisdiction of the Chief Court as the Court of Session for the Rangoon Town shall not be subject to appeal to or confirmation by the Chief Court, or, save as provided by section 12, to revision thereby.

V of 1898.

[Cf. XVIII of 1884, s. 9.]

Appeal from single Judge of Chief Court exercising original civil jurisdiction.

14. Except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, an appeal from any decree or order made by a single Judge of the Chief Court—

(a) in the exercise of its original jurisdiction as the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction for the Rangoon Town, or

(b) in the exercise of its original jurisdiction with respect to insolvent debtors and their creditors, or

(c) in the exercise of its original jurisdiction in cases withdrawn from other Courts under section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure, or

XIV of 1882.

(d) in the exercise of any other original jurisdiction of a civil nature to which the Chief Court may by rule extend this section,

shall lie to a bench of the Chief Court consisting of two other Judges of the Chief Court.

[Cf. XVIII of 1884, s. 10.]

Rule of decision where Judges differ.

15. Except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force,—

(a) where there is a difference of opinion among the Judges composing any bench of the Chief Court, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of the majority of those Judges;

The Lower Burma Courts Bill.

(Chapter II.—The Chief Court.—Sections 16-19.)

(*b*) if there is no such majority, then—

(i) if the bench is a full bench, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of the Senior Judge of the bench;

(ii) in other cases, the bench before which the difference has arisen shall refer it to a full bench, and shall dispose of the case in accordance with the decision of the full bench.

Procedure in exercise of civil jurisdiction.

16. (*1*) The Chief Court, when sitting as a Court of Civil Judicature, shall take evidence and record judgments and orders in the manner required by the Code of Civil Procedure, unless it has, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, made rules for regulating these matters. [XIV of 1882.]

(*2*) If the Chief Court has so made rules for regulating these matters, the Governor General in Council may declare that any of the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure with respect thereto shall not apply to the Chief Court. [XIV of 1882.]

(*3*) So much of section 579 of the Code of Civil Procedure as requires the decree to contain the memorandum of appeal, and to be signed and dated by the Judge or Judges who passed it, shall not apply to the Chief Court in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction. [XIV of 1882.]

Ministerial officers of Chief Court.

[Cf. XVIII of 1884, s. 12, and Letters Patent of Calcutta High Court, s. 8.]

17. (*1*) Subject to any rules and restrictions which may be prescribed by the Governor General in Council, the Chief Court may appoint a Registrar and Assistant Registrars, Official Assignee, and Receiver and such other ministerial officers as may be necessary for the administration of justice by the Chief Court and for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on it by this Act or by any other enactment for the time being in force.

(*2*) The appointment of the Registrar, Assistant Registrars, Official Assignee and Receiver shall be subject to the sanction of the Local Government.

(*3*) The officers appointed under this section shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties as the Chief Court may direct.

(*4*) Any officer appointed under this section may be suspended or dismissed by order of the Chief Court:

Provided that a Registrar, Assistant Registrar, Official Assignee and Receiver shall not be dismissed without the previous sanction of the Local Government.

Superintendence and control of subordinate Courts.

[Cf. XVIII of 1884, s. 13.]

18. The general superintendence and control over all other Civil Courts in Lower Burma shall be vested in, and all such Courts shall be subordinate to the Chief Court.

Power to Chief Court to make rules.

[Cf. XVIII of 1884, s. 14, as amended by XIII of 1888, s. 4.]

19. (*1*) In addition to any other power to make rules expressly or by implication conferred by this Act, the Chief Court, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make rules, consistent with this Act and any other enactment for the time being in force,—

(*a*) declaring what persons shall be permitted to practise as petition-writers in the Courts in Lower Burma, regulating the conduct of business by persons so practising, and determining the authority by which breaches of rules under this clause shall be tried;

(*b*) providing for the translation of any papers filed in the Chief Court, and the copying or printing of any such papers or translations, and requiring from the persons at whose instance or on whose behalf papers are filed, payment of the expenses thereby incurred;

(*c*) regulating the procedure in cases where any person is entitled to inspect a record of any Court in Lower Burma or to obtain a copy of the same, and prescribing the fees payable by such persons for searches and copies;

(*d*) prescribing the travelling and other expenses to be allowed to witnesses in civil cases, and the fees to be allowed to commissioners appointed by the Courts in Lower Burma;

(*e*) determining in what cases advocates and pleaders shall be permitted to address the Courts in Lower Burma in English;

(*f*) conferring and imposing on the ministerial officers of the Chief Court and of the Courts subordinate to it such powers and duties of a non-judicial or quasi-judicial nature as it thinks fit, and regulating the mode in which powers and duties so conferred and imposed are to be exercised and performed;

(*g*) prescribing forms to be used in the Courts subordinate to it for such proceedings, books, entries, statistics, and accounts as it thinks necessary;

(*h*) providing for the inspection of the Courts subordinate to it and the supervision of the working thereof; and

(*i*) regulating all such matters as it may think fit, with a view to promoting the efficiency of the judicial and ministerial officers of the Chief Court and of the Courts subordinate to it, and maintaining proper discipline among those officers.

(*2*) Whoever commits a breach of any rule under sub-section (*1*), clause (*a*), shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(*3*) Rules made under sub-section (*1*), clause (*i*), may provide among other matters for fines, [Cf. XVI of 1885, s. 19 (4), and XVIII of 1884, s. 37.]

The Lower Burma Courts Bill.

(Chapter II.—The Chief Court—Section 20.—Chapter III.—The Subordinate Civil Courts.—Sections 21-26.)

to an amount not exceeding one month's salary, being imposed on ministerial officers of the Chief Court for misconduct or neglect in the performance of their duties, and for the recovery of fines so imposed by deduction of the amount thereof from any salary which may be or become due to the officer fined.

[Cf. XVIII of 1884, s. 15; Letters Patent of Calcutta High Court, s. 43; and XVI of 1885, s. 20.]

Registers, books, accounts, returns, statements and reports.

20. The Chief Court shall keep such registers, books and accounts as may be necessary for the transaction of the business of the Chief Court, and shall comply, in such form and manner as the Local Government may deem proper, with any requisitions which the Local Government may make for records of, or papers belonging to, the Chief Court or any Court subordinate to it, or for certified copies of, or extracts from, those records or papers, or for returns, statements or reports.

CHAPTER III.

THE SUBORDINATE CIVIL COURTS.

Grades of Courts.

[Cf. Reg. I of 1896, s. 8.]

Grades of Civil Courts.

21. (1) Besides the Chief Court, the Courts of Small Causes established under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and the Courts established under any other enactment for the time being in force, there shall be four grades of Civil Courts in Lower Burma, namely:— IX of 1887.

(a) the Divisional Court;

(b) the District Court;

(c) the Subdivisional Court; and

(d) the Township Court.

(2) Every Court mentioned in the list in sub-section (1) shall be of a lower grade than the Court mentioned immediately above it, and shall be subordinate to all Courts above it in the said list.

Superintendence and control.

22. Subject to the general superintendence and control of the Chief Court, the Divisional Court shall superintend and control all other Courts in the local area within its jurisdiction; and, subject as aforesaid and to the control of the Divisional Court, the District Court shall superintend and control all other Civil Courts in the local area within its jurisdiction.

Territorial Divisions and Establishment of Courts.

[Cf. XVIII of 1884, s. 18.]

Civil divisions, districts, subdivisions and townships.

23. (1) For the purposes of this Act, the Local Government shall divide Lower Burma outside the Rangoon Town into such civil divisions, and each civil division into such civil districts, as may be approved by the Governor General in Council, and may divide each civil district into such civil subdivisions, and each civil subdivision into such civil townships, as it may think fit.

(2) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, alter the limits or the number of the said civil divisions and districts, and, of its own authority, the limits or the number of the said civil subdivisions and townships.

Establishment of Courts.

24. The Local Government shall establish— [Cf. XVIII of 1884, ss. 19, 20.]

(a) a Divisional Court for each civil division;

(b) a District Court for each civil district;

(c) a Subdivisional Court for each civil subdivision; and

(d) a Township Court for each civil township.

Jurisdiction of Courts.

Original jurisdiction of Divisional, District, Subdivisional and Township Courts.

25. Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and any other enactment for the time being in force,— [Cf. Reg. I of 1896, s. 10.] XIV of 1882. IX of 1887.

(a) the Township Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any suit or original proceeding of a value not exceeding five hundred rupees;

(b) the Subdivisional Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any suit or original proceeding of a value not exceeding three thousand rupees;

(c) the District Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any suit or original proceeding without restriction as regards the value, except proceedings under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869; IV of 1869.

(d) the Divisional Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any original proceeding under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869, and shall be deemed the District Court under that Act for all districts comprised in the civil division. IV of 1869.

Power to invest certain Courts with Small Cause Court powers.

26. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, invest any District, Subdivisional or Township Court with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, up to such value not exceeding five hundred rupees as it may think fit, to be exercised in cases arising within the limits of the Courts jurisdiction [Cf. Reg. I of 1896, s. 11.] IX of 1887.

The Lower Burma Courts Bill.

(Chapter III.—The Subordinate Civil Courts.—Sections 27-31.)

or in any specified area within such limits, and may withdraw any jurisdiction so conferred.

[Cf. XI of 1889, s. 83.]

Enhancement of powers of Judge of Court of Small Causes of Rangoon.

27. (1) The Local Government may by notification direct that such suits of a civil nature as are not excepted from the cognizance of a Court of Small Causes by section 15, sub-section (1), of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and are of value exceeding one thousand and not exceeding two thousand rupees, shall be cognizable by the Judge of the Court of Small Causes of Rangoon as if they were suits cognizable by him under the said Act, and thereupon so much of that Act as relates to— [IX of 1887.]

(a) the exclusion of the jurisdiction of any other Court in such suits,

(b) the practice and procedure of Courts of Small Causes,

(c) appeals from certain orders of those Courts and revision of cases decided by them, and

(d) the finality of their decrees and orders subject to such appeal and revision as are provided by the said Act,

shall apply to such suits, and to the trial thereof, and the decrees and orders therein.

(2) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, cancel any order made under sub-section (1), but not so as to affect any proceedings pending at the date of the order of cancellation.

[Cf. Reg. I of 1896, s. 12.] [XIV of 1882.] [IX of 1887.]

Appellate jurisdiction of the Courts.

28. (1) Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and any other enactment for the time being in force, the Courts to which appeals are hereinafter declared to lie, shall respectively have authority to hear appeals from the decrees and orders of the Courts subordinate to them passed in the exercise of their original jurisdiction:—

(a) An appeal from a decree of a Township Court shall lie to the District Court:

(b) An appeal from a decree of a Subdivisional Court shall lie to the Divisional Court:

(c) An appeal from a decree of a District Court shall, where the value of the suit in such Court is five thousand rupees or upwards, lie to the Chief Court, and in any other case to the Divisional Court:

Provided that the Local Government may by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that appeals from original decrees and orders of any specified District or Subdivisional Court shall lie to the Chief Court, in which case an appeal from any such decree or order of any Court so specified shall, so long as such notification continues in force, lie to the Chief Court.

(2) Where an order specified in section 588, clause (29), of the Code of Civil Procedure, is made by a District Court in exercise of the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes, an appeal therefrom shall lie to the Chief Court. [Cf. IX of 1887, s. 24.] [XIV of 1882.]

Period of limitation for appeals to the Divisional Court.

29. The period of limitation for an appeal to the Divisional Court under clause (b) or clause (c) of section 28 shall be sixty days and, in the computation of that period and in all other respects, the limitation of the appeal shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877. [Cf. Reg. I of 1896, s. 12 (4).] [XV of 1877.]

Second appeals to the Chief Court.

30. (1) In addition to the second appeals permissible under section 584 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a second appeal shall lie to the Chief Court from an appellate decree of a Court subordinate thereto on any ground which would be a good ground of appeal if the decree had been passed in an original suit whenever the decree of the Appellate Court varies or reverses otherwise than as to costs the decree of the Court below: [XIV of 1882.]

Provided that no such second appeal shall lie in the case of a small cause or unclassed suit unless the value of the suit exceeds five hundred rupees.

(2) The period of limitation for an appeal to the Chief Court under this section shall be ninety days, and in the computation of that period and in all other respects, the limitation of the appeal shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877. [XV of 1877.]

Administrative Control.

Power of Courts to transfer cases.

31. (1) The Divisional Court may exercise, as regards the Courts under its control, the same powers of withdrawal, trial and transfer as are conferred by section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure on a District Court. [Cf. ibid, ss. 34, 35; Reg. I of 1896, s. 5.] [XIV of 1882.]

(2) In addition to the powers referred to in sub-section (1), a Divisional Court and a District Court may, by order in writing, direct that any case or class of cases which may be instituted in such Court, or in any Court subordinate thereto, shall be disposed of by an Additional Judge of such Court or by any other Court subordinate thereto, or by an Additional Judge of any such subordinate Court, as the case may be:

Provided that no direction under this section shall empower any Court to exercise jurisdiction beyond the pecuniary limits of its jurisdiction.

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(Chapter III.—The Subordinate Civil Courts.—Sections 32-36. Chapter IV.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 37-39.)

(*3*) The Court trying any suit withdrawn under this section from a Court of Small Causes shall, for the purposes of the suit, be deemed to be a Court of Small Causes.

(*4*) When a case has been withdrawn or transferred under section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure or under this section, any fees payable in such case under the Court-fees Act, 1870, or under rules made under this Act, shall be payable at the rates which would have been applicable in the Court from which the case has been withdrawn or transferred.

XIV of 1882. VII of 1870.

[Cf. XVIII of 1884, s. 38.]

Delegation of powers of District Court with respect to administrative control.

32. The District Court may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, delegate to any Subdivisional Court in the civil district the powers conferred on the District Court by section 31 of this Act and by section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to be exercised by the Subdivisional Court in any specified portion of the district within the area of the jurisdiction of the District Court.

XIV of 1882.

[Cf. Reg. I of 1896, s. 20.]

Judges not to try cases in which they are personally interested.

33. (*1*) No Judge or Additional Judge of a Court under this Act shall try any suit, appeal, or other proceeding to which he is a party, or in which he is personally interested.

(*2*) When any such suit, appeal, or other proceeding comes before any Judge, he shall forthwith transmit the record of the case to the Court empowered to transfer cases to which he is subordinate, with a report of the circumstances attending the reference, and such superior Court shall thereupon transfer the case to some other Court.

(*3*) When any such suit, appeal or proceeding comes before an Additional Judge, he shall forthwith transmit the record of the case to the Judge of the Court, who shall hear and determine the case.

Appointment of Judges and Ministerial Officers of Subordinate Courts.

[Cf. XI of 1889, s. 33.]

Appointment of Judges.

34. (*1*) The Judges of the Divisional, District, Subdivisional and Township Courts shall be appointed by the Local Government.

[Cf. Reg. I of 1896, s. 18.]

(*2*) The Local Government may, whenever it thinks it necessary or expedient so to do, appoint an Additional Judge or Judges to any Divisional, District, Subdivisional, or Township Court, and any officer so appointed an Additional Judge shall exercise the jurisdiction of the Court to which he is appointed, and the powers of the Judge thereof, subject, however, to any general or special orders of the Local Government as to the class or value of suits or appeals which he or officers of his rank or grade may try, hear or determine, and subject also, in respect of the distribution of the business of the Court, to the control of the Judge thereof.

(*3*) An officer may be appointed an Additional Judge of one or more Courts, and an officer who is a Judge of one Court may be appointed an Additional Judge in another Court or in other Courts.

Appointment of ministerial officers.

[Cf. XVIII of 1884, s. 36.]

35. (*1*) The ministerial officers of the Divisional Court and of the District Court shall be appointed by the Judges of those Courts respectively.

(*2*) The ministerial officers of the Subdivisional and Township Courts shall be appointed by the District Court.

(*3*) Every appointment made under this section shall be subject to such rules as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make in this behalf, and in dealing with any matter under this section, the District Court shall act subject to the control of the Divisional Court.

Power to fine ministerial officers.

[Cf. XVIII of 1884, s. 37.]

36. (*1*) A Divisional or District Court or any Court under the control of a District Court may fine, in an amount not exceeding one month's salary, any ministerial officer of the Court for misconduct or neglect in the performance of his duties.

(*2*) The District Court, subject to the general control of the Divisional Court, may, on appeal or otherwise, reverse or modify an order made under sub-section (*1*) by any Court under its control, and may, of its own motion, fine up to the amount of one month's salary any ministerial officer of any Court under its control.

(*3*) Any fine imposed on a ministerial officer under this section may be recovered by the deduction thereof from any salary which may be or become due to the officer fined.

CHAPTER IV.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Place of sitting.

[Cf. Reg. I of 1896, s. 21.]

37. Every Civil Court shall be held at such place or places as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct, or, in the absence of any such direction, at any place within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which the Judge or Additional Judge of the Court thinks fit.

Seal.

[Cf. Reg. I of 1896, s. 22.]

38. Every Civil Court shall use a seal of such form and dimensions as the Local Government may prescribe on all processes and orders issued, and on all decrees passed by it.

Vacations.

[Cf. XVIII of 1884, s. 67.]

39. (*1*) Subject to the approval of the Local Government, the Chief Court shall prepare and publish in the local official Gazette a list of days to be

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(Chapter IV.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 40-43. Chapt r V.—Provision for pending and past Proceedings.—Sections 44-45.)

observed in each year as holidays in the Chief Court and the Civil Courts subordinate thereto.

[Cf. XI of 1889, s. 94.] (2) A judicial act done by a Court on a day specified in a list published under sub-section (1) shall not be invalid by reason only of its having been done on that day.

[Cf. Reg. I of 1896, s. 35.]

Language of Courts.

40. Plaints, petitions and applications to a Court may be written, and evidence may be taken down, in such language or languages as the Local Government may direct in this behalf.

Advocates of abolished Courts.

41. (1) Every person entitled immediately before the commencement of this Act to appear, plead or act in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon or in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Lower Burma, shall be entitled to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Chief Court, and to practise therein and in the Courts subordinate thereto, subject to the provisions of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, and to any rules applicable to Advocates made thereunder. [XVIII of 1879.]

(2) Every person entitled immediately before the commencement of this Act to appear, plead or act in any Court or Courts subordinate to the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon or to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Lower Burma, shall be entitled to practise as a pleader in such Courts or in the corresponding Court or Courts under this Act, subject to the provisions of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, and to any rules applicable to pleaders made thereunder. [XVIII of 1879.]

Power to Local Government to make rules as to process-serving establishment.

42. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, notwithstanding anything in the Court-fees Act, 1870, make rules with respect to the establishments to be maintained for the service and execution of processes issued by Civil and Criminal Courts and Revenue Courts and authorities, and rules so made may be declared by the Local Government to be in supersession of all or any rules made under sections 22 and 23 of the said Acts. [VII of 1870.]

[Cf. Reg. I of 1896, s. 16, and Act XI of 1889, s. 95.]

Continuance of jurisdiction of abolished Courts.

43. (1) Where any Court under this Act has from any cause ceased to have jurisdiction with respect to any case, any proceeding in relation to the case which, if that Court had not ceased to have jurisdiction, might have been had therein, may be had in the Court to which the business of the former Court has been transferred.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to cases for which provision is made by section 623 or section 649 of the Code of Civil Procedure or by any other enactment for the time being in force. [XIV of 1882.]

CHAPTER V.

PROVISION FOR PENDING AND PAST PROCEEDINGS.

Pending proceedings.

44. (1) All proceedings instituted before the commencement of this Act in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and arising out of any civil or criminal proceeding in any Court in Burma, shall be continued in that High Court as if this Act had not been passed.

(2) Every proceeding pending in any Civil Court in Lower Burma at the commencement of this Act shall be transferred, or be deemed to be transferred, to the Court under this Act which would have had jurisdiction in the matter if this Act had been in force on the date on which the proceeding was instituted, and the Court to which any such proceeding is transferred, shall proceed to try, hear and determine the matter as if it had been instituted in such Court: [Cf. Reg. I of 1896, s. 23.]

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend the period of limitation to which any suit or appeal may be subject.

(3) Every insolvency proceeding pending in the Court of the Judge of the Town of Moulmein at the commencement of this Act shall be transferred, or be deemed to be transferred, to the District Court of Amherst, and the said District Court shall in such proceedings exercise the jurisdiction which the said Judge would have had if this Act had not been passed, and an appeal shall lie from the decision of the said District Court therein to the Chief Court.

Appeals after commencement of Act against decrees and orders passed before.

45. Appeals from decrees and orders passed and not appealed against before the commencement of this Act shall lie as follows, namely:— [Cf. XVIII of 1884, s. 69, rep. by XII of 1891.]

(a) when the appeal would before that date have lain to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, or to the Special Court, the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon or the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Lower Burma—to the Chief Court;

(b) when the appeal would before the commencement of the Act have lain to the Court of the Commissioner—to the Divisional Court;

(c) when the appeal would before the commencement of this Act have lain to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner or to the Court of an Assistant

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XI of 1889

Commissioner or of an Extra Assistant Commissioner empowered to hear appeals under section 20 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1889,—to the District Court:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend the period of limitation to which any suit or appeal may be subject.

Execution of past decrees and orders.

46. (1) All decrees passed and orders made before the commencement of this Act by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal shall be deemed, for the purposes of execution, to have been passed or made by the Chief Court.

[Cf. Reg. I of 1896. s. 24.]

(2) All decrees passed and orders made before the commencement of this Act by a Court mentioned in the first column of the following table shall, for the purposes of execution, be deemed to have been passed or made by the Court set opposite to it in the second column of that table exercising jurisdiction over the area in which the Court in the first column had jurisdiction, and every decree which, before the commencement of this Act, shall have been sent for execution to a Court mentioned in the first column of that table shall be deemed to have been sent for execution to the corresponding Court in the second column exercising jurisdiction over the same area.

1	2
The Special Court The Court of the Recorder of Rangoon The Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Lower Burma	The Chief Court.
The Court of the Commissioner	The Divisional Court.
The Court of the Judge of the Town of Moulmein The Court of the Deputy Commissioner	The District Court.
The Court of the Assistant Commissioner The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner	The Subdivisional Court.
The Court of the Myoôk	The Township Court.

CHAPTER VI.

GENERAL.

Rules to have effect as if enacted by Act.

47. All rules made under this Act shall, on publication, have effect as if enacted by this Act.

Amendment of certain enactments.

48. The enactments mentioned in the first schedule are hereby amended to the extent and in the manner specified in the fourth column thereof.

Repeals.

49. The enactments mentioned in the second schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

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(The First Schedule.—Enactments amended.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS AMENDED.

(*See section 48.*)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Amendment.
		PART I.—*Acts of the Governor General in Council.*	
1869	IV	The Indian Divorce Act, 1869.	(1) In section 3, clause (*1*), *for the words* the Special Court constituted under the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1889, *substitute the words* the Chief Court of Lower Burma. (2) In section 3, clause (*2*), *for the words* the areas for the time being within the local limits of the ordinary civil jurisdiction of the Recorder of Rangoon and of the civil jurisdiction of the Court of the Judge of the Town of Moulmein, *substitute the word* Burma. (3) In the same clause, *for the words* the areas aforesaid—the Recorder of Rangoon and the Judge of the Town of Moulmein respectively, *substitute the words* Burma—a Judge of a Divisional Court.
1870	VII	The Court-fees Act, 1870.	For the words and figures in the first column of No. 14 of the first schedule *substitute the following :—* 14. Application to the Chief Court of Lower Burma for the exercise of its revisional jurisdiction under section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure or section 25 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887.
1877	II	The Probate and Administration Act, 1877.	For clause (*c*) of section 1 *substitute the following:—* (*c*) the Chief Court of Lower Burma, and previous to its establishment the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.
"	XV	The Indian Limitation Act, 1887.	In Nos. 151 and 162 of the second schedule, *after the word* Punjab *insert the words* or the Chief Court of Lower Burma.
1879	XVIII	The Legal Practitioners Act, 1879.	In section 41, sub-section (*4*), *after the word* Punjab *insert the words* and the Chief Court of Lower Burma.
1880	V	The Burma Boundaries Act, 1880.	In section 19, *for the words following the words* an appeal shall lie *down to the end of the section substitute the following:—* —in Lower Burma to the Chief Court of Lower Burma. —in Upper Burma to the Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma. In section 21, *for the words* and the Recorder of Rangoon *substitute the words* of Upper Burma, and the Chief Court of Lower Burma.
1881	V	The Probate and Administration Act, 1881.	In section 59, *for the words* Court of the Recorder of Rangoon *substitute the words* Chief Court of Lower Burma.
1882	XIV	The Code of Civil Procedure.	In section 4, *for the figures* 1889 *following the words* the Lower Burma Courts Act *substitute the figures* 1900. For clause (*d*) of section 6 *substitute the following :—* (*d*) of the Chief Court of Lower Burma sitting as an Insolvent Court under the Statute 11 and 12 Victoria, Chapter 21 ;

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(*The First Schedule.—Enactments amended.*)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—concluded.

Year.	No.	Short title.	Amendment.
PART I.—*Acts of the Governor General in Council*—concluded.			
			In the third paragraph of section 39, *after the word* Punjab *insert the words* or of the Chief Court of Lower Burma.
			In section 360A, *for the words* or Bombay *substitute the words* Bombay or Rangoon.
			For clause (*b*) of section 538 *substitute the following:—*
			(*b*) the Chief Court of Lower Burma.
			In section 648, *for the words* Court of the Recorder of Rangoon *substitute the words* Chief Court of Lower Burma.
1892	XVI	The Colonial Courts of Admiralty (India) Act, 1891.	For sub-clause (*4*) of section 2 *substitute the following:—*
			(*4*) the Chief Court of Lower Burma.
1898	V	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.	In section 4, clause (*d*), *for the words* Recorder of Rangoon *substitute the words* Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Lower Burma.
			In section 4, clause (*j*), *for the words* Court of the Recorder of Rangoon *substitute the words* Chief Court of Lower Burma.
			In section 25, *for the words* the Judges of the High Courts and the Recorder of Rangoon *substitute the words* and the Judges of the High Court.
			In section 266, *for the words* Court of the Recorder of Rangoon *substitute the words* Chief Court of Lower Burma.
			In section 364, sub-section (*1*), *after the word* Punjab *insert the words* or the Chief Court of Lower Burma.
			In section 365, *omit the word* and *after* Royal Charter *and after the word* Punjab *insert the words* and the Chief Court of Lower Burma.
1899	II	The Indian Stamp Act, 1899.	In section 57, between sub-clauses (*d*) and (*e*) *insert—*
			(1) if it arises in Burma—to the Chief Court of Lower Burma;
PART II.—*Regulation made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3).*			
1874	VIII	The Arakan Hills Civil Justice Regulation, 1874.	In section 76, *for the words* Judicial Commissioner, *wherever they occur, substitute the words* Chief Court.
PART III.—*Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma in Council.*			
1898	III	The Burma Municipal Act, 1898.	In section 63, sub-sections (*5*) and (*6*), *for the words* Judicial Commissioner, *wherever they occur, substitute the words* Chief Court of Lower Burma.
			In section 64, sub-sections (*5*) and (*6*), *for the word* Recorder *wherever it occurs, substitute the words* Chief Court of Lower Burma.

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(The Second Schedule.—Enactments repealed.)

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 49.)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
		Acts of the Governor General in Council.	
1865	X	The Indian Succession Act, 1865.	In the definition of "High Court" in section 3, *the words* and for the purposes of sections 242, 242A, 246A and 277A, shall include the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.
1869	XV	The Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869.	The third paragraph of section 7 and the second paragraph of section 8.
1873	X	The Indian Oaths Act, 1873.	The explanation to section 7.
1879	III	The Destruction of Records Act, 1879.	The second paragraph of section 2.
1882	VII	The Powers of Attorney Act, 1882.	Section 4, clause (*f*).
"	XIV	The Code of Civil Procedure.	In the penultimate paragraph of section 287, *the words* as regards his own Court and the Court of Small Causes at Rangoon, the Recorder of Rangoon shall be deemed to be a "High Court" within the meaning of this paragraph.
			In section 386, *the words* or the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.
			Section 614.
1883	V	The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.	Section 15, sub-section (2).
1884	VI	The Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884.	Section 39, sub-section (2).
1889	XI	The Lower Burma Courts Act, 1889.	So much as has not been repealed.
1890	VIII	The Guardians and Wards Act, 1890.	So much of the schedule as relates to Act XI of 1889.
1891	XII	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1891.	So much of the second schedule as relates to Act XI of 1889.
"	XVI	The Colonial Courts of Admiralty (India) Act, 1891.	So much of the schedule as relates to Act XI of 1889.
1898	V	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.	The second paragraph of section 185.
			In section 487, *the words* and the Recorder of Rangoon.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill is intended to give effect to the decision, lately arrived at by the Government of India, in consultation with the Local Government and with the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, to establish a Chief Court in Lower Burma. The details will be found explained in the annexed *Notes on Clauses*.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

The 4th January, 1900.

Notes on Clauses.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Besides the usual preliminary matter, which needs no explanation, this chapter contains (clause 3) a saving of the Regulations in force in the Hill District of Arakan, where the administration of civil justice is governed by special laws.

CHAPTER II.

THE CHIEF COURT.

This chapter follows generally the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, as amended. The titles of Judicial Commissioner and Recorder are abolished, as no longer necessary in one Court which will have jurisdiction throughout Lower Burma and the Judges of which will have authority to exercise the Court's jurisdiction in every case, wherever it may arise.

Clause 8.—Sub-clauses (*a*) and (*b*) will confer on the Chief Court the jurisdiction in respect of European British subjects throughout the whole of Burma now possessed by the Recorder of Rangoon under section 46 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1889. Sub-clause (*c*) continues to the Chief Court the Original Civil and Criminal jurisdiction now possessed by the Recorder. Sub-clause (*d*) provides for the exercise of insolvency jurisdiction under the Statute 11 & 12 Vict., c. 21, in Rangoon Town only. It is not proposed to provide for the exercise of such jurisdiction in Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein as at present.

Clause 9.—It appears desirable to enact in express words that the jurisdiction of the Court shall ordinarily be exercised by a single Judge of the Court.

Clause 19.—The subjects referred to in the various sub-clauses are considered to be such as may properly be dealt with by rules.

In sub-clause (*3*) of this clause it is proposed to give power to the Chief Court to fine ministerial officers of that Court only, the power of fining ministerial officers of subordinate Courts being conferred by clause 36 upon Judges of the Divisional and District Courts.

CHAPTER III.

THE SUBORDINATE CIVIL COURTS.

Clause 21.—The nomenclature for the subordinate Courts adopted in the Upper Burma Civil Courts Regulation, 1896, is followed.

Clause 23.—The necessity for making special provision for the Rangoon Town, the circumstance that the Thayetmyo district is a portion only of the Minbu division, and the Arakan Hill Tracts being within the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Arakan, stand in the way of the adoption of a section following the terms of section 9 of the Upper Burma Civil Courts Regulation, 1896, under which an area constituted a division, etc., for revenue and administrative purposes, is the area for a Divisional, etc., Court's jurisdiction. The more elastic provisions of the Punjab Courts Act have, therefore, been followed, and it is proposed to provide by notifications for the division of Lower Burma into areas for the purposes of the jurisdiction of the various Civil Courts.

These areas will, as a rule, be the same as the areas for the purposes of revenue and general administration, but special provision will have to be made for exceptional cases, where it may be desirable that Courts presided over by officers appointed to perform judicial functions only should have jurisdiction over a larger area than a revenue township, subdivision, district, or division, as the case may be.

It is made compulsory to divide Lower Burma into divisions and districts, but optional to make subdivisions and townships, as it may be more convenient in certain cases to make either the District Court or the Subdivisional Court the Court of first instance.

Clause 26.—The Upper Burma Civil Courts Regulation, 1896, has been followed, omitting the limitation as to the Small Cause Court powers of a Township Court, as in some cases it may be desirable that a Township Court should have Small Cause Court powers beyond one hundred rupees.

Words have been added to enable the Local Government to confine the exercise of Small Cause Court powers to a portion of the area over which a Court has ordinary jurisdiction.

Clause 27.—The provisions in the present Lower Burma Courts Act have been adopted as sufficient provision for the Rangoon Court of Small Causes.

Clause 28.—This clause differs from the corresponding provision of the Upper Burma Civil Courts Regulation, 1896, on which it is based, in that it makes an appeal from the decree of a Subdivisional Judge lie to the Divisional instead of to the District Court, and further permits of the assigning of the appeals from any specified Subdivisional Court, as well as from the District Court, to the Chief Court. The present arrangements, under which appeals from Subdivisional Courts are frequently heard by junior officers of little judicial experience, appear to be open to grave objection, and this change of the law is proposed on the understanding that additional Judges of the Divisional Court will be appointed, wherever this is needed, to prevent the Divisional Judges from being overburdened with work. As to the other change in the law, it is thought that with a Chief Court of four Judges, one of the best ways of relieving overworked Divisional Courts will be to transfer the appeals from some Subdivisional Courts to the Chief Court, and, further, it is believed that in some cases it will be more convenient for the suitors to go to Rangoon to present their appeals than to the head-quarters of the Commissioner of the Division.

Clause 29.—The provisions of the Upper Burma Civil Courts Regulation, 1896, have been adopted, as it appears desirable that the limitation for appeals in the subordinate Courts should be the same in both parts of the province.

Clause 30.—This clause continues the special law of second appeal which at present obtains in Lower Burma in a somewhat different form. It takes the place of sections 22 to 26 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1889, which, subject to certain discretionary powers reserved to the Courts, confer a general right of second appeal to the Judicial Commissioner except as regards matters of fact as to which the two Lower Courts have concurred. Under this clause, in addition to the second appeals permissible under section 584 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a second appeal to the Chief Court is given as of right on matters of fact, as well as on questions of law, when the decrees of the two Lower Courts are at variance, subject to the condition in the case of small cause and unclassed suits that the value of the suit exceeds five hundred rupees. These provisions have been tentatively inserted with the view of eliciting an expression of opinion from those concerned.

Clause 34.—It has been thought better to abandon the system under the Upper Burma Civil Courts Regulation, 1896, by which the officer in charge of an area for executive and administrative purposes is *ipso facto* the Judge of the Civil Court for that area.

CHAPTER IV.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Most of the provisions of this chapter, which are in the main taken from the Upper Burma Civil Courts Regulation, 1896, the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1889, and the Punjab Courts Act, 1888, need no explanations.

Clause 41.—It is proposed to extend the Legal Practitioners Act, XVIII of 1879, to Lower Burma upon the coming into force of this Act, and no further provision than this clause, which simply declares that all advocates and pleaders practising in the Courts which it is proposed to abolish are entitled to be enrolled and to practise in the new Courts, would appear to be necessary.

Clause 42.—The power conferred by this clause on the Local Government to make rules, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, as to process-serving establishments for all Courts (Civil, Criminal and Revenue) in Lower Burma, is similar to that already possessed by it in Upper Burma under section 32 of the Upper Burma Civil Courts Regulation, 1896.

CHAPTER V.

PROVISION FOR PENDING AND PAST PROCEEDINGS.

The necessity for these provisions, which are chiefly taken from similar provisions in the Upper Burma Civil Courts Regulation, 1896, and the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, is obvious.

Clause 45.—This clause makes special provision for the transfer of any pending insolvency proceedings in the Moulmein Town Court under the Indian Insolvency Act, 1848 (11 & 12 Vict., c. 21), to the District Court of Amherst, and for the continuance of the exercise by this last-mentioned Court of jurisdiction under the Statute in proceedings so transferred.

CHAPTER VI.

GENERAL.

Clauses 48 and 49 and Schedules.—It is hoped that these contain every Act and Regulation which it will be necessary to either amend or repeal.

The Chief Court being constituted a "High Court" within the definition of that term in the General Clauses Act, 1897, in respect of every Court in Lower Burma, many provisions of the present Lower Burma Courts Act, 1889, need not be inserted. The Burma Laws Act, 1898, also renders the repetition of some provisions unnecessary.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, December 23rd, 1899.

No rain was reported from any station on Sunday. On Monday a light shower slightly exceeding a tenth of an inch was received at Quetta and Minimarg in North Kashmir reported a light fall of snow. Snow continued falling in small quantities in Kashmir on Tuesday and Trincomalee received 1·36 inches of rain. Pressure gave way in Persia on Wednesday and a shallow depression was formed in the Persian Gulf which gave moderately heavy showers of rain to Bushire and Jask. The depression advanced in an easterly direction and on Thursday morning was lying over the Mekran coast. It had commenced filling up, but pressure gave way briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan, Sind and the West Punjab and on Friday morning the depression had entered Sind, having given a quarter of an inch of rain to Quetta and Chaman. The depression extended into the Central Punjab by Saturday morning, but had nearly filled up and was of but little importance. Light showers had again fallen in Baluchistan and light snow was falling in North Kashmir. The only precipitation in the plains was a very light shower at Peshawar on Friday.

Showers continued during the greater part of the week at Trincomalee, the total amount received at that station being 4·74 inches, but no rain of any importance has been reported from stations in South India. Weather during the past week has thus been fine over the whole of the Indian region with the exception of Baluchistan, Kashmir and Ceylon.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, December 17th.*—Pressure had fallen slightly to rapidly in Baluchistan and the Punjab, had risen slightly to briskly in Rajputana and Central India and had been steady elsewhere. Temperature had

risen briskly to rapidly in Burma, Orissa, Bihar, the North-Western Provinces and Chota Nagpur and had fallen briskly in Sind and Rajputana. Mean temperature was in defect in Upper and Central Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, South India and on the West Coast and was from 5° to 7½° above the normal in Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, the Central Provinces and Berar. No rain had fallen.

Monday, December 18th.—Pressure had been steady or had risen by small amounts over the whole Indian region. Temperature had fallen briskly in Chota Nagpur, the North-Western Provinces, Rajputana and Central India and had risen briskly in Orissa, Bihar, and on the West and Madras coasts. Mean temperature continued in defect in Upper and Central Burma, Assam and Bengal and was normal or in excess in other provinces. The excess was again largest in Berar, Gujarat, the Central Provinces and Central India. A light shower of rain had fallen at Quetta and Minimarg reported a light fall of snow.

Tuesday, December 19th.—Pressure had risen briskly at Quetta, in the West Punjab, Upper Sind and West Rajputana; and had changed by small amounts elsewhere. Temperature had risen briskly in Sind and Rajputana, and mean temperature was normal or in excess in all provinces except Assam and Bengal where it was in defect. The excess was largest in Berar, Gujarat and the Central Provinces. Light falls of snow had been received in Kashmir. Trincomalee had received 1·36 inches of rain.

Wednesday, December 20th.—Pressure had given way slightly to rapidly in Upper India and Rajputana and had changed by small amounts elsewhere. Pressure had fallen in Persia, and a shallow depression had formed in the Persian Gulf which had given moderately heavy rain to Bushire and Jask. Mean temperature was in large excess in Tenasserim but was below the normal in Upper and Central Burma, Assam, Bengal, Mysore and on the West Coast. It was in considerable to large excess in Chota Nagpur, the North-Western Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and Berar. Trincomalee had received half an inch of rain.

Thursday, December 21st.—Pressure had given way slightly to briskly in Baluchistan, the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and Gujarat; had risen briskly along the hills in the North-Western Provinces and had been steady or had risen slightly elsewhere. The shallow depression in the Persian Gulf on the previous day was advancing eastwards along the Mekran coast, but was filling up. Mean temperature was in large excess in Tenasserim, in moderate to considerable defect in Upper and Central Burma and Assam, and in slight defect in Bengal. It was 6½° in excess in Gujarat and from 3° to 4° in excess in Berar, Sind, Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces and Chota Nagpur. Trincomalee had received half an inch of rain.

Friday, December 22nd.—Pressure had risen briskly in Baluchistan; had fallen generally in India, the fall having been brisk to rapid in parts of Rajputana; and had been steady in Burma. The shallow depression lying over the Mekran coast on Thursday had entered Sind, but had nearly filled up and was of little or no importance. It had given light rain in Baluchistan and light snow in parts of Kashmir. Mean temperature was normal or in defect in Burma, North-East India, the Deccan and on the West and Madras Coasts. It was from 4½° to 6° in excess in Gujarat, Rajputana, Sind, Berar and the Punjab. Trincomalee had received one and a half inches of rain.

Saturday, December 23rd.—Pressure had fallen slightly to rapidly in the North-West Punjab and Kashmir and had been steady or had risen slightly elsewhere. The shallow depression in Sind had extended into the Central Punjab, but had continued to fill up and was of no importance. Mean temperature was in large excess in Sind, Rajputana, the Punjab, Gujarat, Central India and Tenasserim and in defect in Upper and Central Burma, Assam and Bengal. Light showers had fallen in Baluchistan and light snow at Astor and Minimarg in Kashmir. Trincomalee had received one inch of rain.

Temperature.—Mean temperature has been in excess in Lower Burma and Tenasserim, normal or in defect in Upper and Central Burma, Assam, Bengal,

Orissa, Bihar, on the West and Madras Coasts and in the Madras Deccan. It has continued in excess over the remainder of Northern India, the Central Provinces and Berar. In the Bombay Deccan it was above the normal during the first half of the week and normal during the latter half. In South India the variations from the normal ranged from —1½° on Sunday to +3° on Friday and Saturday.

The mean temperature of the whole week was in largest defect in Assam (—4°·3) and in largest excess in Gujarat (+6°·4), Tenasserim (+5°·5), Berar (+5°·3) and Rajputana (+5°·0).

Night temperature has been in general defect in Upper and Central Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, on the Madras and West coasts, Mysore, the Madras Deccan and South India, and in excess in other provinces.

The following table gives mean temperature variation data of the week:—

PROVINCE.	VARIATION FROM NORMAL OF MEAN TEMPERATURE OF 24 HOURS PRECEDING 8 A. M. OF							Mean variation of week.
	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·5	+0·3	+0·6	+0·8	+0·5	+0·3	+1·4	+0·6
Assam	—3·9	—3·6	—5·0	—4·7	—4·1	—3·9	—5·1	—4·3
Bengal	—2·1	—1·9	—1·6	—2·1	—1·5	—2·4	—3·2	—2·1
Orissa	—1·2	+0·1	—0·9	—0·5	—0·4	—0·2	—0·8	—0·6
Bihar	—0·1	+0·9	+0·2	+0·9	+0·2	—0·9	—1·4	0
Chota Nagpur	+4·0	+2·8	+2·4	+3·7	+2·9	+0·1	+1·3	+2·5
N.-W. P. and Oudh	+3·1	+2·1	+2·4	+4·7	+1·8	+1·6	+4·0	+2·8
Punjab	+0·8	+1·2	+1·8	+1·1	+2·0	+4·6	+6·2	+2·5
Sind	+2·6	+2·5	+3·8	+2·0	+3·5	+4·7	+8·3	+3·9
Rajputana	+5·4	+3·9	+4·9	+4·2	+3·5	+5·6	+7·6	+5·0
Gujarat	+6·4	+7·0	+6·1	+7·7	+6·6	+5·3	+5·5	+6·4
Central India	+6·6	+5·5	+4·0	+4·5	+2·8	+2·8	+5·4	+4·5
Central Provinces	+5·9	+6·6	+5·9	+2·6	+3·0	+2·2	+3·6	+4·3
Berar	+7·4	+7·9	+7·2	+4·1	+3·9	+2·7	+4·0	+5·3
West Coast	—1·3	—0·3	—0·6	—1·0	—0·4	—0·5	+0·6	—0·5
Bombay Deccan	+2·9	+3·0	+3·5	+2·2	+0·7	—0·1	+0·1	+1·8
Mysore	—0·7	+0·3	+0·7	—2·0	+0·3	+2·1	+2·0	+0·4
Madras Coast	—0·9	+0·9	+0·1	—0·2	—0·4	—0·3	—0·1	—0·1
Madras Deccan	+0·7	+0·3	+0·6	—0·7	—0·3	+0·4	+0·8	+0·3
South India	—1·6	—0·7	—1·1	+0·7	+1·8	+3·0	+2·9	+0·7
Mean for whole of India	+1·7	+1·9	+1·8	+1·4	+1·3	+1·4	+2·2	+1·7

The mean temperature for the whole of India has been in excess in every day of the week, the excess ranging from 1°·3 on the 21st to 2°·2 on the 23rd. For the whole week the excess averaged 1°·7.

Rain.—The only rainfall shown in the weekly rainfall returns for the past week was an average fall of 0·04 inch for the North Punjab division and 0·44 inch for the Baluchistan Hills.

The last three columns of the table at the end show that the rainfall of the period from October 15th to December 23rd has been normal, or in excess of the normal quantity, in Upper Burma, Arakan, Assam, Bengal (with the exception of the Bengal Hills), Orissa, the east submontane division of the North-Western Provinces, the Baluchistan Hills, Malabar and the Southern division of the East Coast.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending December 23rd, 1899.			Rainfall data from October 15th to December 23rd, 1899.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 15th to December 23rd.	Excess or, defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	2·90	5·26	— 45
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0·01	— 0·01	2·16	7·17	— 70
	3. Central do.	0	0·01	— 0·01	2·65	4·16	— 36
	4. Upper do.	0	0·06	— 0·06	6·91	4·28	+ 61
	5. Arakan	0	0·03	— 0·03	14·25	7·43	+ 90
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0·03	— 0·03	10·84	4·34	+ 150
	7. Assam Surma	0	0·02	— 0·02	6·00	3·87	+ 55
	8. Do. Hills	0	0·06	— 0·06	8·83	4·06	+ 117
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0	0·08	— 0·08	3·93	2·55	+ 54
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·05	— 0·05	3·60	2·83	+ 27
	11. Central do.	0	0·04	— 0·04	2·80	2·30	+ 22
	12. North do.	0	0·04	— 0·04	2·24	2·36	— 5
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·14	— 0·14	2·40	3·11	— 23
	14. Orissa	0	0·13	— 0·13	8·21	5·31	+ 56
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·15	— 0·15	0·96	1·85	— 48
	16. South Bihar	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·91	1·59	— 43
	17. North do.	0	0·05	— 0·05	1·00	1·27	— 23
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. N.-W. P., East	0	0·11	— 0·11	0·39	1·11	— 65
	19. South Oudh	0	0·17	— 0·17	0·05	0·71	— 93
	20. North do.	0	0·17	— 0·17	0·26	0·63	— 59
	21. N.-W. P., Central	0	0·14	— 0·14	0	0·48	— 100
	22. Do. West	0	0·10	— 0·10	0·01	0·33	— 97
	23. Do. East Submontane	0	0·08	— 0·08	1·10	1·03	+ 7
	24. Do. West do.	0	0·16	— 0·16	0·25	0·48	— 48
	25. Do. Hills	0	0·23	— 0·23	0·06	0·80	— 93
PUNJAB	26. South-East Punjab	0	0·09	— 0·09	0·09	0·37	— 76
	27. South do.	0	0·11	— 0·11	0·08	0·38	— 79
	28. Central do.	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·07	0·58	— 88
	29. Punjab Submontane	0	0·19	— 0·19	0·13	0·63	— 79
	30. Do. Hills	0	0·38	— 0·38	0·24	1·34	— 84
	31. North Punjab	0·04	0·05	— 0·01	0·39	1·21	— 68
	32. West do.	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·06	0·19	— 68
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar	0	0·12	— 0·12	11·24	9·90	+ 14
	34. Madras South Central	0	0·44	— 0·44	4·01	9·69	— 57
	35. Coorg	0	0·14	— 0·14	1·71	8·06	— 80
	36. Mysore	0	0·21	— 0·21	1·87	5·80	— 68
	37. Konkan	0	0·07	— 0·07	1·17	3·55	— 67
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·13	— 0·13	0·94	4·08	— 77
	39. Hyderabad North	0			0·01		
	40. Khandesh	0	0·22	— 0·22	0·06	2·71	— 98
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	0	0·32	— 0·32	0	2·66	— 100
	42. Central Provinces, West	0	0·16	— 0·16	0	1·78	— 100
	43. Do. Central	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	1·40	— 100
	44. Do. East	0	0·09	— 0·09	0	1·54	— 100
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·60	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0·34	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·02	0·23	— 91
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·44	0·17	+ 0·27	1·24	0·75	+ 65
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India, East	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·83	— 100
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·07	0·56	— 88
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·22	— 100
MADRAS	52. East Coast, North	0	0·13	— 0·13	2·42	8·93	— 73
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0	0	2·50	6·73	— 63
	53. Hyderabad, South	0			0·20		
	54. Madras, Central	0	0·13	— 0·13	1·99	5·48	— 64
	55. East Coast, Central	0	0·42	— 0·42	6·34	12·47	— 49
	56. Do. South	0	1·64	— 1·64	15·73	18·57	— 15
	57. Madras, South	0	0·86	— 0·86	9·42	13·01	— 28

W. A. BION,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

SIMLA, *28th December, 1899.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 30th December.*—There was no rain during the week. Water supplies are diminishing and generally insufficient. Agricultural operations, except harvesting, are confined to areas under irrigation. The standing crops continue to deteriorate generally. The harvest is yielding indifferently. Pasturage is growing scarce in parts, but fodder is generally sufficient. Prices are slightly easier in the Circars, and slightly dearer in the Deccan and parts of the Carnatic: elsewhere the rise has been considerable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 1st January.*—There was no rain during the week. Rain is urgently wanted for the standing late crops which are withering in parts of the Karnatak and Deccan. The harvesting of early crops is completed in several districts and is progressing in others. The sowing of spring crops is in progress in Ratnagiri, the Upper Sind frontier and in irrigated lands in Ahmedabad. The standing spring crops are in good condition in Sind, Konkan and Baroda and in irrigated lands in Kaira, Panch Mahals and in four districts of the Deccan. The fodder supply is scanty in parts of the Deccan and in Bijapur, Belgaum and Baroda. Cattle are suffering severely owing to scarcity of fodder in five districts of Guzerat and in parts of Poona, Satara, Nasik and Rajkot. Prices have fallen in five districts, risen in four and are stationary elsewhere. The average daily numbers on relief are as follows:—British districts:—On test works 43,427, on relief works 419,246, dependants 92,593. Total on works 555,266. In poor-houses 4,265, on village relief 18,863. Total on gratuitous relief 23,128. Grand total on relief 578,394. Native States:—On relief works 272,347, dependants 41,099. Total on works 314,446. In poor-houses 12,905, on village relief 5,979. Total on gratuitous relief 18,884. Grand total on relief 333,330.

Bengal.—*For week ending 1st January.*—No rain fell during the week. The harvesting of winter rice is being rapidly completed. All cold weather crops, including poppy, are doing well except in parts of Chota Nagpur. Sugarcane is being pressed. The price of common rice is reported to have risen in 20 districts and fallen in 6 only; it is stationary in the remainder. Fodder is generally sufficient and the condition of cattle is good.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 3rd January.*—The weather has been clear except in a few districts where it has been occasionally cloudy. The spring crops, though much in need of rain, are in flower and in ear in some places and are generally reported to be in good condition at present, except in Bareilly, Budaun and Shahjahanpur, where white ants are causing them damage. Irrigation and weeding continue. The pressing of sugarcane is still in progress. Supplies are still reported to be sufficient, but fodder is becoming scarce over an increased area. Prices have slightly risen in 21 districts and are stationary elsewhere. In Bulandshahr immigration conti-

nues, and in Aligarh immigrants from Bikaner are increasing, there were 2246 persons on three relief works in Jhansi, the fall in the number being due to fines for short work. One test relief work was opened in Agra, but it has failed to attract workers. There were 338 persons who were receiving relief in poor-houses.

Punjab.—*For week ending 3rd January.*—There was a light fall of rain in parts of the Jhelum and Rawalpindi districts. Sugarcane-pressing and cotton-picking are still going on in Jullundar, Lahore, Amritsar and Sialkot. The harvesting of the autumn crops is nearly over in Dera Ismail Khan. The sowings of spring crops continue on irrigated lands in Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Amballa and Sialkot, and have been finished in Jullundar, Mooltan, Lahore and Gujrat. Sowings on unirrigated lands have not been made for want of rain in some districts. Crops are being watered from wells and canals. The outturn of the autumn crops is average in Sialkot and much below average in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of the standing crops is getting worse in Rohtak, bad in parts of Mooltan, poor in parts of Dera Ismail Khan, below average in Amballa, and average to below average in Rawalpindi. They are suffering in Amballa and Ferozepur for want of rain and insufficiency of canal water. They are good in Gurgaon and in parts of Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. Prospects generally depend on the winter rains. Rain is very badly wanted throughout the province. Water is decreasing in wells in Gurgaon, it is scarce in Karnal, and in the Bara stream of Peshawar it is running low. Gram and rape crops are damaged by caterpillars in the Fazilka Tahsil of the Ferozepur district, and by insects in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Cattle are dying from starvation in Shahpur. They are in very poor condition in Jhelum and in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. The cattle in other districts also are lean on account of overwork and want of fodder. Fodder is generally scarce throughout the province; it is said to be sufficient in parts of Peshawar. Sugar-cane reeds and leaves of trees are being used as fodder. The scarcity is being keenly felt throughout the province. The average number on relief was as follows:—On relief works—Hissar 57,547, Rohtak 13,521, Delhi 3,447. Test works—Gurgaon 7,662, Ferozepur 4,438, Karnal 6,799, Mooltan 2,035, Gujrat 851, Jhelum 1,812. Dependants—Gurgaon 1,080, Delhi 393, Karnal 660. Gratuitously relieved—Gurgaon 557, Delhi 80. Non-working children—Mooltan 1,031. Poorhouse inmates—Hissar 2,621, Delhi 87, Rohtak 56. Otherwise relieved in Hissar 14,390, Rohtak 1,853. Total on relief 120,920. Prices are rising in Hissar, Rohtak, Karnal, Amballa, Jullundar, Mooltan, Amritsar and Rawalpindi, and falling or unchanged in other districts. Wheat is selling from 10¼ to 12¾, gram 11 to 14⅜, barley 11½ to 12½, great millet 11 to 14, bulrush millet 11 to 13, maize 11 to 16¼, and rice 9½ to 10½ seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 3rd December.*—In Lower Burma the reaping and threshing of paddy continue. The crop will probably be short in Prome. In Upper Burma the reaping of paddy progresses. Sessamum and juar are being reaped in the Budalin sub-division. In Lower Chindwin the sowing of miscellaneous crops continues and dry weather paddy is still being sown in nurseries. The standing crops are in good condition. The price of paddy has risen in Tharrawaddy and slightly in Rangoon and has fallen in Amherst.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 2nd January.*—The weather is occasionally cloudy. The nights and mornings are cool, but the days are abnormally warm. The winter crops continue to suffer for want of rain or dew, but generally the prospects have not much changed since last week. What exists of the winter crops in Betul is being irrigated. Except in irrigated tracts, wheat and linseed are in bad condition, especially on light soils. Gram and masur have begun to flower. Of the late sown autumn crops tur and til are being reaped in parts. The outturn of til in Bhandara is estimated at 14 annas. The harvesting of autumn juar continues in Chanda. Water supply and fodder are scarce in parts. The demand for employment is generally increasing. Relief works are being extended. The number of Public Works Department relief camps now open is 106. The numbers on relief during the week were as follows:—Relief works—men 264,135, women 138,391, children 112,119, unclassed 335,176; total 849,821, including 50,104 on grass-cutting works, 204,313 on village works, and 20,257 on weaver relief. Dependants—men 259, women 88, children 76,809, unclassed 36,591, total 113,747. Gratuitous relief:—Poor-houses—men 137, women 67, children 61, total 265. Kitchens—men 2,637, women 2,555, children 49,129, unclassed 38,451, total 92,772. Otherwise relieved—men 10,699, women 26,698, children 87,208, unclassed 91,518, total 216,123. Total on gratuitous relief 309,160. Total on all forms of relief 1,272,728, excluding 534 persons relieved on court of wards test works in Sambalpur. Prices are generally steady except in Narsinghpur, Nimar, Chanda, Bilaspur and Sambalpur, where they have slightly risen. The cheapest prices are—wheat 12, gram 14, rice 12, and juar 18½ seers per rupee. The dearest prices are—wheat 8¼, gram 10, rice 7, and juar 9 seers per rupee. The highest price of the chief staple in any district is 8 seers (rice) in Balaghat.

Assam.—*For week ending 2nd January.*—The weather is seasonable. The sowing of mustard is finished. The prospects are good. The reaping of late rice and the pruning of tea are in progress. The outturn of late rice is good. The prospects of sugarcane are indifferent. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Sylhet. Fodder is scarce in Nowgong and Khasia and in Jaintia hills. Prices:—common rice—Silchar and Nowgong 16, Sylhet 20, Gauhati 18, Tezpur 15, Sibsagar 13, and Dibrugarh 14 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—MYSORE: Report not received.

COORG: The harvesting of rice and the picking of coffee continue. The prices of food grains are rising. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 27th December.*—BERAR: There was no rain during the week. The weather is cool. Wheat sown on well lands in parts of Akola, Basim, Buldana and Ellichpur is in fair condition. The winter crop in Kolapur taluq is also doing well. Fodder is sufficient in parts of the Basim and Melghat taluqs only: elsewhere it is inadequate. Water is scarce. Prices are almost stationary. Relief works:—Akola 60,029, Amraoti 22,168, Basim 2,677, Buldana 105,008, Ellichpur 6,093, Wun 53. Test works:—Wun 227. Gratuitous relief:—Akola 5,556, Amraoti 6,366, Basim 475, Buldana 1,744, Wun 53. Occupants of poor-houses:—Akola 5 6, Amraoti 325, Buldana 333. Grand total on relief 211,689. Prices:—Akola 10, Amraoti 11, Basim 10½, Buldana 9, Ellichpur 12, Wun 12 seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD: *For week ending 30th December.*—There was no rain durng the week. The total rainfall from 1st January is 11 inches 40 cents. The standing spring crops are withering. Winter rice cultivation is being carried on in a few districts on lands under wells. There is a scarcity of water in almost all the districts. The condition of cattle is deteriorating. Distress is increasing. Prices:--wheat $5\frac{3}{4}$, coarse rice $6\frac{1}{4}$, and juar 10 seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 3rd January.*—There was no rain during the week. Agricultural operations are completed in Gwalior, Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, and are in progress in Bhopal. There has been no change in the condition of standing crops, agricultural stock, pasturage or opium since last report. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Malwa and Bhopawar, high in Bhopal, above normal in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. Prices—Gwalior 12, Bhopal 9 to $16\frac{1}{4}$, Bundelkhand 12 to $13\frac{3}{4}$, Baghelkhand 11 to 14, Malwa 10 to 11, and Bhopawar same as last week. The following numbers were on relief works: Gwalior 2,114, with 2,908 on test works; Sehore 372; Khilchipur 35; Narsingarh 318; Seronj 205; Kurwai 140; Mahomedgarh 30; Basoda 30; Nagode 3,804; Maihar 728; Jaora 6,045; Sailana 7,064; Piploda 304; Barwani 6,835; Alirajpur, Jobut and Manpur 3,613, 1,504 and 514 respectively; Jhabua 952. On gratuitous relief:—Gwalior 108; Nagode 185; Maihar 33; Sailana 604; Sitamau 40; Piploda 27; Barwani 1,197; Jhabua 952.

Baroda.—*For week ending 23rd December.*—The average number of persons employed on relief works in Baroda territory was 53,648, and number on gratuitous relief was 9,940. There is no change in the agricultural prospects. The price of food-grains during the week was Bajri 16; jowar 20; wheat 16; rice superior 11, inferior 17 pounds of 40 tolas per British rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 3rd January.*—There was no rain during the week. The condition of the whole province is as previously reported. Prices are rising in 8 states, falling in 4, and steady in others. There was practically no emigration. The numbers employed on relief works were:—Marwar 73,920; Sirohi 2,013; Mewar 15,211; Bundi 6,044; Tonk 4,765; Shahpura 4,106; Ajmer 33,277; Merwara 58,461; Ajmer istimrari estates 4,501; Bharatpur 12,295; Alwar 2,822; Bikaner 26,566; Jaisalmer 1,395; Jaipur 33,338; and Kishengarh 6,685. On gratuitous relief:—Marwar 14,458; Mewar 3,965; Ajmer 1,976; Merwara 12,961; Istimrari estates, Ajmer 206; Seths and landlords in Ajmer 300; children in kitchens, Ajmer-Merwara, 17,720; Bharatpur 81; Bikaner 6,864; Alwar [illegible]13; Jaisalmer 155; Jaipur 7,017; and Kishengarh 2,233; besides 823 by private persons in Bharatpur and 6,655 in Marwar. Total for all Rajputana on works 285,202; gratuitous relief, including private charitable relief, 7[illegible],927. Bundi reports 10 deaths among wayfarers, Shahpura 20, of whom 7 belong to the Chiefship and the rest to Mewar. Cholera broke out in two perganas of Jaisalmer from 15th to 21st December; 60 deaths were reported. Prices:—Marwar $9\frac{7}{16}$; Mewar $7\frac{1}{2}$; Bundi $9\frac{3}{4}$; Tonk $10\frac{1}{2}$; Shahpura $10\frac{3}{4}$; Ajmer $10\frac{1}{2}$; Beawar 11; Bharatpur $12\frac{5}{16}$, Alwar $11\frac{1}{8}$; Bikaner 10; Jaisalmer $10\frac{3}{8}$; Kotah $10\frac{1}{2}$; Jhalawar $10\frac{11}{16}$ seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—Report not received.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 3rd January.*—There was no rain in the week. Prices are rising slightly. Wheat from 9¾ to 13, maize 12 to 18. The condition of the standing crops is poor. The holding off of rain has greatly retarded the spring sowings. The prospects are not favourable Fodder is scarce.

Nepal.—*For week ending 30th December.*—The weather is cloudy and very cold. The price of rice is 9 seers per rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding Week. Relief works.	Preceding Week. Gratuitous relief.	Preceding Week. Total.	Present Week. Relief works.	Present Week. Gratuitous relief.	Present Week. Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.							
Bombay	505,670	17,619	523,289	555,266	23,128	578,394	+55,105
Punjab	91,933	18,671	110,604	101,276	19,644	120,920	+10,316
Central Provinces	887,952	284,776	1,172,728	963,568	309,160	1,272,728	+100,000
Berar	185,308	14,119	199,427	196,241	15,448	211,689	+12,262
Ajmer-Merwara	87,586	32,063	119,649	90,738	32,657	123,395	+3,746
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	1,758,449	367,248	2,125,697	1,907,089	400,037	2,307,126	+181,429
Native States.							
Rajputana States	166,210	27,730	193,940	188,960	35,286	224,246	+30,306
Central India States	32,850	4,051	36,901	37,515	3,166	40,681	+3,780
Bombay Native States	313,023	17,443	330,466	314,446	18,884	333,330	+2,864
Baroda	52,973	8,147	61,120	53,648	9,940	63,588	+2,468
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	565,056	57,371	622,427	594,569	67,276	661,845	+39,418
GRAND TOTAL	2,323,505	424,619	2,748,124	2,501,658	467,313	2,968,971	+220,846

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India.*

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 9th December 1899.			For the week ending the 16th December 1899.			For the week ending the 23rd December 1899.			For the week ending the 30th December 1899.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Bombay.													
1	Ahmedabad	921,712	18,121	942	19,063	19,653	2,448	22,101	27,635	3,919	31,554	35,187	7,085	42,272
2	Kaira	871,589	15,037	2,273	17,310	13,369	1,857	15,226	12,289	2,227	14,516	14,087	2,030	16,117
3	Panch Mahals	313,417	14,040	4	14,044	12,989	38	13,027	13,218	30	13,248	13,147	53	13,500
4	Broach	341,490	46,732	1,389	48,121	61,098	1,501	62,599	59,883	1,747	61,630	64,629	1,938	66,567
5	Surat	649,989	7,990	...	7,990	1,444	...	1,444	2,500	...	2,500	1,535	...	1,535
6	Ahmednagar	888,755	23,338	78	23,416	28,098	78	28,176	36,746	128	36,874	42,772	641	43,413
7	Khandesh	1,434,716	149,043	43	149,086	178,239	533	178,772	199,454	7	199,461	205,967	168	206,135
8	Nasik	843,582	11,846	178	12,024	13,943	194	14,137	15,686	151	15,837	20,528	261	20,789
9	Poona	1,067,800	4,467	...	4,467	12,089	...	12,089	12,563	611	13,174	11,924	866	12,790
10	Satara	1,225,989	2,595	...	2,595	2,595	...	2,595	6,613	...	6,613	7,725	...	7,725
11	Sholapur	750,089	15,127	1,198	16,325	27,107	1,722	28,829	72,828	3,656	76,484	83,132	4,577	87,709
12	Belgaum	1,013,261	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,416	...	2,416	2,082	...	2,082
13	Bijapur	796,339	600	...	600	604	...	604	840	...	840	2,655	...	2,655
	TOTAL BOMBAY	11,119,328	309,436	6,105	315,541	371,228	8,371	379,599	462,671	12,476	475,147	505,670	17,619	523,289
	Punjab.													
1	Hissar	776,006	49,219	1,815	51,034	46,757	8,683	55,440	48,899	18,069	66,968	57,052	16,426	73,478
2	Rohtak	590,475	18,090	334	18,424	29,328	759	30,087	22,639	945	23,584	15,484	1,958	17,442
3	Gurgaon	668,929	3,459	...	3,459	4,633	...	4,633	5,880	...	5,880	6,351	...	6,351
4	Delhi	638,689	990	...	990	826	129	955	1,012	103	1,115	2,697	287	2,984
5	Karnal	683,718	2,116	...	2,116	4,811	...	4,811	6,322	...	6,322	7,348	...	7,348
6	Ferozepur	886,676	3,005	...	3,005	325	...	325	3,058	...	3,058	355	...	355
7	Multan	631,434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	...	122
8	Gujrat	760,875	626	...	626	845	...	845	710	...	710	809	...	809
9	Jhelum	609,056	1,270	...	1,270	...	...	*	2,046	...	2,046	1,715	...	1,715
	TOTAL PUNJAB	6,245,858	78,979	2,149	81,128	87,731	9,571	97,302	90,566	19,117	109,683	91,933	18,671	110,604
	Central Provinces.													
1	Saugor	591,743	4,992	12,997	17,989	5,446	13,497	18,943	7,761	13,956	21,717	12,235	14,202	26,437
2	Damoh	325,613	...	338	338	154	...	154	...	196	196	...	210	210
3	Jubbulpur	748,146	10,406	9,886	20,292	11,250	11,538	22,788	12,892	12,967	25,859	16,218	14,022	30,240
4	Mandla	339,373	...	141	141	...	147	147	...	387	387	...	438	438
5	Seoni	370,767	17,013	4	17,017	15,346	5,096	20,442	17,569	4,494	22,063	20,662	6,348	27,010
6	Narsinghpur	367,026	1,812	770	2,582	3,054	773	3,827	2,289	964	3,253	2,709	1,081	3,790
7	Hoshangabad	529,945	31,376	6,774	38,150	36,466	7,050	43,516	41,554	11,741	60,797	41,228	11,202	52,430
8	Nimar	253,486	26,945	3,989	30,934	29,444	4,319	33,763	32,690	4,342	37,032	36,019	5,127	41,146
9	Betul	323,196	61,166	32,845	94,011	65,599	30,978	96,577	69,709	30,537	100,246	74,400	30,447	104,847
10	Chhindwara	407,494	23,074	172	23,246	32,590	2,302	34,892	34,528	3,567	38,095	43,114	4,855	47,969
11	Wardha	400,854	11,859	6,807	18,666	11,602	6,986	18,588	13,090	7,608	20,698	17,129	7,519	24,648
12	Nagpur	757,862	28,801	5,696	34,497	29,291	4,215	33,506	29,976	7,970	37,946	32,872	7,351	40,223
13	Chanda	697,610	69,639	16,439	86,078	69,071	14,989	84,060	71,723	14,167	85,890	73,592	14,999	88,591
14	Bhandara	742,850	30,289	14,452	44,741	36,626	11,213	47,839	44,802	11,277	56,079	52,034	11,945	63,979
15	Balaghat	383,331	41,940	19,618	61,558	34,009	32,515	66,524	42,147	31,616	73,763	42,677	33,615	76,292
16	Raipur	1,584,427	155,020	61,596	216,616	193,309	68,801	262,110	233,506	80,139	313,645	277,841	106,090	383,931
17	Bilaspur	1,164,158	63,388	39,222	102,610	83,145	38,486	121,631	95,362	38,539	133,901	109,389	46,543	155,932
18	Sambalpur	796,413	538	1,109	1,647	...	206	206	...	2,167	2,167	...	2,898	2,898
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	10,784,294	578,258	232,855	811,113	656,402	253,111	909,513	749,598	276,634	1,026,232	852,119	318,892	1,171,011
	Berar.													
1	Akola	574,782	35,890	3,935	39,825	44,042	5,093	49,135	48,724	5,757	54,481	54,217	5,841	60,058
2	Basim	398,181	3,403	...	3,403	5,417	...	5,417	7,706	321	8,027	10,741	1,366	12,107
3	Buldana	481,021	47,733	582	48,315	59,670	824	60,494	66,839	1,494	68,333	95,508	1,453	96,961
4	Amraoti	655,645	8,152	1,536	9,688	9,503	1,701	11,204	15,970	3,348	19,318	18,711	5,459	24,170
5	Wun	[illegible]	...	...	...	58	...	58	252	...	252	125	...	125
6	Ellichpur	[illegible]	4,370	...	4,370	4,372	...	4,372	5,470	...	5,470	6,006	...	6,006
	TOTAL BERAR	2,897,040	99,548	6,053	105,601	123,062	7,618	130,680	144,961	10,920	155,881	185,308	14,119	199,427
1	Ajmer-Merwara	542,358	87,001	13,165	101,166	90,776	20,924	111,700	88,568	22,102	110,670	87,586	32,063	119,649
	TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	31,588,878	1,153,922	260,627	1,414,549	1,329,199	299,595	1,628,794	1,536,364	341,249	1,877,913	1,722,616	401,364	2,123,980

* Figures not reported.

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 9th December 1899.			For the week ending the 16th December 1899			For the week ending the 23rd December 1899.			For the week ending the 30th December 1899.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Rajputana States.													
1	Marwar	2,519,868	41,767	10,352	52,119	45,239	12,679	57,918	47,475	13,820	61,295	64,705	14,145	78,850
2	Tonk	198.934	3,100	...	3,100	3,200	...	3,200	4,205	...	4.205	4,022	...	4,022
3	Bundi	292,675	4,657	...	4,657	4,600	...	4,600	4,850	...	4,850	4,683	...	4 683
4	Bharatpur	640,303	10,257	913	11,170	11,138	83	11,221	11 329	97	11,426	11,611	66	11 680
5	Bikaner	832,000	22,254	5,462	27,716	23,150	5,759	28,909	26,732	6,980	33,712	26,132	6,534	32,666
6	Shahpura	63,646	3,154	...	3,154	3,514	...	3,514	3,798	...	3,798	3,936	...	3.936
7	Jaisalmer	115,500	1,180	14	1,194	1,214	14	1,228	...	...	...	1,566	150	1,716
8	Alwar	767,786	2,305	137	2,442	2,031	149	2,180	2,067	50	2,117	...	...	*
9	Meywar	903,553	12,038	4,740	16,778	14,351	5,069	19,420	15,853	4,878	20,731	16,459	4,829	21.288
10	Sirohi	190,836	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,469	6	1,475
11	Kishengarh	125,516	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,124	2,000	8,124
12	Jaipur	2,823,966	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,500	...	25,500
	Total Rajputana States	9.474,523	100,712	21,618	122,330	108,437	23,753	132,190	116,309	25,825	142,134	166,210	27,730	193.940
	Central India States.													
1	Indore	978,652	6,361	6,835	13,199	6,415	6,379	12,794	6,442	...	6,442	3.489	100	3,589
2	Gwalior	3,452,351	7,632	...	7,632	9,614	...	9,614	2,793	38	2,831	...	...	*
3	Barwani	80,264	5,011	...	5,011	19,550	119	19,669	4,140	788	4,928	5,211	1,125	6.336
4	Jaora	117,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,110	...	5.110	5,458	170	5.628
5	Baghelkhand	1,737,606	2,518	97	2,615	2,440	...	2,440	3,772	149	3,921†	3,805	190	3.995†
6	Sailana	31,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	503	113	616	4,087	567	4,654
7	Jhabua	119.787	10.309	...	10,309	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.515	918	2,433
8	Alirajpur	70.091	2,737	...	2,737	2,607	...	2,607	2,900	...	2,900	2,942	...	2,942
9	Rutlam	89,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,190	605	4.795	4,103	909	5,012
10	Jobut	9.387	1,920	...	1,920	1,702	...	1,702	2,250	5	2,255	1,747	...	1,747
11	Sironj	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	134	...	134	...	...	*
12	Dhar	167,504	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,388	...	14,388	...	...	*
13	Sehore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	...	245
14	Narsingarh	116,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	...	213
15	Khilchipur	36,302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	35
16	Sitamau	33,307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40
17	Piploda	12,814	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	32
	Total Central India States	7,081,345	36,491	6,932	43,423	42,328	6,498	48,826	46,622	1,698	48,320	32,850	4,051	36,901
1	Baroda	2,415,396	41,078	*	41,078	54,228	*	54,228	61,227	...	61,227	52,973	8,147	61,120
	Bombay Native States.													
1	Kathiawar	2,752,404	218,166	9,286	227.452	206,667	9,858	216,525	194,333	10,429	304,762	196,667	10,429	207,096
2	Palanpur	645 526	48,672	1,093	49,765	54,559	1,294	55,853	76,982	1,987	78,969	80,261	2,124	82,385
3	Cutch	558.415	24,062	2.820	26.883	24.944	2,846	27 790	24,822	2,988	27,810	25,754	2,838	28,592
4	Cambay	89,722	3,711	428	4,139	2,576	541	3,117	2,655	660	3,315	3,236	825	4,061
5	Rewa Kantha	733,506	1,453	38	1,491	1,358	24	1,382	1,642	27	1,669	1.727	31	1,758
6	Jath	79.786	496	6	502	1,208	9	1,217	414	3	417	2,575	33	2,608
7	Radhanpur	98 017	27,012	484	27.496	27,323	552	27,875	...	...	*	...	...	*
8	Jamkhandi	102,162	1,200	...	1,200	268	-	268	329	...	329	327	...	327
9	Mahi Kantha	581.568	...	...	...	731	535	1,266	2,362	1,008	3,370	2,159	1,163	3,322
10	Aundh	58,916	...	...	...	190	...	190	227	...	227	317	...	317
11	Miraj (Junior)	30,541	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	62	...	...	...
	Total Bombay Native States	5,730,563	324,772	14,155	338,927	319,824	15,659	335,483	303,828	17,102	320,930	313,023	17,443	330,466
	Total Native States	24,701,887	503,052	42,705	545,758	524,817	45,910	570,727	527,986	44,625	572,611	565,056	57,371	622,427
	Grand Total British Provinces and Native States	56,290,765	1,656,975	303,332	1,960.307	1,854,016	345,505	2,199,521	2,064,350	385,874	2,450,224	2,287,672	45[illegible],735	2,746,407

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually show the numbers on relief in each preceding week.

* Figures not reported.

† Nagode State.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1898 AND 1899

Districts.	Rice, unhusked.		Rice, husked.		Wheat.		Flour (wheat).		Barley.		Jawar.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Burma—*												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	34·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	26·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	32·81	...	50·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	31·37	...	36·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thongwa	...	...	27·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	33·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	29·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	32·34	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	37·21	...	41·15	...	...	...	...	...	12·08	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakókku	...	...	31·37	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	25·2	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	30·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	11·87	16·25	25	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	20	28·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—*												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	22·5	20	40	28·75	...	...	12·5	15	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	26·25	18·75 to 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	32·5	30	37·5	27·5	...	...	26·25	21·25	...	20
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	25	20·62	31·25	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	20	21·56	23·12	26·56	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	25	27·5	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	23·44	21·72	41·25	31·87	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	20	18·12	24·37	19·06	...	...	18·12	12·5	20·62	...
Bihár, north—												
Bhagalpur	...	...	22·5	21·56	23·59	24·22	...	...	20	14·22	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	26·56	30·78	26·56	25	...	...	22·81	15·94	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	20·21	15	34·95	28·28	34·11	23·85	40·47	28·65	25·31	14·84	23·7	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	19·18	13·8	33·33	24·27	34·06	22·55	39·01	27·13	28·59	13·8	26·67	12·92
Jhánsi	25	14·81	44·43	31·93	37·19	24·58	43·23	29·9	32·65	14·81	31·35	16·41
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	40	33·33	34·74	22·86	40	25·78	31·98	16·67	...	16·67
Agra	47·08	...	50	37·19	35·57	22·5	42·08	30	31·98	13·12	33·33	13·44
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	19·06	14·27	32·08	25·68	31·98	20	...	...	24·38	12·13	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	19·06	12·86	33·33	25·62	33·33	21·3	40	25	27·78	12·63	21·33	13·49
Northern—												
Fyzabad	20	14·53	40	22·55	33·28	20	...	...	25·75	13·5	25	13·91

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	57·63	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	29·76	...	50·38	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	29·37	...	35·56	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	31·37	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·42	...	42·11	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·45	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	12·1	...	26·67	...	52·02	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·67	...	28·69	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·1	...	53·33	...	...	...	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	36·25	30	47·5	...	450	400	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	31·25	25·62	37·5	...	360	420	Dacca.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	325 to 330	360	Midnapur.
42·5	25	...	...	27·5	15	30	22·5	40	30	350	340	Calcutta.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	27·5	25	35	31·25	317·5	295	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·25	24·06	39·37	31·25	530	520	Pabna.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	20	20	35	22·5	47·5	40	360	340	Rangpur.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·5	21·72	22·5	19·06	290	350	Cuttack.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	11·87	19·37	10·78	19·37	15·47	27·5	...	290	270	Patna.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	22·5	10·47	22·5	18·44	36·51	...	330	330	Bhagalpur.
...	...	19·06	15·94	23·44	15·94	23·44	20·94	36·25	28·28	304·69	304·69	Muzaffarpur.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
28·44	17·5	...	...	28·23	13·28	25·31	17·5	35·52	25·36	325·99	325·78	Benares.
												Central—
33·33	14·79	...	...	28·59	11·41	28·59	17·4	...	22·24	278·28	290·88	Cawnpore.
35·52	15·12	...	...	31·98	12·34	30·21	17·97	37·19	23·23	256·09	252·5	Jhánsi.
												Western—
...	20	...	...	...	15·09	31·98	20	...	...	266·67	290·88	Meerut.
34·79	16·56	...	...	30·78	13·12	28·54	17·5	31·98	23·44	274·53	270	Agra.
												Submontane, west—
30·21	14·27	...	...	...	...	28·07	16·67	...	...	290	320	Shahjahanpur.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
30·18	14·53	...	...	28·07	12·86	27·58	19·48	...	21·61	300	300	Lucknow.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	26·25	14·53	25	15·94	...	...	300	290·85	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1898 AND 1899—*continued.*

DISTRICTS.	SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*).		SALT.		TOBACCO LEAF.		TURMERIC.		GRASS.		STRAW.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	11·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	27·36	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	21·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	19·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	20 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	23·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	24·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	21·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	30·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	52·5	66·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	51·25	47·5	33·75	36·25	120	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	57·5	60	35·62	36·25	70	70	...	...	2·5	2·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	50	60	31·37	35	85 and 92·5	57·5 and 82·5	...	..	...	...	1·51	1·41 to 2·34
Calcutta	48·75	56·25	33·12	33·75	60	60	...	...	8·12	8·75	6·25	7·5
Central—												
Bardwan	56·25	50	32·5	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·87	3·75
Pabna	42·5	45	38·75	38·75	100	75	...	...	...	...	7·5	7·5
Northern—												
Rangpur	67·5	60	40	40	80	80	...	...	1·56	3·75	4·37	5
Orissa—												
Cuttack	57·5	47·5	30	30	42·5	45	...	...	5·57	5·57	5·94	6·25
Bihár, south—												
Patna	35	30	34·37	35	30	30	...	...	3·12	2·5	...	2·5
Bihár, north—												
Bhagalpur	31·98	34·37	37·5	37·5	45	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	25·78	...	34·37	36·25	100	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	41·61	34·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	38·07	40	...	...	55	57·5	155	115	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	50	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	40	44·43	...	...	...	...	...	123·07	...	...	...	...
Agra	50	45	...	...	133 28	40 to 80	162·5	100	10	5	5	3·33
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	40	...	...	...	...	...	145 and 150	125 and 130	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	40	40	...	...	75	72·5	...	...	3·33	2·5	...	4·01
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	29·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·81	...	...

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur.
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhagalpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur.
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi.
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	80	...	...	60 to 100	60	Meerut.
...	3·33	...	...	35 and 60	45 to 65	...	...	15	80 to 100	Agra.
										Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	50 and 100	40 to 90	...	...	25 and 50	25 to 50	Shahjahánpur.
										Oudh—
										Southern—
2·5	1·98	...	...	80	35	...	...	...	...	Lucknow.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	28	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1898 AND 1899—*continued.*

Districts.	Rice, unhusked.		Rice, husked.		Wheat.		Flour (wheat).		Barley.		Jawar.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	40	33·83	...	...	47·81	29·63	...	...	40	21·09	40	19·06
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	25	14·27	44·43	40	38·07	22·86	42·08	28·54	30·73	12·5	36·35	15·99
Central— Lahore	25·58	16·67	45·1	30·83	36·41	20·88	42·71	24·58	28·65	10·94	30·16	15·42
South-eastern— Delhi	28·59	21·04	42·08	30·78	36·35	22·34	44·48	26·67	31·98	15·63	34·79	15·68
Submontane— Amritsar	26·67	17·4	44·43	33·33	34·79	20	41·04	22·55	...	...	...	...
Northern— Rawalpindi	28·54	15·94	53·59	55·57	35·52	22·81	40	25	24·22	13·12	23·54	12·5
Western— Multan	19·06	12·5	35·57	24·22	32·5	24·58	38·02	30·78	25·78	16·56	25	15·36
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	38·75	37·5	...	30	...	...	30·62	19·37	35	17·5
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	35	26·25	...	...	28·12	15	28·75	15·62
Quetta	...	...	...	...	36·25 to 38·75	26·25 to 28·75	64·37	60	26·87	21·87	32·5	17·5
Bombay—												
Deccan— Dharwar	...	...	...	...	37·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	26·82	...	...	...	...	38·91	15·99
Poona	...	...	...	...	51·61	36·56	...	...	...	...	43·12	...
Khandesh— Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	62·41	...	...	...	...	46·04	18·8
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	30·05	...	...	...	...	...	14·79
Gujarat— Surat	...	...	...	...	51·87	36·09	...	...	...	...	43·23	16·3
Ahmadabad	...	20	...	...	...	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—*												
Western— Nagpur	...	...	40	27	43	28	57·12	33·31	...	...	36·94	17·37
Central— Jubbulpore	...	...	38·06	21·06	36·31	21·25	44·44	26·69	...	...	30·75	18·19
Eastern— Raipur	...	...	42	22	38	23	48	31	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	53·17	33·33	...	...	...	...	46·16	16
Ellichpur	...	...	66·67	66·66	57·14	40	66·67	50	...	...	40	16
Amraoti	...	...	60	36·25	48·75	40	57·19	50	...	...	36·25	15·25
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8	25
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central— Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	15·6
Cuddapah	23·9	23·8	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·5	20
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south— Madras	21·3	26·3	35·1	40·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	22·3	23·8	34·7	44·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·6	22·5
Mysore—												
Mysore	28·74	24·2	44·79	40·22	51·17	47·71	65·83	74·86	...	...	27·43	18·29
Bangalore	24·75	25·5	42·69	56	43·76	60·31	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	26·12

*The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chaval*.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
50	24·06	...	...	44·43	20	40	24·06	...	...	336·87	336·87	Ajmer.
												Panjab—
												Southern—
40	21·04	...	...	30·73	14·27	36·35	16·67	57·13	36·35	285	330	Ferozpur.
												Central—
39·53	20	...	...	28·28	14·22	34·43	17·34	45·73	31·35	336·87	336·87	Lahore.
												South-eastern—
36·35	18·18	...	...	31·98	14·23	31·98	19·53	38·07	29·63	304·74	320	Delhi.
												Submontane—
...	...	...	...	27·6	13·33	34·79	15·99	...	33·44	...	...	Amritsar.
												Northern—
33·33	16·18	...	...	27·5	16·41	32·66	19·27	40	34·37	278·28	273·28	Rawalpindi.
												Western—
30·78	15·99	...	...	27·55	15·99	30·78	21·25	...	...	336·56	320	Multan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
40	22·34	...	...	...	...	35·62	22·5	...	...	365	345	Karáchi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·75	19·84	...	...	308·75	...	Shikárpur.
...	...	...	...	33·12	22·5	...	...	45	47·5	315 to 340	330	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar.
...	16·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
47·08	22·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
												Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar.
...	15·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
49·01	20·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·75	...	...	Ahmadabad.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	36	24	43	26	333·31	333·31	Nagpur.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·31	16·69	...	...	260	250	Jubbulpore.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	36	18	...	...	270	265	Raipur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim.
50	25	...	...	...	...	50	30·97	50	30·78	320	360	Ellichpur.
48·75	18·44	...	...	...	...	40	25	50	30·78	320	300	Amráoti.
												Madras—
												South, central—
20·9	20·6	...	...	...	...	43·1	41·3	...	...	353·3	330·6	Coimbatore.
...	...	20·6	21·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	359·5	312·5	Salem.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	37	29·4	32	...	317·4	301·3	Bellary.
30·5	21·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296·1	328·8	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
												East Coast, central—
...	...	21·9	27·5	...	...	...	...	29·7	30	...	...	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·9	31·9	...	...	345·6	337·6	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	21	21·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
24·1	25·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·9	31·3	...	...	Madura.
												Mysore—
...	...	29·38	24·49	...	...	26	18·47	68·57	74·06	[illegible]	339·25	Mysore.
...	...	27·43	24·5	...	...	25·32	34·25	48·4	50·96	[illegible]	394	Bangalore.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1898 AND 1899—*concluded.*

DISTRICTS.	SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*).		SALT.		TOBACCO LEAF.		TURMERIC.		GRASS.		STRAW.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	53·33	53·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·33	10	13·33	10
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	44·43	50	...	...	66·67	50	160	133·33	4·01	3·28	7·97	4·01
Central—												
Lahore	42·08	43·28	...	...	61·56	53·33	142·24	110·31	12·5	6·67	8·91	4·43
South-eastern—												
Delhi	40	42·08	...	...	80	80	152·4	123·02	8·91	7·97	8·91	6·67
Submontane—												
Amritsar	40	34·79	...	...	50	...	142·5	...	...	...	6·67	4·01
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	40·94	44·43	...	...	40	40	160	133·33	6·67	3 33	8·02	5
Western—												
Multan	42·08	50	...	...	66·67	100	160	145·42	4·01	3·07	5·68	4·37
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	63·75	...	...	...		...	140	120	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	33·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	47·66	64·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	77·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	39	39	80	60	140	120	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	40	40	200	118	...	120	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	87·5	87 5	...	...	200	200	130	130	4·69	4	...	...
Amráoti	70	...	...	...	120	120	140	126	1*	·31*	...	...
Madras—												
South. central—												
Coimbatore	56	51·3	...	...	...	...	...	121 3	...	...	2·5	2·5
Salem	...	...	...	...	128·4	120	113·1	89·4	...	...	7	6·3
Central—												
Bellary	47·6	51·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	123·4	73·8	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	39·5	52·5	131·4	98·8	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	45·3	57·5	...	...	131·7	131·9	111·9	93·8	...	...	4 4	5·6
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	113·1	118·1	...	...	...	...	..	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	106·8	116·9	...	...	...	...	4·3	4·4
Mysore—												
Mysore	60·33	115·17	...	...	374	374	148·04	109·08	10·71	10·71	7·14	7·14
Bangalore	64·22	51·37	...	...	342·5	342·75	128·44	110·94	10·71	8·25	12·85	10·5

* Per 100 pullies weighing on an average 158 lbs.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	
										Rajputana—
13·33	3·54	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	*Eastern—* Ajmer.
										Panjab—
6·67	4·01	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	*Southern—* Ferozpur.
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	112·5	112·5	*Central—* Lahore.
10	7·97	...	...	50	60	...	...	100	125	*South-eastern—* Delhi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Submontane—* Amritsar.
8·02	3·33	...	...	50	60	...	...	50	60	*Northern—* Rawalpindi.
5	5	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	*Western—* Multan.
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur.
...	...	9·53	7·5 and 8·12	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta.
										Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deccan—* Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Khandesh—* Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—* Surat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
										Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	*Western—* Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	30	41	*Central—* Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Eastern—* Raipur.
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim.
...	3	...	...	50	50	...	...	60	60	Ellichpur.
3	...	...	...	55	50	...	...	50	80	Amráoti.
										Madras—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	60	*South, central—* Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Salem.
...	...	...	...	60	100	60	100	70	120	*Central—* Bellary.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore.
...	...	...	...	55	55	55	55	...	...	*East Coast, south—* Madras.
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	*Southern—* Madura.
										Mysore—
5	2·96	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore.
...	...	...	...	80	200	...	...	150	150	Bangalore.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
January 5, 1900.

D

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1899. *(The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	13 6	18 6	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 9	10 5	11 3	15 8	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	10 8	10 4	...	...	10 4	10 —	11 14	11 12	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 5	10 14	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	9 5	8 3	12 7	10 11	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	8 15	8 15	...	...	10 6	10 6	12 9	12 9	32 10	32 10	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	8 1	9 1	...	...	10 6	10 9	10 9	10 12	30 14	30 14	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	8 13	10 10	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 13	9 13	13 4	13 4	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	12 —	10 15	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	21 1	21 1	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 —	14 8	14 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	6 10½	6 6¼	...	...	8 8½	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	5 2	6 —	...	...	4 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	38 —	35 —	41 —	33 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	16 —	16 —	...	...	6 —	5 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 8	14 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	7 8	8 —	...	...	11 8	10 —	15 8	14 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 2	12 —	11 6	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	7 —	6 8	...	...	6 —	5 12	13 —	12 8	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	11 —	12 —	12 —	12 12	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 4	16 —	15 4	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	16 —	14 9	...	...	...	...
Dacca	9 2	9 2	32 —	32 —	10 8	10 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	10 —	10 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	13 —	18 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	13 5	13 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	14 8	16 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	10 — and 12 4	10 8	13 — and 15 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	10 —	9 6	14 8	13 —	8 —	8 —	11 6	11 6	...	...	9 —	8 6
Hooghly	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 8	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	16 13	...	...	22 13	7 4	7 4	12 1	12 13	...	...	...	...
Jessore	9 —	9 —	11 —	12 —	10 8	10 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	10 —	20 —	40 —	35 —	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or bagi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenná, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	11 3	10 3	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	8 12	8 12	13 8	13 8	Pegu.
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 12	10 —	20 —	20 —	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 5	16 5	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi.
...	...	...	...	10 2	9 8	...	...	8 2	8 2	14 4	14 4	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	13 3	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 3	14 3	Prome.
...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Toungoo.
...	...	...	...	10 10	11 10	37 9	56 6	10 7	10 7	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	14 2	14 10	31 —	34 2	7 10	7 10	18 14	18 8	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	5 12	4 14	...	...	7 1	8 13	14 3	14 3	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	13 5	12 —	...	...	12 7	12 7	14 3	14 3	Pakôkku.
...	...	...	...	14 3	17 8	28 7	28 7	5 —	5 —	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Sandoway.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 —	16 —	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	8 8	9 —	10 8	10 8	Sylhet.
...	...	...	...	9 2¼	9 2¼	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 2¼	9 2¼	Cachar.
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 2	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 14	6 4	7 2	Khási and Jaintiá Hills.
...	...	...	...	6 8	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	Gáro Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	Manipur.
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	9 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kámrúp.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Darrang.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Nowgong.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 4	9 —	9 2	Sibságar.
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 4	...	...	7 —	6 12	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 8	4 —	Nágá Hills.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj.
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Noakhali.
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 —	...	...	8 —	...	10 8	10 —	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Tippera.
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Maimensingh.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Khulna.
...	...	...	...	14 4	14 —	...	...	10 8	9 —	10 12	10 12	24-Parganas.
...	...	...	...	14 —	12 8	...	...	9 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 4	10 9	10 9	Howrah.
...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	11 6	14 8	12 4	9 6	9 —	11 —	11 —	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	20 —	16 13	...	...	11 7	10 10	12 5	11 7	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	...	...	16 —	12 8	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 2	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	20 —	23 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Faridpur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1899—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued.*												
Central—												
Bankura	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 5	16 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	12 8	12 —	...	...	12 8	11 6	16 —	14 8	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	13 8	13 4	...	...	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	13 — and 16 —	16 —	25 —	22 —	14 —	14 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	11 —	11 —	19 —	19 —	11 —	12 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	17 4	16 8	35 —	35 —	6 8	6 8	20 —	17 10	...	...	...	...
Bogra	7 8	8 4	...	...	9 12	12 —	19 8	18 12	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	15 —	15 —	24 6	26 4	10 8	10 10	18 12	18 —	...	...	...	...
Malda	12 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	17 — and 18 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	12 —	9 9½	12 8	13 5	10 14	9 10	19 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	14 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	5 8	5 8	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	9 8	9 3	...	...	8 8	9 3	15 1	14 7	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	9 3	9 14	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 12	14 7	...	...	...	...
Balasore	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	13 —	14 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	12 —	12 —	...	...	14 —	13 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	10 8	10 —	16 8	...	9 8	9 8	14 —	11 — and 14 —	20 —	...	...	...
Ranchi	7 8 to 11 8	7 8 to 11 8	...	14 —	8 —	7 8	12 6	11 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	12 6	11 13	18 —	16 14	11 4	10 2	13 8	11 13	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	12 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	8 —	6 8	12 — and 13 —	11 8 and 13 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	14 —	14 2	20 —	16 12	10 —	9 15	12 4	12 1	...	...	...	...
Gaya	14 8	13 —	19 8	18 8	11 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	18 8	18 8	...	...
Patna	16 —	15 —	21 8	18 8	15 —	14 —	19 8	17 8	19 —	...	...	...
Shahabad	12 —	12 8	18 —	16 8	8 —	8 —	15 —	13 8	...	...	16 —	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	14 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	15 2	13 4	20 3	20 4	11 5	11 5	17 10	15 2	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	9 —	8 —	14 4	12 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	14 —	14 —	16 8	16 —	7 —	6 —	14 —	13 2	...	...	...	...
Saran	12 —	12 —	18 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	13 12	12 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	15 —	13 —	18 —	17 8	7 —	7 4	16 —	14 8	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	11 —	11 —	15 —	14 8	10 —	10 8	12 —	12 —	15 —	16 —	13 8	13 —
Benares	10 14½	10 8	14 11½	14 1½	7 1	7 1	10 13½	10 2½	15 12½	14 10	13 9	13 —
Ghazipur	12 8	12 —	15 8	15 8	5 —	6 4	15 —	13 8	20 —	23 —	14 4	16 —
Jaunpur	13 8	13 —	16 12	16 —	6 4	6 4	12 8	13 8	...	14 —	...	...
Allahabad	10 8	10 4	15 —	15 [illegible]	8 8	8 —	12 —	12 —	16 8	14 8	12 8	13 8
Central—												
Bánda	10 4	9 12	14 8	13 —	5 4	5 4	11 4	10 —	17 —	15 —	12 8	12 12
Fatehpur	11 —	11 4	13 —	14 —	9 —	9 8	12 12	12 12	15 —	...	12 12	12 12
Hamirpur	10 4	10 8	12 —	11 8	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 8	17 4	13 12	12 10	12 4
Jalaun	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	12 —	11 8	12 —
Cawnpore	11 8	10 10	13 12	14 —	...	...	11 4	11 —	14 8	13 —	11 12	12 —
Jhansi	10 12	9 12	12 —	11 12	6 12	6 12	8 12	8 12	12 8	12 8	11 —	10 12
Etawah	11 10	11 6	13 8	13 4	5 —	5 —	11 8	10 —	14 8	13 8	11 12	11 12
Farukhabad	11 9	10 14½	14 5	13 10	4 12	5 1½	11 9	10 3½	13 10	...	12 4	11 6½
Mainpuri	12 12	11 6	14 4	13 12	...	...	12 8	11 —	15 4	14 8	14 12	12 4
Etah	12 —	11 8	14 —	13 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	14 8	14 —	12 4	12 —
Western—												
Meerut	11 —	10 4	11 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	10 8
Agra	10 12	10 —	12 —	12 —	8 —	7 8	10 8	10 —	11 8	11 —	11 —	10 —
Muttra	11 4	10 8	12 8	11 8	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 4	11 —
Aligarh	11 —	10 8	12 8	11 8	5 —	5 —	...	...	13 4	12 8	11 4	11 4
Bulandshahr	11 12	10 12	13 4	12 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 —	13 14	12 12	12 —	11 4
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	14 —	13 —	17 8	16 8	7 —	6 8	14 —	12 —	17 8	17 —	18 —	17 —
Azamgarh	11 12	11 3	16 7	15 2	7 10	7 10	12 14	11 7	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	13 8	12 9	16 3	16 10	11 3	10 6	13 15	13 15	11 10	...	12 8	...
Basti	14 8	14 12	18 13	18 4	9 4	8 14	14 4	14 —	...	...	...	...

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or bagi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Bengal—*continued.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Bankura.
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 —	...	...	11 8	10 —	11 8	11 8	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum.
...	...	...	...	21 —	20 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad.
...	...	...	...	13 —	14 —	19 —	19 —	15 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	...	...	15 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 12	9 12	Pabna.
...	...	...	...	15 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	17 4	18 —	...	...	16 8	17 4	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi.
...	...	...	...	17 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Malda.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	7 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	12 12	14 8	...	...	8 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Dinajpur.
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Jalpaiguri.
												Hills—
12 —	10 12	...	...	10 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	7 —	6 8	...	8 —	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	15 1	14 7	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 4	13 4	Puri.
...	...	...	...	17 1*	15 12*	...	...	17 1	15 12	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	11 —	16 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	11 8	11 8	Balasore.
												Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Singhbhum.
...	18 —	...	...	12 —	11 8	17 —	17 —	10 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Mánbhum.
22 8	22 8	...	...	14 — to 15 —	13 — to 14 —	18 —	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	Ranchi.
18 —	15 12	...	...	16 14	15 3	14 10	14 1	11 4	11 4	9 —	9 —	Palámau.
18 —	18 —	...	...	15 —	14 8	15 —	15 —	13 4	13 4	9 —	9 8	Hazáribágh.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	19 —	16 8	13 8	...	16 —	13 6	10 —	10 8	Monghyr.
17 8	17 8	14 —	12 —	18 —	17 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 12	10 —	Gaya.
...	...	15 —	15 —	20 —	18 8	20 —	18 —	14 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Patna.
...	...	...	13 —	16 —	16 8	18 —	14 —	16 —	...	10 —	10 —	Shahabad.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	16 —	18 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Purnea.
...	...	...	...	17 10	16 6	17 10	17 10	10 11	10 2	10 —	10 2	Bhágalpur.
22 —	16 8	...	...	14 —	14 —	16 —	15 8	15 —	13 8	10 —	10 —	Darbhanga.
20 —	19 —	...	...	16 —	15 —	16 12	16 —	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 4	Muzaffarpur.
20 —	...	12 —	...	17 —	15 8	15 4	15 —	12 12	11 —	10 12	11 —	Sáran.
20 —	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	17 —	16 12	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	Champáran.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
...	...	12 —	13 —	14 8	14 8	13 —	13 —	11 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Mirzapur.
15 11½	15 11½	14 10	14 6	15 3	13 9	13 13	13 13	10 14½	10 10	10 6½	10 2	Benares.
...	...	11 —	11 8	16 4	15 —	...	...	11 —	13 —	9 8	9 8	Ghazipur.
...	...	...	18 —	16 —	15 8	16 —	16 8	12 —	12 8	11 6	11 6	Jaunpur.
...	...	16 —	14 —	13 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Allahabad.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	14 8	13 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 4	10 —	Bánda.
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 8	...	...	...	12 —	10 8	10 12	Fatehpur.
...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 4	10 4	Hamirpur.
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —†	9 —	10 —	10 —	Jalaun.
15 8	15 —	14 —	13 —	13 8	12 12	13 8	13 —	12 —†	12 8	11 8	11 8	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	12 4	12 4	10 8	10 4	11 —	10 8	Jhánsi.
14 —	14 —	14 8	14 8	14 4	13 12	13 12	13 8	11 8†	11 8	9 12	9 12	Etáwah.
...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 5	12 15	10 3½	10 3	11 4	11 9	Farukhabad.
...	...	...	...	14 4	13 4	15 4	14 8	11 8	11 4	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 —	15 —	15 1	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	Etah.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 —	11 —	11 —	Meerut.
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	12 8	12 —	12 —	10 —	11 12	12 —	Agra.
...	...	16 —	16 —	11 4	10 4	13 8	12 8	10 —	8 8	11 8	11 8	Muttra.
...	...	12 4	12 4	12 8	11 4	13 4	13 —	10 —	9 12	11 4	11 4	Aligarh.
...	...	14 —	12 —	12 8	11 12	13 8	12 12	12 —	10 —	11 4	11 —	Bulandshahr.
												Submontane, east—
17 —	17 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	18 8	17 8	13 8	13 —	10 4	10 4	Ballia.
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 6	16 4	15 8	11 7	10 11	10 —	6 —	Azamgarh.
18 14	18 12	9 —	9 —	14 6	13 8	...	...	12 12	11 10	10 12	10 12	Gorakhpur.
...	...	...	...	15 8	16 —	18 4	18 —	13 12	14 —	10 —	10 4	Basti.

* Kalai. † Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1899—continued. (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	12 4	12 —	16 —	15 4	9 4	9 4	11 8	10 12	...	...	13 4	12 8
Budaun	10 8	10 8	13 —	13 8	7 4	7 4	9 12	10 —	13 8	13 —	11 12	12 —
Pilibít	12 2	11 10	15 10	14 8	5 4	5 4	11 3	11 2	...	...	13 2	13 2
Bareli	10 10	11 4	12 8	12 8	5 10	5 10	10 5	10 5	14 1	14 1	12 8	11 14
Moradabad	11 10	10 10	12 10	12 10	5 4	5 4	9 11	9 11	14 6	13 10	12 —	12 —
Bijnor	10 11	10 11	13 8	14 10	4 8	4 8	9 4	9 4	...	...	11 4	11 13
Muzaffarnagar	11 13	11 —	13 10	12 13	...	...	8 9	8 4	...	...	11 8	...
Sahäranpur	11 8	10 7	13 2	12 1	4 5	4 5	8 9	8 9	11 13	11 13	11 13	10 12
Dehra-Dún	10 4	9 8	14 8	13 8	6 —	5 —	8 8	8 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	9 —	10 —	11 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 —	10 —
Almora	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 8	4 —	4 —	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	13 —	13 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	16 8	...	14 8	14 —
Sultanpur	14 —	13 8	18 —	17 —	7 —	7 —	15 —	14 —	18 8	18 4	15 —	15 —
Rae-Bareli	12 8	12 —	16 8	16 8	5 —	5 —	14 —	13 8	18 —	16 8	13 8	13 —
Unao	11 —	11 4	13 8	13 8	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —
Lucknow	11 12	10 12	14 4	13 12	5 4	5 4	11 8	11 —	14 4	14 —	13 —	12 12
Hardoi	11 8	11 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 8	13 —	13 —	13 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	12 —	12 —	15 8	15 —	7 8	6 8	10 —	9 8	15 8	...	...	...
Barabanki	11 —	10 12	12 6	13 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 8	14 —	14 —	13 —	14 —
Gonda	12 4	11 12	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 12	11 12	15 —	15 —	14 —	14 —
Bahraich	13 —	12 —	18 —	15 8	6 8	6 8	10 —	9 4	18 8	17 —	...	...
Sitapur	12 8	11 8	16 —	14 —	...	...	11 8	11 —	15 —	...	13 —	12 8
Kheri	12 8	12 —	18 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	11 8	11 8	18 —	17 —	13 —	13 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	8 8	8 —	9 8	8 —	4 11½	5 —	6 9	6 8	9 —	9 —	...	...
Bánswára	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	6 10	7 —	7 —	7 13	6 4	6 4	6 10	6 10	7 —	7 13	6 4	6 10
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	8 —	8 —	8 4	8 4	4 2	4 2	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	7 4	7 12	8 4	9 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	9 —
Erinpura	8 15	8 12	10 —	9 13	6 2	6 2	7 13	7 12	9 15	9 9	9 —	8 14
Ajmer	9 8	9 —	10 8	10 8	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	10 13½	9 4	9 4	8 8
Abu	7 14 and 8 5	7 12 and 7 15	9 —	8 10	5 11	5 11	6 9	6 9	8 7	8 5	8 2	7 11
Kishangarh	9 14	9 12	11 12	11 4	8 —	8 8	9 8	9 8	10 8	11 —	10 —	9 12
Bundi	8 4	8 4	9 12	9 12	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 12	9 12	...	...
Kotah	9 2	9 2	8 4	7 8	6 12	6 12	7 10	7 10	10 8	10 12	7 4	9 —
Jhalawar	8 6½	8 8	8 1½	8 1	5 13	5 12	8 2½	8 2	9 14	10 7	11 2½	11 1
Tonk	7 12	7 15	9 —	8 15	4 14	5 —	7 11	6 —	9 10	8 15	8 3	8 15
Jaipur	9 4	8 8	13 3	13 2	6 10	6 9	7 15	7 14	10 9	10 3	10 4	9 3
Karauli	8 12	8 2	9 11	9 11	7 8	6 9	7 13	7 3	10 —	9 11	8 12	8 1
Dholpur	10 4½	9 10½	12 2	11 10½	7 9½	7 2	...	8 2¼	11 13	11 13	10 11	10 12½
Bharatpur	9 15	9 7	11 14	10 15	5 —	5 —	7 4	7 4	10 8	10 3	9 13	9 13
Alwar	9 11	9 5	11 3	10 12	5 12	5 12	8 7	7 15	10 —	10 —	10 4	9 15
Deoli Cantonment	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	9 6	10 —
Nasirabad Cantonment	10 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 —	11 8	10 —	9 8	8 8
Bálmer	7 12	7 15	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 8	9 —	8 2	8 2	7 5
Anádra	8 — and 8 4	7 11 and 7 15	8 12	8 7	6 —	5 14	7 —	6 15	9 —	9 —	7 13	7 12
Shahpura	8 —	8 10	10 —	9 14	7 —	7 4	7 4	7 10	10 4	9 15	10 —	10 1
Western—												
Jodhpur	7 6 and 8 3	7 4 and 8 3	10 6½	10 —	5 15	6 9	7 7	7 10	8 11½	8 12	8 — and 8 4	7 13 and 8 —
Jaisalmer	7 8	7 —	...	...	6 4	6 —	7 4	6 12	10 —	8 —	8 4	7 4
Bikaner	9 1½	8 3½	10 10	9 9	3 8	3 8	4 8	4 8	...	...	8 15½	7 15½
Central India—												
Indore	8 2	7 12	9 8	9 —	8 —	7 8	8 4	8 —	10 4	9 8	9 8	8 —
Nimach Cantonment	9 4	8 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	10 —	8 —
Gwalior	8 13½	8 6	...	10 12	7 1	6 14	7 14	7 12	10 5	10 12	10 7½	10 2
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	10 4	9 4	12 —	11 12	...	...	7 —	6 —	11 12	9 8	10 4	9 8
Ferozpur	10 4	9 12	12 12	11 12	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 12	10 12	9 12	9 12
Central—												
Lahore	10 8	10 6	13 12	12 14	...	...	8 5	8 2	12 12	12 12	9 14	10 —
Gujránwála	11 2	10 12	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Gujrát	11 —	10 —	12 8	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	10 —
Jhelam	11 —	10 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —

represent the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 4	...	...	11 —	10 8	10 12	10 8	Shahjahánpur.
...	...	11 —	15 —	12 8	12 8	13 8	13 8	10 12	10 8	10 12	10 12	Budaun.
...	...	...	...	14 6	13 9	14 7	14 7	11 4	10 13	11 —	10 12	Pilibít.
...	...	15 10	15 10	12 8	12 8	14 1	13 2	11 4	10 10	10 10	10 10	Bareli.
...	...	13 12	13 12	12 —	12 2	13 14	13 14	10 4	10 4	11 —	11 —	Moradabad.
...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	14 1	...	9 —	9 9	10 —	10 11	Bijnor.
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 —	12 —	...	9 14	9 6	11 —	11 —	Muzaffarnagar.
18 15	18 15	12 14	12 14	11 8	10 8	11 5	11 13	9 11	9 11	10 12	10 12	Sahíranpur.
14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	12 8	12 8	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Dehra-Dún.
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	6 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal.
14 —	14 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 4	Almora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	Garhwál.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	21 8	...	...	16 —	15 8	...	...	12 8	12 —	10 —	10 —	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	18 —	16 —	17 8	17 8	13 8	13 —	10 —	10 —	Sultanpur.
20 —	20 —	10 —	11 —	16 8	15 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	12 —	10 8	10 —	Rae-Bareli.
13 —	18 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	13 8	13 8	11 8	11 8	10 8	11 —	Unao.
...	...	12 8	12 8	14 —	13 4	14 —	13 8	11 8	11 —	10 4	10 4	Lucknow.
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 —	13 8	13 —	18 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	Hardoi.
												Northern—
15 8	...	...	...	16 —	14 8	15 —	14 8	12 8	12 —	10 —	10 —	Fyzabad.
15 —	14 —	13 —	12 —	13 —	13 8	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 8	10 —	10 —	Barabanki.
...	...	12 —	12 —	14 12	13 12	16 8	16 8	11 4	10 8	10 8	10 8	Gonda.
20 —	...	13 —	12 8	15 —	14 —	17 —	14 12	13 —	13 —	10 8	10 8	Bahraich.
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 —	14 —	15 —	11 8	11 —	10 8	10 12	Sitapur.
28 —	26 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Kheri.
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	7 —	6 8	10 7	10 —	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	5 14	5 15	Bánswára.
...	...	6 10	6 10	6 4	8 3	7 —	7 13	6 10	6 4	7 —	8 —	Mewar (Udaipur).
...	...	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 10	8 10	Hilly Tracts of Mewar. (Dungarpur).
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	8 —	9 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	Sirohi.
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 10	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Erinpura.
...	...	8 8	8 8	11 —	10 10½	10 —	10 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmer.
...	...	...	...	8 9	8 6	8 11	8 7	7 —	7 —	11 2	11 2	Abu.
*	*	*	*	12 —	11 12	11 8	11 4 to 12 —	*	*	13 —	13 8	Kishangarh.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 12	9 12	Bundi.
...	...	...	...	10 2	9 8	10 4	10 4	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	Kotah.
...	...	15 5½	15 3	9 9½	9 —	...	...	8 2½	8 2	9 14	9 13	Jhalawar.
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 4	10 2	9 3	...	...	11 8	11 —	Tonk.
*	*	17 4	17 2	10 9 and 11 15	8 13 and 11 3	11 4	11 3	13 14	13 13	13 3	13 2	Jaipur.
...	...	12 13	11 9	10 —	9 11	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 10	10 5	Karauli.
...	...	11 4	11 4	12 5	11 7	...	...	9 —¾	9 —	11 4	11 4	Dholpur.
...	...	10 —	10 —	11 14	10 15	12 9	11 7	8 12	8 12	11 8	11 8	Bharatpur.
...	...	10 8	10 8	11 7	11 1	11 14	11 —	12 8	12 3	12 6	12 9	Alwar.
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Deoli Cantonment.
*	...	...	...	10 12	10 —	...	...	8 8	8 4	13 —	12 4	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	Bálmer.
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 4	8 3	8 1	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	Anádra.
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 3	10 —	10 —	...	...	11 8	11 5	Shahpura.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 2½	8 14½	8 12	7 7	7 10	13 11	13 11	Jodhpur.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
...	...	...	...	9 13	9 —½	...	...	8 15½	7 7½	11 8	11 —	Bikaner.
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	10 8	9 8	10 8	9 8	8 4	8 —	11 —	11 —	Indore.
*	*	...	...	9 12	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	Nimach Cantonment.
...	...	7 4	6 8	11 1	10 9	...	...	9 9	9 4	10 8	10 6	Gwalior.
												Punjab—
												Southern—
†	†	†	†	11 8	10 8	†	†	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
†	†	11 12	11 12	10 12	10 4	12 12	10 12	7 —	7 10	12 8	12 8	Ferozpur.
												Central—
‡	‡	13 4	14 —	11 6	11 6	13 10	12 12	8 8	8 4	12 14	13 4	Lahore.
‡	‡	13 —	13 —	11 6	11 —	13 8	13 —	†	†	13 12	13 12	Gujránwála
†	†	‡	‡	11 4	10 8	11 8	11 —	†	†	14 —	14 —	Gujrát.
*	*	*	*	12 —	10 —	13 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Jhelam.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1899—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*continued.*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	10 12	9 8	12 4	11 4	...	...	8 4	8 4	11 8	12 —	11 —	10 8
Delhi	10 8	9 4	12 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 —
Rohtak	10 8	9 12	11 8	11 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	11 8	10 —
Karnál	11 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	9 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	10 8	9 14	12 8	11 8	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 8	11 8	11 —	10 —
Ludhiána	11 —	10 4	18 —	12 8	...	...	9 8	9 4	11 8	11 —	10 8	10 8
Jalandhar	11 8	11 —	14 —	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	10 —	9 —
Hoshiárpur	10 12	11 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 8	15 —	12 —	12 —
Gurdáspur	12 —	11 —	16 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	‡	‡
Amritsar	11 —	10 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	11 —	13 —	8 8	7 12
Siálkot	10 14	10 2	14 —	13 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —
Hills—												
Simla	9 —	9 —	11 —	10 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 4
Kángra	12 —	11 —	16 —	16 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	11 —	10 —	16 —	15 —	...	...	7 12	7 12	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —
Hazara	11 2	12 —	14 8	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	19 —	15 8	11 —	11 —
Pesháwar	11 —	10 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	16 —	16 —	10 —	10 —
Kohát	11 8	10 14	15 13	15 —	...	...	10 14	11 3	‡	‡	14 —	12 10
Bannu	13 —	12 7	18 12	19 1	...	...	10 —	10 10	17 —	17 —	14 1	15 10
Western—												
Shahpur	11 —	10 —	13 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	14 —	12 —	12 —
Jhang	12 6	11 12	16 —	14 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	18 8	18 —	13 —	13 —
Multan	12 —	10 8	15 —	14 —	...	...	10 12	10 12	15 8	13 —	12 8	11 —
Montgomery	11 4	10 4	‡	‡	...	...	9 —	9 —	‡	‡	‡	‡
Dera Ismael Khan	11 5	10 5	15 —	13 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 12	13 12	13 2	12 8
Muzaffargarh	12 8	11 4	16 —	13 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	18 —	16 —	14 —	12 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	11 14	10 10	13 2	13 2	...	...	8 12	8 12	13 12	14 6	13 2	13 2
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	11 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	10 —	9 8	9 —
Hyderabad	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	10 —	10 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	9 —	8 8	...	...	7 —	6 —	7 8	6 8	11 —	9 4	9 —	8 8
Shikárpur	12 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	14 8	12 8	11 8	11 —
Upper Sind Frontier	10 8	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	12 8	11 8	11 —	10 8
Quetta	10 — to 10 12	9 15 to 10 15	13 4	13 8	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	9 8	11 12	8 12	10 4
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	7 6	7 6	...	...	7 1	7 1	9 2	8 10	9 8	9 8	7 8	...
Ratnágiri	6 1	5 6	...	...	8 —	7 4	9 10	9 4	9 12	9 2	10 10	9 4
Alibág	7 6	7 6	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 6	7 6
Bombay	6 8	5 14	...	...	5 2	5 2	9 2	8 7	8 9	8 9	8 10	7 15
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	8 5	7 6	9 4	8 5	*	*	8 2	8 2
Deccan—												
Dharwar	10 13	9 3	...	...	7 10	7 10	8 2	8 2	12 4	9 15	...	...
Belgaum	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 6	6 13	7 14	7 6	10 6	9 5	9 12	8 5
Satara	7 15	8 11	...	...	6 4	6 10	7 10	7 10	7 15	8 13	8 5	9 —
Sholapur	9 5	8 14	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 4	9 4	9 13	9 10	9 6	9 6
Bijapur	8 14	8 14	...	...	6 15	6 15	8 9	8 9	11 4	9 14	10 9	9 11
Poona	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 11	6 11	7 3	7 3	9 3	8 10	8 10	8 1
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 14	5 14	7 9	7 9	8 5	7 9	8 1	7 5
Násik	8 10	7 15	...	...	5 14	7 1	8 1	8 1	*	*	8 8	8 8
Dhulia	7 7	7 —	...	...	6 8	5 9	7 9	7 9	9 8	8 10	9 3	8 4
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 2	6 15	...	...	5 1	5 1	9 4	8 13	9 1	8 13	8 1	7 14
Broach	8 8	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	10 —	9 8	9 8	8 12	9 —	8 —
Kaira	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 —	9 —	8 12	9 —	8 —
Baroda Cantonment	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —
Ahmadabad	7 8	7 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	7 8	7 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	8 —
Godhra	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	*	*	8 —	8 —
Disa Cantonment	8 —	7 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	8 8	8 12	8 4
Káthiawár—												
Rájkot	8 9	8 4	...	...	5 11	5 11	8 14	8 7	9 4	*	8 —	8 4
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	7 12	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 3	8 4	8 1	...	...
Khandwa	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	*	8 —	8 —	*	*
Hoshangabad	8 3	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 8	8 7	10 7	10 7	...	...
Betul	8 15	8 15	...	...	8 8	6 6	8 9	8 8	...	...	...	...
Chhindwára	9 8	8 8	...	...	6 4	6 —	7 4	6 12	9 8	9 —	...	...
Nagpur	8 12	8 7	...	...	6 14	6 4	9 6	9 6	10 6	9 9	...	...
Wardha	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11	...	...

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Panjab—*continued.*
												South-eastern—
†	†	†	†	12 4	11 4	12 —	11 8	9 8	9 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
†	†	12 —	11 —	12 —	11 —	12 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	11 8	12 —	Delhi.
†	†	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak.
12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál.
												Submontane—
‡	‡	‡	‡	11 —	11 8	11 8	11 8	9 —	9 —	12 8	12 8	Ambala.
‡	‡	14 —	13 4	11 12	11 12	14 —	12 8	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Ludhiána.
‡	‡	13 —	12 —	12 —	11 4	15 —	13 4	‡	‡	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
13 —	14 —	11 —	12 —	12 11	11 8	13 —	12 12	7 8	7 8	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur.
‡	‡	12 —	11 —	12 —	11 —	14 —	13 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur.
‡	‡	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	14 —	13 —	9 8	‡	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.
‡	‡	‡	‡	11 12	10 8	12 —	11 8	‡	‡	13 12	13 12	Siálkot.
												Hills—
12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 —	11 8	11 8	7 —	7 —	10 4	10 4	Simla.
‡	‡	*	*	11 8	10 —	13 8	12 8	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Kángra.
												Northern—
*	*	14 —	14 —	12 —	10 —	14 —	12 —	9 12	9 12	13 8	13 8	Ráwalpindi.
†	†	12 —	12 —	9 2	9 —	14 12	15 8	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Hazára.
†	†	12 —	12 —	11 —	9 12	15 —	13 —	10 —	9 8	16 —	17 —	Peshávar.
†	†	‡	‡	12 5	11 10	15 5	14 —	†	†	15 5	15 5	Kohát.
13 1	13 1	7 8	7 8	16 2	14 8	18 10	18 12	8 7	8 7	20 10	20 5	Bannu.
												Western—
14 —	14 —	12 —	14 —	13 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	*	*	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur.
25 —	20 —	24 —	23 —	12 13	11 8	15 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	11 8	Jhang.
†	†	18 8	17 —	12 12	11 4	14 —	14 —	†	†	12 4	12 4	Multan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	11 6	11 6	‡	‡	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	Montgomery.
‡	‡	‡	‡	14 11	12 8	13 2	13 2	8 2	8 2	16 —	16 —	Dera Ismael Khan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	12 —	10 12	‡	‡	7 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh.
‡	‡	‡	‡	11 8	10 10	‡	‡	‡	‡	11 14	11 14	Dera Ghazi Khan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
‡	‡	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	14 —	14 —	Karáchi.
‡	‡	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad.
‡	‡	...	...	7 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot).
‡	‡	...	...	12 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	12 —	12 —	Shikárpur.
‡	‡	...	...	10 8	9 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
‡	‡	6 —	6 —	9 12	9 8	11 —	11 12	8 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
12 10	12 10	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 —	Karwar.
11 12	10 9	...	...	6 3	5 8	...	...	6 1	6 12	10 6	10 6	Ratnágiri.
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 14	11 14	Alibág.
7 14	7 14	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 —	6 6	9 9	9 9	Bombay.
*	*	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	7 5	7 5	12 4	12 4	Tanna.
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	...	...	8 11	9 9	9 —	8 4	Dharwar.
14 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 1	8 11	Belgaum.
...	...	...	...	7 15	9 1	...	...	7 —	8 —	11 10	11 10	Satara.
...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	8 5	8 5	11 4	11 4	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	10 4	8 15	...	...	8 6	7 2	10 15	10 15	Bijapur.
*	*	...	...	8 10	8 10	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 12	10 12	Poona.
												Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	7 11	7 11	10 5	10 5	Ahmadnagar.
9 3	8 1	...	...	9 4	8 9	...	...	8 9	7 13	12 1	12 1	Násik.
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	7 11	7 11	9 12	9 12	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	7 10	7 6	...	...	6 11	6 8	12 —	12 —	Surat.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	13 4	13 4	Broach.
9 8	9 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	Kaira.
*	*	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Godhra.
*	*	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 8	7 —	13 4	13 4	Disa Cantonment.
												Káthiawár—
*	*	...	...	*	*	...	...	7 10	8 —	81 10	81 10	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	7 —	8 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 14	10 14	Nimar.
*	*	...	*	*	*	...	...	*	*	9 —	9 —	Khandwa.
...	...	...	...	10 4	9 15	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11	Hoshangabad.
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 15	7 15	9 2	9 2	Betul.
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	7 14	7 —	8 —	8 —	Chhindwára.
...	...	...	...	10 10	10 —	...	...	8 12	8 7	10 —	10 —	Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11	Wardha.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1899—*concluded.* ***(The figures***

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	9 10	9 2	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 —	8 —	10 1	10 1	...	...
Saugor	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 8	7 11	8 9	8 9	10 4	10 3	...	...
Damoh	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 6	7 4	8 14	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...
Jubbulpore	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 8	10 —	10 —	12 8	...	...	...
Mandla	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	10 12	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 4	8 8	...	...	...	...
Bálághát	9 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...
Chánda	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...	9 1	8 13	11 6	10 6	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilàspur	10 11	10 11	...	...	8 —	9 14	9 2	10 11	...	...	...	...
Raipur	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	11 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	7 4	7 6	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	8 6	9 —	8 —	8 —
Básim	7 7	8 —	...	...	4 6	5 8	7 8	7 —	9 4	9 8	...	...
Akola	7 8	8 12	...	...	6 —	5 8	10 2	9 8	9 12	9 12	...	...
Ellichpur	...	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 —	...	8 —
Amráoti	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 —	10 12	11 —	8 —	9 —
Wun	7 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	6 10⅔	6 10⅔	*	*	5 3	5 3	9 14½	9 14½	11 5⅔	11 5⅔	12 1⅛	12 1⅛
Boláram	7 1	7 9	*	*	5 9	5 9	9 2	9 2	11 6	11 8	*	*
Chadarghát	6 14	6 14	*	*	5 —	4 6	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	13 2	12 8
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...
South central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 14	14 5	16 —	15 1[illegible]	19 2
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 13	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	11 5	15 11	16 6	17 3	17 3
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	..	...	...	...	9 3	9 11	12 6	11 5	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	10 13	17 8	15 8	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 10	12 10	11 10	11 10
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	13 —	11 10	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	12 3	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	17 13	17 13
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	15 6	15 6	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	12 10	11 10	*	*
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 13	15 14	14 6	*	13 3	15 —
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 11	13 —	13 —	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 6	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	12 3	*	*	*	*
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	21 10	23 2
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	13 6	...	...	20 5	23 3
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 8	*	19 5	17 11	19 —
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	*	15 —	14 6	14 6
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	12 11	12 14	19 6	16 3	17 10
Mysore—												
Mysore	7 10	8 —	...	...	8 3	9 5	8 12	10 1	14 10	13 13	...	...
Bangalore	8 13	9 6	...	...	7 12	8 —	9 2	9 12	...	...	...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Hassan	8 —	...	8 —	8 —	8 4	9 —	11 11	10 —	...	13 —	...	...
Kadur	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Shimoga	7 6	7 6	8 6	9 7	6 13	7 6	8 6	10 8	13 10	18 14	...	...
Chitaldrug	7 —	9 —	7 —	8 —	7 —	10 —	8 —	11 —	14 —	20 —	14 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Aden	5 9	5 9	...	...	5 6	5 6	6 6	6 6	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Half-month of report.	Marua or Ragi. Previous half-month.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Kangni. Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Gram. Previous half-month.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Maize. Previous half-month.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Arhar. Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Salt. Previous half-month.	Districts.
												Central Provinces—
												Central—
...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	...	...	10 11	10 11	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur.
...	...	...	...	12 12	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11	Saugor.
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 2	9 2	Damoh.
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 12	Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 12	9 —	Mandla.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 4	9 2	9 2	Seoni.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	Bálághát.
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 —	9 —	Bhandára.
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	9 7	9 7	9 —	9 —	Chánda.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	10 11	10 11	9 2	8 8	Biláspur.
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 4	...	...	9 —	9 8	9 —	9 —	Raipur.
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 4	Sambalpur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 4	Buldána.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 11	...	...	6 13	7 7	9 —	9 —	Básim.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 12	7 4	12 —	12 —	Akola.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Amráoti.
...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 —	Wun.
												Nizam's Territories—
11 5⅝	11 5⅝	*	*	10 8⅓	10 8⅓	*	*	10 3⅝	10 3⅗	9 9 9/10	9 9 9/10	Secunderabad.
*	*	*	*	9 13	10 1	*	*	*	*	8 13	8 13	Bolárum.
*	*	*	*	10 —	9 6	*	*	8 —	8 12	8 12	8 12	Chadarghát.
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	Malabar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	S. Canara.
												South, central—
16 6	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	9 6	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	8 13	Nilgiris.
18 —	20 8	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	11 5	10 8	Salem.
												Central—
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Bellary.
19 6	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	10 6	Anantapur.
16 8	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	Cuddapah.
15 8	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	Karnul.
												East Coast, north—
20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	Ganjam.
20 11	19 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Vizagapatam.
17 5	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Godávari.
												East Coast, central—
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna.
17 13	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
17 10	18 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	12 11	Madras.
16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput.
17 2	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	11 8	N. Arcot.
19 2	20 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot.
21 3	24 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Tanjore.
18 5	20 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
17 13	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	Tinnevelly.
15 8	21 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	Madura.
												Mysore—
13 10	12 14	...	...	7 10	8 12	...	...	5 13	6 5	11 9	11 2	Mysore.
14 —	14 —	...	...	8 6	9 7	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	Bangalore.
15 —	20 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar.
17 —	17 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	Tumkur.
15 —	18 —	...	16 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	8 —	Hassan.
12 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur.
17 14	21 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 7	10 8	10 —	10 —	Shimoga.
18 —	23 —	18 —	24 —	9 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	8 —	9 —	Chitaldrug.
												Coorg—
14 8	15 8	...	...	12 8	19 —	...	...	8 —	9 8	9 8	10 —	Coorg.
...	*	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 6	5 9	32 —	32 —	**Aden.**

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

Finance and Commerce Department
January 5, 1900.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 24TH DECEMBER 1898, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 23RD DECEMBER 1899.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st July 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd half of 1898.	Week ending 24th December 1898.			Week ending 23rd December 1899.			Earnings from 1st July to 24th December 1898.	Earnings from 1st July to 23rd December 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.				
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	626	1,746	13,08,795	750	1,746	14,61,000	837	2,77,92,716	3,12,19,000	34,26,284	...
Bengal Central	153	125	19,364	155	139	18,600	130	4,70,108	5,75,000	1,04,892	...
Bengal-Nagpur	108	1,069	1,53,931	144	1,186	2,16,000	182	25,24,713	36,47,000	11,22,287	...
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	133	800	1,76,609	221	868	2,11,000	243	26,70,651	32,53,000	5,82,349	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	117	21	2,566	122	21	4,700	224	59,249	1,06,000	46,751	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	209	1,815	5,08,584	280	1,841	6,24,000	339	92,71,099	1,26,52,000	33,80,901	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	41	17	608	36	17	900	53	17,871	18,600	729	...
South Indian	153	1,018	1,83,191	180	1,031	2,08,000	202	39,65,466	40,74,000	1,08,534	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	88	54	8,910	72	54	4,000	74	1,17,549	1,15,000	...	2,549
S. M. (incldg. Gl. M. Fron. sec.)	78	1,165	94,557	81	1,165	1,34,000	115	22,60,722	30,60,000	7,99,278	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	74	296	18,956	64	296	23,900	81	5,50,876	5,24,000	...	26,876
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	120	925	1,42,780	154	1,085	1,63,000	150	27,15,435	33,58,000	6,42,565	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	80	200	21,859	109	210	23,200	110	3,85,673	5,45,000	1,59,327	...
Assam-Bengal	83	305	26,176	89	397	29,800	75	6,00,071	7,27,000	1,26,929	...
Burma	158	936	1,48,904	159	994	1,79,000	180	36,69,397	38,18,000	1,48,603	...
TOTAL	219	10,492	28,10,790	268	11,050	33,00,500	299	5,70,71,596	6,76,91,600	1,06,20,004	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (b)	215	2,886	6,72,636	233	3,011	7,36,000	244	1,55,54,228	1,58,27,000	2,72,772	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m.g. link)	173	1,013	2,15,621	213	1,013	2,28,000	225	42,16,008	49,77,000	7,60,992	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2' 6")	371	825	2,50,864	304	834	3,29,000	394	76,13,128	86,41,000	10,27,872	...
East Coast (c)	83	728	53,451	73	803	98,300	122	10,89,451	19,66,000	8,76,549	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	74	28	2,321	83	28	2,400	86	48,145	47,200	...	945
Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	(d)	...	...	...
TOTAL	217	5,480	11,94,893	218	5,689	13,93,700	245	2,85,20,960	3,14,58,200	29,37,240	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	386	1,491	9,32,261	625	1,491	7,55,000	506	1,38,22,825	1,44,47,000	6,24,175	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	549	461	3,18,040	690	461	3,85,000	835	60,14,482	77,22,000	17,07,518	...
Madras	233	840	1,81,414	216	844	2,04,000	242	48,76,291	54,23,000	5,46,709	...
TOTAL	367	2,792	14,31,715	513	2,796	13,44,000	481	2,47,13,598	2,75,92,000	28,78,402	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE).	241	18,764	54,37,398	290	19,535	60,38,200	309	11,03,06,154	12,67,41,800	1,64,35,646	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umbalia-Kalka	164	162	29,767	184	162	27,800	170	6,67,192	7,34,000	66,808	...
Tarkessur	223	22	4,087	186	22	4,300	195	1,23,049	1,28,000	4,951	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata)	59	400	25,064	63	428	34,200	81	5,88,497	6,11,000	22,503	...
Tapti Valley	18	36	490	14	139	11,100	80	(e)2,289	1,50,000	1,47,711	...
South Behar	...	...	...	...	79	7,900	100	...	(f)1,87,000	1,87,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	25	1,100	44	...	22,700	22,700	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	22	33	675	20	54	2,500	46	(g)7,226	35,400	28,174	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	133	66	6,198	94	66	5,800	88	2,23,366	2,12,000	...	11,366
Segowlie-Raxaul	...	...	...	...	18	500	28	...	(h) 5,500	5,500	...
Bengal Dooars	178	36	3,177	88	36	5,100	142	1,60,611	1,58,000	...	2,611
Dibru-Sadiya	188	78	14,920	191	78	17,100	219	3,64,090	4,58,000	93,910	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	46	55	3,094	56	55	4,600	84	62,024	92,100	30,076	...
Nilgiri	...	...	...	...	17	2,900	171	(i)2,781	75,400	72,619	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	303	51	20,829	408	51	9,000	176	3,80,986	3,07,000	...	73,986
Bársi	76	21	3,065	146	21	2,700	129	39,839	50,400	10,561	...
TOTAL	115	960	1,11,366	116	1,246	1,36,600	110	26,21,950	32,26,500	6,04,550	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona-Baran	38	74	3,817	52	148	3,600	24	66,170	1,35,000	68,830	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	65	114	9,782	86	114	23,100	203	1,81,689	3,01,000	1,19,311	...
Nágda-Ujjain	60	34	2,021	59	34	5,900	174	48,760	74,700	25,940	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	216	334	92,481	277	334	98,200	294	17,51,333	21,00,000	3,48,667	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	78	13	967	74	13	1,000	77	25,943	27,200	1,257	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	110	108	15,811	146	108	9,000	83	2,95,343	2,26,000	...	69,343
Kolar Gold-fields	377	10	2,705	270	10	3,700	370	95,889	1,03,000	7,111	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (inclug. M.-Nanjangud)	52	66	2,346	36	66	3,200	48	86,785	74,900	...	11,885
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	63	93	6,770	73	93	6,500	70	1,43,310	1,48,000	4,690	...
Kolhápur	49	29	1,027	35	29	1,400	48	34,539	41,500	6,961	...
Birur-Shimoga	...	...	...	...	39	1,800	46	...	(j) 4,800	4,800	...
Hyderabad-Godávari Valley	...	...	...	...	155	9,800	63	...	(k) 47,400	47,400	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	45	79	3,496	44	79	4,500	57	87,755	92,600	4,845	...
Rajpipla	8	19	108	6	37	700	19	3,863	11,200	7,337	...
Cooch Behar	52	22	1,509	69	33	2,400	73	33,047	44,300	11,253	...
TOTAL	117	995	1,42,840	144	1,292	1,74,800	135	28,54,426	34,31,600	5,77,174	...
Lines owned & worked by n. states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	70	334	30,261	91	334	39,500	118	5,65,503	7,45,000	1,79,497	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	69	46	2,952	64	46	3,800	83	78,392	87,600	9,208	...
Jámnagar	35	54	1,806	33	54	2,000	37	46,091	52,800	6,209	...
Dhrángadrá	43	21	806	33	21	1,400	67	20,197	24,200	4,003	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	69	406	40,035	99	476	41,300	87	6,76,115	10,15,000	3,38,885	...
Udaipur-Chitor	49	60	3,149	52	68	7,200	106	71,508	1,15,000	43,492	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	72	94	7,328	78	94	9,300	99	1,68,877	1,90,000	21,123	...
TOTAL	[illegible]	1,015	86,337	85	1,093	1,04,500	96	16,26,683	22,29,100	6,02,417	...
GRAND TOTAL	[illegible]	21,734	57,77,941	266	23,166	64,54,100	279	11,74,09,2[illegible]3	13,56,29,000	1,82,19,787	...

(a) Includes Godhra-Rutlam-Nágda and Bhatinda-Ferozepore standard gauge.
(b) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(c) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(d) Closed for traffic.
(e) From 1st to 24th December 1898.
(f) From 3rd July to 23rd December 1899.
(g) From 15th October to 24th December 1898.
(h) From 19th October to 23rd December 1899.
(i) From 1st to 29th October 1898, after which the line was closed for traffic.
(j) From 1st to 23rd December 1899.
(k) From 21st October to 23rd December 1899.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Capt., R.E.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXVII of 1899-1900.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1898-99.	Week ending 24th December 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 24th December 1898. Earnings. TOTAL.	Week ending 24th December 1898. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 23rd December 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 23rd December 1899. Earnings. TOTAL.	Week ending 23rd December 1899. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st April to 24th December 1898.	Earnings from 1st April to 23rd December 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	666	1,746	13,08,795	750	1,746	14,61,000	837	4,33,46,014	4,65,72,000	32,25,986	...
Bengal Central	157	125	19,364	155	139	18,000	130	7,15,875	8,37,000	1,21,125	...
Bengal-Nágpur	142	1,069	1,53,931	144	1,186	2,16,000	182	46,84,350	58,71,000	11,86,650	...
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	151	800	1,76,609	221	868	2,11,000	243	44,82,556	50,40,000	5,57,444	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	144	21	2,566	122	21	4,700	224	1,12,282	1,56,000	43,718	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	247	1,815	5,08,584	280	1,841	6,24,000	339	1,63,40,513	1,87,30,000	23,89,487	...
Palanpur-Deesa	45	17	608	36	17	900	53	30,208	30,500	292	...
South Indian	157	1,018	1,83,191	180	1,031	2,08,000	202	63,26,746	63,02,000	...	24,746
Mayavaram-Mutupet	87	54	3,910	72	54	4,000	74	1,86,224	1,82,000	...	4,224
S. M. (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	91	1,165	94,557	81	1,165	1,34,000	115	39,93,589	47,33,000	7,39,411	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	79	296	18,956	64	296	23,900	81	9,62,894	8,15,000	...	1,47,894
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	139	925	1,42,780	154	1,085	1,63,000	150	45,84,732	57,06,000	11,21,268	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	97	200	21,859	109	210	23,200	110	7,21,854	8,97,000	1,75,146	...
Assam-Bengal	85	305	26,176	89	397	29,800	75	9,38,995	11,11,000	1,72,005	...
Burma	178	936	1,48,904	159	994	1,79,000	180	58,79,891	59,75,000	95,109	...
TOTAL	242	10,492	28,10,790	268	11,050	33,00,500	299	9,33,06,723	10,29,57,500	96,50,777	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (*b*)	241	2,886	6,72,636	233	3,011	7,36,000	244	2,70,16,487	2,60,45,000	...	9,71,487
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m.g. link)	191	1,013	2,15,621	213	1,013	2,28,000	225	71,26,532	81,68,000	10,41,468	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	331	825	2,50,864	304	834	3,29,000	394	1,06,21,061	1,18,89,000	12,67,939	...
East Coast (*c*)	96	728	53,451	73	803	98,300	122	19,00,457	32,09,000	13,08,543	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	67	28	2,321	83	28	2,400	86	67,988	68,400	412	...
Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	...	...	(*d*)	...	...
TOTAL	217	5,480	11,94,893	218	5,689	13,93,700	245	4,67,32,525	4,93,79,400	26,46,875	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	475	1,491	9,32,261	625	1,491	7,55,000	506	2,43,73,246	2,33,74,000	...	9,99,246
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	694	461	3,18,040	690	461	3,85,000	835	1,19,26,212	1,27,00,000	7,73,788	...
Madras	236	840	1,81,414	216	844	2,04,000	242	78,00,081	79,26,000	1,25,919	...
TOTAL	439	2,792	14,31,715	513	2,796	13,44,000	481	4,40,99,539	4,40,00,000	...	99,539
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	267	18,764	54,37,398	290	19,535	60,38,200	309	18,41,38,787	19,63,36,900	1,21,98,113	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	172	162	29,767	184	162	27,800	170	10,83,165	10,82,000	...	1,165
Tarkessur	265	22	4,087	186	22	4,300	195	2,14,569	2,17,000	2,431	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	70	400	25,064	63	423	34,200	81	11,40,421	10,19,000	...	1,21,421
Tapti Valley	41	36	490	14	139	11,100	80	(*e*) 2,289	1,89,000	1,86,711	...
South Behar	...	...	...	...	79	7,900	100	...	(*f*) 1,87,000	1,87,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	25	1,100	44	...	33,600	33,600	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	31	33	675	20	54	2,500	46	(*g*) 7,226	47,900	40,674	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	141	66	6,198	94	66	5,800	88	3,64,589	3,41,000	...	23,589
Segowlie-Raxaul	29	...	...	...	18	500	28	...	(*h*) 11,900	11,900	...
Bengal Dooars	138	36	3,177	88	36	5,100	142	2,15,494	2,14,000	...	1,494
Dibru-Sadiya	202	78	14,920	191	78	17,100	219	5,66,631	6,78,000	1,11,369	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	58	55	3,094	56	55	4,600	84	1,16,423	1,54,000	37,577	...
Nilgiri	...	...	...	...	17	2,900	171	(*i*) 2,781	(*j*) 80,300	77,519	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	286	51	20,829	408	51	9,000	176	5,91,979	5,27,000	...	64,979
Barsi	126	21	3,065	146	21	2,700	129	83,966	93,700	9,734	...
TOTAL	123	960	1,11,366	116	1,246	1,36,600	110	43,89,533	48,75,400	4,85,867	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona-Barau	44	74	3,817	52	148	3,600	24	99,455	2,04,000	1,04,545	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	74	114	9,782	86	114	23,100	203	2,99,850	4,30,000	1,30,150	...
Nagda-Ujjain	72	34	2,021	59	34	5,900	174	93,724	1,12,000	18,276	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	227	334	92,481	277	334	98,200	294	28,28,479	30,59,000	2,30,521	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	82	13	967	74	13	1,000	77	44,239	50,600	6,361	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	117	108	15,811	146	108	9,000	83	5,04,757	4,36,000	...	68,757
Kolar Gold-fields	371	10	2,705	270	10	3,700	370	1,49,905	1,35,000	...	14,905
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M.-Nanjangud)	55	66	2,346	36	66	3,200	48	1,52,933	1,23,000	...	29,933
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	74	93	6,770	73	93	6,500	70	2,58,015	2,55,000	...	3,015
Kolhapur	58	29	1,027	35	29	1,400	48	57,932	71,200	13,268	...
Birur-Shimoga	...	...	...	...	39	1,800	46	...	(*k*) 4,800	4,800	...
Hyderabad-Godávari Valley	...	...	...	...	155	9,500	63	...	(*l*) 47,400	47,400	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	53	79	3,496	44	79	4,500	57	1,61,236	1,70,000	8,764	...
Rajpipla	17	19	108	6	37	700	19	8,283	21,900	13,617	...
Cooch Behar	52	22	1,509	69	33	2,400	73	49,536	64,700	15,164	...
TOTAL	125	995	1,42,840	144	1,292	1,74,800	135	47,08,344	51,84,600	4,76,256	[illegible]
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	104	334	30,261	91	334	39,500	118	12,47,751	12,51,000	3,249	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	78	46	2,952	64	46	3,800	83	1,32,231	1,41,000	8,769	...
Jámnagar	39	54	1,806	33	54	2,000	37	78,413	90,800	12,387	...
Dhrángadrá	48	21	806	38	21	1,400	67	(*m*) 22,308	43,300	20,992	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	75	406	40,035	99	476	41,300	87	10,13,859	15,11,000	[illegible]	...
Udaipur-Chitor	51	60	3,149	52	68	7,200	106	1,11,552	1,57,000	[illegible]	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	7,328	78	94	9,300	99	2,96,462	3,07,000	10,538	...
TOTAL	82	1,015	86,337	85	1,093	1,04,500	96	29,02,576	35,01,100	[illegible]	...
GRAND TOTAL	246	21,734	57,77,941	266	23,166	64,54,100	279	19,61,39,249	20,98,93,000	[illegible]	...

(*a*) Includes Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá and Bhatinda-Ferozepore standard gauge.
(*b*) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(*c*) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(*d*) Closed for traffic.
(*e*) From 1st to 24th December 1898.
(*f*) From 3rd July to 23rd December 1899.
(*g*) From 15th October to 24th December 1898.
(*h*) From 1st April to 28th June and from 19th October to 23rd December 1899.
(*i*) From 1st to 29th October 1898, after which the line was closed for traffic.
(*j*) From 15th June to 23rd December 1899.
(*k*) From 1st to 23rd December 1899.
(*l*) From 21st October to 23rd December 1899.
(*m*) From 1st June to 24th December 1898.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th January, 1900.

No. 2.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 19th day of September, 1872, the provisions of section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., C. 3), were declared applicable to the Chittagong Hills from and after the first day of January, 1873 ;

And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same ;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the Governor General's assent on the sixth day of January, 1900 ;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India* :—

REGULATION NO. 1 OF 1900.

THE CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS REGULATION, 1900.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

The Chittagong Hill Tracts Regulation, 1900.

(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-2.—Chapter II.—Laws.—Sections 3-4.—Chapter III.—Appointment and Powers of certain Officers.—Sections 5-9.)

A Regulation to declare the law applicable in, and provide for the administration of, the Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bengal.

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare the law applicable in, and provide for the administration of, the Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bengal; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Chittagong Hill Tracts Regulation, 1900.

(2) It extends to the Chittagong Hill Tracts; and

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may, by notification in the Calcutta Gazette, appoint.

Definitions.

2. (1) In this Regulation—

(a) the expression "Chittagong Hill Tracts" means the territories for the time being defined as such by notification under sub-section (2): and

(b) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

(2) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Calcutta Gazette, define the boundaries of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and may, in like manner, vary those boundaries.

CHAPTER II.

LAWS.

Chittagong Hill Tracts how to be administered.

3. Subject to the provisions of this Regulation, the administration of the Chittagong Hill Tracts shall be carried on in accordance with the rules for the time being in force under section 18.

Enactments applicable in Chittagong Hill Tracts.

4. (1) The enactments specified in the schedule, to the extent and with the modifications therein set forth and so far as they are not inconsistent with this Regulation or the rules for the time being in force thereunder, are hereby declared to be in force in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

(2) No other enactment heretofore or hereafter passed shall be deemed to apply in the Chittagong Hill Tracts :

Provided that the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Calcutta Gazette,—

(a) declare that any other enactment shall apply in the said Tracts, either wholly or to the extent or with the modifications which may be set forth in the notification ; or

(b) declare that any enactment which is specified in the schedule, or which has been declared to apply by a notification under clause (a) of this sub-section, shall cease to apply in the said Tracts.

CHAPTER III.

APPOINTMENT AND POWERS OF CERTAIN OFFICERS.

Appointment of Superintendent and subordinate officers.

5. The Local Government may, by notification in the Calcutta Gazette,—

(a) appoint any person to be the Superintendent of the Chittagong Hill Tracts ; and

(b) appoint so many Assistant Superintendents and other officers as it thinks fit to assist in the administration of the said Tracts.

Investment of Assistant Superintendents with powers of Superintendent.

6. The Local Government may, by notification in the Calcutta Gazette, invest any Assistant Superintendent with all or any of the powers of the Superintendent under this Regulation or the rules for the time being in force thereunder, and define the local limits of his jurisdiction.

Chittagong Hill Tracts to be a district under the Superintendent.

7. The Chittagong Hill Tracts shall constitute a district for the purposes of criminal and civil jurisdiction and for revenue and general purposes, the Superintendent shall be the District Magistrate, and, subject to any orders passed by the Local Government under section 6, the general administration of the said Tracts, in criminal, civil, revenue and all other matters, shall be vested in the Superintendent.

Chittagong Hill Tracts to be a sessions division under the Commissioner.

8. (1) The Chittagong Hill Tracts shall constitute a sessions division, and the Commissioner shall be the Sessions Judge.

(2) As Sessions Judge the Commissioner may take cognizance of any offence as a Court of original jurisdiction, without the accused being committed to him by a Magistrate for trial, and, when so taking cognizance, shall follow the procedure prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates. V of 18[98].

High Court.

9. The Local Government shall exercise the powers of a High Court for the purpose of the submission of sentences of death for confirmation under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and the Commissioner shall exercise the powers of a High Court for all other purposes of the said Code. V of 18[98].

The Chittagong Hill Tracts Regulation, 1900.
(Chapter III.—Appointment and Powers of certain Officers.—Section 10.—Chapter IV.—Arms, Ammunition, Drugs and Liquor.—Sections 11-15.—Chapter V.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 16-17.)

Power to withdraw cases.

10. The Superintendent may withdraw any criminal or civil case pending before any officer or Court in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and may either try it himself or refer it for trial to some other officer or Court.

CHAPTER IV.

ARMS, AMMUNITION, DRUGS AND LIQUOR.

Possession of firearms and ammunition, and manufacture of gunpowder.

11. (*1*) The Superintendent may fix the number of firearms and the quantity and description of ammunition which may be possessed by the inhabitants of any village, and may grant permission, either to such inhabitants collectively or to any of them individually, to possess such firearms and ammunition as he may think fit.

(*2*) All firearms for the possession of which permission is given under sub-section (*1*), shall be marked and entered in a register.

(*3*) Any permission granted under sub-section (*1*) to possess firearms and ammunition may be withdrawn by the Superintendent, and thereupon all firearms and ammunition referred to in such permission shall be delivered to the Superintendent or one of his subordinates.

(*4*) The Superintendent may grant permission to any person to manufacture gunpowder, and may withdraw such permission.

(*5*) Whoever, without the permission of the Superintendent, possesses or exports from the Chittagong Hill Tracts any firearms or ammunition, or manufactures any gunpowder, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

(*6*) The Superintendent may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, by order in writing, direct that sub-sections (*1*), (*2*), (*4*) and (*5*), or any of them, shall not apply in any village specified in the order.

Daos, spears and bows and arrows.

12. (*1*) The Superintendent may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, by order in writing, prohibit all or any of the inhabitants of any village from carrying daos, spears and bows and arrows, or any of those weapons, in any tract to be defined in the order, if he is of opinion that such prohibition is necessary to the peace of such tract.

(*2*) Every order made under sub-section (*1*) shall specify the length of time during which it shall remain in force.

(*3*) Whoever disobeys an order made under sub section (*1*) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

Intoxicating drugs.

13. (*1*) Whoever, except under and in accordance with a license granted by the Superintendent, imports, exports, manufactures, possesses or sells opium, ganja or charas, or any preparation thereof, or cultivates any plant from which opium ganja or charas can be produced, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*1*), any person may possess, for domestic use, five tolas of opium, ganja or charas, or of any preparation thereof, without having a license granted by the Superintendent.

Foreign spirit and fermented liquor.

14. (*1*) Whoever, except under and in accordance with a license granted by the Superintendent, imports or sells foreign spirit or fermented liquor, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

(*2*) Nothing in this section applies—

(*a*) to the import by any person, for his private use and consumption, and not for sale, of any foreign spirit or fermented liquor on which duty has been paid; or

(*b*) to the sale of any such spirit or liquor legally procured by any person for his private use and consumption and sold by him, or by auction on his behalf, or on behalf of his representatives in interest, upon his quitting a station or after his decease.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, the expression "foreign spirit or fermented liquor" means any spirit or fermented liquor not manufactured or produced in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Locally made spirit and fermented liquor.

15. Whoever, except under and in accordance with a license granted by the Superintendent, exports or sells spirit or fermented liquor manufactured or produced in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

CHAPTER V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Police.

16. The Chittagong Hill Tracts shall be deemed to be a general police district within the meaning of the Police Act, 1861, and Bengal Act VII of 1869 (*an Act to amend the constitution of the Police-force in Bengal*), and the Commissioner shall exercise therein all the powers and authority conferred on an Inspector General of Police.

V of

Control and revision.

17. (*1*) All officers in the Chittagong Hill Tracts shall be subordinate to the Superintendent, who may revise any order made by any such officer, including an Assistant Superintendent invested with any of the powers of the Superintendent under section 6.

The Chittagong Hill Tracts Regulation, 1900.

(Chapter V.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 18-20.)

(2) The Commissioner may revise any order made under this Regulation by the Superintendent or by any other officer in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

(3) The Local Government may revise any order made under this Regulation.

Power to make rules.

18. (1) The Local Government may make rules for carrying into effect the objects and purposes of this Regulation.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(a) provide for the administration of civil justice in the Chittagong Hill Tracts;

(b) prohibit, restrict or regulate the appearance of legal practitioners in cases arising in the said Tracts;

(c) provide for the registration of documents in the said Tracts;

(d) regulate or restrict the transfer of land in the said Tracts;

(e) provide for the sub-division of the said Tracts into circles, those circles into taluqs, and those taluqs into mauzas;

(f) provide for the collection of the rents and the administration of the revenue generally in the said circles, taluqs and mauzas through the chiefs, díwáns and headmen;

(g) define the powers and jurisdiction of the chiefs, díwáns and headmen, and regulate the exercise by them of such powers and jurisdiction;

(h) regulate the appointment and dismissal of díwáns and headmen;

(i) provide for the remuneration of chiefs, díwáns, headmen and village-officers generally by the assignment of lands for the purpose or otherwise as may be thought desirable;

(j) prohibit, restrict or regulate the migration of cultivating raiyats from one circle to another;

(k) regulate the acquisition by Government of land required for public purposes;

(l) provide for the levy of taxes in the said Tracts; and

(m) regulate the procedure to be observed by officers acting under this Regulation or the rules for the time being in force thereunder.

(3) All rules made by the Local Government under this section shall be published in the Calcutta Gazette and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted by this Regulation.

Bar to jurisdiction of Civil and Criminal Courts.

19. Except as provided in this Regulation or in any other enactment for the time being in force, a decision passed, act done or order made under this Regulation or the rules thereunder, shall not be called in question in any Civil or Criminal Court.

Repeal of certain enactments.

20. Act XXII of 1860 (*an Act to remove certain tracts on the eastern border of the Chittagong District from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the general Regulations and Acts*), Bengal Act IV of 1863 (*an Act to amend Act XXII of 1860*) and so much of the second schedule to the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, and of the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891, as relates to either of the enactments aforesaid, are hereby repealed.

XIV of 1874.
XI of 1891.

The Chittagong Hill Tracts Regulation, 1900.

(The Schedule.—Enactments declared in force in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.)

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 4.)

ENACTMENTS DECLARED IN FORCE IN THE CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Extent of application.	Modifications.
		1.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.		
1843	V	The Indian Slavery Act, 1843.	So much as may, from time to time, be in force in the district of Chittagong.	
1850	XVIII	The Judicial Officers' Protection Act, 1850.	Ditto ditto.	
"	XXXIV	The State Prisoners Act, 1850.	Ditto ditto.	
1857	XI	The State Offences Act, 1857.	Ditto ditto.	
1858	III	The State Prisoners Act, 1858.	Ditto ditto.	
1860	XLV	The Indian Penal Code.	Ditto ditto.	
1861	V	The Police Act, 1861	Ditto ditto.	
1864	VI	The Whipping Act, 1864.	Ditto ditto.	For section 6 the following shall be substituted, namely :— "6. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, a person convicted of any offence may be punished with whipping in lieu of, or in addition to, any other punishment to which he may be liable." (Marginal note: Whipping in lieu of, or in addition to, other punishment.)
1872	I	The Indian Evidence Act, 1872.	Ditto ditto.	
1877	XV	The Indian Limitation Act, 1877.	Ditto ditto.	
1878	VII	The Indian Forest Act, 1878.	Ditto ditto.	
1879	VI	The Elephants' Preservation Act, 1879.	Ditto ditto.	
1897	X	The General Clauses Act, 1897.	Ditto ditto.	
1898	V	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.	Ditto ditto.	Nothing in the Code shall apply to cases tried by the chiefs, díwáns or headmen in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by rules made under section 18 of this Regulation.
"	VI	The Indian Post Office Act, 1898.	Ditto ditto.	
		2.—Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.		
1869	VII	Police . . .	So much as may, from time to time, be in force in the district of Chittagong.	
1899	I	The Bengal General Clauses Act, 1899.	Ditto ditto.	
		3.—Regulation of the Bengal Code.		
1818	III	The Bengal State Prisoners Regulation, 1818.	So much as may, from time to time, be in force in the district of Chittagong.	

The Chittagong Hill Tracts Regulation, 1900.

(The Schedule.—Enactments declared in force in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.)

THE SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

ENACTMENTS DECLARED IN FORCE IN THE CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Extent of application.	Modifications.
		4.—Regulation made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3.)		
1881	III	The Chittagong Hill Tracts Frontier Police Regulation, 1881.	...	For the words "Deputy Commissioner", wherever they occur, the word "Superintendent" shall be substituted.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 12th January 1900.

No. 96.—Honorary Captain J. Bartlett, Head Overseer, Gunpowder Factory, Ishapur, is appointed Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India, with effect from the 1st instant.

MEDICAL.

The 12th January 1900.

No. 46.—The services of Captain C. J. Milne, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 49.—The services of Lieutenant H. C. Steen, 14th Bombay Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 52.—Captain J. Entrican, M D., I.M.S., (Madras), is appointed to be a Probationer in the Chemical Examiner's Department and is attached to the Calcutta Laboratory.

No. 56.—The services of Lieutenant A. G. Sargent, I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 12th January 1900.

No. 105.—The following Notices of the Board of Trade are published, for general information :—

(F. & H. 16922).*

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, December 15 1899.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the following copy of a Notice respecting quarantine in Malta, *viz.* :—

Government Notice No. 323.

His Excellency the Governor, having heard the opinion of the Board of Health, has been pleased to modify Government Notice No. 319 of the 2nd

* For previous rules relating to Malta, see Home Department Notification No. 3104, dated the 9th November 1899, published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 11th idem.

December 1899, and to direct that the following Regulations be observed, *viz.* :—

1. Vessels which are not allowed to enter the Harbour, but are allowed to communicate in quarantine with the Islands of Comino and Cominotto under such restrictions as the Collector of Customs may direct.

(*a*) Vessels that have on board, or have had during the voyage cases of cholera, yellow fever, or plague, or cases of a disease with symptoms resembling those of cholera, yellow fever, or plague.

(*b*) Vessels with pilgrims from the East.

(*c*) Vessels arriving from Arabian ports in the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf which have not been admitted to free pratique at Suez and Port Said.

2. Vessels which are allowed to enter the Quarantine Harbour to coal and take in Provisions under Quarantine Restrictions.

(*a*) Vessels arriving from Indian ports without a clean bill of health which have not been admitted to free pratique in a port in the Adriatic or Mediterranean Sea.

(*b*) Vessels arriving from any port without a clean bill of health, which do not fall under any of the preceding regulations.

(*c*) Vessels arriving from Portugal.

3. Medical Inspection.

All vessels arriving at Malta shall undergo strict medical inspection.

4. Passengers.

(*a*) Passengers and crews of vessels arriving from Indian ports on board vessels that do not carry a doctor, shall be landed in one of the quarantine establishments, where they will be subjected to strict medical inspection, until their clothing and all other articles of personal use, likely to retain infection, shall have been thoroughly disinfected.

(*b*) Passengers and crews of vessels arriving from the above places on board vessels that carry a doctor, shall be permitted to land; but no luggage shall be landed before it is disinfected in one of the quarantine establishments.

(*c*) Every passenger or other person arriving at Malta shall, before being allowed to land, declare on oath before an Inspector of Marine Police or other Superior Officer that he has not been in Portugal within 21 days. Whenever such person does not make this declaration on oath, he shall undergo a period of quarantine on the ship of 21 days; provided, however, that any passenger arriving on a vessel carrying a doctor, shall not be required to make the said declaration if he produces to the Inspector of Marine Police, or other Superior Officer, a solemn declaration in terms of Act 5 and 6 William IV, C. 62, to the above effect, signed by himself in the presence of the Master on the high sea.

5. Goods.

The importation of coffee, beans or ground, coloured with substances injurious to health is prohibited.

The importation of cotton seed from any port subject to quarantine is forbidden.

The importation of rags is prohibited.

The importation is forbidden, before disinfection, of the following articles, *viz.*, wearing apparel, soiled linen and clothing, bedding materials, feathers, bones and jute goods.

The importation from India is forbidden, before disinfection, of the following articles, besides those mentioned in the next preceding sub-section:— Used sacks, as also carpets and embroideries which have been in use, raw skins, fresh skins, and untanned skins, animal débris, such as hoofs, manes, hair, raw silk, wool, and human hair.

The importation of hides from any port subject to quarantine, or from any place where cattle disease exists, is prohibited before disinfection.

The importation of vines, vine shoots and fruit packed in vine leaves is prohibited. The importation of plants, or roots from any port of the Mediterranean, is prohibited unless the same are accompanied by a satisfactory certificate from the British Consular authority that Phylloxera is not known to exist at the place of origin.

By command,
G. STRICKLAND,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Palace, Valletta, December 7, 1899.

(F. & H. 17094.)*

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, December 19, 1899.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Representative at Sofia, enclosing the following Notices respecting quarantine in Bulgaria, *viz.*:—

(Traduction.)

Circulaire No. 5053.

de la Direction Sanitaire Civile de la Principauté du 23 Novembre '99.

A Messieurs les médecins de quarantaine à Varna, Bourgas, Hebibtchévo et Silistra, les médecins d'arrondissement à Onhialo, Baltchik, Toutracan, Nicopol, Rahovo, Tzaribrod, Doubuitza et Harmanly.

A tous les préfets, médecins de district directeurs de douanes et chefs de postes donaniers.

Dans l'Ordonnance sub No. 224 du Ministére de l'Intérieur du 14 Juin a.c., communiquée par télégramme No. 2235 de la même date, it est dit, entre autres, que "les vieux sacs ayant servi venant de localités non contaminées, ne peuvent entrer en Bulgarie qu'après une désinfection rigoureuse par la vapeur."

D'après le Conseil Médical Supérieur, la permission de laisser entrer de vieux sacs ayant servi comprend seulement les sacs qui ont été exportés de la Principauté avec de la marchandise et qui sont retournés pour être de nouveau remplis pour l'exportation, et cela en vue de la nécessité de faciliter les commerçants. Cependant, des informations parvenues à la Direction Sanitaire, il résulte que les vieux sacs venant de l'étranger ne sont pas ceux qui ont été exportés de Bulgarie, mais des sacs d'une toute autre provenance. Les commerçants—propriétaires mêmes de pareils sacs n'ont pas nié le fait qu'ils avaient acheté ces sacs par l'entremise de commissionnaire quelconques de Constantinople ou d'autres endroits, des boulangers et des magasins de la place. De sorte que les sacs achetés de cette façon ont contenu des farines ou d'autres marchandises comme riz, poivre, épices été et, dans ce cas il n'y a pas de doute que leur provenance peut être assimilée à celle des marchandises mêmes, à savoir: des Indes de l'Egypte et d'autres pays contaminés. C'est pour cela que l'entrée de ces sacs par les points quarantenaires avait donné lieu à des malentendus entre les intéressés et les autorités de quarantaine.

Il est parsuite évident que quelques uns de nos commerçants interprêtent différemment la mesure concernant les sacs déclarée par l'Ordonnance sub No. 224.

En conséquence, et vieux la possibilité que de pareils sacs importés introduisent la peste ainsi que d'autres maladies, le Conseil Médical Supérieur, par décision du 9 de ce mois approuvée par le Ministère de l'Intérieur, et en complément de son télégramme No. 2235 du 14 Juin a.c. porte ce qui suit à la connaissance des autorités susmentionnées pour les fins requises et de droit:

1° Laisser entrer, après une désinfection rigoureuse par la vapeur, seulement les vieux sacs ayant servi qui ont été exportés de la Principauté avec de la marchandise et qui ont été retournés pour être de nouveau remplis:

2° Pour éviter tous malentendus, l'entrée sera permise seulement dans le cas où les sacs auraient le plomb ou autres signes certifiant que ces sacs sont les

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* For previous rules relating to Bulgaria, see Home Department Notification No. 3806, dated the 1st December 1899, published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 2nd idem.

mêmes qui ont été exportés de Bulgarie et non pas des sacs achetés des marchés d'autres Etats, l'entrée de ces derniers sacs étant interdite.

(F. & H. 17141.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, December 19, 1899.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the following information respecting quarantine in the Windward Islands, *viz.*:—Vessels arriving within eighteen days from any port infected with bubonic plague shall be coaled and generally treated in the same manner as provided in respect of infected vessels under sections 24, 25, 28, 32, and 33 of the Quarantine Regulations passed by the Governor in Council on the 20th of May 1896, and shall also be subject to the penalties therein provided for any breach of the said Regulations.

JUDICIAL.

The 11th January 1900

No. 35.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884 (XVIII of 1884), as amended by Act XIX of 1895, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. L. Harris, I.C.S., Divisional Judge of Delhi, to officiate as second temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court during the absence on furlough of Mr. T. G. Walker, or until further orders.

The 12th January 1900.

No. 44.—The services of Captain W. A. Bailey, Cantonment Magistrate in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 1st January 1900.

No. 47.—Captain C. Herbert, D.S.O., 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Regiment, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is confirmed as a Cantonment Magistrate, with effect from the 1st January 1900.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 8th January, 1900.

No. 16—193-27-F.—On return from the furlough granted him in the Notification of this Department, No. 353 F., dated the 14th April, last, Mr. J. A. McKee, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, is posted to the charge of the Assam Forest Circle, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd December, 1899, when he relieved Mr. E. G. Chester, Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, of the charge of that Circle, the latter officer reverting to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, in Bengal.

FAMINE.

The 11th January, 1900.

No. 85—84-29-F.—The services of the undermentioned Staff Corps Officers have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for Famine duty :—

Captain E. B. Lang, 5th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.

Captain B. J. H Humfrey, 1st Regiment of Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

Captain R. C. Lye 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

Captain W. A. Bailey, 36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Captain H. P. Ainslie, 3rd (or Palamcottah) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry.

Captain M. F. Harding, 19th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

Lieutenant C. D. Mears, 8th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.

Lieutenant H. W. F. Cooke, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Lieutenant K. H. Lloyd, 24th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

Lieutenant F. P. C. Keily, 1st Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers).

Lieutenant S. A. Delme-Radcliffe, 7th Regiment of Bombay Infantry.

Lieutenant S. G. Palmer, 5th Regiment of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

GENERAL.

The 11th January, 1900.

No. 107—13-2.—In Notification No. 4475—247-2, dated the 22nd December, 1899, published in Part I of the Gazette of India of the 23rd December, 1899, *for* "with effect from the 4th March, 1900" *read* "with effect from the 24th February, 1900."

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 8th January, 1900.

No. 129-*I.-B*.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Captain W. G Walker, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Infantry, for eight months.

Pension Service, 15th year, commenced 29th August, 1899.

No 21.-*G*.—The following substantive promotion is ordered with effect from the 14th December, 1899:—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. C. Dane, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bombay), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, and Agency Surgeon in Bhopal, to be an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class.

The 10th January, 1900.

No. 39-*G*.—Mr. E. H. Blakesley, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as First Assistant and Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 11th January, 1900.

No. 47-*G*.—Captain C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (Officiating 1st) class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as an Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, with effect from the 4th January, 1900.

No. 102-*F*.—The services of Lieutenant C. H. B. Lees, Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, for employment as Adjutant of the 1st Battalion of the Kurram Militia.

The 12th January, 1900.

No. 59-*G*.—With reference to Notification, No. 1676-G., dated the 26th October, 1899, the provisional recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Don Pompeyo Diaz Cossio as Consul for Spain at Bombay, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 63-*G*.—The services of Mr. C. H. A. Hill of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 1st) class, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 12th November, 1899.

No. 65-*G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Franz Koch, as acting Consul for Germany at Aden, during the absence of Mr. S. Schmuck.

No. 68-*G*.—With reference to Notification No. 1699-G., dated the 28th October, 1899, the provisional recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Herr Ernst Ritter von Maurig Sarnfeld, as Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 232-*I-B*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 3000-I., dated the 10th September, 1895, shall be held to apply to the lands which are occupied, or may hereafter be occupied, by the Hyderabad Godavery Valley Railway (including the lands occupied by stations and out-buildings, and for all other purposes connected with the railway.)

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 10th January, 1900.

No. 165-*P*.—Major J. L. T. Jones, I.M.S., (Bombay), is appointed to be Deputy Assay Master, Bombay, with effect from the 5th of January, 1900.

The 11th January, 1900.

No. 181½-*P*.—Mr. A. H. Anthony is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from the 5th of January, 1900.

No 189-*P*.—Mr. W. J. Ham, Postmaster General, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as a Postmaster General, 1st grade, with effect from the 7th of November, 1899.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 12th January 1900.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 33.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal

staff, with effect from the 28th December, 1899 :—

To be Aide-de-Camp.

- Captain W. McL. Campbell, 1st Battalion Royal Highlanders, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, *vice* Captain F. L. Adam, resigned.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 34.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 189:, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Second Lieutenant *the Honorable* Arthur Cecil Murray, dated 7th November, 1899.

No. 35.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenants—

Archibald Hugh Arbuthnot, Royal Inniskilling Fusilie s, officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Regiment of Madras Infantry, 6th December, 1899.

John Clementi, Hampshire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 23rd (or Wallajahbad) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry, 14th December, 1899.

No. 36.—In G. G. O. No. 472 of 1899, *Lieutenant* H. H. Syer has been incorrectly described as a *Second Lieutenant.*

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 37.—Lieutenant Colonel P. A. Buckland, Indian Staff Corps, Superintendent, Army Clothing Bengal, is granted leave out of India (p. a.) for ten months under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the date of being struck off duty, Pension Service—28th year commenced 24th April, 1899.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 38.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette" dated the 19th December, 1899, pages 8470, 8471 and 8472.*

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL.
19th December, 1899.

* * * * * * * * *

Indian Staff Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Kennedy Macpherson is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 30th November, 1899.

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India Office, 19th December, 1899.

The Queen has approved of the following Promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps, the Indian Medical Service, and Indian Army Departments, and Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 1st October, 1899.

Major Lewis Montgomery Murray Hall.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Blaxell Woon.

To be Major.

Captain Stanley Charles Gough. Dated 11th October, 1899.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Archibald Roberts. Dated 3rd October, 1899.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Harold Philip Muir White, from the Norfolk Regiment. Dated 12th August, 1899, but to rank from 16th November, 1898.

Lieutenant Herbert Hingston Syer, from the South Wales Borderers. Dated 11th April, 1899, but to rank from 14th February, 1899. (This cancels this Officer's admission as notified in the London Gazette of the 18th July, 1899.)

Lieutenant Charles Fleetwood Mant Worsley, from the Norfolk Regiment. Dated 20th August, 1899, and to rank from that date

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Gordon Hay Anderson. Dated 5th November, 1898.

William Finlay Adair. Dated 3rd July, 1899.

Henry Maurice Butler. Dated 4th September, 1899.

Charles McGregor Withers. Dated 12th October, 1899.

Second Lieutenants from the Unattached List to be Second Lieutenants.

Dated as below, but to rank from 4th August, 1897.

Herbert Thompson Shaw Rogers, 6th November, 1898.

Percy Macclesfield Heath, 21st November, 1898.

Dated as below, but to rank from 22nd January, 1898.

Sydney Frederick Muspratt, 23rd September, 1899.

D'Arcy Mackenzie Fraser, 7th October, 1899.

Dated as below, but to rank from 20th July, 1898.

Arthur Hugo Watts, 13th October, 1899.

Lennard Francis George Stovin Wylde, 3rd October, 1899.

Robert Napier Steuart Gordon, 3rd October, 1899.

Walter Lloyd Sinclair Meiklejohn, 5th October, 1899.

William Ralph Lawrenson, 5th October, 1899.

Dated as below, but to rank from 27th July, 1898.

Walter Hugh Jeffery, 12th October, 1899.

Walter Fellowes Gowan Gilchrist, 12th October, 1899.

Bruce Edward Alexander Manson, 12th October, 1899.

Harold Franklin Burton, 12th October, 1899.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To be Surgeon-General.

Colonel David Sinclair, C S.I., Madras Establishment. Dated 11th October, 1899.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 1st October, 1899.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Alfred Ernest Roberts.
David Macdonald Davidson.
Frederic Pinsent Maynard.
John Charles Lamont.
Arthur Holbrook Nott.
Albert Coleman.
William Westropp White, M.D.
Daniel Thomas Lane, M.D.
Robert Charles Macwatt.
William Henry Edward Woodwright.
Walter James Buchanan.
Joseph Kinnear Close, M.D.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Frederick Joseph Dewes.
Joseph Orphino Pinto.
Percy Charles Hutchison Strickland.
Thomas William Stewart.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

John Lloyd Thomas Jones.
William Ernest Jennings.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

To be Deputy-Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Assistant-Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, William Frederick Lyon, Public Works Department, Bombay. Dated 1st July, 1899.

Deputy-Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant to be Assistant-Commissaries.

James Walker, Public Works Department, Bombay. Dated 1st July, 1899.

Alfred Thomas Reynolds, Bombay Miscellaneous List. Dated 7th October, 1899.

To be Deputy Assistant-Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Conductor Charles Veale, Public Works Department, Bombay. Dated 1st July, 1899.

The Queen has approved of the transfer to the Half-pay List of the undermentioned Officer :—

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Captain Albert Edwin Hayward Pinch, Bengal Establishment. Dated 17th December, 1899.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel George Hambley Elliott. Dated 30th September, 1899.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lambart John Browne. Dated 29th November, 1899.

Major Leonard Hugh Vidal, Half-pay List. Dated 7th November, 1899.

Major William Stewart. Dated 4th December, 1899.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Gregg. Dated 4th December, 1899.

Lieutenant-Colonel Russick Lall Dutt, M.D. Dated 30th October, 1899.

Lieutenant Colonel James Armstrong. Dated 17th October, 1899.

PENSIONS.

No. 39.—Mr. H. G. Norris, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, Military Accounts Department, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 22nd October, 1899.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 40.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

4th November, 1899.

Claud Duncan Hitchins.
William Leigh Maxwell.
Thomas Campbell Burke.
William Patrick Miller Sargent.
Arthur Henry Eyre Mosse.

8th December, 1899.

Eustace Ball Maunsell.
James Pearson Stockley.
John Henry Woodside Morgan.

No. 41.—The date of promotion of Lieutenant W. C. Anderson to the rank of Captain, is the *8th December 1899* and not as notified in G. G. O. No. 1285 of 1899.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 42.—Lieutenant Colonel Mossom Innis Gibbs, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Commander and 2nd in Command, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service with effect from the 9th February 1900, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 43.—On the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government have been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer with effect from the date specified :—

From the 24th June 1899 in room of Lieutenant General D. MacFarlan C. B., Retired List, Royal (Late Bengal) Artillery, deceased.

COLONEL AUGUSTUS HENRY TURNER, C. B., INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	24th May 1861.
Lieutenant	4th July 1865.
Captain	24th May 1873.
Major	24th May 1881.
Lieutenant-Colonel	4th May 1887.
Brevet-Colonel	1st September 1891.
Colonel	28th November 1895.

Appointments.

Regimental duty with the 79th Foot, 1861-68.

Regimental duty, 2nd Punjab Infantry, as wing subaltern, quarter-master, adjutant and wing officer (once officiating as wing commander and 2nd-in-command), 1868-77.

Regimental duty, 2nd Punjab Infantry, as wing commander and 2nd-in-command (once officiating as Commandant), 1877-87.

Regimental duty, 2nd Punjab Infantry, as Commandant, 1887-94. (Commanded the troops on the Samana Range and also commanded the Kurram Force as Colonel on the Staff during 1891-92).

Commanded the Wano Brigade, Waziristan Field Force and afterwards the Force in Waziristan, 1895.

Colonel on the Staff Commanding at Fyzabad (once officiating in command of the Bundelkhand District), 1896-99.

War Services.

North-West Frontier of India, 1868—Operations on the Black Mountain, Hazara. (India medal and clasp).

North-West Frontier of India, 1869.—Operations against the Bizoti Urakzais.

Afghanistan, 1878 80.—Action of the Peiwar Kotal; affairs at and near the Shutargardan Pass; and action of Chihildakhteran. (Mentioned in despatches : medal and clasp).

North-West Frontier of India, 1881.—Operations against Mahsud Waziris. (Mentioned in despatches).

North-West Frontier of India, 1890.—Operations in the Zhob Valley.

North-West Frontier of India, 1891—First and second Miranzai Expeditions ; operations on the Samana Range, in command of a column. Mentioned in despatches: brevet of Colonel: clasp to India medal).

North-West Frontier of India, 1894-95.—Commanded the Boundary Delimitation escort in the action at Wano, November 1894, and the 1st Brigade in the subsequent operations in the Waziri Hills. (Mentioned in despatches: clasp to India medal).

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No 44.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to give orders for the following promotions in and appointments to the Order of British India, with effect from the dates specified :—

To the 1st class with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

Punjab Command.

1. Risaldar-Major Muhammad Akram Khan, *Bahadur*, 11th Bengal Lancers, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Habid Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, late 1st Punjab Infantry, deceased—26th May, 1898.

2. Subadar-Major Naurang Singh, *Bahadur*, 15th (Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Jeetbir Khawas, *Sardar Bahadur*, late 1st Gurkha Rifles, deceased—1st December, 1898.

3. Subadar-Major Sher Baz, *Bahadur*, 2nd Sikh Infantry, *vice* pensioned Risaldar-Major (Honorary Captain) Ishri Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, late 19th Bengal Lancers, deceased—3rd December, 1898.

Bengal Command.

1. Subadar Pirthi Chand, *Bahadur*, 39th Bengal Infantry (Garhwal Rifles), to complete establishment—17th April, 1898.

2. Subadar-Major Pitambar Singh, *Bahadur*, 11th Bengal Infantry, to complete establishment—25th December, 1898.

3. Risaldar Major Singh, *Bahadur*, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, *vice* pensioned Subadar Shaik Imdad Ali, *Sardar Bahadur* late His Excellency the Viceroy's Body Guard, deceased—31st December, 1898.

Madras Command.

1. Subadar-Major Sulaiman Khan, *Bahadur*, 2nd Madras Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Ghulam Muhiyuddin, *Sardar Bahadur*, late 26th Madras Infantry, deceased—23rd June, 1898.

Bombay Command.

1. Risaldar-Major Lal Khan, *Bahadur*, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Solomon Elijah, *Sardar Bahadur*, late 19th Bombay Infantry, deceased—23rd August, 1898.

2. Risaldar-Major Bhagwan Singh, *Bahadur*, 7th Bombay Lancers, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Govind Gaicowar, *Sardar Bahadur*, late Bombay Sappers and Miners, deceased—21st December, 1898.

3. Subadar-Major Shaikh Muhammad, *Bahadur*, 28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers) to complete establishment—17th March, 1899.

Hyderabad Contingent.

1. Subadar-Major Chiranjee Lal Tiwari, *Bahadur*, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, *vice* pensioned Risaldar-Major Muhammad Muzaffar Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, late 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, deceased—14th February, 1899.

To the 2nd class with the title of "Bahadur."

Punjab Command.

1. Subadar Lehna Singh (1st), 3rd Sikh Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Gurditt Singh, *Bahadur*, late 4th Sikh Infantry, deceased—22nd October, 1898.

2. Subadar-Major Bidhi Chand, 38th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Sher Baz, 2nd Sikh Infantry, promoted—3rd December, 1898.

3. Subadar Wazir Singh, Punjab Garrison Battery, *vice* pensioned Risaldar Dayal Singh, *Bahadur*, late 10th Bengal Lancers, deceased—19th December, 1898.

Bengal Command.

1. Subadar-Major Tejbir Thapa, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Moti Ram Thapa, *Bahadur*, late 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, deceased—23rd July, 1898.

2. Subadar-Major Chandi Singh, 1st Bengal Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Khem Singh Rujwur, *Bahadur*, late 3rd Gurkha Rifles, deceased—26th August, 1898.

3. Subadar-Major Ganda Singh, 4th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Risaldar Magar Singh, 1st Regiment Central India Horse, promoted—31st December, 1898.

Madras Command.

1. Subadar-Major Subbayya, 5th Madras Infantry, to complete establishment—17th April, 1898.

2. Subadar-Major Husain Beg, 22nd Madras Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Ramasawmy, *Bahadur*, late 26th Madras Infantry, deceased,—11th May 1898.

3. Subadar-Major Rur Singh, 29th Madras Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Gopalsamy, *Bahadur*, late 4th Madras Infantry (Pioneers) deceased—13th May, 1898.

4. Subadar Naganna, 8th Madras Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Sulaiman Khan, 2nd Madras Infantry, promoted—23rd June, 1898.

Bombay Command.

1. Subadar-Major Kasi Ram Baneh, 4th Bombay Rifles, *vice* pensioned Risaldar Muhammad Mir Khan, *Bahadur*, late 5th Bombay Cavalry, deceased—28th June, 1898.

2. Subadar-Major Shaikh Husain, 1st Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers), to complete establishment—15th August, 1898.

Hyderabad Contingent.

1. Ressaidar Karimdad Khan, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, to complete establishment—17th December, 1898.

2. Risaldar-Major Abdul Majid Khan, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, *vice* Subadar-Major Chiranjee Lal Tiwari, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, promoted—14th February, 1899.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 45.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned Sepoy of the Indian Army serving with the Armed Forces of the British East African Protectorate, during the military operations in Uganda during 1897-98 :—

No. 87—Sepoy Jehan Khan, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Kabegambe on the 24th February 1898, on which occasion during a check he rushed forward and led his section.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 46.—*Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers—*

Naval Division.

Sub-Lieutenant Godfrey Francis Thorpe, resigns his commission, with effect from the 5th December 1899.

No. 47.—*Behar Light Horse—*

Henry Clissold Williams, Esq., to be Captain, *vice* Hennessy, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Lieutenant Herbert Edwardes Cox, to be Captain, *vice* Macleod promoted.

Lieutenant Harry Edwards, to be Captain, *vice* Bourdillon promoted.

Second-Lieutenant John Vere Webb, to be Captain, *vice* Spry resigned.

Lieutenant Frederick William Needham, to be Captain, *vice* Hume resigned.

No. 48 —*Bombay Volunteer Artillery—*

Lieutenant Henry Wynford Barrow, resigns his commission, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps.

No. 49.—*Madras Volunteer Guards—*

Second-Lieutenant Sutherland Orr, to be Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 50.—*2nd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.—*

Captain John Henry Ellis, to be Major, with effect from the 1st December 1899, *vice* Remfry resigned.

No. 51.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Walter Inglis Ferrar, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 15th September 1899, *vice* Doggett promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Clement Daniel Maggs Hindley, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 27th November 1899, *vice* Macdonell promoted.

Paul John Brühl, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 15th September 1899, *vice* Ferrar promoted.

No. 52.—*Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant George Anson Bayley, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Smurthwaite deceased.

Henry Holmes Jellett, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Bayley promoted.

No. 53.—*St. Michael's School Cadets*—

Honorary (R. C.) Chaplain the Revd. Father Lawrence, resigns his commission.

The Revd. Father Cherubim, O.S.F.C., to be Honorary Chaplain, *vice* Lawrence resigned.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 54.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers Decoration upon the undermentioned Officer of the Indian Volunteer Force, who has been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of the 24th May 1894, (Indian Army Circular of 1894, Clause 101) :—

Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

Honorary Chaplain, the Revd. John Ebenezer Marks.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1.—The services of Lieutenant W. B. Huddleston R. I. M., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for appointment as Assistant Port Officer, Calcutta, with effect from the date on which he may join that appointment.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1900.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th September, 1899.

From the 4th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 28th October all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6	0	0
Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4	0	0
Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	5	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0	8	0
For a single copy of Parts I, II, and III, or IV, V, and VI, or Supplement	0	4	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

CHAS. SANDERSON,

Offg. Publisher, Gazette of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 11th January 1900.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 181 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 6th January 1900:—

No. 1 of 1900.—Robert Henry Deane Spread, managing proprietor of "The Mussoorie Hills Dairy Farm," of Dehra and Mussoorie, British India. *A cure for rinderpest.*

No. 2 of 1900.—Samuel Montaudevert Neill, gentleman, of 4, Eastbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, in the county of London, England. *An improved composition or dressing for leather harness and the like.*

No. 3 of 1900.—Thomas John McCloughin, deputy traffic manager, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly. *An improved railway tricolor hand signal lamp to be called the "Screen" railway hand signal lamp.*

No. 4 of 1900.—Samuel Robert Baildon, gentleman, of 1 Whitefriars street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in and connected with punkahs.*

No. 5 of 1900.—Henry James Kimman, machinist, of 1235 Lawndale Avenue, Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, U. S. A. *Improvements in and relating to pneumatic drills and the like.*

No. 6 of 1900.—William Lingard, insurance manager, of Hawkestone street, Wellington, in the colony of New Zealand. *Improvements in boots and shoes.*

No. 7 of 1900.—Benjamin Garver Lamme, electrical engineer, of 230 Stratford Avenue, and John Purington Mallett, electrical engineer, of 6728 Simen Avenue, both of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in electrical machines.*

No. 8 of 1900.—Benjamin Garver Lamme, electrical engineer, of 230 Stratford Avenue, Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in single phase alternating current generators.*

No. 9 of 1900.—Albert Cushing Crehore, professor of physics, of Hanover, Grafton county, State of New Hampshire, and George Owen Squier, captain of the United States Army, of Washington, district of Columbia, U. S. A. *Improvements in submarine cable telegraphs.*

No. 10 of 1900.—John Vaughan Sherrin, electrical engineer, of 28 Victoria street, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, in England. *Improvements in the manufacture of varnishes, drying oils, enamel paints and wool washes applicable also as insecticides and for other purposes.*

No. 11 of 1900.—Richard Gabbett Spires Roberts, district engineer, Purneah, Bengal *Covers for wells of any shape or size.*

No. 12 of 1900.—Harry Phillips Davis, electrical engineer, of 327 Neville street, Pittsburgh and Gilbert Wright, electrical engineer, of 409 Ross Avenue, Wilkinsburg, both in the county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvaina, U. S. A. *Improvements in electric circuit breakers.*

No. 13 of 1900.—Harry Phillips Davis, electrical engineer, of 327 Neville street, Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in fuse blocks for electric circuits.*

No. 14 of 1900.—Harry Phillips Davis, electrical engineer, of 327 Neville street, Pittsburgh, and Frank Conrad, electrical engineer, of 709 Whitney Avenue Wilkinsburg, both in the county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in electrical measuring instruments.*

No. 15 of 1900.—William Shirreff, indigo planter, of Sindoorie Factory, sub-division Choadangah, district Nuddeah, in Bengal. *Contrivance for the better securing and fixing of sugar mill rollers on their spindles and for the better placing of the pinions for driving the same.*

No. 16 of 1900.—Thomas Reynolds, gentleman, 4 Park road, Allahabad. *A means for preventing pianos from quickly running down and the peg boards from liability to being split.*

No. 17 of 1900.—David Decimus Coath, civil engineer, of Rangoon, Burma. *Improvements in conservancy carts.*

No. 18 of 1900.—Arthur Hoare, civil engineer, of 8 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. *Improvements in regulating valves.*

No. 182 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee; and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 115 of 1899.—Charles Martin Samuel Rooke, sub-engineer, P. W. D., at present residing at Mozufferpore, in the district of Mozufferpore. *Apparatus for heating water or other liquids and of utilizing the heat of night lamps.* (Specification filed 29 December 1899.)

No. 192 of 1899.—Guglielmo Marconi and the Wireless Telegraph and Signal Company, limited, electricians, both of 28 Mark Lane, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in apparatus employed in wireless telegraphy.* (Specification filed 29 December 1899.)

No. 193 of 1899.—John James Haslam, builder, of Avondale, near the city of Auckland, in the provincial district of Auckland and colony of New Zealand. *Improvements in dumping punts or vessels.* (Specification filed 30 December 1899.)

No. 244 of 1899.—Frederic Fowler Farlow, superintending engineer, Messrs. Moolji Jaitha and Company, Jalgaon, Khandeish. *Improvements in signalling apparatus for railway trains, ships, buildings and the like.* (Specification filed 30 December 1899.)

No. 320 of 1899.—William Henry Rothwell, master mariner, in the service of the British India Steam Navigation Co., limited, Bombay. *Improvements in bottle openers for ball-stoppered bottles.* (Specification filed 29 December 1899.)

No. 406 of 1899.—Harry Phillips Davis, electrical engineer, of 327 Neville street, Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in circuit breakers.* (Specification filed 3 January 1900.)

No. 183 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 209 of 1891.—George Macallan. *Improvements relating to the blast pipes of locomotives and other high pressure engines.* (From 25 January 1900 to 25 January 1901.)

No. 100 of 1892.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in apparatus for drying tea or other substances.* (From 7 January 1900 to 7 January 1901.)

No. 170 of 1894.—Hugh Thompson Reid. *Improvements in oil and gas engines.* (From 4 January 1900 to 4 January 1901.)

No. 180 of 1894.—Willans and Robinson, limited. *Improvements in metalic joints for boilers and other apparatus.* (From 11 January 1900 to 11 January 1901.)

No. 186 of 1894.—Edward Waller Stoney. *Spiral switch handle and combined spiral switch handle lock and point indicator.* (From 2 January 1900 to 2 January 1901.)

No. 338 of 1894.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in centrifugal fans and in apparatus connected therewith.* (From 28 January 1900 to 28 January 1901.)

No. 229 of 1895.—Robert Henry Cave. *An improved process of indigo manufacture* (From 27 December 1899 to 27 December 1900.)

No. 297 of 1895.—Prabhu Lal. *Whitening articles of buff or buck-skin leather.* (From 28 January 1901 to 28 January 1902.)

No. 315 of 1895.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in multitubular air heating apparatus.* (From 8 January 1900 to 8 January 1901.)

No. 321 of 1895.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in stoves or apparatus for heating air.* (From 18 January 1900 to 18 January 1901.)

No. 30 of 1899.—Alexis Reynaud. *A process for improving the quality of raw silk.* (From 21 June 1903 to 21 June 1904.)

No. 184 P.—WHEREAS the inventor of the undermentioned invention has failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said invention in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 23 of 1895.—Maulvi Mukim-uddin. *A mill for grinding corn.* (Specification filed on 5th October 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof.

The sum of R50 for the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payble under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1895) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified ; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888,

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st December, 1899.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	*Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 15th December, 1899	1,67,53,600	1,85,65,900	13,57,22,400	2,60,93,400	1,35,31,500	1,100	19,39,14,300	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	21,07,88,634
Add—																			
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 20th December, 1899	...	1,000	8,000	2,000	...	...	11,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 22nd December, 1899	...	23,000	18,500	34,000	52,500	...	1,28,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,28,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 10th and 31st December, 1899	12,400	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	14,400
	1,67,66,000	1,85,89,900	13,57,49,900	2,61,30,400	1,35,84,000	1,100	19,40,55,300	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	21,09,42,034
Deduct—																			
Amount written off in the London Registers	1,76,000	5,500	2,52,200	36,500	56,300	...	3,50,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,26,500
Balance on 31st December, 1899	1,65,90,000	1,85,84,400	13,54,97,700	2,60,93,900	1,35,27,700	1,100	19,37,04,800	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	21,04,15,534

NOTE.—

Period	Enfaced from India	Re-transferred from London
From 9th June, 1867, to 31st Oct., 1899	10,39½ lakhs	9,640 lakhs
" 1st Nov., 1899, " 15th Nov., "	8 "	5 "
" 16th " " " 30th " "	14 "	6 "
" 1st Dec., " " 15th Dec., "	4 "	13 "
" 16th " " " 31st " "	1 "	5 "
	10,421 lakhs.	9,069 lakhs.
	9,669 "	
Balance against India	752 lakhs.	

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL.
Calcutta, the 2nd January, 1900

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 6th January, 1900.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st December, 1899.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.			
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold held in England under Act II of 1898.	Gold.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	31,30,000	11,13,67,130	11,44,97,130	2,17,65,238	1,12,50,000	1,57,28,094	4,87,43,332
Allahabad	...	89,10,620	89,10,620	30,58,781	...	30	30,58,811
Lahore	...	1,80,32,860	1,80,32,860	71,99,650	...	...	71,99,650
Bombay	19,58,945	7,23,42,305	7,43,01,250	1,81,55,060	...	5,16,15,216	6,97,70,276
Karachi	...	54,39,315	54,39,315	20,32,065	...	4,890	20,36,955
Madras	8,38,030	3,17,26,430	3,25,64,460	24,77,678	...	10,86,547	35,64,225
Calicut	...	14,17,765	14,17,765	1,18,845	...	...	1,18,845
Rangoon	...	74,69,260	74,69,260	2,82,58,205	...	2,415	2,82,60,620
	59,26,975	25,67,05,685	26,26,32,660				
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			...				
Total			26,26,32,660	8,30,65,522	1,12,50,000	6,84,37,192	16,27,52,714
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another							1,20,000
Net Total							16,26,32,714
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882							9,99,99,946
Grand Total							26,26,32,660

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th January, 1900.

Liabilities.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				98,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	62,76,505	8	9	1,37,56,842	3	9
Public Deposits at Branches	74,80,336	11	0			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,35,08,647	11	2
Bank Post Bills, etc.				7,39,260	1	8
Sundries				15,67,150	1	0
Rupees				9,94,21,900	1	7

Assets.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				36,16,488	8	0
Other authorized Investments				79,99,934	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				2,55,15,833	0	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				2,38,91,922	15	10
Bills discounted and purchased				1,24,10,370	14	7
Balances with other Banks				10,80,097	6	7
Bullion				4,843	10	7
Dead Stock				13,66,576	12	5
Stamps				8,437	2	10
Sundries				11,42,818	5	6
				7,70,37,322	13	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	83,62,838	4	5	2,23,84,577	4	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,40,21,739	0	0			
Rupees				9,94,21,900	1	7

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL.
Calcutta, the 11th January, 1900.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller General on the 31st December 1899, deposited through the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, under Article 164, Volume I, Civil Account Code.

Serial No.	Name of person or fund in whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.							Name of officer to whom Interest is sent.
		3½ per cent. of 1842-43.	3½ per cent. of 1854-55.	3½ per cent. of 1865.	3½ per cent. of 1879.	3½ per cent. of 1835-36.	3 per cent. of 1896-97.	TOTAL.	
1	Mohindro Nath Gangooly, Store-keeper, Presidency District.	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	
2	Gopal Chunder Mookerji, Cashier, Presidency District.	200	...	800	...	...	...	1,000	
3	Abhoy Churn Ghose, Cashier, Presidency District.	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	
4	Jhundoo Mull, Cashier, Peshawar District	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	
5	Rakhal Dass Shome, Store-keeper, Oudh District.	100	...	...	...	...	...	100	
6	Jogal Kishore, Cashier, Oudh District	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
7	Shunker Lall, Store-keeper, Oudh District	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	
8	Beni Pershad, Cashier, Bundelkhand District	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
9	Kidar Nath, Cashier, Allahabad District	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
10	Narayan Damodar Gokhale, Cashier, Poona District.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
11	Damodar Wamun Mulherkar, Cashier, Mhow District.	...	...	500	...	...	...	500	
12	Harendro Kumar Chatterji, Store-keeper, Mhow District.	...	...	...	...	...	500	500	
13	Krishnarao Vasudeo Ajinkya, Cashier, Bombay District.	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	
14	Mr. Vithal Sayana, Contractor, Bombay District.	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	
15	Bahadur Singh, Store-keeper, Rohilkhand District.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
16	T. Venkannah, Store-keeper, Secunderabad District.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
17	Sachdanand, Cashier, Secunderabad District	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	
		4,300	5,000	7,400	...	1,000	1,500	19,200	
	TOTAL	R19,200							

A. G. HARRISON

Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the Second L. M. S. Examination :—

In alphabetical order.

Name	
Basu, Brajendranath	Medical College, Calcutta.
„ Satindrachandra	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Munindranath	Ditto.
Brahmachari, Bipinbihari	Ditto.
Das, Nagendranath	Ditto.
Datta, Rajanikanta	Ditto.
Deb, Taraknath	Ditto.
Gan, Satischandra	Ditto.
Ghosh, Tinkari	Ditto.
Gupta, Satishchandra	Ditto.
Maulik, Purnachandra	Ditto.
Mitra, Bamacharan	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Girindranath	Ditto.
Pal, Saradaprasad	Ditto.
Sen, Brajendranath	Ditto.
Syam, Annadacharan	Ditto.

A. C. EDWARDS,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 9th January, 1900.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 4th January, 1900.

No. 30.—Under Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act XXVI of 1881, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to declare the following days to be public holidays during the year 1900:—

No.	Names of Holidays.	Dates.	Days of Week.	Number of days.
		Christian Holidays.		
1	New Year's day	1st January, 1900	Monday	1
2	Good Friday	13th April, 1900	Friday	1
3	Empress' Birthday	24th May, 1900	Thursday	1
4	Christmas	25th to 31st December, 1900	Tuesday to Monday	7
				10
		Hindu Holidays.		
1	Shivratri	27th February, 1900	Tuesday	1
2	Holi	16th and 17th March, 1900	Friday and Saturday	2
3	Silsatmi Fair	23rd March, 1900	Friday	1
4	Baisakli Fair	14th March, 1900	Monday	1
5	Raksha Bandhan	10th August, 1900	Friday	[illegible]
6	Janam Astmi	18th August, 1900	Saturday	1
7	Tejaji Fair	4th September, 1900	Tuesday	1
8	Jaljhulni Ekadashi	5th September, 1900	Wednesday	1
9	Anant Chowdas	8th September, 1900	Saturday	1
10	Dasera	1st to 3rd October, 1900	Monday to Wednesday	3
11	Dipmalika	22nd and 23rd October, 1900	Monday and Tuesday	2
12	Yamdooj	25th October, 1900	Thursday	1
13	Puskhar Fair	3rd to 7th November, 1900	Saturday to Wednesday	5
				21
		Mahomedan Holidays.		
1	Id-ul-Fitar	2nd February, 1900	Friday	1
2	Id-ul Zuha	11th April, 1900	Wednesday	1
3	Moharam	8th to 10th May, 1900	Tuesday to Thursday	3
4	Bara Wafat	10th July, 1900	Tuesday	1
5	Urs Khwaja Saheb	29th to 31st October, 1900	Monday to Wednesday	3
6	Shab-i-Barat	7th December, 1900	Friday	1
				10

No. 32-65.—It is hereby notified that the Courts and Offices under the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara will be closed on the days named in the list below as public holidays in the year 1900 :—

No.	Names of Holidays.	Dates.	Days of Week.	No. of days.
		Christian Holiday.		
1	New Year's day	1st January, 1900	Monday	1
2	Good Friday	13th April, 1900	Friday	1
3	Empress' Birthday	24th May, 1900	Thursday	1
4	Christmas	25th to 31st December, 1900	Tuesday to Monday	7
				10
		Hindu Holidays		
1	Shivratri	27th February, 1900	Tuesday	1
2	Holi	16th and 17th March, 1900	Friday and Saturday	2
3	Silsatmi Fair	23rd March, 1900	Friday	1
4	Baisakli Fair	14th March, 1900	Monday	1
5	Raksha Bandhan	10th August, 1900	Friday	1
6	Janam Astmi	18th August, 1900	Saturday	1
7	Tejaji Fair	4th September, 1900	Tuesday	1
8	Jaljhulni Ekadashi	5th September, 1900	Wednesday	1
9	Anant Chowdas	8th September, 1900	Saturday	1
10	Dasera	1st to 3rd October, 1900	Monday to Wednesday	3
11	Dipmalika	22nd and 23rd October, 1900	Monday and Tuesday	2
12	Yamdooj	25th October, 1900	Thursday	1
13	Pushkar Fair	3rd to 7th November, 1900	Saturday to Wednesday	5
				21
		Mahomedan Holidays.		
1	Id-ul-Fitar	2nd February, 1900	Friday	1
2	Id-ul-Zuha	11th April, 1900	Wednesday	1
3	Moharam	8th to 10th May, 1900	Tuesday to Thursday	3
4	Bara Wafat	10th July, 1900	Tuesday	1
5	Urs Khwaja Sahib	29th to 31st October, 1900	Monday to Wednesday	3
6	Shab-i-Barat	7th December, 1900	Friday	1
				10

N.B.—(1) All Sundays in the year 1900.

(2) For English and Vernacular Offices when there are no arrears of work, the last Saturday in every month.

(3) The last day of every month will be observed as a holiday in the Treasury Office, Ajmer, instead of last Saturday.

(4) Mahomedan holidays depend on the moon being visible and fall on the day following such event.

(5) In the case of Hindu holidays on account of eclipse of the sun and moon, those for the former are granted for the day on which the eclipse occurs and those for the latter for the day following.

(6) Local holidays will be granted for great festivals or fairs at the discretion of the Commissioner when there are no arrears of work.

(7) The Civil Court vacation commences on the 1st August and ends on the 30th September 1900. No fresh suits shall, during that time, be instituted unless they be of an urgent character, but the courts will be open for the purposes of clearing up cases instituted before 15th July and for disposal of any urgent work.

By Order,

A. D. BANNERMAN, *Captain*,

First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

II B

OFFICE OF EXAMINER, PUBLIC WORKS AND RAILWAY ACCOUNTS, BALUCHISTAN.

CIVIL ACCOUNT CODE FORM NO. 19.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of Comptroller General, Calcutta, on the 31st December, 1899, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, Civil Account Code.

Serial No.	Name of person or fund in whose behalf held.	Amount of investment. 3½ per cent. of 1865.	Name of officer to whom interest is sent.	REMARKS.
		R		
322683	Munshi Hirdasingh	500	Examiner, Public Works and Railway Accounts, Baluchistan.	
322672	Cashier, Indus Bridge Division . . .	1,000		
081245	Kotri-Rohri Railway	1,000		
110692	Baboo S. C. Singha, Depôt Store-keeper, Indus Bridge Division, Kotri-Rohri Railway	500		
	TOTAL .	3,000		

WILLIAM CARNDUFF,

Deputy Examiner in charge Public Werks and Ry. Acts Baluchistan.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th January, 1900.

No. 89.—The following permanent and temporary promotions in the Indo-European Telegraph Department, have been sanctioned with effect from the dates noted, consequent on the retirement of Mr. L. E. R. Smith, Superintendent.

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. B. McMullen .	Superintendent, Cl IV .	Superintendent, Cl. III, Grade II.	12th October 1899.
„ W. S. Navarra .	Assistant Superintendent, Cl. V, Grade I.	Superintendent, Cl. IV.	
„ R. C. Campbell .	Assistant Superintendent, Cl. V, Grade II.	Assistant Superintendent, Cl. V, Grade I.	
„ A. J. V. Palmer .	Assistant Superintendent, Cl. VI, Grade I, and Temporary Assistant Superintendent, Cl. V, Grade II.	Assistant Superintendent, Cl. V, Grade II.	
„ J. H. C. Kelly .	Assistant Superintendent Cl. VI, Grade I.	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, Class V, Grade II.	
„ F. W. Townsend .	Assistant Superintendent, Cl. VI, Grade II, and Temporary Assistant Superintendent, Cl. V, Grade II.	Assistant Superintendent, Cl. VI, Grade I, and Temporary Assistant Superintendent, Cl. V, Grade II.	
„ J. Wartenby . .	General Service Clerk and Temporary Assistant Superintendent, Cl. VI, Grade II.	Assistant Superintendent, Cl. VI, Grade II.	
„ J. W Tanner .	General Service Clerk.	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, Cl. VI, Grade II.	27th September 1899.

S. G. WOOD,

Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Sedgley, Mr. T. (of Hughly).	Presidency General Hospital.	17th December, 1899.	The District Judge of the 24-Parganas, Alipore, on the 22nd December, 1899	No Will. No application.
McSweeney, Mr. W. (Driver, Locomotive Department, Allahabad).	Not stated . .	6th December, 1899.	The District Judge of Allahabad, on the 19th December, 1899.	Will left in the custody of deceased's widow. No application.
Muller, Mr. Henry Arthur Caspersz (late an Assistant Engineer in the Department of Public Works).	Mandalay General Hospital.	1st December, 1899.	The Additional Judge of the District Court, Mandalay, on the 14th December, 1899.	No Will. Deceased's father has obtained Letters of Administration.
Mathers, Mr. T. H. (late a Signaller in the Telegraph Department).	Not stated . .	30th November, 1899.	Ditto . .	No Will. No application.
Smaithwaite, Mr. J. (Late District Locomotive Superintendent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Kharagpur).	Cuttack . . .	18th October, 1899.	The District Judge of Midnapur, on the 9/10th November, 1899.	Will left in the custody of Mr. A. Rhind, District Locomotive Superintendent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur. No application.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET:
Calcutta, the 11th January, 1900.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 12th January, 1900.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th January, 1900.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.			
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold held in England under Act II of 1898.	Gold.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta . . .	21,10,000	11,12,09,555	11,33,19,555	1,94,42,027	1,20,00,000	1,95,79,495	5,10,21,522
Allahabad . .	...	93,59,495	93,59,495	26,67,641	...	30	26,67,671
Lahore . . .	...	1,88,26,730	1,88,26,730	71,47,605	...	...	71,47,605
Bombay . . .	23,23,760	6,91,61,365	7,14,85,125	1,65,75,977	...	5,16,63,284	6,82,39,261
Karachi . . .	...	53,55,325	53,55,325	18,15,190	...	6,750	18,21,940
Madras . . .	2,13,470	3,17,35,205	3,1948,675	16,82,978	...	10,86,562	27,69,540
Calicut . . .	...	14,17,870	14,17,870	1,18,845	...	...	1,18,845
Rangoon . . .	...	77,57,915	77,57,915	2,59,38,945	...	2 430	2,59,41,375
	46,47,230	25,48,23,460	25,94,70,690				
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			7,42,985				
TOTAL .			25,87,27,705	7,53,89,208	1,20,00,000	7,23,38,551	15,97,27,759
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another.							10,00,000
NET TOTAL R .							15,87,27,759
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882							9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL R .							25,87,27,705

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th January, 1900.

No. 40.—With reference to Telegraph Department Notification No. 28, dated the 14th November 1899, it is notified that Mr. C. D. de V. Babington, Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st grade, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough on Medical Certificate for two months, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th January 1900.

No. 41.—Telegraph Department Notifications No. 26, dated the 17th October 1899, and No. 28, dated the 14th November 1899, *for* the dates 13th July 1899 in the former and 13th November 1899 in the latter *read* 15th July and 15th November 1899, respectively.

CHAS. E. PITMAN,

Director General of Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 3rd January, 1900.

No. 13.—Munshi Gulzar Khan, Tahsildar of the 5th grade, and Tashildar of Duki, is granted privilege leave for one month and 24 days, with effect from the 2nd January 1900, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No 14.—The following transfers of Tahsildars are hereby ordered:— Munshi Syed Rasul, Tahsildar of the 3rd grade, and Tahsildar of Pishin, is posted as Tahsildar of Hindubagh; Munshi Syed Husain, Tahsildar of the 4th grade, and Tahsildar of Hindubagh, is posted to Duki.

No. 15.—On return from special duty in connection with the Kanak Survey, Munshi Ghulam Rasul, Superintendent of Settlement, Shahrig and Sinjawi, is appointed to officiate as Tahsildar of the 5th grade, and is posted to Pishin.

By Order,

R. BULLER HUGHES,

First Assistant

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.,*

Principal, Thomason College.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th January, 1900.

No. 20.—Brevet Major W. J. Bythell, R. E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, having assumed charge of his duties on return from furlough on the forenoon of the 2nd January 1900, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade, and the following reversions are made from the same date:—

Captain P. J. Gordon, I.S.C., Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Captain H. J. Hare, R. E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant E. A. Tandy, R. E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

ST. G. GORE, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Surveyor-General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 4th January, 1900.

No. 24-*P.*—Mir Hazar Khan, sub. *pro tem.* Assistant District Superintendent of Police, in the Quetta-Peshin District, is granted three months' privilege leave, under the provisions of Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 3rd January, 1900, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 25-*P.*—Mohamad Khan, Deputy Inspector, 1st grade, of the Quetta-Peshin District, is appointed to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent of Police, *vice* Mir Hazar Khan, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of the duties, and until further orders.

By Order,

A. McCONAGHEY, *Captain,*

Second Assistant.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th January, 1900.

No. 1.—No. 386, first grade Military Hospital Assistant Shaikh Athar Husain, attached to the Residency Hospital, Kashmir, has been granted privilege leave for 60 days, with effect from the 22nd December, 1899.

J. T. W. LESLIE, *M.B., Major, I.M.S.,*

for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 8th January, 1900.

No. 57.—Under the provisions of Section 8 (2) of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, and with reference to rule 1 of the Resident's Notification No. 1275, dated the 14th March 1898, Captain T. Baker, Secretary to the Municipal Commission, is appointed a Municipal Commissioner for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with effect from the 19th December, 1899, to complete the required number of appointed Commissioners.

By order,

H. R. C. DOBBS,

First Assistant to the Resident.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th January, 1900.

No. 2.—Mr. W. A. E. Hanby, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, extraordinary leave without pay for 4 days in extension of the one year's furlough granted him by the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in Notification No. 1, dated the 20th January 1899.

C. W. HODSON,

Director of Railway Construction.

NOTICE.

It is notified, for information of Military and Civil officers, that services of Shams-ul-Ulama, Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Persian Instructor, and Mr. R. F. Azoo, Arabic Instructor, have been specially retained by Government for giving instruction to candidates intending to present themselves for examinations in Arabic and Persian before the Board of Examiners. Gentlemen requiring their tuition should communicate with them at the office of the Board of Examiners.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 8th January, 1900.

Andrew Usher & Co., Agents.
Baber, Miss Z.
Barton & Co , F. W.
Calvert & Co., F. E.
Crosthwaite, R. I.
Currie, Ada Dow (Joint Waldorf Co.)
Davey, Geo.
Drake, J. J.
Eastern Coal Co., Manager
Forest Keys, C.
Francis & Co., H.
Furrell, Miss, care of J. W. Furrell.
Gillan, Mrs., care of E. Gillan.
Grace & Co.
Hardman, H.
Ibbetson & Dias, Messrs.
James, Taylor & Co.
Johnstone, Mis. Lawrie.
Kelly, Miss.
Koning Teves & Co.
Lopes, J.. Photographer.
Meyer, Mrs., care of O. Meyer.
Moriero & Co.
Murphy, Mis. E., care of Horoe & Co.
Nicholson, F.
Palasky, Paul.
Reagan, J. H.
Ross, S.
Rose & Co., P. L.
Schalch, James.
Shawfinlayson &Co., Magager.
Society for the Protection of Children in India, section 7.
Stewart, Charles, of Messrs. Smith Stewart & Co.,
"To-day's News," Manager.
Tripkoric, Boyidar.
Waddington, C. W.
Walker, Mrs. T. (of Icicle Hall, Colombo).
Wilson & Co., A.
William, Smith & Co.
Wright & Co., Silas W.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Aburto, J. G.
Adams, C. A. E. G.
Albaret, A.
Alexander, H. A.
Allen, J. W.
Aptommas, J.
Arthur, Mrs., care of Smith Rodwell &. Co.
Beeston, R. C.
Bell, J. C.
Bell, Mrs.
Bence, R.
Beresford, Master Fransis.
Beresford, S. Louis.
Berger, G.
Bevill & Co., R. C.
Bewick, R. M.
Bews, B. A.
Bird, Harry.
Bishop, H. G.
Blackwell, B. W.
Bondalle, R.
Bouin, S. M.
Bradbury, J. F.
Bridge, E. A.
Brigg, Mrs. E.
Brisco, Mrs.
Brown, J.
Burrows, C. M.
Burrowes, Mr.
Burten, Mrs. C. R.
Callaghan, W. O.
Carpenter, Mr. Wm.
Carr, Miss E. R. Baker.
Cawte, F.
Charréer, H. A.
Chatterton, Mrs.
Chester, D.
Chester, E. J.
Clarke, Joseph.
Clomentson, F.
Collins, Mr.
Compton, Miss.
Condoreet, Lucille.
Conry, E. P.
Crowdy, Mrs. H.
Cruddock.
Cubbin, J. F.
D'Abrue, F. A.
Davies, H.
Davies, P. V.
Dawson, A.
Dease, C.
Deavin, H. P.
DeBourbel, Major-Genl.
deBremond d'ars, Jean.
DeFries, Jean.
deGrandprey, Colonel C.
deMartinprey, C.
DePadua, L. J.
Donan, Paul.
Doyle, Mrs.
Driscall, Capt. D. P.
Ebling, Mr.
Edwards, W. T.
Esselmont, J.
Ferguson, Mrs. Nelllie.
Foley, J. N.
Fowle, Major T.
Franter, J.
Fry, A. H.
Fry, F. W.
Gale, F. W.
Gibbs, A. F.
Gillespie, Wm.
Gillon, E. A.
Gleeson, G. W. M.
Goldinger, Baldwin & Co.
Grant, C.
Greaves, R. H.
Green, E. E.
Greenfield, W.
Grose, Arthur.
Gruenhagen, W.
Haddon, Mrs. M.
Hader, Richard, Mrs.
Haiman, Alex.
Hall, E. A., Ship *Glencova.*
Hamilton, Miss Maud.
Harbord, Miss Constance.
Harrison, Miss Norah.
Hart, Marie, Mrs.
Hewett, Mrs. A.
Hopkinson, J.
Houghton, Mrs.
Hunter, Miss Bertha.
Iplicjian Barroman, Z. S.
Jenkins, Leslie.
Johnson, Miss F.
Johnston, J. O.
Jordan, H., care of R. H. Parker.
Kassab, Samaun.
Kennedy, T. L.
Kennedy. W. D.
Kinner, Miss, care of Mrs. Roddick.
Kopeli, Schapiro.
Law, T.
Lawrie, P. S.
Lazard, Alphonse.
Lazarus, W.
Leder, Willy.
LePatourell, Capt., S.S. *Seagull.*
Leventie, Zachariah.
Levien, Reginald.
Linetzkz, Anna.
Logg, Mrs.
Luracres, Miss.
Luschwitz, Miss G.
Macdonell, A.
Macleod, Miss F., care of Weilesley, Esq.
Macalanaman, P. A.
Maple, Mrs. M.
Margrett, S.
Marriott, Douglas.
Marrow, Mrs.
Marsden, H. W.
Marshall, J.
Martin, Fresk Steams & Co.
Martin, Miss A. M.
Matthews, G. W.
Mazoué, J. H.
McCullogh, James, Captain.
McIver, Mr.
McIves, John.
McPherson, J.
Miller, J.
Modiglian, Gino.
Montgomery, P. H. T.
Morgan, James.
Morris, G. F.
Morris, Mrs.
Mountain, W.
Muller, H. E.
Murree, B. M.
Nelson, H.
Nicholas, A. G.
O'Neill, C. N. J.
O'Neil, N. J.
O'Reilly, W.
Palin, E. W.
Pansley, Miss Hettie
Papagicas, Coumas J.
Park, C. L.
Pettigrew, W. E.
Pflurger, W.
Philip, Mrs. H.
Phillips, H. L.
Pockels, Sy. Udo.
Ranken, Mrs. A. W.
Reddiek, G.
Renan, Van.
Richardson, B. M.
Ring, H. G.
Robertson, Dr. Wm. of S. S. "Umlazi."
Rose, G. W.
Rouse, Miss.
Row, E. H. P.
Roy, J.
Saunders, Mrs. M. A.
Schulz, Miss E.
Scott, Bertie.
Sealy, J. M.
Shepherd, R. S.
Smith, Dr. L. W. C. C.
Souberbielle, E.
Spencer, Mrs.
Stannion, G.
Stevens & Co., G.
Stuart, A.
Symond, A. P.
Tarleton, Master B.
Taylor, G. H.
Thomas, R. S.
Tiffe, E.
Turner, Mrs.
Vardy, M. C. J., Miss.
Walker, Herbert C.
Waterfeild, G.
Weiss, Prof. Dr E.
Wheeler, Mrs. A.
Whittey, E.
Williams, J.
Wilson, R.
Wright, A.
Vallany, J.
Young, Fred.
Zenzarenschi, A.
Zobel, Joseph.

Registered Letters

Aitken, John.
Anderson, C. B.
Brandenburg, J. M.
Chester, D.
Ebeling Charles.
Phillips, H. L.
Rainey, H. J.
Salsiccioni, Giovanni.
Stevenson, Mrs.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 7th January, 1900.

Carthy, P. J. M.
Longhlin, Miss O.
Shepherd, Mrs.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Aburto, J. G.
Anantaram Bulli.
Atkins, A. H.
Adams, G. F. King.
Anhait, Sabine, Mrs.
Bobby, Jonnny.
Brown, W. H.
Burne, L. M.
Bean, P. H.
Berners, Hamilton, H.
Bingham, A. Doyal.
Black, R. J. G.
Badourdeen Sahiban
Berliavsky, Annetta.
Chamier, S. D.
Chandler, George Mrs.
Canning, H. Denton.
Cooper, W.
Carson, A. M.
Caubold, H. R.
Crawley, C S.
Davies, J. G. Rev.
Davis, A. P.
Eailstone, S.
Eakin.
Ellerton, K. A., Miss.
Eagan, John.
Foster, W.
Fennell, M., Mrs.
Gill, Mrs.
Granville, Mrs.
Goldberv, Elie.
Greenhalz, Mrs.
Gray, Madge, Miss.
Galloway, Mrs.
Guest, W. H.
Gibson, Miss.
Gruenhagen, Wm.
Gregory, E. H.
Gleeson, Mrs.
Greenhalgh, D.
Gaskell, William.
Harz, Harman.
Herman, W. V.
Howkins, J. W., Mrs.
Holman, Walter, C.
Horsford, F.
Hogg, Charler, Miss
Hanna, Mrs.
Hedge, H. A.
Harry, Mrs.
Hervey, Richard.
Itzkowich Solomon.
Johnstone, T.
Johnson, E. V., Miss.
James, J. K., Mrs.
Joblin, J., Mrs.
Jameson.
Kennedy, W. D.
Koll, C.
Knight, A. C.
Liebig Ferd, Ritter.
Levy, Julius.
Lazard, Alfonse.
Laird.
Lernirdes, Mrs.
Lusk, S., Findlay, Dr.
Mason, Thomas.
Mahomed Hoosein, Kalasi.
Mitchell, C. H.
Myat, A.
Meyer, Edgar.
McColman, Mrs.
Murray, A.
Modiglini, Gino, Dr.
Marshall, Nellie, Miss.
MacDowell, Mrs.
Moncrieff, J. L.
Mauhland, F.
Moritz.
McLean, Mrs.
Mongini, M. J.
Masani, N. B.
Martin, R. R.
Nicholson, Mrs.
Nicholson, G., Mrs.
North, P. B.
Omeara, Connell.
Olmstead, Fritz.
Peacock, Wm.
Parmanand, Laljee.
Paulay, Francis A., Mrs.
Parrett, F.
Parel.
Prebble, J. C.
Pemberton, H., Mrs.
Pollen, Mrs.
Robert, James Hamington.
Rahmut Ali.
Snow, P. W.
Sonbrelle, E.
Sutherland, G., Mrs.
Stephenson, R., Mrs.
Stewart, George.
Savil, L. H.
Singer, Rudolf.
Sevis, E. M., Miss.
Stafford, E., Howard.
Thom, M. A., Miss.
Tasselli, Valerii Vas, Miss.
Thomas, W. E.
Tod, F. Temp.
Taylor, William.
Tebbits, Mrs.
Thomas, C. T.
Thornton, Percy, C.
Thomas, R. T. P.
Thomas, W. M.
Thaddens, Mrs.
Vyier, George, Rev.
Watkins, A. J. W.
Watson, H. D., Miss.
Yoskey, O.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 13th January, 1900.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1900.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	16th Jan.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	17th "	Ditto.
* Australasian Colonies . .	13th "	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo *
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan.	18th "	Per French Str. *Dupleix.*
Colombo	15th "	Per P. & O. St. *Sunda.*
Straits Settlements, China and Japan.	19th "	Per Steamer *Lightning.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	18th "	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore.	15th "	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	13th "	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.	13th "	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	15th "	Per land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto A.M. At 5-30	16th "	Ditto.
Port Blair	18th "	Per Steamer *Shahjehan.*
South Africa . . .	17th "	Per Steamer *Umsinto* from Madras.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the forenoon Mails at the following hours: —

For Goalundo and Chittagong Express train at 5-30 A.M.
For Eastern districts as far as Dacca at 6-30 A.M.
For Midnapore, Orissa and Madras Presidency at 7-30 A.M.
For Bombay Mail *viâ* Nagpur at 7-30 A.M. and with a late fee of ½ anna up to 8 A.M.
For Khulna Line at 8-15 A.M.

The letter-box will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*: —

For E. I. Railway Loop Mail at 2-30 P.M. and up to 2-55 P.M. with a late fee of ½ anna.
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For the Punjab Mail at 7-30 P.M.
For Midnapore District only at 7-30 P.M.
For Khulna Mail at 7-30 P.M.
For Eastern Bengal Mail at 7-30 P.M.

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For Offices served by the Eastern Bengal Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

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Ditto ditto of the Customs Department in the Bengal Presidency for 1898-99 R4 (3a.)

Ditto ditto of the Stamp Department during the three years ending the 31st March 1899. 8a. (1a.)

Ditto ditto of the Stationery Department for 1898-99. R1 (2a.)

Report on the Financial Results of the Income Tax Administration in the Lower Provinces for the year 1897-98. R1 (2a.)

Ditto ditto of the Excise Administration in the Lower Provinces for 1897-98 R3 (4a.)

Report on the Road and Public Works Cess operations of the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

Indian Stamp Act II of 1899, (in Bengali). 4a. (2a.)

Ditto (in Hindi). 4a. (2a.)

JUDICIAL.

Question Papers set at the Pleadership and Mooktearship Examinations for 1898. 2a. (1a.)

Ditto ditto for 1899. 2a. (1a.)

Question Papers set at the Examination of Candidates for appointment as Assistant Superintendent of Police for 1898. 8a. (1a.)

Report of the Administration of the Police of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1898. R1-8 (5a.)

Annual Report on the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs for 1898. R1-8 (3a.)

Question Papers set at the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service Examination for 1898. 4a. (1a.)

Ditto ditto for 1899, 4a. (1a.)

Question Papers set at the Examination of Candidates for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police for 1897. 5a. (1a.)

Ditto ditto for 1898. 5a. (1a.)

Report on the Legal Affairs of the Bengal Government for 1898-99. 14a (2a.)

Reports of the Alipore and Hazaribagh Reformatory School for 1898. 6a. (1a.)

Bengal Police Code, Vol. I (1897). Bound in Board, R2 (8a.)

Ditto ditto Vol. II (1897). Bound in Board R1-4 (6a.)

Ditto ditto Vol. I. Bound in cloth. R2-8 (8a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. II. Bound in cloth. R1-12 (6a.)

Ditto ditto Chapters VIII to XIII. 12a. (3a.)

Ditto ditto Chapter XVIII. 4a. (1a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 30th June, 1899. 2a. (½a.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 30th September, 1899. 4a. (1a. 6p.)

Table of Tolls prepared by the Collector and Supervisor of the Calcutta Canals, 1899. 4a. (2a.)

The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. I (4th edition,) 1897. R2 (8a)

The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. II (4th edition,) 1897. R2-8 (8a.)

Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, for 1897-98. R5 (4a.)

Schedule of Contract Rates of works of different kinds in the several Divisions in Bengal corrected up to 31st December 1898. R5-8 (8a.)

Resolution on Embankment and Drainage Reports of the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Department, for 1897-98. 5a. (3a.)

MARINE.

Report on the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal, for 1898-99. 4a. (1a.)

Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea. R1-8 (1a.)

Ditto	ditto	in Bengali.	R1-4 (1a.)
Ditto	ditto	in Arabic.	R1-8 (1a.)
Ditto	ditto	in Uriya.	R1-4 (1a.)
Ditto	ditto	in Hindi.	R1-4 (1a.)

Report on the working of the Calcutta Shipping Office for 1897-98. 6a. (1a.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal. Corrected up to 1st January 1900 (in the Press). R3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

The Waste-lands Manual, 1898. R1-8 (4a)

Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden for the year 1897-98. 8a. (1a.)

The Certificate Manual, 1898. 12a. (3a.)

Board's Tauzi Manual, 1899. R 1-4 (4a.)

Income-Tax Manual, 1897. (Revised edition) R1 (4a.)

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March, 1899. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto on settlements for the year ending 30th September 1898. R2 (4a.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1898-99. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1898-99. 2a. (½a.)

Agricultural Series, No. 3, Bulletin No. 4 of 1898. Mustard. 2a. (1a.)

Agricultural Series, No. 4, Bulletin No. 5 of 1899. 8a (1a.)

Vegetable Product Series, No. 38. The Agricultural Ledger, 1898, No. I 9a. (2a.)

Monograph on the Cotton Fabrics of Bengal, 1898 R1-12 (2a.)

Monograph of the Woollen Fabrics of Bengal, 1899. 12a. (2a.)

Annual Report on the Survey operations in Bengal during the year 1897-98 R1-8 (3a.)

Final Report on the Settlement of the Kolhan Government Estate in District Singbhum. R2 (5a.)

Final Report on the Darjeeling Terai Settlement, 1898. R1 (2a.)

Settlement Report of the Burdwan and certain other estates in districts Burdwan, Hooghly and Bankura in 1891—96. R1-10 (2a.)

Final Report on the Settlement of the Jaipur Government Estates, Bogra District, R1-8 (2a.)

Final Report on the Survey and Settlement of the Palamau Government Estate, 1894-95 to 1895-97. R5 (7a)

Final Report on the Survey and Settlement of the Narhan Ward's Estate in the Mongnyr District, Bengal, seasons 1893—98. R1-8 (2a.)

Final Report on the Survey Settlement of the Tantibania Estate in the Khulna District, seasons 1894 to 1898. R1 (2a.)

Hand-book of Sericulture by N. G. Mukerjee, M.A. R3 (4a.)

Report on the Material Condition of Small Agriculturists and Labourers in Gaya, 1893. R2 (2a.)

Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, for 1897-98. R3 (4a.)

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1897-98. R1-8 (3a.)

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1898-99. R3 (5a.)

Appendices to the Final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine of 1895 and 1897, Vol. I. R1-8 (3a.)

Ditto	ditto	Vol. II	R5 (13a)
Ditto	ditto	Vol. III	R5 (10a.)

Minute by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the Services of Government Officers and private Gentlemen in connection with the Famine of 1895 and 1897 and final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine. R2 (3a.)

Report on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

Annual Report of the Economic and Art Section of the Indian Museum for 1898-99. 4a (1a)

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for the years 1896-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99. R1-8 (3a.)

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1898. R1-8 (5a.)

☞ NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1900.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

THE HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND.

Abstract Statement of the Audited Accounts of the Hindu Family Annuity Fund for the Quarters ended 30th June 1898, 30th September 1898 and 31st December 1898.

RECEIPTS.	1st quarter ended 30th June 1898.	2nd quarter ended 30th September 1898.	3rd quarter ended 31st December 1898.	EXPENDITURE.	1st quarter ended 30th June 1898.	2nd quarter ended 30th September 1898.	3rd quarter ended 31st December 1898.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
General Subcriptions .	9,524 7 1	9,510 14 1	9,364 3 10	Annuity .	5,089 10 0	5,360 13 0	5,125 8 9
Interest .	11,392 1 6	0 6 3	11,730 0 1	Government of India . .	20,869 14 1	9,618 14 7	21,487 14 5
Mis. Receipts .	202 4 9	2 2 6	2 14 0	Deposits .	443 5 9	176 7 6	135 8 9
Government of India . .	6,300 0 0	29,570 8 6	6,300 0 0	Relief Fund .	235 13 9	...	..
Advances Recoverable .	245 7 9	...	345 2 3	Miscellaneous .	738 8 0	678 8 3	778 12 9
Entrance Fees .	21 0 0	24 0 0	2 0 0	Interest on Reserve Fund	3,178 4 0	...	...
Deposits .	258 10 6	152 10 3	180 0 9	Government Securities in Deposit with the Government of India	...	25,000 0 0	...
Guarantee Fund	297 15 4	...	...	Advances Recoverable .	...	345 2 3	...
Relief Fund .	446 15 0	...	...				
Abatement Fund	2,234 11 5	...	...				
Investment Account . .	...	1,305 13 9	...				
Opening Balance . .	581 2 0	949 3 9	335 13 6	Closing Balance	949 3 9	335 13 6	732 5 9
TOTAL RUPEES .	31,504 11 4	41,515 11 1	28,260 2 5	TOTAL RUPEES	31,504 11 4	41,515 11 1	28,26[illegible] 2 5

Published by order of the Directors agreeably to Rule 89.

NARAYAN DASS BARAL,
SIDHESHUR GHOSE,
Auditors.

CALCUTTA;
The 1st January 1900.

PRAN KISSEN BOSE,
Secretary.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The lower half of Government Promissory Note, No. 108303 of the 3½ per cent. of 1865 for Rs. 600 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Madras and last endorsed to the said Bank, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

Name of the Advertiser THE BANK OF MADRAS.

Residence—Madras.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 067413 of the 3½ per cent. of 1865 for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Soudamini Chowdhurani, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favor of the proprietress.

Name of the Advertiser—

শ্রীমতী সৌদামিনী চৌধুরাণি,

বঃ শ্রীকার্ত্তিক প্রসাদ কর,

আম মোক্তার।

(Sd.) KARTIK PRASAD KAR, *Am Muktar,*

Goneshtola, Dinagepur.

On behalf of

SOUDAMINI CHOWDHURANI.

Residence—Haripur, Post Jibanpur, Dinagepur

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 2.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1900.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, December 30th, 1899.

Light snow continued falling in North Kashmir during the first four days of the week.—Tuesday's observations showed that a shallow depression was forming in the Persian Gulf which after giving light to moderate rain at Bushire on Tuesday and Wednesday, advanced eastward and entered Sind on Friday. It had, however, partially filled up, and the deficiency of pressure in its central area was small, being less than one-tenth of an inch. A few drops of rain had been received at Quetta and snow had recommenced falling in Kashmir. On Saturday the depression had intensified slightly and had advanced in a east-north-easterly direction into the South Punjab, but it gave no precipitation except in Kashmir where light to moderate snow continued, and at Abbottabad in the North Punjab where a light shower of rain was received. Minimarg in North Kashmir reported a fall of snow equivalent to one inch of rain which is the heaviest fall recorded at the meteorological observatories in that area this winter.

Rain fell in Ceylon during the first three days of the week, Colombo recording a total of 3 24 inches, and a light shower was reported from Mergui in Tenasserim on Wednesday. A few light showers have also been received in the districts of Tinnevelly and Madura and in Assam.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, December 24th.*—Pressure had been steady or had fallen slightly in North-East India and Burma and had risen elsewhere, the rise being brisk to rapid in the Punjab and Sind. Weather continued feebly

A

unsettled in North Kashmir, where Minimarg had received another light fall of snow; and rain was falling in Ceylon. Temperature had risen briskly to rapidly in Chota Nagpur, the North-Western Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. Mean temperature was normal or in defect in Upper and Central Burma, North-East India, the Madras Coast and Madras Deccan and in excess in other parts of the country, the excess being largest in Rajputana and Sind.

Monday, December 25th.—Pressure had fallen slightly in Baluchistan and Sind and had been steady or had fallen by small amounts elsewhere. Mean temperature was again normal or in defect in Upper and Central Burma, Assam, Bengal, the Madras Coast and Madras Deccan. The excess in the remaining provinces was largest in the North-Western Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces. Minimarg reported another light fall of snow and Ceylon a fall of 1·54 inches of rain.

Tuesday, December 26th.—Pressure had risen briskly in Baluchistan and the North-Western Provinces and had been steady or had changed by small amounts in other provinces. Temperature had fallen rapidly in the North-Western Provinces, Central India, Gujarat and South India and had risen rapidly in Baluchistan. Night and day temperatures were both in defect in Upper, Central and Lower Burma and Assam and night temperature in Mysore, the Madras Deccan, South India and the West and Madras Coasts. The excess in the mean temperature was largest in the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, the Central Provinces and Berar Light snow had fallen in North Kashmir and Colombo had again received 1·54 inches of rain.

Wednesday, December 27th—The barometer had risen slightly to briskly in the Punjab and Upper Sind and had been steady or had fallen elsewhere, the fall having been brisk in the North-Western Provinces, Bengal and Assam. With the exception of Tenasserim mean temperature was in defect in Burma and normal or in defect in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the West and Madras Coasts, the Madras Deccan and South India. The excess in other provinces was most marked in Sind, Berar and the Punjab. Minimarg in North Kashmir reported another light fall of snow and Mergui in Tenasserim had received a light shower of rain.

Thursday, December 28th.—Pressure had been steady or had risen except in Baluchistan, Sind, the Punjab and West Rajputana, where it had fallen slightly to rapidly. The rise had been slight to brisk in North-East India. Mean temperature was in general excess of the normal, the only provinces in which it was normal or in slight defect being Lower and Central Burma, Assam, Orissa, Bihar, the West and Madras Coasts, Mysore and South India. The excess ranged from 8° to 8½° at Jacobabad, Amraoti and Mooltan. No rain was reported.

Friday, December 29th.—Pressure has fallen rapidly in North Kashmir, slightly to briskly in Baluchistan and Rajputana and had been steady or had fallen slightly elsewhere. A shallow depression had entered Sind and pressure was in considerable defect in the depression area. Light snow had fallen in Kashmir and on the higher ranges to the north of Simla. Mean temperature was in large excess in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, the Punjab and Baluchistan. It was in defect in Mysore, South India and the West Coast.

Saturday, December 30th.—Pressure had given way briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, East Rajputana, the North-Western and Central Provinces and Central India. The depression in Sind had advanced in an east-north-easterly direction into the South Punjab and had intensified slightly. Rain and snow had fallen in Kashmir. Both day and night temperatures were above the normal in North-West and Central India, the excess in the mean temperature being largest in Rajputana, the Punjab, Sind, Central India and Gujarat. Mean temperature was below the normal in Central Burma and normal or in slight excess in North-East India.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the week has been in slight defect in Assam and normal in Burma, Bengal, Bihar, the West and Madras Coasts, Mysore and South India. It has been in excess in all other provinces;

the excess being slight (1° to 2°) in Orissa and the Deccan, moderate (2° to 3°) in Chota Nagpur, considerable (3° to 5°) in the North-Western and Central Provinces and Central India and large (5° to 8°) in the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, Gujarat and Berar. In the five provinces last mentioned the excess has been most marked in Sind and Rajputana, where on an average of all stations it amounted to 8° on the 24th and 29th and to 6½° for the whole week.

Night temperature has been in general defect throughout the week in the Deccan, the West and Madras Coasts, Mysore and South India. Day temperature has been below the normal in Assam.

The following table gives mean temperature vari ation data of the week :—

PROVINCE.	VARIATION FROM NORMAL OF MEAN TEMPERATURE OF 24 HOURS PRECEDING 8 A.M. OF							Mean variation of week.
	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·9	+1·2	+0·1	—0·1	+0·9	+0·2	—0·5	+0 4
Assam	—4·4	—2 9	—2·9	—1·2	—0·5	—0·6	—1·0	—1·9
Bengal	—2·9	—0·4	+1 2	+0·4	+1·1	+0·3	—0·1	—0·1
Orissa	—0·2	+2·6	+2 7	+3·0	+0·7	+1·1	0	+1·4
Bihar	—2·0	+1·0	+0·8	+0·6	+0·9	+2·3	+1·4	+0·7
Chota Nagpur . . .	+3·9	+5·5	+4·6	+2·9	+2·2	—0·1	+1·4	+2·9
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh .	+6·0	+5·9	+3 7	+3·2	+2·6	+2·8	+3·8	+4·0
Punjab	+6·1	+5·4	+5·3	+5·4	+5·7	+7·2	+7·6	+6·1
Sind	+8·0	+5·0	+5·4	+6·2	+7·2	+8·0	+6·4	+6·6
Rajputana	+8·2	+5·4	+5·4	+4·9	+4·8	+8·0	+8·6	+6·5
Gujarat	+5·0	+5·1	+2·9	+4·0	+5·9	+7·4	+5·5	+5 1
Central India . . .	+5·8	+6·0	+3·8	+3·8	+2·6	+4·0	+5 8	+4·5
Central Provinces . .	+4·4	+5·8	+4·9	+4·5	+3·8	+2·3	+4·4	+4·3
Berar	+5·1	+4·8	+5·7	+6·1	+6·2	+4·8	+4·8	+5·4
West Coast . . .	+1·1	+1·0	+0·9	+0·1	—1·5	—2·0	—0·7	—0·2
Bombay Deccan . .	+1·7	+1·6	+1·6	+1·7	+2·3	+2·7	+1 9	+1·9
Mysore	+0·8	+1 9	+0·6	—1·4	—0·6	—2·0	+0·7	0
Madras Coast . . .	—1·1	—0·6	—1·2	+0·4	—0·7	—0·7	—0·9	—0·7
Madras Deccan . . .	+0·6	+0·6	+0 5	+0·9	+1·5	+1 7	+1·5	+1·0
South India . . .	+2·6	+2 4	+0·4	—0·5	—1·2	—2·5	—1·4	0
Mean for whole of India .	+2·3	+2·9	+2·3	+2·2	+2·2	+2·2	+2·6	+2·4

The mean temperature for the whole of India has been in moderate excess, ranging from $+2^{\circ}\cdot2$ on the 27th, 28th and 29th to $+2^{\circ}\cdot9$ on the 25th. For the whole week the excess averaged $2^{\circ}\cdot4$.

Rain.—Snow has fallen in North Kashmir and rain in Ceylon. In all parts of India the week has been practically rainless, except in the Assam Hills, where the average rainfall of the division slightly e ceeded a tenth of an inch and was slightly in excess of the small normal rainfall of the week.

The last three columns of the table at the end show that the rainfall of the period October 15th to December 30th has been normal or in excess in Upper Burma, Arakan, Assam, Bengal (with the exception of the Bengal Hills), Orissa, the East Submontane division of the North-Western Provinces, Baluchistan Hills, Malabar and the south division of the East Coast, but that it has been very deficient in all the remaining rainfall divisions.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending December 30th, 1899. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from October 15th to December 30th, 1899. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 15th to December 30th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage
		Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	2·90	5·26	— 45
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0·04	— 0·04	2·16	7·21	— 70
	3. Central do.	0	0·01	— 0·01	2·65	4·18	— 37
	4. Upper do.	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·91	4·34	+ 60
	5. Arakan	0	0	0	14·25	7·43	+ 92
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0·01	— 0·01	10·84	4·35	+ 149
	7. Assam Surma	0	0·02	— 0·02	6·00	3·88	+ 55
	8. Do. Hills	0·11	0·07	+ 0·04	8·94	4·13	+ 114
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·02	0·06	— 0·04	3·95	2·61	+ 51
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·01	— 0·01	3·60	2·84	+ 27
	11. Central do.	0	0·01	— 0·01	2·80	2·31	+ 21
	12. North do.	0	0·01	— 0·01	2·24	2·37	— 5
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·03	— 0·03	2·40	3·14	— 24
	14. Orissa	0	0·03	— 0·03	8·21	5·34	+ 54
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·96	1·87	— 49
	16. South Bihar	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·91	1·62	— 44
	17. North do.	0	0·03	— 0·03	1·00	1·30	— 23
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. N.-W. P. East	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·39	1·14	— 66
	19. South Oudh	0	0·11	— 0·11	0·05	0·83	— 94
	20. North do.	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·26	0·68	— 62
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·55	— 100
	22. Do. West	0	0·08	— 0·08	0·01	0·41	— 98
	23. Do. East Submontane	0	0·03	— 0·03	1·10	1·05	+ 5
	24. Do. West do.	0	0·10	— 0·10	0·25	0·58	— 57
	25. Do. Hills	0	0·14	— 0·14	0·06	0·94	— 94
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·09	0·40	— 78
	27. South Punjab	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·08	0·41	— 80
	28. Central do.	0	0·09	— 0· 9	0·07	0·66	— 89
	29. Punjab Submontane	0	0·11	— 0·11	0·13	0·73	— 82
	30. Do. Hills	0	0·22	— 0·22	0·24	1·55	— 84
	31. North Punjab	0·02	0·28	— 0·26	0·42	1·49	[illegible] 72
	32. West do.	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·06	0·25	— 76
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	0	0·16	— 0·16	11·24	10·06	+ 11
	34. Madras South Central	0	0·63	— 0·63	4·01	10·31	— 61
	35. Coorg	0	0·14	— 0·14	1·71	8·20	— 80
	36. Mysore	0	0·14	— 0·14	1·87	5·94	— 69
	37. Konkan	0	0·03	— 0·03	1·17	3·58	— 67
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·10	— 0·10	0·94	4·19	— 78
	39. Hyderabad North	0			0·01		
	40. Khandesh	0	0·13	— 0·13	0·06	2·84	— 98
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0	0·10	— 0·10	0	2·75	— 100
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	1·83	— 100
	43. Do. Central	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	1·45	— 100
	44. Do. East	0	0·09	— 0·09	0	1·64	— 100
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·62	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·35	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·02	0·24	— 92
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·01	0·10	— 0·09	1·25	0·85	+ 47
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·86	— 100
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·07	0·58	— 88
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·23	— 100
Madras	52. East Coast North	0	0·06	— 0·06	2·42	8·99	— 73
	52A. Do. do. (a)	0	0·37	0·37	2·50	7·10	— 65
	53. Hyderabad South	0			0·20		
	54. Madras Central	0	0·08	— 0·08	1·99	5·56	— 64
	55. East Coast Central	0	0·11	— 0·11	6·34	12·58	— 50
	56. Do South	0	0·67	— 0·67	15·73	19·24	— 18
	57. Madras South	0·02	0·47	— 0·45	9·44	13·48	— 30

W. A. BION,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

SIMLA, *4th January 1900.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 6th January.*—There was no rain during the week. The water supply is insufficient in many places and is generally diminishing. Agricultural operations are confined to areas under effective irrigation. The standing crop is deteriorating except where irrigated, and much of the crop in the Deccan and in the adjoining districts is very bad. Harvesting continues with indifferent outturn. Pasturage is growing scanty generally, but fodder is available in most places and cattle continue in a normal condition. Prices have risen generally except on the west coast. Export towards Bombay has revived, though employment is growing scarce in parts of the Deccan. There is no immediate necessity for relief.

Bombay.—*For week ending 8th January.*—There was no rain during the week. The harvesting of early crops is completed in several districts and progressing in others. The sowing of spring crops is in progress in irrigated lands in Nasik and Ahmedabad, and in Ratnagiri, Kanara and Baroda. The standing spring crops are in good condition in Sindh and Konkan, and in irrigated lands in Kaira, Panch Mahals and four districts of the Deccan, and withered or withering elsewhere. The fodder supply is scanty in parts of the Deccan and in Dharwar, Broach and Baroda. Cattle are suffering severely owing to scarcity of fodder in Rajkot and in three districts of Gujarat and in parts of Khandesh, Nasik and Poona. Prices have fallen in two districts and risen in six districts, and are stationary elsewhere. The daily average numbers on relief are as follows:—British districts—On test works 35,519, on relief works 494,800, dependants 124,496. Total on works 655,015. In poorhouses 4,747, on village relief 22,243. Total on gratuitous relief 25,990. Grand total on relief 682,005. Native States:—On relief works 277,666, dependants 39,294. Total on works 316,960. Poorhouses 13,792, village relief 4 790. Total on gratuitous relief 18,582. Grand total on relief 335,542.

Bengal.—*For week ending 8th January.*—There was no rain during the week. The winter rice is nearly all harvested and is now being threshed. The pressing of sugarcane is going on. The prospects of the spring, poppy and other cold-weather crops are good except in parts of the Chota Nagpur Division and in Angul. Rain is wanted for the spring crops. The price of common rice is practically stationary, the variations reported being very slight and confined to a few districts only. Cattle are generally in good condition, aud there is no want of fodder anywhere. Test works have been opened at Tua in Puri.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 10th January.*—There has been no rain though the weather is cloudy in most districts. Rain is urgently required for the spring crops which, however, are generally reported to be promising so far, but gram is suffering in Bundelkhand, in Budaon and Shahjahanpur. Damage by whiteants continues, and in Bijnor and Kheri some injury has been caused by frost. Irrigation of spring and poppy crops is actively carried on and weeding of the latter continues. The pressing of sugarcane is going on. Supplies and fodder are sufficient, but the latter is reported from a number of districts to be expensive. Prices have risen in two districts. Immigration still continues in Bulandshahr. There were 3,540 persons on three relief works in Jhansi and 71 inmates in the poorhouse. In Agra there were 85 workers on one test work and 39 persons in the poorhouse, of whom 16 were immigrants. The Muttra poorhouse contained 135 inmates.

Punjab.—*For week ending 10th January.*—Slight rain has fallen in parts of the Amritsar, Sialkot, Gujrat, Jhelum and Rawalpindi districts. Sugarcane pressing is still going on in Jullundar, Lahore and Sialkot. Spring sowings are completed or nearly completed in Gurgaon, Amballa, Mooltan and Gujrat;

but continue in Hissar and Sialkot. The standing crops are being watered in Amballa and Lahore. No sowings have yet been made on unirrigated areas in most districts on account of the prolonged drought. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are good or fair in Gurgaon, Karnal, Amritsar and Gujrat and in parts of Dera Ismail Khan; average or below average in Jullundur, Sialkot, and Rawalpindi; and bad in other districts owing to insufficiency of water and want of rain; crops are drying up in Shahpur. The outturn of the autumn crops was much below average in Dera Ismail Khan. The yield of spring crops is expected to be fair in Amballa—other districts have not reported. Rain is very badly wanted throughout the province. The supply of water in the Kalapani stream in Dera Ismail Khan is again running short. Gram and rapeseed crops are being damaged by caterpillars in parts of Ferozepur. Cattle are reported to be in fair condition in Karnal only; they are starving in Lahore, Shahpur and Jhelum; their condition is reported to be very poor in other districts also, owing to overwork and want of fodder. Fodder is said to be scarce throughout the province, this scarcity is keenly felt in general. Sugarcane weeds, etc., are used as fodder in some districts. The average number on relief was as follows:—Relief works—Hissar 62,715 including dependants; Rohtak 2,797; Delhi 2,420; Shahpur 6,142. Test works—Gurgaon 7,800; Karnal 8,173; Ferozepur 5,680; Mooltan 2,816; Lahore 662; Amritsar 1,115; Gujrat 724. Dependants—Delhi 492; Karnal 445; Mooltan 1,372. Gratuitously relieved—Gurgaon 18; Poorhouse inmates—Hissar 2,914; Rohtak 63; Delhi 95; Otherwise relieved—Hissar 14,472; Rohtak 2,448; Shahpur 156; Non-working children—Gurgaon 472. In addition to the above, 1,450 persons were employed on relief works in the Native States as noted below:—Relief works—Pataudi 292; Dujana 362; Loharu 644; Gratuitously relieved—Loharu 42: Dujana 110. Two test works were opened in Amballa, but no labourers appeared. Prices of grains are generally rising in Karnal, Amballa, Sialkot, and Rawalpindi. A fall in the price of wheat is reported from Amritsar only, the prices in other districts are unsettled, that is, they are rising in some and are either falling or are unchanged in others. Wheat is selling from 10 to 12½; gram 11 to 13¾; barley 11 to 12; great millet 11¾ to 14; bulrush millet 10 to 12½; maize 11 to 16¼; and rice 9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 6th January.*—In Lower Burma reaping is completed in six districts and nearly completed in three. Threshing continues. The prospects remain as before. In Upper Burma the reaping of paddy is completed in Thayetmyo and Myitkyina, nearly completed in Pakokku and Katha, and continues elsewhere. The reaping of sessamum continues in Sagaing and in Lower Chindwin. Plucking of cotton is completed in Myingyan. The cultivation of miscellaneous crops and of dry weather paddy is progressing. The standing crops are in good condition. The price of paddy has fallen in Akyab, Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Prome, Thayetmyo and Mergui, and has risen slightly in Thongwa, Pakokku and Mandalay.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 9th January.*—The weather was cloudy at the close of the week. The days are generally warm. There has been no rain or dew. Agricultural prospects are generally unchanged. The reaping of *tur* and *til* continues in parts. The harvesting of autumn juar (*sorghum vulgare*) is in progress in Chanda Cotton picking is completed in Hoshangabad. The winter crops are holding out fairly well in Narsinghpur and in parts of Chhindwara; in Wardha however all the crops except wheat and gram have entirely withered; in Chanda wheat and linseed have proved a total failure; elsewhere in the south and east of the province they are in very poor condition. The prospects of gram, *til* and ringni (cold weather) juar are *nil.* The harvesting of winter crops has commenced in a portion of the Mandla district. The outturn is estimated at wheat 70, gram 90, other crops 30 to 60. In other parts of that district the estimates range between 30 and 60. The pressing of sugarcane continues in Betul, Sambalpur, Bilaspur and Bhandara. Rain might still benefit the wheat somewhat in the north of the province, but it is not likely to do much good in tracts where the crops are in flower. Water supply and fodder are generally inadequate. Relief works are being extended. There are 113 Public Works Department relief camps now open. The numbers on relief during the week were as follows:—Relief works—men 290,346, women 164,106, children 125,365,

unclassed 348,742; total 928,559, including 55,312 on grass cutting works, 297,535 on village works, and 21,926 on weaver relief. Dependants—men 481, women 154, children 91,014, unclassed 43,770; total 135,419. Gratuitously relieved:—poorhouses—men 142, women 63, children 65; total 270. Kitchens—men 3,677, women 3,281, children 86,416, unclassed 1,805; total 95,177. Otherwise relieved—men 10,817, women 25,796, children 78,189, unclassed 99,893, total 214,695. Total on gratuitous relief 310,142. Total on all forms of relief 1,374,120. Prices are steady in Mandla, Narsinghpur, Bhandara and Bilaspur, but have slightly risen in Damoh, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Chanda and Sambalpur. There are local fluctuations elsewhere. The cheapest prices are wheat 12, gram 14, rice 11¼, and juar 12½, seers per rupee. The dearest prices are wheat 8, gram 10, rice 7, and juar 9½ seers per rupee. The highest price of the chief staple in any district is 8 seers (rice) in Chanda.

Assam.—*For week ending 9th January.*—The weather is seasonable. The reaping of late rice and the pruning of tea are in progress. The outturn of late rice is good. The prospects of mustard are fair and of sugarcane indifferent. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Sylhet. Fodder is scarce in Nowgong and Khasi and in the Jaintia hills. Prices:—Common rice Silchar, 16 to 17; Dhubri and Nowgong 16; Sylhet 17½; Gauhati 18; Tezpur 15; Sibsagar 12; Dibrugarh 13 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 9th January.*—MYSORE: Standing crops are withering for want of rain. Prices have risen slightly in Tumkur, Hassan, Mysore, Kadur and Chitaldrug and have fallen in Bangalore and Kolar. Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) has been harvested in parts of Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore, Kolar and Shimoga. Water and fodder are reported scarce in parts of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga.

COORG: The harvesting of rice and coffee picking continues. The prices of food grains are rising. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 3rd January*—BERAR: The week was rainless. The weather is cool. Wheat on well lands in Akola, Jalgaon, Basim, Malkapur and Ellichpur Taluqs, is in fair condition. The winter crop in Kilapur Taluq is progressing well. Fodder is sufficient in parts of Basim and Melghat Taluqs, elsewhere it is scarce. The water supply is diminishing. Prices are almost stationary. Relief works Akola 59,792. Amraoti 27,392, Basim 10,467, Buldana 114,106, Ellichpur 4,000, Wun 1,075. Gratuitous relief: Akola 6,177, Amraoti 6,949, Basim 1,761, Buldana 1,599, Occupants of poor-houses Akola 609, Amraoti 344, Basim 453, Buldana 276. Total on relief 235,247. Prices Akola 10, Amraoti 11, Basim 10, Buldana 9. Ellichpur 11, and Wun 12 seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD: *For week ending 6th January.*—There was no rain during the week. Drought still continues and there is no improvement in the condition of the standing crops. The spring crop continues to wither and is being harvested in parts, the yield being insignificant. Water is very scarce. Cattle are suffering greatly for want of pasture and fodder. The prices of grain are steady. Prices —wheat 5, coarse rice 6¼, and juari 10, seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 10th January.*—There was no rain during the week. Agricultural operations are completed in Gwalior, Bundelkhand, and Baghelkhand; and are in progress in Bhopal. There has been no change in the condition of standing crops, agricultural stock or pasturage since last report. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Malwa and Indore; high in Bhopal, above normal in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. Staples food grains are 12 seers in Gwalior; 10¾ to 15 in Bhopal; 12½ to 13½ in Bundelkhand; 10 to 10½ in Malwa; 8¼ to 9¾ in Bhopawar.—Wheat 7 to 8; jowar 8 to 9½; in Indore. The numbers on relief works were:—Gwalior 2,427; with 2,916 on test works; Sehore 642; Kurwai 986; Narsingarh 793; Mahomedgarh 30; Nagode 3,653; Maihar 180; Neemuch 2,326; Jaora 6,789; Rutlam 2,303; Sailana 967; Sitamau 500, Piploda 323; Dhar 2,736; Barwani 6,030; Alirajpur 4,099; Jhabua 776; Jobut 1,579; Manpur 665; Indore 5,924. On gratuitous relief: Gwalior 16; Neemuch 1,714; Jaora 215; Rutlam 1,588; Sailana 121; Sitamau 40; Piploda 18; Barwani 1,085; Alirajpur 40; Jhabua 1,391.

Baroda.—*For week ending 30th December.*—The average number of persons employed on relief works in Baroda territory was 53,781; and number on gratuitous relief was 9,699. There is no change in agricultural prospects. Prices of food grains were the same as in the previous week.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 10th January.*—There was no rain in the week. Spring sowings are approaching completion. The crops are good on irrigated lands and withering elsewhere. Cattle are dying and emaciated for want of fodder which is very scarce. Prices are generally steady. Emigration has practically ceased Emigrants are returning. The numbers on relief works were:—Marwar 83,246; Mewar 23,876; Bundi 5,589; Tonk 4,642; Shahpura 4,377; Ajmere-Merwara 90,149; Bharatpur 11,842; Alwar 3,744; Bikaner 27,600; Istimrari estates—Ajmer 4,445; ordinary works 50. On gratuitous relief: Marwar 15,312; Mewar 11,112; Ajmer-Merwara 9,053; besides 7,988 in kitchens; Bharatpur 176; Bikaner 7,263; Alwar 643; Istimrari estates 214. Other miscellaneous charitable relief about 8,000. Total for all Rajputana excluding Jaipur on works 259,560. Gratuitous relief, including charitable, 60,166. Prices: Marwar $9\frac{7}{16}$; Mewar $7\frac{3}{4}$; Bundi $9\frac{7}{8}$; Tonk $10\frac{1}{4}$; Shahpura $10\frac{1}{2}$; Ajmer $10\frac{1}{2}$; Beawar $11\frac{7}{16}$; Bharatpur $12\frac{1}{2}$; Alwar $10\frac{5}{16}$; Kotah $9\frac{12}{16}$; Jhalawar $10\frac{7}{16}$ seers per rupee. Bundi reports 10 deaths from starvation, Shahpura seven.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 9th January.*—The weather is fine. Prices continue below normal. The price of rice is 27 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 10th January.*—There was no rain in the week. Prices are rising slightly. Wheat from $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 13; maize 12 to 18. The condition of the standing crops is poor. The holding off of rain has greatly retarded the spring sowings. The prospects are not favourable Fodder is scarce.

Nepal.—*For week ending 6th January.*—The weather is fine, cold and frosty. The price of rice is $8\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding Week.			Present Week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Bombay	555,266	23,128	578,394	655,015	26,990	682,005	+103,611
North-Western Provinces	...	...	...	3,625	245	3,870	...
Punjab	101,276	19,644	120,920	103,825	20,166	123,991	+3,071
Central Provinces	963,568	309,160	1,272,728	1,063,978	310,142	1,374,120	+104,247
Berar	196,241	15,448	211,689	216,769	18,478	235,247	+23,558
Ajmer-Merwara	90,738	32,657	123,395	90,149	17,041	107,190	—16,205
Total British Provinces	1,874,457	429,814	2,304,271	2,133,361	393,062	2,526,423	+218,282
Native States.							
Rajputana States	188,960	35,286	224,246	164,916	34,506	199,422	—24,824
Central India States	37,515	3,166	140,681	46,464	6,228	52,692	+12,011
Bombay Native States	314,446	18,884	333,330	316,960	18,582	335,542	+2,212
Baroda	53,648	9,940	63,588	53,781	9,699	63,480	—108
Punjab Native States	..	...	...	1,298	152	1,450	...
Total Native States	594,569	67,276	661,845	583,419	69,167	652,586	—10,709
Grand Total	2,469,026	497,090	2,966,116	2,716,780	462,229	3,179,009	+207,573

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India.*

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 16th December 1899.			For the week ending the 23rd December 1899.			For the week ending the 30th December 1899.			For the week ending the 6th January 1900.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Bombay and Sindh.													
1	Ahmedabad	921,712	19,653	2,448	22,101	27,635	3,919	31,554	35,187	7,085	42,272	43,949	6,578	50,527
2	Kaira	871,589	13,369	1,857	15,226	12,289	2,227	14,516	14,087	2,030	16,117	13,672	1,906	15,578
3	Panch Mahals	313,417	12,989	38	13,027	13,218	30	13,24[illegible]	13,447	53	13,500	14,633	589	15,222
4	Broach	341,490	61,098	1,501	62,599	59,883	1,747	61,630	64,629	1,938	66,567	73,159	4,343	77,502
5	Surat	649,989	1,444	...	1,444	2,500	...	2,500	1,53[illegible]	...	1,535	6,470	...	6,470
6	Ahmednagar	888,755	28,098	78	28,176	36,746	128	36,874	42,772	641	43,413	61,450	1,371	62,821
7	Khandesh	1,434,716	178,239	533	178,772	199,454	7	199,461	205,967	168	206,135	203,101	198	203,299
8	Nasik	845,582	13,943	194	14,137	15,686	151	15,837	20,528	261	20,789	20,043	305	20,348
9	Poona	1,067,800	12,089	...	12,089	12,563	611	13,174	11,924	866	12,790	12,185	1,302	13,487
10	Satara	1,225,989	2,595	...	2,595	6,613	...	6,613	7,725	...	7,725	12,688	5	12,693
11	Sholapur	750,689	27,107	1,722	28,829	72,828	3,656	76,484	83,132	4,577	87,709	87,230	5,070	92,300
12	Belgaum	1,013,261	...	...	...	2,416	...	2,416	2,082	...	2,082	1,691	...	1,694
13	Dharwar	1,051,314	604	...	604	840	...	840	2,655	...	2,655	199	...	199
14	Bijapur	796,339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,861	...	3,861
15	Thar & Parkar	298,203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	932	1,461	2,393
	TOTAL BOMBAY	12,468,845	371,228	8,371	379,599	462,671	12,476	475,147	505,670	17,619	523,289	555,266	23,128	578,394
	Punjab.													
1	Hissar	776,006	46,757	8,683	55,440	48,899	18,069	66,968	57,052	16,426	73,478	57,547	17,011	74,558
2	Rohtak	590,475	29,328	759	30,087	22,639	945	23,584	15,484	1,958	17,442	13,521	1,909	15,430
3	Gurgaon	668,929	4,633	...	4,633	5,850	...	5,850	6,351	...	6,351	8,742	557	9 299
4	Delhi	638,689	8[illegible]6	129	955	1,012	103	1,115	2,697	287	2,984	3,840	167	4,007
5	Karnal	683,718	4,811	...	4,811	6,322	...	6,322	7,348	...	7,348	7,459	...	7,459
6	Ferozepur	886,676	325	...	325	3,058	...	3,058	355	...	355	4,438	...	4,438
7	Multan	631,434	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	...	122	3,066	...	3,066
8	Gujrat	760,875	845	...	845	710	...	710	809	...	809	851	...	851
9	Jhelum	609,056	...	...	*	2,046	...	2,046	1,715	...	1,715	1,812	...	1,812
	TOTAL PUNJAB	6,245,858	87,731	9,571	97,302	90,566	19,117	109,683	91,933	18,671	110,604	101,276	19,641	120,920
	Central Provinces.													
1	Saugor	591,743	5,446	13,497	18,943	7,761	13,956	21,717	12,235	14,202	26,437	16,120	13,798	29,918
2	Damoh	325,613	154	...	154	...	196	196	...	210	210	...	253	253
3	Jubbulpur	748,146	11,250	11,538	22,788	12,892	12,967	25,859	16,218	14,022	30,240	18,421	15,267	33,6[illegible]8
4	Mandla	339,373	...	147	147	...	387	387	...	438	438	...	528	528
5	Seoni	370,767	15,346	5,096	20,442	17,569	4,494	22,063	20,662	6,348	27,010	21,452	11,071	32,523
6	Narsinghpur	367,026	3,054	773	3,827	2,259	964	3,253	2,709	1,081	3,790	3,316	1,215	4,531
7	Hoshangabad	529,945	36,466	7,050	43,516	41,554	11,741	60,797	41,228	11,202	52,430	41,539	11,455	52,994
8	Nimar	253,486	29,444	4,319	33,763	32,690	4,342	37,032	36,019	5,127	41,146	37,901	5,169	43,070
9	Betul	323,196	65,599	30,978	96,577	69,709	30,537	100,245	74,400	30,447	104,847	76,696	[illegible]	107,945
10	Chhindwara	407,494	32,590	2,302	34,892	34,528	3,567	38,095	43,114	4,855	47,969	45,871	5,990	51,861
11	Wardha	400,854	11,602	6,986	18,588	13,090	7,608	20,698	17,129	7,519	24,648	18,907	6,840	25,747
12	Nagpur	757,862	29,291	4,215	33,506	29,976	7,970	37,946	32,872	7,351	40,223	32,872	7,351	40,223
13	Chanda	697,610	69,071	14,989	84,060	71,723	14,167	85,890	73,592	14,999	88,591	70,024	14,008	84,032
14	Bhandara	742,850	36,626	11,213	47,839	44,802	11,277	56,079	52,034	11,945	63,979	58,502	12,820	71,382
15	Balaghat	383,331	34,009	32,515	66,524	42,147	31,616	73,763	42,677	33,615	76,292	46,466	35,482	81,948
16	Raipur	1,584,427	193,309	68,801	262,110	233,506	80,[illegible]39	313,645	277,841	106,090	383,931	319,085	119,031	438,116
17	Bilaspur	1,164,158	83,145	38,486	121,631	95,362	38,539	133,901	109,389	46,543	155,932	121,864	43,975	165,839
18	Sambalpur	796,413	...	206	206	...	2,167	2,167	...	2,898	2,898	...	5,335	5,335
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	10,784,294	655,402	253,111	909,513	749,598	276,634	1,026,232	852,119	318,892	1,171,011	930,936	338,937	1,269,873
	Berar.													
1	Akola	574,782	44,042	5,093	49,135	48,724	5,757	54,481	54,217	5,841	60,058	60,029	6,152	66,181
2	Basim	395,181	5,417	...	5,417	7,706	321	8,027	10,741	1,366	12,107	2,677	475	3,152
3	Buldana	481,021	59,670	824	60,494	66,839	1,494	68,333	95,508	1,453	96,961	105,008	2,077	107,085
4	Amraoti	655,645	9,503	1,701	11,204	15,970	3,348	19,318	18,711	5,459	24,170	22,168	6,691	28,859
5	Wun	471,613	58	...	58	252	...	252	125	...	125	280	53	333
6	Ellichpur	316,798	4,372	...	4,372	5,470	...	5,470	6,006	...	6,006	6,079	...	6,079
	TOTAL BERAR	2,897,040	123,062	7,618	130,680	144,9[illegible]1	10,920	155,851	185,308	14,119	199,427	196,241	15,448	211,689
1	Ajmer-Merwara	542,358	90,776	20,924	111,700	88,568	22,102	110,670	87,586	32,063	119,649	90,735	32,657	123,395
	TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	32,638,395	1,329,199	299,595	1,628,794	1,536,364	341,249	1,877,913	1,722,616	401,364	2,123,98[illegible]	1,8[illegible]4,457	429,814	2,30[illegible],27[illegible]

* Figures not reported.

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population	For the week ending the 16th December 1899.			For the week ending the 23rd December 1899.			For the week ending the 30th December 1899.			For the week ending the 6th January 1900.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Rajputana States.													
1	Marwar	2,519,868	45,239	12,679	57,918	47,475	13,820	61,295	64,705	14,145	78,850	73,920	14,458	88,378
2	Tonk	198,934	3,200	...	3,200	4,205	...	4,205	4,022	...	4,022	4,765	...	4,765
3	Bundi	292,675	4,600	...	4,600	4,850	...	4,850	4,683	...	4,683	6,044	...	6,044
4	Bharatpur	640,303	11,138	83	11,221	11,329	97	11,426	11,614	66	11,680	12,295	81	12,376
5	Bikaner	832,000	23,150	5,759	28,909	26,732	6,980	33,712	26,132	6,534	32,666	26,306	6,864	33,230
6	Shahpura	63,646	3,514	...	3,514	3,798	...	3,798	3,936	...	3,936	4,106	...	4,106
7	Jaisalmer	115,500	1,214	14	1,228	...	...	...	1,566	150	1,716	1,395	155	1,550
8	Alwar	767,786	2,031	149	2,180	2,067	50	2,117	...	...	*	2,822	513	3,335
9	Meywar	903,553	14,351	5,069	19,420	15,853	4,878	20,731	16,459	4,829	21,288	15,211	3,965	19,176
10	Sirohi	190,836	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,469	6	1,475	2,013	..	2,013
11	Kishengarh	125,516	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,124	2,000	8,124	6,685	2,233	8,918
12	Jaipur	2,823,966	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,500	...	25,500	33,338	7,017	40,355
	TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	9,474,583	108,437	23,753	132,190	116,309	25,825	142,134	166,210	27,730	193,940	188,960	35,286	224,246
	Central India States.													
1	Indore	978,652	6,415	6,379	12,794	6,442	...	6,442	3,489	100	3,589	...	...	*
2	Gwalior	3,482,351	9,614	...	9,614	2,793	38	2,831	...	...	*	5,022	108	5,130
3	Barwani	80,264	19,550	119	19,669	4,140	788	4,928	5,211	1,125	6,336	6,835	1,197	8,032
4	Jaora	117,000	...	...	...	5,110	...	5,110	5,458	170	5,628	6,045	...	6,045
5	Baghelkhand	1,737,606	2,140	...	2,440	3,772	149	3,921†	3,805	190	3,995†	4,532	218	4,750‡
6	Sailana	31,000	...	...	...	503	113	616	4,087	567	4,654	7,064	624	7,688
7	Jhabua	119,787	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,515	918	2,433	952	952	1,904
8	Alirajpur	70,091	2,607	...	2,607	2,900	...	2,900	2,912	...	2,942	3,613	...	3,613
9	Rutlam	89,000	...	...	...	4,190	605	4,795	4,103	909	5,012	...	...	*
10	Jobat	9,387	1,702	...	1,702	2,250	5	2,255	1,747	...	1,747	1,504	...	1,504
11	Sironj	...	..	...	...	134	...	134	...	...	*	205	...	205
12	Dhar	167,504	...	...	...	14,388	...	14,388	...	...	*	...	...	*
13	Sehore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	...	245	372	...	372
14	Narsingarh	116,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	...	213	318	...	318
15	Khilchipur	36,302	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	35	35	...	35
16	Sitamau	33,307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	...	40	40
17	Piploda	12,814	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	32	304	27	331
18	Manpur	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	514	...	514
19	Basoda	6,710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30
20	Kurwai	21,787	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	140
21	Mohamedgarh	4,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30
	TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	7,114,562	42,328	6,498	48,826	46,622	1,698	48,320	32,850	4,051	36,901	37,515	3,166	40,681
1	Baroda	2,415,396	54,228	*	54,228	61,227	...	61,227	52,973	8,147	61,120	53,648	9,940	63,588
	Bombay Native States.													
1	Kathiawar	2,752,404	206,667	9,858	216,525	194,333	10,429	304,762	196,667	10,429	207,096	183,332	10,429	193,761
2	Palanpur	645,526	54,559	1,294	55,853	76,982	1,987	78,969	80,261	2,124	82,385	78,410	2,282	80,692
3	Cutch	558,415	24,944	2,846	27,790	24,822	2,988	27,810	25,754	2,838	28,592	26,186	3,059	29,245
4	Cambay	89,722	2,576	541	3,117	2,655	660	3,315	3,236	825	4,061	3,236	825	4,061
5	Rewa Kantha	733,506	1,858	24	1,382	1,642	27	1,669	1,727	31	1,758	11,931	199	12,130
6	Jath	79,786	1,208	9	1,217	414	3	417	2,575	33	2,608	4,278	40	4,318
7	Radhanpur	98,017	27,323	552	27,875	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*
8	Jamkhandi	102,162	268		268	329	...	329	327	...	327	306	...	306
9	Mahi Kantha	581,568	731	535	1,266	2,362	1,008	3,370	2,159	1,163	3,322	5,491	2,034	7,525
10	Aundh	58,916	199	...	190	227	...	227	317	...	317	819	16	835
11	Miraj (Junior)	30,541	...	...	...	62	...	62	...	...	...	203	...	203
12	Miraj (Senior)	88,343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	254	...	254
	TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES	5,818,906	319,824	16,659	335,483	303,828	17,102	320,930	313,023	17,443	330,466	314,446	18,884	333,330
	TOTAL NATIVE STATES	24,823,447	524,817	45,910	570,727	527,986	44,625	572,611	565,056	57,371	622,427	594,569	67,276	661,845
	GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	57,761,842	1,854,016	345,505	2,199,521	2,064,350	385,874	2,450,224	2,287,672	458,735	2,746,407	2,469,026	497,090	2,966,116

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually show the numbers on relief in each preceding week.

* Figures not reported.

† Nagode State.

‡ Nagode and Maihar States.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.

GENERAL.

Statement showing the Financial results, as affecting the general tax-payer, in respect of the Construction of Irrigation works in India, exclusive of works of minor importance, for which separate Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept.

	To end of 1897-98.	1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.
MAJOR WORKS.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
(1) PROTECTIVE—			
Revenue—			
Receipts in the Public Works Department	448,017	68,957	516,974
Receipts in the Civil Department (including share of land revenue), *less* collection charges	25,411	11,490	36,901
TOTAL REVENUE .	473,428	80,447	553,875
Charges—			
Capital outlay { Charged to Protective grant . . .	1,898,188	11,670	1,909,858
Capital outlay { Charged to Minor Works grant . . .	285,433	...	285,433
Working expenses	301,057	30,444	331,501
TOTAL CHARGES .	2,484,678	42,114	2,526,792
Loss(—Gain +), excluding indirect charges .	−2,011,250	+38,333	−1,972,917
Indirect charges . { Pertaining to Capital .	*118,642*	*521*	*119,163*
Indirect charges . { Ditto Revenue .	*22,023*	*2,280*	*24,303*
Loss(—Gain +), including indirect charges .	−2,151,915	+35,532	−2,116,383
(2) PRODUCTIVE—			
Capital outlay not charged to Revenue .	24,413,749	653,549	25,067,298
Revenue—			
Receipts in the Public Works Department	30,583,330	2,143,973	32,727,303
Receipts in the Civil Department (including share of land revenue), *less* collection charges	20,492,553	997,269	21,489,822
TOTAL REVENUE .	51,075,883	3,141,242	54,217,125
Charges—			
Capital outlay { Charged to ordinary Revenues to end of 1884-85.	5,402,415	...	5,402,415
Capital outlay { Charged to Minor Works grant . . .	188,358	14,352	202,710
Capital outlay { Exchange prior to 1884-85	451,660	...	451,660
Working expenses	18,058,951	909,948	18,968,899
Interest at 4 per cent. on Capital outlay not charged to Revenue . . .	16,483,106	989,621	17,472,727
TOTAL CHARGES .	40,584,490	1,913,921	42,498,411
Gain, excluding indirect charges . . .	+10,491,393	+1,227,321	+11,718,714
Indirect charges . { Pertaining to Capital	*1,531,228*	*27,094*	*1,558,322*
Indirect charges . { Ditto Revenue	*1,275,735*	*61,283*	*1,337,018*
Gain, including indirect charges . . .	+7,684,430	+1,138,944	+8,823,374
TOTAL GAIN ON PROTECTIVE AND PRODUCTIVE WORKS. { Excluding indirect charges . .	+8,480,143	+1,265,654	+9,745,797
TOTAL GAIN ON PROTECTIVE AND PRODUCTIVE WORKS. { Including ditto .	+5,532,515	+1,174,476	+6,706,991

Statement showing the Financial results, as affecting the general tax-payer, etc.,
—concluded.

	To end of 1897-98.	1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.			
(1) WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.			
Revenue—			
Receipts in the Public Works Department	4,216,355	158,743	4,375,098
Receipts in the Civil Department (including share of land Revenue), *less* collection charges	8,871,865	376,546	9,248,411
TOTAL REVENUE	13,088,220	535,289	13,623,509
Charges—			
Capital outlay excluding outlay shown against Protective and Productive works	5,043,739	63,995	5,107,734
Working expenses	5,734,133	220,069	5 954,202
TOTAL CHARGES .	10,777,872	284,064	11,061,936
Gain, excluding indirect charges . . .	+2,310,348	+251,225	+2,561,573
Indirect charges . Pertaining to Capital	*259,095*	*3,288*	*263,283*
Indirect charges . Ditto Revenue.	*279,891*	*11,038*	*290,929*
Gain, including indirect charges . . .	+1,770,462	+236,899	+2,007,361
(2) WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.			
Receipts in the Public Works Department	(*a*) 1,074,823	41,516	1,116,339
Receipts in the Civil Department (including share of land revenue), *less* collection charges	(*b*) 6,835,176	445,530	7,280,706
TOTAL REVENUE .	7,909,999	487,046	8,397,045
Charges in the Public Works Department	3,925,647	234,621	4,160,268
Gain .	+3,984,352	+252,425	+4,236,777
TOTAL GAIN ON MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION. Excluding indirect charges . .	+6,294,700	+503,650	+6,798,350
TOTAL GAIN ON MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION. Including ditto .	+5,754,814	+489,324	+6,244,138

(*a*) In the case of projects in Bombay, the figures are from 1872-73 only. Figures for earlier years are not obtainable.

(*b*) In the case of projects in Bombay, the figures are from 1874-75 only.

R. N. BURN,
Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept

20th December 1899.

Statement showing the Financial results, as affecting the general tax-payer, in respect of the Construction of Railways in India from 1858-59 to 1898-99.

	To end of 1897-98.	1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.
REVENUE.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
State Railways—Gross Traffic Receipts	236,068,020	19,613,969	255,681,989
Guaranteed Companies—Net Traffic Receipts	118,254,633	3,082,673	121,337,30(
Subsidised Companies—Repayment of advances of interest	351,901	44,160	396,061
TOTAL REVENUE	354 674,554	22,740,802	377,415,356
CHARGES AGAINST REVENUE. *Railway Revenue Account.*			
State Railways—Working Expenses	117,396,227	9,985,291	127,381,518
" " Interest at 4 per cent.* on Capital outlay not charged to Revenue and on debentures discharged	44,208,607	3,528,691	47,737 298
" " Interest on debt incurred in, or created for, the purchase of Railways	18,883,261	1,452,314	20,335,575
" " Annuities in purchase of Railways	40,368.504	2,574,490	42,942,994
" " Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	2,773,255	461,847	3,235,102
" " Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	12,699,242	1,235,956	13.935,198
Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, etc.	12,554,449	361,845	12,916,294
" " Land and Supervision	3,933.756	36,389	3,970,145
" " Interest	148,213,526	3,256,370	151,469,896
Subsidised Companies—Land and Subsidy	711,095	104,405	815,500
" " Advances of Interest	107,000	...	107,000
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	1,296,864	54,336	1,351,200
Total Railway Revenue Account	403,145,786	23,051,934	426,197,720
Outlay on Construction charged against Revenue.			
Construction of Protective Railways	6,550,931	690,353	7,241,284
" of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	6,509,831	1,453	6,511,284
Other outlay charged to construction, including exchange prior to 1884-85	2,368,189	...	2,368,189
TOTAL CHARGES AGAINST REVENUE.	418,574,737	23,743,740	442,318,477
Loss, excluding indirect charges	63,900,183	1,002,938	64.903,121
Indirect charges	1,899,072	36,047	1,935,119
Loss, including indirect charges	65,799,255	1,038,985	66,838,240

* 3½ per cent. on Capital outlay, on the East Indian Railway, from 1st July 1895, and 4½ per cent. on the loan of one crore from Maharaja Holkar for the Holkar Railway.

R. N. BURN,

Offg. Accountant General,

Public Works Department.

20th December 1899.

C

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA; THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1900.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William; the 18th January, 1900.

The following Proclamation is republished, for general information and guidance :—

SUPPLEMENT
to
THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1899.

By the QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, R.

WHEREAS a state of war exists between Us and the South African Republic, and also between Us and the Orange Free State :

And whereas it is therefore expedient and necessary to warn all Our subjects of their duties and obligations towards Us, Our Crown, and Government :

Now, therefore, We do thereby warn all Our subjects not to enlist or engage themselves in the military service of the Government of either of the said Republics, or in any way to aid, abet, or assist either of the said Republics in the prosecution of hostilities, and not to carry on any trade with, or supply any goods, wares, or merchandise to either of the said Republics, or to any person resident therein, or to supply any goods, wares, or merchandise to any person for transmission to either of the said Republics, or to any person resident therein, and not to carry any goods, wares, or merchandise destined for either of the said Republics, or for any person resident therein.

And We do hereby further warn all persons that whoever, in contravention of the law, shall commit any of the aforesaid acts, will be liable to such penalty as the law provides.

Given at Our Court at *Windsor*, this twenty-seventh day of *December*, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, and in the sixty-third year of Our reign.

GOD save the QUEEN.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the Orders and Directions of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, as contained in the aforesaid Proclamation, are to be obeyed by all persons within the limits of Her Majesty's territories and possessions in India.

By Order of the Governor-General in Council,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 3.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1900.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT,

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th January, 1900.

No. 3.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. H C. Kirkpatrick, Barrister-at-Law, Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, leave for nine months and nineteen days, with effect from the 13th January, 1900, or until further orders.

No. 4.—Mr. Lindesay J. Robertson, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to officiate as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, or until further orders.

J M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 19th January 1900.

No. 166.—In continuation of Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 2781, dated the 29th November 1899, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the said notification shall not come into operation until the 1st June 1900, and shall not affect any nominations of Councillors made prior to that date.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 18th January 1900.

No. 32.—Mr. F. S. Cowie, of the Indian Civil Service, was placed on special duty in the Home Department of the Government of India, with effect from the 30th December, 1899.

The 19th January 1900.

No. 33.—The services of Mr. C. H. A. Hill, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 12th November 1899.

MEDICAL.

The 16th January 1900.

No. 79.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of tne Government of Madras :—

Captain G. Bidie, F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Madras).

Captain C. G. Webster, I.M.S. (Madras).

The 17th January 1900.

No. 93.—The services of Captain R. L Macgregor, 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 19th January 1900.

No. 115.—The services of Captain F. G. Batten, 1st Madras Pioneers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment on plague duty.

No. 117.—The services of Lieutenant G. G. M. Wheeler, 7th Bengal Cavalry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 120.—The services of Captain T. Ffrench, 27th Madras Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

PORT BLAIR.

The 17th January 1900.

No. 39.—Major H. C. Hudson, I.M.S. (Bengal), Officiating Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 5th January 1900.

JAILS.

The 17th January 1900.

No. 37.—Under the provisions of section 33 of the Prisoners' Act, 1871 (V of 1871), as amended by section 2 of the Prisoners' Act Amendment Act, 1882 (IX of 1882), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Lahore Female Jail as a place to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 15th January, 1900.

No. 71-F.—48-2.—The following arrangements are ordered on the return of Mr. S. Eardley Wilmot, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, from the furlough granted him in the Notification of this Department, No. 348 F, dated the 14th April, 1899:—

(I) Mr. Wilmot is posted to the charge of the Northern Forest Circle in Upper Burma, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th January, 1900, when he relieved Mr. A. Smythies, Conservator, of the charge of that Circle, the latter officer then proceeding on transfer to the Central Provinces.

(II) From the same date Mr. Wilmot is appointed to officiate in the 1st grade of Conservators until further orders, and Messrs. A. E. Wild, Conservator, 2nd (officiating 1st) grade, Bengal, and A. Smythies, Conservator, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, revert to their substantive grades.

The 16th January, 1900.

No. 78-F.—51-2.—Privilege leave for 3 months and 15 days, under Article 282 (I) of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. R. L. Heinig, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Andamans, with effect from the 23rd November, 1899.

From the same date Mr. C. W B. Anderson, Extra-Assistant Conservator, is placed in charge of the Forests in the Andamans during Mr. Heinig's absence or until further orders.

The 19th January, 1900.

No. 91-F.—193-28.—With reference to the Notification of this Department. No 16 F., dated the 8th instant, the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to Mr. J. A. McKee, Conservator of Forests, in Notification No. 353 F., dated the 14th April, 1899, is cancelled.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William; the 18th January, 1900.

No. 174 *E.B.*

The following Proclamation is republished, for general information and guidance :—

SUPPLEMENT

to

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1899.

By the QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, R.

WHEREAS a state of war exists between Us and the South African Republic, and also between Us and the Orange Free State :

And whereas it is therefore expedient and necessary to warn all Our subjects of their duties and obligations towards Us, Our Crown, and Government :

Now, therefore, We do thereby warn all Our subjects not to enlist or engage themselves in the military service of the Government of either of the said Republics, or in any way to aid, abet, or assist either of the said Republics in the prosecution of hostilities, and not to carry on any trade with, or supply any goods, wares, or merchandise to either of the said Republics, or to any person resident therein, or to supply any goods, wares, or merchandise to any person for transmission to either of the said Republics, or to any person resident therein, and not to carry any goods, wares, or merchandise destined for either of the said Republics, or for any person resident therein.

And We do hereby further warn all persons that whoever, in contravention of the law, shall commit any of the aforesaid acts, will be liable to such penalty as the law provides.

Given at Our Court at *Windsor*, this twenty-seventh day of *December*, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, and in the sixty-third year of Our reign.

GOD save the QUEEN.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the Orders and Directions of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, as contained in the aforesaid Proclamation, are to be obeyed by all persons within the limits of Her Majesty's territories and possessions in India.

By Order of the Governor-General in Council,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 16th January, 1900.

No. 84-*G*.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. R. A. Mactaggart as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Moulmein, *vice* Mr. W. J. Davidson, resigned.

The 17th January, 1900.

No. 92-*G*.—Captain W. C. R. Stratton, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is granted furlough for nine months, with effect from the 1st February, 1900, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

The 18th January, 1900.

No. 106-*G*.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Heinrich Schmidt as acting Consul for Germany at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. J. Scharnhorst.

The 19th January, 1900.

No. 114-*G*.—The following substantive changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department and in the Secretariat of the Foreign Department :—

To fill an existing vacancy and with effect from the 22nd October 1899.—

Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, of the Indian Civil Service, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Consequent on the seconding of Mr. C. H. A. Hill, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 12th November 1899—

Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, of the Indian Civil Service, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Mr. J. B. Wood, of the Indian Civil Service, Bengal Establishment, to be Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

(Mr. Bosanquet will continue to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class and Mr. Dobbs will continue to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class until further orders.)

No. 181 *E.A.*—With reference to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1389-E. A., dated the 2nd September 1897, the following Order of H. M. the Queen in Council is republished from the London Gazette of the 17th October 1899, for general information :—

AT the Court at *Balmoral*, the 7th day of *October*, 1899.

PRESENT.

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

Sir Fleetwood Edwards.

WHEREAS by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, Her Majesty the Queen has power and jurisdiction within the territories comprised within the limits of the East Africa Protectorate :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers on this behalf by "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," or otherwise, in Her Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. In this Order—

"The Principal Order" means "The East Africa Order in Council, 1897," and any other Order relating to the East Africa Protectorate.

2. For the purposes of the Principal Order and this Order—

(i) "British subject" includes a British-protected person, that is to say, a person who either (*a*) is a native of any Protectorate of Her Majesty beyond Africa and Arabia, and is for the time being in the East Africa Protectorate, or (*b*) by virtue of "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," or otherwise enjoys Her Majesty's protection in the Protectorate.

(ii) "Native" means any person who is not a British subject, as hereinbefore defined, or of European or American race or parentage, but as respects such portions of the Protectorate as are under the sovereignty of the Sultan of Zanzibar, does not include a person who, by virtue of any Treaty between Zanzibar and any foreign Power (other than Her Majesty), is exempt from the jurisdiction of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

(iii) "Foreigner" means a subject or citizen of a State in amity with Her Majesty, not being a native, as hereinbefore defined.

3.—(i) The Protectorate Court shall ordinarily sit at Mombasa, but may also, as occasion requires, sit at any other place in the Protectorate.

(ii) The judicial officer shall be styled "Her Majesty's Judge for the East Africa Protectorate," and is in this Order referred to as the "Protectorate Judge."

(iii) The Protectorate Judge may visit any Court in the Protectorate, and examine any Court books, registers, or records, and give directions as to the proper keeping thereof.

(iv) In case of the illness of the Protectorate Judge or of his temporary absence from Mombasa, the Commissioner may appoint either a person qualified to be appointed Protectorate Judge or an officer employed in the civil administration of the Protectorate to act as Protectorate Judge. When the Protectorate Judge is absent on judicial duty within the Protectorate, the Acting Judge shall not hold sittings elsewhere than at Mombasa except with the consent of the Commissioner. The sittings of the Protectorate Judge and of the Acting Judge shall severally be deemed sittings of the Protectorate Court.

4. Subject to the other provisions of the Principal Order, the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the other enactments relating to the administration of criminal justice in India for the time being applied to the Protectorate, shall have effect as if the Protectorate were a province of India. The full Court for Zanzibar shall be deemed to be the High Court, and the powers both of the Governor-General in Council and of the Local Government under those enactments shall be exercisable, subject to any directions of the Secretary of State, by the Commissioner.

Until other provision is made in exercise of the powers conferred by the Criminal Procedure Code, the Protectorate shall be a Sessions Division, the Protectorate Court shall be the Sessions Court, and the Protectorate Judge shall be the Sessions Judge.

5. Subject to the other provisions of the Principal Order, the Code of Civil Procedure, "The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869," and the other enactments relating to the administration of civil justice for the time being applicable to the Protectorate, shall have effect as if the Protectorate were the Presidency of Bombay, the full Court for Zanzibar shall be deemed to be the High Court, and the powers both of the Governor-General in Council and the Local Government under those enactments shall be exercisable, subject to any directions of the Secretary of State, by the Commissioner.

Until other provision is made in exercise of the powers conferred by "The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869," or otherwise, the Protectorate shall be deemed to be one district, the Protectorate Court shall be the District Court or Principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in the district, and the Protectorate Judge shall be the District Judge.

6. The provisions of Parts V, VI, and VII of the Principal Order relating to the Protectorate Court or the Court (except Articles 23, 31, 39,

41, 42, and 44) shall apply to all Criminal and Civil Courts established under the Principal Order or this Order in the several provinces of the Protectorate, subject, however, to the limits of jurisdiction of the respective Courts.

7. Where under any enactment of the Statute Law of England, which is applicable to the Protectorate, it is provided that the powers or jurisdiction of two Justices of the Peace may or shall be exercised by a Stipendiary Magistrate sitting alone, such powers or jurisdiction may or shall be exercised by the Commissioner and by every Sub-Commissioner and District Officer within his province or district.

8. In Article 45 of the Principal Order the words "and published as the Commissioner directs" shall be substituted for the words "and published as he directs."

9. All Queen's Regulations made or to be made under Articles 45 and 46 of the Principal Order shall, unless a contrary intention appears, extend to natives, and may, in relation to natives, comprise such special provisions, modifications, and penalties as the Commissioner may think fit, having regard to the powers of Native Courts and other considerations.

Any breach of Queen's Regulations by a native shall be cognizable only in the proper Native Court.

10. The power of making Queen's Regulations under Article 45 of the Principal Order is hereby extended to the making of Regulations with respect to the registration of documents purporting or operating to create, declare, assign, limit, or extinguish any right, title, or interest in or over immovable property situate in the Protectorate, and any Regulations under this Article may prescribe the period within which any documents are to be registered, and such penalties for non-registration, whether by stamp duties or otherwise, and whether in lieu of or in addition to the penalties mentioned in the said Article 45 as may seem fit.

Provided that nothing in any Regulations made under this Article shall make any instrument inadmissible in evidence in any criminal proceedings.

As from the time when any Regulations under this Article come into force Article 47 of the Principal Order shall be repealed, without prejudice to anything done or suffered thereunder.

11. The Commissioner may, by any Queen's Regulations made under the powers of the Principal Order or this Order, fix such penalties for the breach of any Regulations as may seem proper, and where no penalty is so fixed a person found guilty of such breach shall on conviction be liable to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or to imprisonment of either kind, which may extend to two months, or both, in addition to such forfeiture as is mentioned in Article 45 of the Principal Order.

12. Every person subject to the Principal Order shall be liable to be summoned as a witness in a Native Court; provided that where the officer holding the Native Court is not a European British subject, the summons or process must be countersigned by a Judge of a Native Court who is a European British subject, and any proceeding against any person for disobeying such summons or process must be taken in the proper Court having jurisdiction in the like cases under this Order.

13. Expressions defined in any Order in Council relating to the Protectorate shall have the same respective meanings in any Rules, Regulations, or Orders made under the authority of that Order, unless other provision is made or the context otherwise requires.

14. The following provisions of the Principal Order are hereby repealed :—

Article 3, paragraphs (v), (vii), and (viii).

Article 7, paragraphs (iii) and (vii).

Article 9.

Article 14.

Article 30.

Article 45, the words "and published as he directs," and the last paragraph of that Article.

Article 53.

Schedule, the words and figures "except section 331."

15. This Order may be cited as "The East Africa Order in Council, 1899," and shall be construed with the Principal Order.

A. W. FitzRoy.

No. 182-*E. A.*—The following Order of H. M. the Queen in Council is republished from the London Gazette of the 17th October 1899, for general information :—

At the Court at *Balmoral*, the 7th day of *October*, 1899.

PRESENT.

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

Sir Fleetwood Edwards.

WHEREAS by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, Her Majesty the Queen has power and jurisdiction within the territories comprised within the limits of this Order :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue, and in exercise of the powers on this behalf by "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890" or otherwise, in Her Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

PART I.—*Preliminary.*

1. This order may be cited as "The Somaliland Order in Council, 1899."

The limits of this Order are the territories comprised in the Somaliland Protectorate, which includes the territories bounded on the north by the Gulf of Aden, on the east and south by the territories under the Protectorate of Italy, and on the west by the territories of the Emperor of Ethiopia, and the French Protectorate of Jibuti.

If Her Majesty is pleased to direct that any other territories, for the time being under the protection of Her Majesty, shall form part of the Somaliland Protectorate, those territories shall, from and after a date fixed by an order of the Secretary of State, be deemed to be within the limits of this Order.

2. This Order is divided into Parts as follows :—

Part I. Preliminary

Part II. Application and effect of Order.

Part III. Application of law of British India and of the United Kingdom.

Part IV. Criminal matters.

Part V. Civil matters.

Part VI. Miscellaneous.

3. In this Order—

(i) "The protectorate" means the territories for the time being comprised in Her Majesty's Somaliland Protectorate ;

(ii) "The Secretary of State" means one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State ;

(iii) "The Consul-General" means Her Majesty's Consul-General for the territories comprised within the limits of this Order, including a person acting temporarily, with the approval of the Secretary of State, as or for the Consul-General :

(iv) "British subject" includes a British protected person, that is to say, a person who either (a) is a native of any Protectorate of Her Majesty beyond Africa and Arabia, and is for the time being in the Somaliland Protectorate, or (b) by virtue of "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," or otherwise enjoys Her Majesty's protection in the Protectorate ;

(v) "Resident" means having a fixed place of abode in the Protectorate ;

(vi) "Native" means any person who is not a British subject as hereinbefore defined, or of European or American race or parentage ;

(vii) "Foreigner" means a subject or citizen of a State in amity with Her Majesty, not being a native as hereinbefore defined ;

(viii) "Protectorate Court" means the Court held by the Consul-General, or other Court exercising the principal civil and criminal jurisdiction in the Protectorate ;

(ix) "The Court" means the Protectorate Court and any Court subordinate thereto, as the case may be.

(x) "Treaty" includes any Convention, Agreement, or Arrangement with any State or Government, King, Chief, people, or tribe, made by or on behalf of Her Majesty, or to the benefits of which Her Majesty has succeeded ;

(xi) "Administration" means (unless a contrary intention appears from the context) letters of administration, including the same with will annexed, or granted for special or limited purposes, or limited in duration ;

(xii) "Ship" includes any vessel used in navigation, however propelled, with her tackle, furniture, and apparel, and any boat or other craft ;

(xiii) "Offence" means any act or omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force ;

(xiv) "Imprisonment" means imprisonment of either description, as defined in the Indian Penal Code ;

(xv) "Month" means calendar month ;

(xvi) "Will" means will, codicil, or other testamentary instrument ;

(xvii) "Person" includes Corporation ;

(xviii) Words importing the plural or the singular may be construed as referring to one person or thing, or to more than one person or thing, and words importing the masculine as referring to females (as the case may require).

4.—(1) Where this Order confers a power or imposes a duty, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed from time to time as occasion requires.

(2) Where this Order confers a power or imposes a duty on the holder of an office, then, unless a contrary intention appears, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed by the holder of the office for the time being, or by a person duly appointed to act for him.

(3) Where this Order confers a power to make Rules, Regulations, or Orders, the power shall be construed as including a power, exercisable in the like manner and subject to the like approval and conditions (if any) to rescind, revoke, amend, or vary the Rules, Regulations, or Orders.

(4) Expressions defined in this Order shall have the same respective meanings in any Rules, Regulations, or Orders made under this Order unless other provision is made or the context otherwise requires.

PART II.—*Application and effect of Order.*

5. The powers conferred by this Order shall extend to the persons and matters following in so far as by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means, Her Majesty has jurisdiction in relation to such persons and matters, that is to say : (a) British Subjects ; (b) foreigners ; (c) the property and all personal or proprietary rights and liabilities in the Protectorate of British subjects and foreigners, including ships with their boats and the persons and property on board thereof, or belonging thereto ; and (d) natives, in the cases and according to the conditions specified in this Order, and not otherwise.

Provided that jurisdiction over any foreign ships under this Article shall not be exercised otherwise than according to the practice of the High Court in England in the exercise of jurisdiction over foreign ships.

6. All Her Majesty's jurisdiction exercisable in the Protectorate, for the hearing and determination of suits, or for the maintenance of order, or for the control or administration of persons or property, or in relation thereto, shall be exercised under and according to the provisions of this Order, so far as such jurisdiction relates to British subjects and foreigners. Jurisdiction over natives shall be exercised only in such matters and to such extent as the Court in its discretion thinks fit.

PART III.—*Application of Law of British India and of the United Kingdom.*

7.—(a) Subject to the other provisions of this Order, and to any Treaties for the time being in force relating to the Protectorate, Her Majesty's criminal and civil jurisdiction in the Protectorate shall, so far as circumstances admit, be exercised on the principles of, and in conformity with, the enactments for the time being applicable as hereinafter mentioned

of the Governor-General of India in Council and of the Governor of Bombay in Council, and according to the course of procedure and practice observed by, and before, the Courts in the Presidency of Bombay beyond the limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay according to their respective jurisdiction and authority, and so far as such enactments, procedure, and practice are inapplicable, shall be exercised under, and in accordance with, the Common and Statute Law in England.

(*b*) The enactments mentioned in the Schedule to this Order are hereby made applicable to the Protectorate as from the commencement of this Order.

(*c*) Any other existing or future enactments of the Governor-General of India in Council, or of the Governor of Bombay in Council, shall also be applicable to the Protectorate, but shall not come into operation until such times as may in the case of any of such enactments respectively be fixed by the Secretary of State.

(*d*) Any Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, or of the Governor of Bombay in Council, whether passed before or after the commencement of this Order, amending or substituted for any Act of either of those Legislatures which is by or under this Order made applicable to and brought into operation in the Protectorate, shall, subject to the provisions of this Article, also apply to the Protectorate.

(*e*) For the purpose of facilitating the application of any such enactments as before mentioned—

(i) The Court may construe any such enactment, with such alterations not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt the same to the matter before the Court;

(ii) The Secretary of State may by order direct by what authority any jurisdiction, powers, or duties incident to the operation of any such enactment, and for the exercise or performance of which no convenient provision has been otherwise made, shall be exercised or performed;

(iii) The Secretary of State may by order modify, for the purposes of this Order, any provision of any of the said enactments, or of any amending or substituted enactment;

(iv) Any order of the Secretary of State made in pursuance of this Article shall be published in the Protectorate and in India, in such manner as he directs, and shall have effect as from a date to be specified in the order.

8. The enactments described in the first Schedule to "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," shall apply to the Protectorate as if it were a British Colony or possession, but subject to the provisions of this Order and to the exceptions, adaptations, and modifications following, that is to say:—

(i) The Consul-General is hereby substituted for the Governor of a Colony or British possession, and the Protectorate Court is hereby substituted for a superior Court or Supreme Court and for a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace of a Colony or British possession.

(ii) For the portions of the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 and 1867, referred to in the said Schedule shall be substituted Part XIII of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894."

(iii) In section fifty-one of "The Conveyancing (Scotland) Act, 1874," and any enactment for the time being in force amending the same, the Protectorate Court is substituted for a Court of Probate in a Colony.

(iv) With respect to "The Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881":—

(*a*) So much of the fourth and fifth sections of the said Act as relates to sending a report of the issue of a warrant, together with the information, or a copy thereof, or to the sending of a certificate of committal and report of a case, or to the information to be given by a Magistrate to a fugitive shall be accepted, and in lieu of such information the person acting as the Magistrate shall inform the fugitive that in the British possession or Protectorate to which he may be conveyed he has the right to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus* or other like process.

(*b*) So much of the sixth section of the said Act as requires the expiration of fifteen days before issue of warrant, shall be excepted.

(*c*) The Consul-General shall not be bound to return a fugitive offender to a British possession unless satisfied that the proceedings to obtain his return are taken with the consent of the Governor of that possession.

(*d*) For the purposes of Part II of the said Act, the Protectorate, Aden, Zanzibar, the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, and British India shall be deemed to be one group of British possessions.

9. The Secretary of State may, by order published in such manner as he directs, declare that any of the Laws or Ordinances for the time being in force in any British possession, and not inconsistent with this Order, shall have effect, and be administered in the Protectorate, with such modifications or adaptations as may be necessary; and thereupon such Laws or Ordinances as so modified or adapted shall have effect as if they had been applied by this Order.

PART IV.—*Criminal Matters*

10. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the other enactments relating to the administration of criminal justice in India, for the time being applicable to the Protectorate, shall have effect as if the Protectorate were a Presidency of India.

For the purposes of those enactments—

(*a*) The Consul-General shall hold and form a Court to be called the Protectorate Court, which shall have all the powers of a Sessions Court in India; and

(*b*) The Protectorate Court shall in relation to all Courts within the Protectorate have the same appellate jurisdiction and the same powers of revision as are possessed by a High Court in India; and

(*c*) The powers both of the Governor-General in Council and of the Local Government under those enactments shall be exercisable by the Secretary of State, or with his previous or subsequent assent by the Consul-General.

11. If any person smuggles or imports into or exports from the Protectorate any goods whereon any duty is charged or payable to the Government of the Protectorate, with intent to evade payment of the duty, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

12. Any act which if done in British India would be an offence against the law for the time being in force in British India relating to trade-marks, merchandise marks, copyright designs, or inventions, shall, if done in the Protectorate, be an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

13.—(1) In cases of murder or culpable homicide, if either the death or the criminal act which wholly or partly caused the death happened in the Protectorate, a Court acting under this Order shall have the like jurisdiction over any person charged either as a principal offender or as an abettor, as if both the criminal act and the death had happened in the Protectorate.

(2) In the case of any offence committed on the high seas, or within the Admiralty jurisdiction, by any person who at the time of committing such offence was on board a British ship, or by any British subject on board a foreign ship to which he did not belong, a Court acting under this Order shall have jurisdiction as if the offence had been committed within the Protectorate.

(3) In cases tried under this Article no different sentence can be passed from the sentence which could be passed in England if the offence were tried there.

14. When a sentence of death has been passed by the Protectorate Court the Consul-General shall consider whether it is or is not desirable that the sentence should be reconsidered by the Secretary of State.

If he considers that it is so desirable, he shall append to the Minutes a certificate under his hand to that effect, together with such observations as he may think fit, and shall, at the earliest opportunity, transmit the same to the Secretary of State.

If he considers that it is not so desirable, he shall, not sooner than seven days after the passing of the sentence, certify on the Minutes his confirmation of the sentence by writing under his hand.

The Secretary of State may confirm or remit or commute the sentence.

A sentence of death shall not be carried into effect until it is confirmed by the Consul-General or the Secretary of State, as provided in this Article, but upon such confirmation shall be carried into effect according to law.

When the Secretary of State commutes a sentence, the commuted sentence shall be carried into effect as if the Protectorate Court had passed, and had authority to pass, that sentence.

15.—(a) The Consul-General may, if he thinks fit, by general order, prescribe the manner in which, and the places in the Protectorate at which, sentences of imprisonment are to be carried into execution.

(b) The Consul-General may, if he thinks fit, in any case, by warrant under his hand and official seal, cause an offender convicted and sentenced to imprisonment before the Court to be sent and removed to, and imprisoned in, any place either in the Protectorate or in Aden.

16. Where an offender convicted before the Court is sentenced to imprisonment, and the Consul-General, proceeding under section seven of "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," authority in that behalf being hereby given to him, considers it expedient that the sentence should be carried into effect within Her Majesty's dominions, the place shall be a place in some part of Her Majesty's dominions out of the United Kingdom, the Government whereof consents that offenders may be sent thither under this Article.

17.—(1) Where it is shown by evidence on oath, to the satisfaction of the Consul-General, that any person subject to this Order has committed, or is about to commit, an offence against this Order, or is otherwise conducting himself so as to be dangerous to peace and good order in the Protectorate or is endeavouring to excite enmity between the people of the Protectorate and Her Majesty, or is intriguing against Her Majesty's power and authority in the Protectorate, the Consul-General may, if he thinks fit, by order under his hand and official seal, prohibit that person from being in the Protectorate, during any time therein specified, not exceeding two years, or may order him to be deported in manner provided by this Order.

(2) If the person named in the order of prohibition fails to obey, or acts in contravention of the order—

(i) He shall be guilty of an offence against this Order, and on conviction thereof, shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, without prejudice to tho operation of the order of prohibition.

(ii) Whether the offender has been convicted of, or imprisoned for, that offence or not, the Consul-General may, if he thinks fit, order him to be deported.

(3) The Consul-General, by order under his hand and official seal, may vary any order of prohibition (not extending the duration thereof), and may at any time revoke the same.

(4) The Consul-General shall forthwith report to the Secretary of State every order made by him under this Article, and the grounds thereof, and the proceedings thereunder.

18.—(a) Where a person is convicted of an offence, the Court before which he is convicted may, if it thinks fit, require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court for his future good behaviour, and for that purpose may, if it thinks fit, cause him to come or be brought before the Court.

(b) If any person required by an order under this Article, or under the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force, to give security for good behaviour or for keeping the peace, fails to do so, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order that he be deported from the Protectorate.

(c) Any order of deportation not made by the Consul-General must be approved by him.

19.—(*a*) Any person ordered to be deported under this Order shall be, as soon as practicable, and in the case of a person convicted, either after execution of the sentence, or while it is in course of execution, removed in custody, under the warrant of the Consul-General, to the place named in the warrant and there discharged from custody.

(*b*) The place shall be a place in that part (if any) of Her Majesty's dominions out of the United Kingdom to which the person belongs, or in some other part of those dominions, the Government whereof consents to the reception therein of persons deported under this Order, or a place under the Protectorate of Her Majesty, or in the country out of Her Majesty's dominions to which the person belongs.

(*c*) The Court, on making an order of deportation, may, if it thinks fit, order the person to be deported to pay all or any part of the expenses of his deportation, to be fixed by the Court in the order.

(*d*) The Consul-General shall forthwith report to the Secretary of State every order of deportation made under this Order, and the grounds thereof, and the proceedings thereunder.

(*e*) If a person deported under this Order returns to the Protectorate without permission in writing of the Consul-General or Secretary of State, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(*f*) He shall also be liable to be again deported under the original or a new order, and a fresh warrant of the Consul-General.

(*g*) The Consul-General may at any time revoke or vary any order or warrant of deportation.

20.—(*a*) Where, under this Order, a person is to be sent, or removed, or deported from the Protectorate, he shall, by warrant of the Consul-General under his hand and seal, be detained, if necessary, in custody, or in prison, until a fit opportunity for his removal or deportation occurs, and then, if he is to be deported beyond sea, be put on board one of Her Majesty's vessels of war, or, if none is available, then on board some other British or other fit vessel.

(*b*) The warrant of the Consul-General shall be sufficient authority to the person to whom it is directed or delivered for execution, and to the Commander or Master of the vessel, to receive and detain the person therein named, in the manner therein prescribed, and to send or remove and carry him to the place therein named, according to the warrant

(*c*) In case of sending or removal for any purpose other than deportation, the warrant of the Consul-General shall be issued in duplicate, and the person executing it shall, as soon as practicable after his arrival at the place therein named, deliver, according to the warrant, with one of the duplicates of the warrant, to a constable, or proper officer of police, or keeper of a prison, or other proper authority or person there, the person named in the warrant, to be produced on the order of the proper Court or authority there, or to be otherwise dealt with according to law.

21. The Consul-General, and every officer for the time being exercising the powers of a Magistrate, shall have in and for the Protectorate, province, or district, as the case may be, all the power and jurisdiction appertaining to the office of a Justice of the Peace.

22. A sentence of imprisonment under this Order, or any Regulations made under this Order, may be with or without hard labour, in the discretion of the Court, unless it is expressed to be without hard labour.

PART V.—*Civil Matters.*

23. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, the Code of Civil Procedure, "The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869," and the other enactments relating to the administration of civil justice for the time being applicable to the Protectorate, shall have effect as if the Protectorate were the Presidency of Bombay.

(*a*) For the purposes of these enactments the Protectorate Court shall be deemed to be the High Court, and the Court authorized to hear appeals from and to revise the decisions of District Courts;

(*b*) District Courts shall be established under the provisions of "The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869," as applied by this Order; and

(*c*) The powers both of the Governor-General in Council and the Local Government under those enactments shall be exercisable by the Secretary of State, or with his previous or subsequent assent, by the Consul-General.

24. The following enactments of "The Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890," that is to say, section 2, sub-sections (2 to (4), sections 5 and 6, section 16, sub-section (3), shall apply to the Protectorate Court as if in the said sections the said Court were mentioned in lieu of a Colonial Court of Admiralty, and the Protectorare were referred to in lieu of a British possession.

25—(*a*) Every District Court shall endeavour to obtain, as early as may be, notice of the death of every British subject or foreigner dying in the Protectorate leaving property to be administered, and all such information as may serve to guide the Court with respect to the securing and administration of his property.

(*b*) On receiving notice of the death of such a person, the Court shall put up a notice thereof at the Court-house, and shall keep the same there until probate or administration is granted, or, where it appears to the Court that probate or administration will not be applied for, or cannot be granted, for such time as he thinks fit.

(*c*) The Court shall, where the circumstances of the case appear so to require, as soon as may be, take possession of the property in the Protectorate of the deceased, or put it under its seal (in either case, if the nature of the property or other circumstances so require making an inventory), and so keep it until it can be dealt with according to law.

(*d*) All expenses incurred by the Court in so doing shall be the first charge on the property of the deceased, and the Court shall, by sale of the propery, or part thereof, or otherwise, provide for the discharge of these expenses.

26. Where a British subject or foreigner dies in the Protectorate intestate, his property shall, until administration is granted, vest in the Consul-General.

27. If a person named executor in a will, to the establishment of whose title, as such, it is necessary to obtain probate of that will, takes possession of, and administers or otherwise deals with, any part of the property of the deceased, and does not obtain probate within one month after the death, or after the termination of any proceeding respecting probate or administration, he shall be liable to be punished with fine, which may extend to one thousand rupees.

28. If any person other than the person named executor, or the administrator, or a person entitled to represent the deceased, without obtaining probate or letters of administration, or an officer of the Court, takes possession of and administers, or otherwise deals with, any part of the property of the deceased, he shall, as soon as practicable, notify the fact and the circumstances to the District Court, and shall furnish to that Court all such information as the Court requires, and shall conform to any directions of the Court in relation to the custody, disposal, or transmission of the property, or the proceeds thereof, and, in case of any contravention of this Article, he shall be liable to be punished with fine, which may extend to one thousand rupees.

29.—(1) When the peculiar circumstances of the case appear so to require, for reasons recorded in its proceedings, the District Court may, if it thinks fit, of its own motion or otherwise, grant letters of administration to an officer or practitioner of the Court.

(2) The person so appointed shall act under the direction of the Court, and shall be indemnified thereby; and, if he is a practitioner, he shall not act otherwise than as administrator in relation to the estate.

(3) He shall publish such notices, if any, as the Court thinks fit in the Protectorate, Aden, the United Kingdom, and elsewhere.

(4) The Court shall require and compel him to file, in the proper office of the Court, his accounts of his administration at intervals not exceeding three months.

(5) The accounts shall be audited under the direction of the Court.

(6) All expenses incurred in behalf of the Court in execution of this Article shall be the first charge on the estate of the deceased in the Protectorate; and the Court shall by the sale of the estate or otherwise, provide for the discharge of those expenses.

30.—(*a*) Every agreement for reference to arbitration to which a person subject to this Order is a party may, on the application of any party, be filed for execution in the proper office of the District Court.

(*b*) The Court shall thereupon have authority to enforce the agreement, and the award made thereunder, and to control and regulate the proceedings before and after the award, in such manner and on such terms as the Court may think fit

PART VI.—*Miscellaneous.*

31. Subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, the Protectorate Court may frame Rules of Procedure and other Rules, consistent with this Order, for the better execution of the provisions herein contained in respect of civil or criminal proceedings, and for regulating the conditions on which persons other than parties may be permitted to practice as advocates or solicitors in any Court, and for suspending or excluding (subject to a right of appeal) such persons from practice in case of misconduct; provided that any scales of remuneration fixed by such Rules shall have been sanctioned by the Treasury.

32. The Consul-General may make Regulations (to be called Queen's Regulations) for the following purposes, consistent with the provisions of this Order, that is to say:—

(i) For the Regulation of all matters relating to Customs, Inland Revenue, post-office, land, highways, railways, money, agriculture, trade, and health.

(ii) For the establishment of a constabulary or other force to be employed in the maintenance of order or (either with or without the limits of this Order) in defence of the Protectorate.

(iii) For securing the observance of any Treaty for the time being in force relating to the Protectorate, or of any native or local law or custom; and

(iv) For the registration of documents purporting or operating to create, declare, assign, limit, or extinguish any right, title, or interest in or over any immovable property situate in the Protectorate.

(v) Generally for the peace, order, and good government of the Protectorate.

Any Regulations under this Article may provide for forfeiture of any goods, receptacles, or things in relation to which, or to the contents of which any breach is committed of such Regulations, or of any Treaty, or any native or local law or custom the observance of which is provided for by the Regulations.

Any Regulations under this Article with respect to the registration of documents, may prescribe the period within which any documents are to be registered, and such penalties for non-registration, whether by stamp duties or otherwise, and whether, in lieu of, or in addition to, the other penalties provided by this Article; but nothing in any such Regulations shall make any instrument inadmissible in evidence in any criminal proceeding.

Any Regulations under this Article shall, when allowed by the Secretary of State, and published by the Consul-General, have effect as if contained in this Order: Provided that in case of urgency declared by any such Regulations, the same shall take effect before such allowance and shall continue to have effect unless and until they are disallowed by the Secretary of State, and until notification of such disallowance is received and published by the Consul-General; and such disallowance shall be without prejudice to anything done or suffered under such Regulations in the meantime.

The Consul-General may fix such penalties for the breach of any Regulations as may seem proper, and, where no penalty is so fixed, any person guilty of such breach, shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or to imprisonment which may extend to two months, or both, in addition to any forfeiture as aforesaid.

33. The Consul-General may also make Queen's Regulations for the governance visitation, care, and superintendence of prisons in the Protectorate, and for the infliction of corporal or other punishment on prisoners committing offences against the Prisons Regulations.

Any Regulations under this Article shall when allowed by the Secretary of State, have effect, as if contained in this Order, and copies thereof shall be exhibited in every prison to which they apply in such manner as the Consul-General may direct.

Any breach of Regulations under this Article, committed by any officer of a prison, or by any other person (not being a prisoner), shall be punishable in like manner as a breach of Queen's Regulations under the last preceding Article.

34.—(*a*) The Consul-General may, with the approval of the Secretary of State and concurrence of the Treasury, make rules imposing fees leviable in respect of any proceedings in, or processes issued out of, any Court established under this Order, and in respect of the registration of any instrument under this Order.

(*b*) But the Court may in any case, if it thinks fit, on account of the poverty of a party, or for any other reason, dispense in whole or in part with the payment of any fee chargeable in respect of such matter.

(*c*) Nothing in this Order shall affect any Order in Council prescribing a table of fees to be taken by Consular officers; and, where a fee is taken under that Order, no fee shall be taken in respect of the same matter under this Order.

35—(*a*) All fees, charges, expenses, costs fines damages, and other money payable under this Order, or under any law made applicable by this Order, may be enforced under order of the Court by attachment and sale of goods, and in case of deficiency by imprisonment (without hard labour) which may extend to one month.

(*b*) Any bill of sale or mortgage, or transfer of property, made with the view of avoiding such attachment or sale, shall not be effectual to defeat the provisions of this Order.

(*c*) All fees, penalties, fines, and forfeitures levied under this Order shall be paid to the public account, and shall be applied in such manner as the Secretary of State, with the consent of the Treasury, may direct

36 Subject to the other provisions of this Order, all expenses of removal of prisoners and others, and the expenses of deportation and of the sending of any person to any part of Her Majesty's dominions or Protectorates, including expenses of maintenance, shall be defrayed in such manner as the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Treasury, directs.

37.—(*a*) If an officer of any Court employed to execute an order loses, by neglect or omission, the opportunity of executing it, then, on complaint of the person aggrieved and proof of the fact alleged, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order the officer to pay the damages sustained by the person complaining, or part thereof.

(*b*) The order may be enforced as an Order directing payment of money.

38.—(*a*) If a clerk or officer of the Court, acting under pretence of the process or authority of the Court, is charged with extortion, or with not paying over money duly levied, or with other misconduct, the Court may, if it thinks fit, inquire into the charge in a summary way, and may for that purpose summon and enforce the attendance of all necessary persons as in an action, and may make such order for the repayment of any money extorted, or for the payment over of an money levied, and for the payment of such damages and costs as the Court thinks fit.

(*b*) The court may also, if it thinks fit, on the same inquiry, impose on the clerk or officer a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for each offence.

(*c*) A clerk or officer punished under this Article shall not, without the leave of the Protectorate Court, be liable to an action in respect of the same matter; and any such action, if already or afterwards begun, may be stayed by the Court in such manner and on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

(*d*) Nothing in this Article shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission punishable under this Article, or for being liable under that other law to any higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Article: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

39. The Consul General, or any officer of the Protectorate Government appointed by him in that behalf, may exercise any power conferred on any Justices of the Peace within Her Majesty's dominions by any Act of Parliament, for the time being in force, regulating merchant seamen or the mercantile marine.

40. If a question arises whether any place is or is not within the Protectorate for the purposes of this Order, it shall be referred to and determined by the Consul-General, and a certificate under his hand and seal shall be conclusive on the question, and judicial notice thereof shall be taken by every Court constituted by or under this Order.

41. Not later than the thirty-first March in each year the Consul-General shall send to the Secretary of State a Report on the operation of this Order, up to the thirty-first December in the previous year, showing for the then last twelve months the number and nature of the proceedings, criminal and civil, taken under this Order, and the result thereof, and the number and amount of fees received, and containing such other information, and being in such form as the Secretary of State from time to time directs.

42. This Order shall commence and have effect as follows:—

(1) As to the making of any warrant or appointment under this Order, immediately from and after the date of this Order.

(2) As to the framing of Rules of Procedure or Regulations, and the approval thereof by the Secretary of State, immediately from and after the date of this Order.

(3) As to all other matters and provisions comprised and contained in this Order, immediately from and after the expiration of one month after this Order is first exhibited in the public office of the Protectorate at Berbera; for which purpose the Consul-General is hereby required forthwith, on receipt by him of a copy of this Order, to affix and exhibit the same conspicuously in his public office, and he is also hereby required to keep the same so affixed

and exhibited during one month from the first exhibition thereof; and notice of the time of such first exhibition shall, as soon thereafter as practicable, be published in such manner as the Consul-General directs; and, notwithstanding anything in this Order, the time of the expiration of the said month shall be deemed to be the time of the commencement of this Order.

(4) Proof shall not in any proceeding or matter be required that the provisions of this Article have been complied with, nor shall any act or proceeding be invalidated by any failure to comply with any of such provisions.

43. A copy of this Order shall be kept exhibited conspicuously in the principal office of the Protectorate at Berbera

Printed copies shall be provided and sold at such reasonable price as the Consul-General directs.

And the Most Honourable the Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein.

A. W. FitzRoy.

SCHEDULE.

Indian Acts applied.

Acts XXXV and XXXVI of 1858 relating respectively to Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums.

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860).

"The Whipping Act, 1864" (Act VI of 1864).

The Indian Succession Act (Act X of 1865).

So much of "The Indian Post Office Act, 1866" (Act XIV of 1866) as relates to offences against the Post Office.

The Indian Divorce Act (Act IV of 1869), except so much as relates to divorce and nullity of marriage.

"The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869" (Act XIV of 1869), except sections 6, 15, 23, 31, 33, 34, 38 to 43 (both inclusive), the last clause of section 19, and the last two clauses of section 22.

"The Indian Evidence Act, 1872" (Act I of 1872).

"The Indian Contract Act, 1872" (Act IX of 1872).

"The Indian Oaths Act, 1873" (Act X of 1873.

The Indian Majority Act (Act IX of 1875).

"The Indian Limitation Act, 1877" (Act XV of 1877).

"The Transfer of Property Act, 1882" (Act IV of 1882).

The Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882).

"The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887" (Act IX of 1887).

"The Indian Railways Act, 1890" (Act IX of 1890).

"The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890" (Act XI of 1890).

"The Land Acquisition Act, 1894" (Act I of 1894).

The Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), except chapter 33.

The 19th January 1900.

No. 368-*I.B*.— In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the following Law shall come into force in the Hyderabad Residency Bazars from the date of this notification :—

The Hyderabad Residency Bazars Hackney Carriage Law.

Short title, local extent, and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Law may be called the Hyderabad Residency Bazars Hackney Carriage Law;

(2) It extends to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars; and

(3) It shall come into force at once :—

Definition of Hackney Carriage.

2. In this Law "hackney carriage" means any wheeled vehicle drawn by animals, and used for the conveyance of passengers, goods, or materials which is kept or offered or plies for hire.

Power to Resident to make rules.

3. (*1*) The Resident at Hyderabad may, from time to time, make rules for the regulation and control of hackney cariages within the limits of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars.

(2) Every rule made under this section shall, when published by the Resident at Hyderabad for such time and in such manner as the Resident may from time to time prescribe, have the force of Law:

Provided that the Governor-General in Council may, at any time, rescind any such rule.

What rules may provide for.

4. The rules to be made under section 3 may, among other matters—

(*a*) direct that no hackney carriage or no hackney carriage of a particular description, shall be let to hire, or taken to ply, or offered for hire, except under a license granted in that behalf;

(*b*) direct that no person shall act as driver of a hackney carriage except under a license granted in that behalf;

(*c*) provide for the issue of the licenses referred to in clauses (*a*) and (*b*), prescribe the conditions (if any) on which such licenses shall be granted, and fix the fees (if any) to be paid therefor;

(*d*) regulate the descriptions of animals, harness, and other things to be used with licensed carriages, and the condition in which such carriages, and the animals, harness and other things used therewith, shall be kept, and the lights (if any) to be carried after sunset and before sunrise;

(*e*) provide for the inspection of premises on which any such carriages, animals, harness and other things are kept;

(*f*) fix the time for which such licenses shall continue in force, and the events (if any) upon which within that time they shall be subject to revocation or suspension;

(*g*) provide for the numbering of such carriages;

(*h*) determine the times at which, and the circumstances in which, any person keeping a hackney carriage shall be bound to let or refuse to let the carriage to any person requiring the same;

(*i*) appoint places as stands for hackney carriages and prohibit such carriages waiting for hire except at such places;

(*j*) limit the rates or fares, as well for time as distance which may be demanded for the hire of any hackney carriage; and prescribe the minimum speed at which such carriages when hired by time shall be driven;

(*k*) limit the number of persons, and the weight of property, which may be conveyed by any such carriage;

(*l*) require the owner or person in charge of any such carriage to keep a printed list of fares in English and in such other language as may be prescribed affixed inside such carriage in such place as may be determined by the rules, and prohibit the destruction or defacement of such list;

(*m*) require drivers to wear a numbered badge or ticket, and to produce their licenses when required by a Magistrate or other person authorized by the rules in this behalf, and prohibit the transfer or lending of such licenses and badges; and

(*n*) provide for the deposit of property found in such carriage and the payment of a fee by the owner of such property on the delivery thereof to him.

Penalty for breach of rules.

5. Any person breaking any rule made under this Law shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Disposal of fees and payment of expenses.

6. The amount of any fees received and the amount of any expenses incurred in giving effect to this Law shall be credited and debited respectively to the Residency Bazar Fund.

Power of Magistrate to decide disputes regarding fares.

7. (*1*) If any dispute arises between the hirer of any hackney carriage and the owner or driver of such carriage as to the amount of the fare payable by such hirer under any rule made under this Law, such dispute shall, upon application made in that behalf by either of the disputing parties be heard and determined by the Superintendent, Residency Bazars, who may, besides determining the amount so in dispute direct that either party shall pay to the other such sum as compensation for loss of time as he thinks fit.

(*2*) Any sum determined to be due or directed to be paid under this section shall be recoverable as if it were a fine.

(*3*) The decision of the Superintendent, Residency Bazars, under this section shall be final.

In case of dispute hirer may require driver to take him to court.

8. (*1*) If at the time any dispute mentioned in section 7 arises, the office of the Superintendent, Residency Bazars, is open for public business, the hirer of the carriage may require the driver thereof to take him in the same to the Superintendent, Residency Bazars, for the purpose of making an application under that section.

(*2*) Any driver neglecting or refusing to comply with such requisition shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine not exceeding fifty rupees or with both.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Calcutta, the 19th January, 1900.

No. 330-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

December 1899. Lakhs of Rupees.

For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In December 1899-1900.	In December 1898-99.	To end of December 1899-1900.	To end of December 1898-99.	Whole Year. Budget, 1899-1900.	Whole Year. Actuals, Preliminary, 1898-99.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1,87	2,10	13,05	12,54	28,68	28,45
Opium	52	50	4,69	4.17	6,00	5,71
Salt	74	75	6,52	6,77	8.76	9,08
Stamps	38	38	3.59	3,58	4,90	4,80
Excise	50	48	4.21	4,15	5,78	5,75
Provincial Rates	36	39	2,22	2,30	3,95	3,95
Customs	36	35	3,36	3,38	4,65	4,79
Assessed Taxes	15	14	1,37	1,36	1,81	1,78
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	3	4	28	28	54	41
Registration	3	3	32	34	46	44
Tributes from Native States	4	3	37	32	94	90
Other Civil Revenue	25	25	2,57	2,67	3,94	3,92
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	5,23	5,44	42,55	42,86	70,41	69,98
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—10	—16	—2,64	—2,73	—3,78	—3,81
Opium	—1	—2	—2,42	—2,17	—2,65	—2,37
Famine Relief	—11	...	—27	+3	—61	—1
Other Civil Expenditure	—2,19	—1,96	—18,62	—18,16	—27,73	—26,03
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	—2,41	—2,14	—23,95	—23,03	—34,77	—32,22
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	—13	9	+26	—1	+37	—1
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+1	+9	+4	+41	+32	+53
Military Receipts	+3	+6	+54	+54	+79	+70
Military Issues	—1,29	—1,37	—11,69	—12,43	—16,21	—16,88
Public Works Department—						
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	+14	+15	+1,84	+1,86	+24,45	+2,97
State Railways	+1,26	+1,22	+11,50	+11,07		+15,20
East Indian Railway	+46	+47	+4,63	+4,05		+5,50
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+37	+40	+2,50	+2,87	+3,59	+3,88
Telegraph	+6	+6	+55	+52	+80	+73
TOTAL	+2,29	+2,30	+21,02	+20,37	+28,90	+28,28
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	—94	—56	—5,90	—4,86	—23,51	—7,40
State Railways	—84	—1,10	—8,98	—8,93		—12,55
East Indian Railway	—20	—21	—2,36	—2,05		—2,99
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	...	—33	—31	—47	—37
Telegraph	—6	—6	—49	—50	—85	—71
TOTAL	—2,04	—1,93	—18,06	—16,65	—24,83	—24,02
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—1,13	—94	—7,89	—7,77	—10,66	—11,34
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	—12	—12	—17	+97	—19	+96
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	...	—6	+32	+12	...	+12
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	—63	—77	—6,70	—6,07	—8,42	—8,73
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R10 per £	—82	—1,21	—12,90	—12,05	—17,20	—18,99
Other debt heads (Net as above)	—18	+5	+74	+51	+44	+1,01
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—1,75	—2,11	—18,71	—16,52	—25,37	—23,03
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	—6	+25	—8,00	—4,46	—39	+79
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	8,83	11,27	16,77	15,98	17,07	15,98
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	8,77	11,52	8,77	11,52	16,08	16,77

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 15th January, 1900.

No. 223-P.—Captain C. T. Hudson, I.M.S. (Bombay), is appointed a Probationer in the Assay Department, Bombay Mint, with effect from the 9th of January, 1900.

The 16th January, 1900.

No. 256-P.—Rai N. G. Basu, Bahadur, Assistant Comptroller General, is temporarily attached to the Financial Secretariat of the Government of India, with effect from the 15th of January, 1900.

The 17th January, 1900.

No. 275-P.—The services of Mr. H. J. McIntosh, I.C.S. (Bengal Establishment), Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department with effect from the 16th of January, 1900.

The 18th January, 1900.

No. 296-P.—Mr. M. A. Hydari is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Madras, with effect from the 8th of January, 1900.

The 19th January, 1900.

No. 314-P.—Babu Praphulla Chandra Banerji, Officiating Deputy Post Master General, Eastern Bengal, is granted privilege leave for one month and eighteen days with effect from 7th January, 1900.

Mr. Alfred Francis Ryan, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Post Master General, 3rd grade, and is placed in charge of the Eastern Bengal Circle, with effect from 7th January, 1900, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Praphulla Chandra Banerji or until further orders.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 19th January 1900.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 55.—Colonel R. Purdy, Commanding Royal Artillery, Jhansi, to be Colonel on the staff, Royal Artillery, Head Quarters Punjab Command, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, while so employed, *vice* Brigadier-General W. F. deH. Curtis, Royal Artillery, who has vacated. Dated 6th January 1900.

No. 56.—Major E. Witham, 20th Hussars, Officiating Station Staff Officer, Rawalpindi, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on the establishment, *vice* Major A. J. W. Allen, appointed an Assistant Adjutant General. Dated 8th January 1900.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 57.—The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab :—

Lieutenant L. A. G. Hanmer, 1st (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Punjab Cavalry, to be Aide-de-Camp. Dated 5th January 1900.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 58.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Second-Lieutenant Robert Johnston. Dated 19th November 1899.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 59.—The undermentioned Warrant Officers of the Ordnance Department, Bombay, have been transferred to the pension establishment :—

Conductor John Francis Dwyer.
Sub-Conductor Henry James.

No. 60.—Sub-Conductor Thomas Henry Browne, Miscellaneous Department, India, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 61.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval the undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as regimental Commandants, Indian Army :—

William Knox Downes, D.S.O.—11th October 1899.

Albert Edmond Leslie—13th November 1899.

No. 62.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captains to be Majors.

14th January 1900.

George Sapte Hogge.
Herbert Ralph Brander.
Bernard Walter Cracroft.
Charles Davidson.
Brevet-Major Harry Benn Borradaile, D.S.O.
Harvey Welman.
David Montgomery Thompson.
George Murray.
Robert Theodore Crowther.
Charles Ernest Mardall.
Douglas Craven Phillott.
Arthur Vincent Hatch.

James William Cowley.
William Rutherford Little.
Brevet-Major Robert Southey.
Arthur Edward Aitken.
Frank James Brook Campbell.
Hugh David McIntyre.
Willoughby Brooking Mullins.
Clement George Parsons.
Herbert Vaughan Cox.
Francis William John Caulfeild.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Bengal.

No. 63.—Sub-Conductor Thomas Goddard to be Conductor,

Supernumerary Sub-Conductor Robert Fred Weir Ashworth is absorbed in this grade.

with effect from the 4th November, 1899, *vice* Conductor C. A. Calvert, transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 64.—Sub-Conductor Thomas Yarnold Macey to be Conductor, with effect from the 5th November 1895, and to stand next above Conductor W. D. Gray.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 65.—*4th (the Prince Albert Victor's) Rajput Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Ram Ruchlala to be Subadar, *vice* Dulari Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October 1899.

No. 66.—*2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment*—

Jemadar Karn Sing Gurung to be Subadar, and Drill Havildar Rudrnarain Nagarkoti to be Jemadar, *vice* Jangu Khanka, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1899.

No. 67.—*27th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Kumarasami to be Subadar, and Havildar Major Hamid Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Virasami, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1899.

No. 68.—*31st Regiment (6th Burma Battalion) of Madras (Light) Infantry*—

Jemadar Allias Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Major Roshan Ali to be Jemadar, *vice* Suchet Sing, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st September 1899.

No. 69.—*7th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Jemadar Ram Sarup to be Subadar, *vice* Rupram Gujur, transferred to the 13th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, with effect from the 17th June 1899.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 70.—*1st Regiment of Punjab Infantry*—

Jemadar Mansur Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Hamidullah Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Hasan, deceased, with effect from the 25th August 1899.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

No. 71.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Lieutenant Arthur Tosco Peppe to be Captain, with effect from the 1st January, 1900, *vice* Pickford, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 72.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Percy Albert Raynor, V D., resigns his commission and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps.

No. 73—*Oudh Volunteer Rifles*—

John Peake Wildeblood, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st December 1899, *vice* Hartley, transferred to the East Coast Rifle Volunteers.

No. 74—*Bombay Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Thomas Mathew English is granted the honorary rank of Major.

No. 75.—*1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers*—

Lieutenant James Mortimer Templer to be Captain, *vice* Davies, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 76.—*Rangoon Volunteer Rifles*—

Second Lieutenant Ernest Dawson to be Captain, *vice* Jones, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 2.—Mr. Charles Byers Wilson of the Indo-European Telegraph Department has been appointed to the Royal Indian Marine as an Assistant Engineer, with effect from the 16th July 1899.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 3.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in para. 130 of the Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Commander P. J. Falle, Royal Indian Marine, Port Officer, Calcutta, for one year.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th January, 1900.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 6th and 19th January 1900:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
3rd (King's Own) Hussars .	Lieutenant Clement William Onley Unthank.	16th January 1900.	Lucknow .	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 23rd December 1899 and 19th January 1900.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
Thomas McClelland (a).	Honorary Lieutenant and Quarter Master.	2nd Battalion The Connaught Rangers.	1st July 1899	No Will found in India.	439 13 9	...	18th March 1900.

(a) *Widow*—Mrs. Mary Jane Adele McClelland.
Child aged about 12 years.—Cynthia Adele Bray McClelland.
C/o Mr. W. Charles, R.N.
9, Beyrout Place,
Stoke, Devonport.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 13th January, 1900.

No. 10.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased under clause (1) of that section to declare that the administration of the Eastern Bengal State Railway shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Cossipur-Chitpur Municipality, a water-rate under the provisions of the Bengal Municipal Act, III (B.C.) of 1884, on the value of holdings belonging to the railway situated within the limits of the said Municipality.

The liability imposed by this notification shall be deemed to have arisen from the 1st April, 1895.

The 15th January, 1900.

No. 12.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 88, dated the 6th March, 1899, Mr. V. E. DeBroe, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, and Officiating Deputy Manager, North Western Railway, is promoted from class I, grade 3 (temporary rank), of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, to class I, grade 2 (temporary rank), of that establishment with effect from the 21st November, 1899.

The 16th January, 1900.

No. 14.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India have sanctioned a preliminary survey of a line of railway from Malakwal station on the Sind-Sagar section of the North Western Railway *viâ* Jhang to Toba Tek Singh station on the Wazirabad-Khanewal Railway, with an alternative *viâ* Chiniot to Lyallpur station on the latter railway, and have placed it under the orders of the Manager, North Western Railway (under the control of the Director of Railway Construction).

This survey will be known as the Jech-Doab Railway Survey.

No. 16.—Mr. F. H. Miles, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, is promoted from Class III, grade 3, to Class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 2nd October, 1899.

No. 17.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion or reversion.	With effect from
Campbell, G. A.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Temporary	4th October, 1899.
Hebbert, F B.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Sub. *pro tem*.	20th October, 1899.
Campbell, G. A.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Ditto	Ditto
Spring, F. J. E., C.I.E.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class	Temporary	23rd October, 1899.
Spring, F. J. E., C.I.E	Chief Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class, and Chief Engineer, 2nd class.	Permanent Temporary	Ditto. Ditto.
Hebbert, F. B.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, sub. *pro tem*.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, and Chief Engineer, 3rd class.	Permanent Temporary	Ditto. Ditto.
Bagley, F. R.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class	Sub. *pro tem*.	Ditto.
Meares, W. E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem*.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Permanent	Ditto.
Humfress, G.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Sub. *pro tem*.	Ditto.
Curry, T. E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem*.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Permanent	Ditto.
Michell, T.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary Supernumerary.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Sub. *pro tem*.	Ditto Supernumerary.
Harman, J. M.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Ditto	Ditto.

The 18th January, 1900.

No. 19.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 407, dated the 23rd November, 1899, Mr. W. H. Robinson, Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, continued to officiate in that appointment until the return of Mr. C. F. Chadburn from privilege leave on the 1st December, 1899, when he reverted to his substantive appointment of Traffic Inspector.

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 13th January, 1900.

No. 9.—Babu Ashutosh Bose, passed student, Sibpur Civil Engineering College, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Apprentice and is posted to Bengal.

The 16th January, 1900.

No. 15.—Lieutenant Leslie William Searles Oldham, R.E., Military Works Services, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and posted to the Central Provinces.

No. 18.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion or reversion.	With effect from.
Spilsbury, Major E. C.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Temporary .	4th October 1899.
Coode, M. P. . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary	Ditto ditto .	Sub. *pro tem.*	20th October, 1899
Campion, J. M. .	Chief Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	...	23rd October, 1899.
Rollo, J. T. . .	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	...	Ditto.
Penny, E. . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	...	Ditto.
Smithe, E. DuCane .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade	...	Ditto.
Wallis, B.G. . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Temporary .	8th November, 1899.
Murray, F. C. . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade	...	Ditto.
Rollo, J. T. . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Temporary .	13th November, 1899.
Penny, E. . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Ditto .	Ditto.

The 18th January, 1900.

No. 20.—The services of Major W. R. Hilliard, R.E., Military Works Services, who has been deputed temporarily to the Public Works Department for employment on Famine Relief Works, are placed at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad.

The 19th January, 1900.

No. 21.—Mr. William John Finniston, Supervisor, 1st grade, Burma, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, and posted to Burma.

No. 22.—The services of Colonel J. W. Thurnburn, R E., Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank, Punjab, were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department from the 30th November to the 18th December, 1899, both days inclusive.

No. 23.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 22, dated 19th January, 1900, Mr. F. C. Murray, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, officiated as a Superintending Engineer from the 30th November to the 18th December, 1899, both days inclusive.

The 15th January, 1900.

No. 11.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 51 G.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—GENERAL.

Calcutta, the 9th January 1900.

Officers on furlough visiting engineering works at public expense.

Read—

Public Works Department Circular No. 52, dated 24th September 1878, publishing the rules under which officers of the Public Works Department, while on furlough, are permitted to visit engineering works in the United Kingdom at the public expense.

Public Works Department Circular letter No. 659 G., dated 6th March 189', regarding the extension of the facilities offered by the rules referred to above.

Read also—

Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 25 P. W., dated 24th August 1899, and the reply from Secretary of State thereto, No. 45 P. W., dated 19th October 1899.

The Government of India, in consultation with the Secretary of State, have had under consideration the following questions :—

The scope of the rules of 1878 referred to above, that is to say, the classes of officers to whom they might be considered applicable.

The more frequent application of more liberal terms, under the Circular order of 1891, to specially selected officers, in consequence of the modification in the rules relating to the practical course at the Royal Indian Engineering College under the orders of Public Works Department Resolution No. 2352 G., dated 1st September 1897.

The procedure to be followed by officers desirous of visiting engineering works in the United Kingdom under the rules referred to.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is, with the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, pleased to lay down the following general rules for guidance :—

I. That the rules of 1873 are, as a rule, applicable only to junior officers; but applications from senior officers will, in special cases, be considered on their merits. In either case it is to be understood that no officer is entitled to claim any such privilege as a matter of right.

II. That each application for greater facilities for studying engineering works during furlough than are afforded by the rules of 1873 will continue, as has been the case since 1891, to be considered on its merits.

III. That, in the case of officers whose service does not exceed twelve years, applications to visit engineering works in the United Kingdom, under the rules of 1873, shall be made direct by the officers themselves to the Secretary of State, who will deal with them. In all other cases, whether relating to officers of more than twelve years' service who desire the benefit of the rules of 1873 or to officers who desire greater facilities than are obtainable under those rules (*vide* Rule II), the applications shall be submitted, through the Local Government under which the officer may be serving, to the Government of India, supported by a recommendation from the Local Government showing the object which it is proposed to secure by allowing assistance from the public purse to the officer applying, and the extent of the assistance which it is desired should be given to him.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.
The Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, Public Works Department.
The Government of Burma, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam.
The Managers, North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, East Coast and Eastern Bengal State Railways.
The Engineers-in-Chief, Hardwar-Dehra, Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal, and Ghaziabad-Moradabad Railways.
The Engineers-in-Chief, Godavary and Indus Bridge Works.
The Engineers-in-Chief, Allahabad-Fyzabad, Khandwa-Akola-Basim and Bara-Ajmere-Marwar Railway Surveys.
The Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, Calcutta.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments, Administrations and Officers, noted in the margin, for information and guidance, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

TELEGRAPH.

The 15th January, 1900.

No. 13.—Mr. G. D. Burton, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is promoted to the Honorary rank of Assistant Superintendent, with effect from 1st January, 1900.

T. HIGHAM,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1900.

☞Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th September, 1899.

From the 4th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 28th October all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

CHAS. SANDERSON,

Offg. Publisher, Gazette of India.

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 1854.—*Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first eight months of the year 1899-1900 as compared with the corresponding period of 1898-99.*

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO NOVEMBER.					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO NOVEMBER.			
Accounts, 1898-99.	Budget, 1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.		Accounts, 1898-99.	Budget, 1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Revenue.**	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	28,468,100	28,685,000	11,441,100	11,180,300	...	260,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	5,725,300	6,003,700	3,666,100	4,166,800	500,700	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	9,099,900	8,757,200	6,017,400	5,780,000	...	237,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	4,797,600	4,897,100	3,199,800	3,210,400	10,600	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	5,743,400	5,778,200	3,673,900	3,710,700	36,800	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	4,802,200	4,648,700	3,028,600	3,001,300	...	27,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	9,055,100	9,090,400	4,888,600	4,846,000	...	42,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	67,691,600	67,860,300	35,915,500	35,895,500	...	20,000
29,900	10,000	20,300	31,400	11,100	...	Interest	1,014,600	913,600	616,800	534,200	...	82,600
7,500	4,200	4,000	4,600	600	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	3,061,700	3,058,800	1,972,300	2,099,200	126,900	...
2,000	1,800	600	700	100	...	Receipts by Civil Departments	1,723,600	1,772,800	1,045,500	1,074,100	28,600	...
115,100	92,900	77,700	65,000	...	12,700	Miscellaneous	878,700	712,900	351,500	334,500	...	17,000
500	1,200	400	1,100	700	...	Railways	22,740,000	23,459,100	14,858,200	15,895,400	1,037,200	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,454,300	2,408,000	1,407,200	1,386,800	...	20,400
30,500	29,600	19,400	20,500	1,100	...	Buildings and Roads	659,200	643,800	395,100	377,100	...	18,000
57,100	67,400	28,100	30,500	2,400	...	Receipts by Military Department	838,700	816,600	532,400	511,300	...	21,100
242,600	207,100	150,500	153,800	3,300	...	TOTAL REVENUE	101,062,400	101,645,900	57,094,500	58,108,100	1,013,600	...
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
1,913,700	...	1,918,300	...	...	1,918,300	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	959,100	...	1,090,000	...	...	1,090,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	294,200	521,900	32,600	187,800	155,200	...
100	...	...	...	...	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	2,708,900	...	325,100	246,100	...	79,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	139,200	116,100	193,300	88,500	...	104,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	813,400	624,700	543,600	429,400	...	114,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Remittances (net)	1,282,800	958,100	...	...	...	...
18,692,400	17,000,000	11,003,500	12,269,200	1,265,700	...	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
20,606,200	17,000,000	12,921,800	12,269,200	...	652,600	TOTAL	6,197,600	2,220,800	2,184,600	951,800	...	1,232,800
20,848,800	17,207,100	13,072,300	12,423,000	...	649,300	TOTAL RECEIPTS	107,260,000	103,866,700	59,279,100	59,059,900	...	219,200
2,534,200	4,304,400	2,534,200	3,145,800	611,600	...	Opening Balance	15,982,400	17,072,000	15,982,400	16,766,500	784,100	...
23,383,000	21,511,500	15,606,500	15,568,800	...	37,700	GRAND TOTAL	123,242,400	120,938,700	75,261,500	75,826,400	564,900	...

DISBURSEMENTS.	ENGLAND. Whole year. Accounts, 1898-99.	Budget, 1899-1900.	April to November. 1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.	INDIA. Whole year. Accounts, 1898-99.	Budget, 1899-1900.	April to November. 1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Expenditure.	£	£	£	£	£	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Direct Demands on the Revenues	45,800	50,400	29,800	35,500	5,700	...	10,582,700	11,276,800	6,905,400	7,264,800	359,400	...
Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	2,806,000	2,844,200	2,183,800	2,202,700	18,900	...	4,422,900	4,480,600	2,636,400	2,597,700	...	38,700
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	277,000	277,900	138,800	164,800	26,000	...	2,449,900	2,560,900	1,500,400	1,578,700	78,300	...
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	517,700	543,600	329,100	3,51,000	21,900	...	14,953,600	15,554,700	9,493,400	9,605,100	111,700	...
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2,286,200	2,282,900	1,585,800	1,655,300	69,500	...	2,337,200	2,364,800	1,600,100	1,657,600	57,500	...
Famine Relief and Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,187,300	1,129,600	−3,300	593,900	597,200	...
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	3,600	200	1,600	1,400	...
Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	5,874,200	5,936,500	3,757,000	3,780,400	23,400	...	10,567,000	10,840,900	6,785,600	7,315,700	530,100	...
Irrigation ditto ditto ditto	1,800	600	400	1,100	700	...	1,878,000	1,988,000	1,093,800	1,167,900	74,100	...
Buildings and Roads	151,600	102,400	99,600	81,900	...	17,700	5,641,100	6,650,400	2,907,900	3,125,600	217,700	...
Army Services	4,341,900	4,493,100	2,808,700	2,839,100	30,400	...	17,489,100	16,912,300	11,391,400	10,559,500	...	831,900
Special Defence Works	1,000	...	200	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	16,303,200	16,531,600	10,933,200	11,112,000	178,800	...	71,510,300	73,762,600	44,311,300	45,468,100	1,156,800	...
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,467,400	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	924,700	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	16,303,200	16,531,600	10,933,200	11,112,000	178,800	...	72,977,700	72,837,900	44,311,300	45,468,100	1,156,800	...
Expenditure not charged to Revenue.												
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	770,200	682,100	425,100	394,200	...	30,900	3,762,200	3,275,600	2,276,400	1,452,900	...	823,500
Debt, Deposits and Advances.												
Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	...	...	800	800	...	...	190,000	...	47,400	47,400	...
Temporary do. (do.)	1,500,000	...	1,500,000	...	...	1,500,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unfunded do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deposits and Advances (net)	...	...	...	600	600	...	...	80,200	...	...	...	...
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,400	127,900	156,900	58,300	...	98,600
Do. do. by Provincial Governments	...	...	...	...	...	...	410,500	861,700	206,300	421,200	214,900	...
Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	533,800	475,700	11,700	573,900	562,200	..	840,400	781,300	562,400	875,000	312,600	...
Remittances (net)	1,130,000	1,004,800	610,800	317,600	...	299,200	...	...	55,300	517,100	461,800	...
Secretary of State's Bills paid sterling	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,883,900	17,152,100	10,894,000	12,137,800	1,243,800	...
Do. do. do. exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,491,800	8,952,000	5,526,000	6,021,500	495,500	...
TOTAL	3,163,800	1,480,500	2,128,500	892,900	...	1,235,600	29,736,000	28,145,800	17,400,900	20,078,300	2,677,400	...
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	20,237,200	18,694,200	13,486,800	12,399,100	...	1,087,700	106,475,900	104,259,300	63,988,600	66,999,300	3,010,700	...
Closing Balance	3,145,800	2,817,300	2,119,700	3,169,700	1,050,000	...	16,766,500	16,679,400	11,272,900	8,827,100	...	2,445,800
GRAND TOTAL	23 383,000	21,511,500	15,606,500	15,568,800	...	37,700	123,242,400	120,938,700	75,261,500	75,826,400	564,900	...

The 19th January 1900.

A. F. COX,
Comptroller-General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 18th January 1900.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 254 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 13th January 1900 :—

No. 19 of 1900.—Ludwig Weber, manager of Mercantile Mission Branch, Mangalore. *Improvements in roofing tiles.*

No. 20 of 1900.—James Richard Bell, consulting engineer, and Ellen Halsall Bell, spinster, both of 43 Addison road, Kensington, London, W. *An improvement of Bell's single chain dredger to be entitled "Bell's wire-rope dredger."*

No. 21 of 1900.—Arther Vallez and Felix Giraud, engineers, of 97 Rue Saint Lazare, Paris. *A process and apparatus for the direct manufacture of sugar powder.*

No. 22 of 1900.—Harry Phillips Davis, electrical engineer, of 327, Neville street, Pittsburg, and Gilbert Wright, electrical engineer, of 409 Ross Avenue, Wilkinsburg, both in the County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in controllers for electric motors.*

No. 23 of 1900.—Richard Henry Sunderland, clothier, of 55 Bull street, in the city of Birmingham, England, Frederick Sunderland, manufacturer, of 80 Lionel street, Birmingham, aforesaid, and George Marshall, mechanic, of 21 Byron Road, Small Heath, near Birmingham, aforesaid. *Improvements in acetylene gas generators.*

No. 24 of 1900.—Victor Bélanger, Gentleman, of Sea View, Town of Marshfield, Plymouth County, State of Massachusetts, U. S. A. *Improvements in spinning and twisting machines.*

No. 25 of 1900.—Henry James Kimman and Edward Nash Hurley, engineers, of the Marquette Building, Chicago, Cook County, State of Illinois, U. S. A. *Improvements in direct acting engines, particularly adapted to pneumatic hammers.*

No. 26 of 1900.—Messrs. Walker and Whyte, Rice Millers, of Rangoon, British Burma. *Making fuel briquettes from paddy husk or other material.*

No. 27 of 1900.—Annie Ewin, the wife of William Bellew Ewin, of 11 Ripon Lane, Calcutta. *An automatic self-adjusting railway sleeper.*

No. 255 P.—THE undermentioned designs have been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma. These and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 1 D of 1900.—William James Hadden, Assistant Surgeon, Medical officer, East Coast Railway, Rajamundry. *A double tiered table.*

No. 2 D of 1900.—Sumer Chand and Sham Lall Sadh, merchants, of Mohilla Sadhwara, Farrukhabad. *Design consisting of trees, flowers, etc., printed on cotton, wool or silk.*

No. 3 D of 1900.—Chogatta, son of Ghous Mohamed, weaver of Amritsar, Quilla Bhangeson Haveli Kalkattian. *Design consisting of dots to be worked on silken or woollen cloth.*

No. 256 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 177 of 1899.—The Neild "Sleeve" Electric Joint Syndicate, Limited, manufacturers, of Bloomfield House, London Wall, in the city of London, England. *Improved joint for telegraph and other wires conveying electricity.* (Specification filed 10 January 1900.)

No. 178 of 1899.—The International Typal Telegraph company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the state of Michigan, Detroit, state of Michigan, U. S. A. *Improvements in printing telegraphs.* (Specification filed 5 January 1900.)

No. 207 of 1899.—Henry Aylmer, Gentleman, of the Town of Richmond, in the County of Richmond, in the Province of Quebec, Canada. *Improvements in miners' drills.* (Specification filed 10 January 1900.)

No. 208 of 1899.—James Watson, Engine Driver, residing on the property of the Crown Deep Gold Mining Company, Limited, near Johannesburg in the South African Republic. *Improvements in compound engines applicable to rock-drilling machines, locomotives, hauling or mill engines, pumps and the like.* (Specification filed 10 January 1900.)

No. 314 of 1899—Ludwig Weber, manager of Mercantile Mission Branch, Mangalore. *Improvements in roofing tiles.* (Specification filed 8 January 1900.)

No. 408 of 1899.—Francis Joseph Stohwasser and George Birtchnell Winter, merchants of 39 Conduit street, Regent street, London. *Improvements in caps for military and other purposes.* (Specification filed 10 January 1900.)

No. 430 of 1899.—Arthur Ross, Gentleman, of St. Clements Carshalton Road, Sutton, in the county of Surrey, England. *Improvements in circulation devices and separators for use in steam generators and the like.* (Specification filed 10 January 1900.)

No. 257 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the period shown against each:—

No. 129 of 1888.—Sandford James Kilby. *Improved means for facilitating the hoisting, weighing, and discharging of salt, coal, etc.* (From 9 January 1900 to 9 January 1901.)

No. 135 of 1892.—Lieutenant Colonel R. H. F. Rennick and Surgeon Captain Fenton Evans. *Improvements in incinerators for burning filth or human excrement.* (From 28 January 1900 to 27 January 1901.)

No. 66 of 1893.—Alois Riedler. *Improvements in and connected with compressing and pumping apparatus.* (From 14 April 1900 to 14 April 1901.)

No. 332 of 1893.—Marshall Burns Lloyd. *Improvements in machines for making coiled wire fabric.* (From 9 January 1900 to 9 January 1901.)

No. 147 of 1895.—William Bull. *Improvements in burning bricks and tiles.* (From 2 December 1899 to 2 December 1900.)

No. 258 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act. V of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (*2*), of the said

Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 110 of 1895.—Edward Monson George, M.I.C.E., late Resident Engineer, East Indian Railway. "*George's Pull-off lever and compensator for distant signals of railways, tramways and the like.*"

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for the above inventions.

No. 70 of 1891.—Henry Lewis Doulton, Potter, of the Albert Embankment, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, England *Improved sanitary appliances in connection with public and private latrines.*

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*e*) After the expiration of the seventh year and before the expiration of the eighth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payble under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified ; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the M.A. Examination :—

ENGLISH.

FIRST CLASS.

(In order of merit.)

No.	Name	Institution
1.	Sen, Saileswar	Presidency College.
2.	Chakrabarti, Rebatimohan	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Rakhaldas	Ditto.
4.	„ Jajneswar	Private Student.

SECOND CLASS.

(In order of merit.)

No.	Name	Institution
1.	Mukhopadhyay, Hiralal	Presidency College.
2.	Sarkar, Satischandra	Private Student.
3.	Sen, Phanindralal	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
4.	Dube, Sitacharan	Private Student.
5.	Das, Haridas	Presidency College.
6.	Chakrabarti, Narendranath	Private Student.
	Ghoshal, Prasannakumar	Presidency College.
8.	Gupta, Bipinbihari	Private Student.
9.	„ Sasikanta	Presidency College.
10.	Das, Kaliprasanna	Private Student.

THIRD CLASS.

(In order of merit.)

No.	Name	Institution
1.	Mukhopadhyay, Chunilal	Presidency College.
2.	Ajodhya Prasada	Ditto.
3.	Chattopadhyay, Jatindramohan	Ditto.
	Kumar, Asutosh	Ditto.
5.	Mukhopadhyay, Jyotishchandra	Dacca College.
6.	Mitra, Kamakhyanath	Metropolitan Institution.
7.	„ Subodhchandra	Presidency College.
8.	„ Surendralal	General Assembly's Institution.
9.	Majumdar, Prakaschandra	Presidency College.
	Mitra, Nirmalchandra	Ditto.
11.	Chattopadhyay, Mohinimohan	Private Student.
12.	Bose, N. J.	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
13.	Maitra, Sasikamal	Presidency College.
14.	Ray, Surendranath	Private Student.
15.	Bandyopadhyay, Atulchandra	Presidency College.
16.	Das, Nadiabihari	Ditto.
17.	P. V. Subrahmanya Aiyar	Ditto.
18.	Lahiri, Phanindranath	Ditto.
19.	Chattopadhyay, Brajendrakumar	Ditto.
20.	Datta, Aswinikumar	Ditto.
	Bandyopadhyay, Gopeswar	Ditto.
22.	Mukhopadhyay, Radhaprasad	Ditto.

SANSKRIT.

FIRST CLASS.

(In order of merit.)

No.	Name	Institution
1.	Goswami, Bhagabatkumar	Sanskrit College.
2.	Karmakar, Raimohan	Ditto.

SECOND CLASS.

(In order of merit.)

No.	Name	Institution
1.	Bhatta, Durgadas	Sanskrit College.
2.	Bandyopadhyay, Debendrakumar	Ditto.
3.	Bhattacharyya, Jogindranath	Ditto.

ARABIC.

SECOND CLASS.

Name	Institution
Fida Ali Khan	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

PERSIAN.

SECOND CLASS.

(In order of merit.)

1. Mohamed Nasrulla Khan ... ... St. Xavier's College.
2. Abu Ahmed Abdul Basit ... ... Teacher.

HISTORY.

FIRST CLASS.

Chattopadhyay, Pramathanath ... Presidency College.

SECOND CLASS

(In order of merit.)

1. Chattopadhyay, Rebatinath ... ... Private Student.
2. Datta, Satischandra ... ... F. C. Institution and Duff College.

THIRD CLASS.

Parmeshwar Lall ... ... Private Student.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

FIRST CLASS.

Mitra, Khagendranath ... ... Presidency College.

SECOND CLASS.

(In order of merit.)

1. Lahiri, Ranajit Chandra ... ... Presidency College.
2. Bagchi, Debendranath ... ... Ditto.
3. Bandyopadhyay, Radharaman ... Ditto.
4. Guha, Suryyakumar ... ... Ditto.

THIRD CLASS.

(In order of merit.)

1. Ghosh, Sachindrakumar ... ... Presidency College.
2. Bhattacharyya, Annadacharan, I ... F. C. Institution and Duff College.
3. „ Annadacharan, II ... Ditto.
4. Sengupta, Bidhubhushan ... ... Ditto.
5. { Bandyopadhyay, Jadugopal ... ... Ditto.
   { Niyogi, Narendranath ... ... Private Student.
7. Sarkar, Kiranchandra ... ... Presidency College.
8. Gupta, Margaret ... ... Doveton College.

MATHEMATICS.

GROUP (A).

FIRST CLASS.

De, Krishnaprasad ... ... General Assembly's Institution.

THIRD CLASS.

(In order of merit.)

1. Sadhukhan, Nilmani ... ... General Assembly's Institution.
2. Datta, Pannalal ... ... Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

GROUP (B).

SECOND CLASS.

(In order of merit.)

1. Bhattacharyya, Dwijendranath ... Presidency College.
2. Mutlab Ahmed Khan Chaudhuri ... Rajshahi College.
3. Datta, Pramathanath ... ... Presidency College.
4. Gopal Singh Chowla ... ... Private Student.

THIRD CLASS.

(In order of merit.)

1. Dasgupta, Harimohan ... ... Dacca College.
2. Goswami, Probhaschandra ... ... Presidency College.
3. Bandyopadhyay, Abhayacharan ... Ditto.
4. Bhattacharyya, Nandagopal ... ... Ditto.
5. Datta, Ramgopal ... ... Private Student.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE—(A).

(CHEMISTRY.)

SECOND CLASS.

(In order of merit.)

1. Sen, Jotindranath ... ... Presidency College.
2. Saha, Haridas ... ... Ditto.

THIRD CLASS.

Basu, Prankumar... ... ... Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE—(B).

(PHYSICS.)

THIRD CLASS.

Ray, Saratkumar ... ... Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE—(C).

(PHYSICS.)

FIRST CLASS.

(In order of merit.)

1. De, Krishnaprasad ... ... Presidency College.
2. Brahmachari, Bhabataran ... ... Ditto.
3. Ghosh, Ramendranath ... ... Ditto.

SECOND CLASS.

(In order of merit.)

1. Basu, Surendrakrishna ... ... Presidency College.
2. Mukhopadhyay, Trailokyanath ... Private Student.
3. Ghosh, Manmathanath ... ... Presidency College.

THIRD CLASS.

(In order of merit.)

1. Bandyopadhyay, Kalipada ... ... Presidency College.
2. Mukhopadhyay, Haricharan ... ... Ditto.
3. Ghosh, Kunjabihari ... ... Private Student.
4. De, Charuchandra ... ... Presidency College.
5. Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra ... Ditto.
6. Dev Vinayak Sitaram ... ... Private Student.
7. Ghosh, Praphullakrishna ... ... Presidency College.
8. Chattopadhyay, Harisadhan ... ... Private Student.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE—(D).

(BOTANY.)

THIRD CLASS.

Ghosh, Abinaschandra ... ... Bangabasi College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE—(E).

(PHYSIOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY.)

SECOND CLASS.

Mallik, Indumadhab ... ... Private Student.

A. C. EDWARDS,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 11th January 1900.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED tenders will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, at Rangoon, up to 12 noon, on each of the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified below.

Forms of tenders and schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer up to 4 o'clock P.M. one day previous (Sundays and holidays excepted) to the date of opening tender.

No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officer.

Description of articles.		Stations where required.	Estimated requirements.	Period of Contract. From	Period of Contract. To	Amount of earnest money.	Date on which tenders will be received.
SCHEDULE No. 53.							
For one year.							
Wheat, Ava, picked and thoroughly cleaned, best quality as per sample,	lbs.	Rangoon.	1,300,000	1st June 1900.	31st May, 1901.	R2,000.	8th March, 1900.
or							
Wheat, Gungajelly, picked and thoroughly cleaned, best quality, as per sample.	"		1,300,000				
Wheat, doodia, picked and thoroughly cleaned, best quality, as per sample.	"		400,000				
For five years.							
Wheat, Ava, picked and thoroughly cleaned, best quality, as per sample,	lbs.		6,500,000		31st May, 1905.		
or							
Wheat, Gungajelly, picked and thoroughly cleaned, best quality, as per sample.	"		6,500,000				
Wheat, doodia, picked and thoroughly cleaned, best quality, as per sample.	"		2,000,000				
SCHEDULE No. 54.							
For one year.							
Flour, machine ground, best quality and well sifted. — At station	lbs.		720,000		31st May, 1901.		
In camp, 10 miles	"		As required.				
In camp, 40 miles	"		do.				
On command	"		do,				
Atta, well ground, dried and free from bran. — At station	"		144,000				
In camp, 10 miles	"		As required.				
In camp, 40 miles	"		do.				
On command	"		do				
Bran wheat — At station	"		84,000				
In camp, 10 miles	"		As required.				
In camp, 40 miles	"		do.				
On command	"		do.				
For five years.							
Flour, machine ground, best quality and well sifted. — At station	lbs.		3,600,000		31st May, 1905.		
In camp, 10 miles	"		As required.				
In camp, 40 miles	"		do.				
On command	"		do.				
Atta, well ground, dried and free from bran. — At station	"		720,000				
In camp, 10 miles	"		As required.				
In camp, 40 miles	"		do.				
On command	"		do.				
Bran wheat — At station	"		420,000				
In camp, 10 miles	"		As required.				
In camp, 40 miles	"		do.				
On command	"		do.				

N.B.—Sample bags of flour, bran and atta, containing not less than 150 lbs. of each, must be supplied free of charge and forwarded so as to reach this office 14 days before the tenders are opened. Unless otherwise required, a godown within easy reach of the Bakery will be rented to the contractor.

CHIEF COMMISSARIAT OFFICE ;
Rangoon, 26th September, 1899

C. B. BYERS, *Lieut., D.A.C.G.,*
for Chief Commissariat Officer, Rangoon District

COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

Catalogue of Books printed in the Ajmere-Merwara Districts and registered under Act XXV of 1867, as amended by Act X of 1890, during the fourth quarter ending the 31st December, 1899.

Serial No.	Date of registration.	Title of books and contents of the title-page, etc.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject of the book.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the printer, or name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or any portion of such right.	REMARKS.
16	5th October, 1899.	Bhasha Vishnushahstranam.	Hindi.	Maharaj Ranjit Singhji, Jahajpur.	Religious.	Rajasthan Press, Ajmere.	Munshi Samratha Dan.	22nd September, 1899.	100 pages.	8" × 5".	First edition.	100 copies.	Printed.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	
17	30th October, 1899.	The Seventh Annual Report.	English.	B. Hira Lal, Secretary, School Committee.	Annual report on the working of the Dayanund Ashram Anglo-Vedic High School for 1897.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Devi Shankar Nagar, Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmere.	1st October, 1899.	16 pages.	7½ × 5.	First edition.	300 copies.	Printed.	Free.	*Nil.*	
18	30th October, 1899.	Sanskar Vedhi.	Sanskrit and Hindi.	The late Swami Dayanund Saraswati.	Religious Ceremonies.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Devi Shankar Nagar, Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmere.	1st October, 1899.	255 pages.	7½ × 5.	Fourth edition.	500 copies.	Printed.	Rupee one and annas four only.	The Propkarini Sabha (a Society.)	

G. R. KHANDEKAR,
for *Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.*

II B 2

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th January, 1900.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				98,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	61,32,595	4	1			
Public Deposits at Branches	87,12,803	0	4	1,48,45,398	4	5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,76,33,509	12	11
Bank Post Bills, etc.				4,93,093	14	7
Sundries				14,24,694	1	9
RUPEES				10,42,46,696	1	8

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				35,98,156	0	0
Other authorized Investments				79,06,774	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				2,62,60,450	1	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				2,36,36,127	7	11
Bills discounted and purchased				1,23,09,456	15	6
Balances with other Banks				10,66,041	10	6
Bullion				4,872	10	7
Dead Stock				13,76,939	10	1
Stamps				8,037	7	6
Sundries				10,21,001	15	7
				7,71,87,857	15	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,12,68,855	2	0			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,57,89,983	0	3	2,70,58,838	2	3
RUPEES				10,42,46,696	1	8

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 18th January, 1900.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 36·3.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th January, 1900.

The Honourable the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, in consequence of the promotion of Babu Kailas Chandra Bhattacharyya to the office of 2nd Assistant Registrar of the High Court, Original Side, and with effect from the 2nd ultimo, appointed Babu Gopal Chunder Dass, an attorney of this Court, to be 4th Assistant Registrar substantively *pro tempore*, for six months.

By order,

W. R. FINK,
Registrar.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

The Fleet of Steamers, Barges, Floating dock, and plant appertaining thereto, the property of the North Western Railway and now lying on the River Indus at Kotri, Sind.

A printed list giving full particulars of the above, and also conditions of sale, delivery, etc., can be obtained on application to the Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Superintendent of the North Western Railway at Lahore.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th January, 1900.

No. 21.—Munshi Yusuf Sharif, Khan Bahadur, Sub Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade is granted an extension of furlough for one year, from the 21st March 1900, in continuation of the furlough granted in Notification No. 360, dated the 16th March 1899.

The 17th January, 1900.

No. 22.—Mr. S. O. Madras, Extra-Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, has been granted privilege leave from the 27th November, 1899, to the 16th January, 1900, both days inclusive, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 18th January, 1900.

No. 23.—Syed Zille Hasnain, Probationary Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is confirmed in his appointment with effect from the 17th January 1900.

ST. G. GORE, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 11th January, 1900.

No. 246-*G*.—Third Class Hospital Assistants Chunni Lal, Mukand Ram, and Haripada Mukerji, attached respectively to the Mandalgarh Dispensary in Mewar Puranabasti Dispensary, in Jaipur, and Agency Hospital at Bikaner, have passed their professional examination, including English, and are promoted to the 2nd Class of Hospital Assistants, with effect from the date they severally completed seven years' service, *viz.*, 1st May, 30th September and 1st October 1899.

No. 247-*G*.—Third Class Hospital Assistants Shira Mani Huzra, Mukand Singh, and Nagesh Keshav Kelker, attached respectively to the Patan City Dispensary, Banswara Dispensary, and Shahpura Dispensary, who passed their professional examination, including English, on the 16th October, 1899, are promoted to the 2nd Class of Hospital Assistants, with effect from that date.

No. 248-*G*.—Third Class Hospital Assistants Fukrul Husain and Mahomed Zakerya, attached respectively to the Nohar Dispensary in Bikaner, and Sultanpur Dispensary in Kotah, who passed their professional examination for second class without English on the 16th October 1899, are promoted to the second class of Hospital Assistants, with effect from that date.

By Order,

A. D. BANNERMAN, *Captain*,

First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 12th January, 1900.

No. 284.—Major W. G. Alban, I.S.C., Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps, is granted privilege leave for 42 days, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th December, 1899.

No. 285.—Captain F. D. Henslowe, Second-in-Command, and Adjutant of the Zhob Levy Corps, is appointed to officiate as Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps, during the absence of Major W. G. Alban, or until further orders.

The 13th January, 1900.

No. 328.—Captain A. M. Anscomb, Extra Assistant Commissioner at Quetta, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 15th January 1900, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

By order,

R. BULLER HUGHES,

First Assistant.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th January, 1900.

No. 3.—Lieutenant E. N. Manley, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Indus Bridge Works to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

C. W. HODSON,

Director of Railway Construction.

TINNEVELLY PEARL FISHERY, 1900.

1. Notice is hereby given that a Pearl fishery will take place at Veerapandianpatanam on or about the 12th March 1900. The Bank to be fished is the Theradipulipuditha par estimated to employ 100 boats for 20 days with average loads of 7,000 Oysters per day.

2 It is therefore recommended that such boat owners and Divers as may wish to be employed shall be at Tuticorin on or before the 1st March next and anchor their boats abreast of the Government flagstaff; the first day's fishing will take place on the 12th March, weather permitting.

3. The fishery will be conducted on account Government and the Oysters put up for sale in such lots as may be deemed expedient.

4. The arrangements of the fishery will be the same as have been usual on similar occasions.

5. Payments to be made in ready money in rupees or in Government of India notes. Cheques on the Bank of Madras or Bank Agencies will be received on letters of credit being produced to warrant the drawing of such Cheques.

6. All particulars can be obtained on application to the Superintendent of Pearl Fisheries, Tuticorin.

7. All boats must have constructed a box measuring 8ft. x 4ft. x 2ft. 6ins. to contain Oysters, it may be made of planks or of scantling; in the latter case, the box must be covered with a close-meshed wire net; a suitable lid must be provided with hasp and staple for locking; padlocks will be supplied by Government.

J. P. BEDFORD,

Collector.

TINNEVELLY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
16th November 1899.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,

Principal, Thomason College.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th January, 1900.

No. 42.—Offices reported opened and closed during December, 1899.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Government Telegraph Offices.			
		1899.	
Barkacha . .	North Western Provinces.	30th December.	Opened.*
Barpathar . .	Assam . .	1st ,,	Closed.
Bissau . .	Rajputana . .	28th ,,	Opened.
Bombay Malabar Point.	Bombay . .	22nd ,,	Closed.†
Bombay Princes Dock.	Ditto . .	30th ,,	Opened.
Calcutta Pelvedere	Bengal . .	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Calcutta General Hospital.	Ditto . .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Calcutta Race Course.	Ditto . .	9th ,,	Ditto.
Champa . .	Central Provinces	27th ,,	Ditto.
Chirawa . .	Rajputana . .	10th ,,	Ditto.
Dehra Dun Cantonment.	North-Western Provinces.	24th ,,	Ditto.
Kandkot . .	Sind and Baluchistan.	1st October.	Ditto.
Landikotal (Field office).	North-Western Frontier.	31st December.	Closed.
Loharu . .	Rajputana . .	16th ,,	Opened.
Madras Egmore .	Madras . .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Madras San Thome.	Ditto . .	20th ,,	Ditto.
Madras Teynampett.	Ditto . .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Masein . .	Burma . .	28th ,,	Ditto.
Meerut B. P. R. A.	North-Western Provinces.	5th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto . .	Ditto . .	5th ,,	Closed.
Musafirkhana .	Ditto . .	23rd ,,	Opened.
Myawaddy . .	Burma . .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Narsapatnam .	Madras . .	31st ,,	Ditto.
Nowgarh . .	North-Western Provinces.	6th ,,	Ditto.
Patur (Akola) .	Central Provinces	6th ,,	Ditto.
Pur Camp . .	Punjab . .	1st ,,	Ditto. *
Raiwala . .	North-Western Provinces.	23rd ,,	Ditto. ‡
Ditto . .	Ditto . .	29th ,,	Closed.
Rawalpindi Race Course.	Punjab . .	12th ,,	Opened.
Ditto . .	Ditto . .	16th ,,	Closed.
Sanand . .	Bombay . .	19th ,,	Opened.
Shahapur (Thana).	Ditto . .	21st ,,	Ditto.
Sujaganj (Bhagalpur).	Behar . .	8th ,,	Ditto.
Surajgarh . .	Rajputana . .	13th ,,	Ditto.
Railway Telegraph Offices.			
		1899.	
Aurangabad .	Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Railway.	9th December.	Opened.
Badnapur . .	Ditto . .	9th ,,	Ditto.
Baiganbari .	Eastern Bengal Railway.	12th ,,	Ditto.
Bairagnia . .	Bengal and North-Western Railway.	14th ,,	Ditto.
Baliakheri .	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	8th ,,	Ditto.
Benares City .	Bengal and North-Western Railway.	4th March	Ditto.
Benkipura . .	Southern Mahratta Railway.	5th December.	Ditto.
Bidare . .	Ditto . .	5th ,,	Ditto.
Bidyaganj . .	Eastern Bengal Railway.	12th ,,	Ditto.

* Military Camp of Exercise.

† Opened during stay of Governor of Bombay.

‡ Opened in connection with Tour of Lieutenant Governor of North-Western Provinces.

Note. The Government Telegraph Office hitherto known as "Madras Thousand Lights" is now called "Madras Cathedral."

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Railway Telegraph Offices—continued.			
		1899.	
Chikalthana .	Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Railway.	9th December.	Opened.
Daulatabad .	Ditto .	9th ,,	Ditto.
Ghazipur Ghat .	Bengal and North-Western Railway.	31st March	Ditto.
Golbathan . .	Eastern Bengal Railway.	28th December.	Closed.
Jalna . . .	Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Railway.	9th ,,	Opened.
Karlah . .	Ditto .	9th ,,	Ditto.
Karmad . .	Ditto .	9th ,,	Ditto.
Lasur . .	Ditto .	9th ,,	Ditto.
Manmad . .	Ditto .	9th ,,	Ditto.
Masarahalli .	Southern Mahratta Railway.	5th ,,	Ditto.
Nagarsal . .	Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Railway.	9th ,,	Ditto.
Nagore . .	South Indian Railway.	1st ,,	Ditto.
Nandina . .	Eastern Bengal Railway.	12th ,,	Ditto.
Narundi . .	Ditto .	12th ,,	Ditto.
Purtoor . .	Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Railway.	9th ,,	Ditto.
Runjanee . .	Ditto .	9th ,,	Ditto.
Sailu . . .	Ditto .	9th ,,	Ditto.
Sattona . .	Ditto .	9th ,,	Ditto.
Shimoga . .	Southern Mahratta Railway.	5th ,,	Ditto.
Sivapur . .	Ditto . .	5th ,,	Ditto.
Tarikere . .	Ditto . .	5th ,,	Ditto.
Tarur . .	Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Railway.	9th ,,	Ditto.
Tolley's-Nullah .	Eastern Bengal Railway.	12th ,,	Ditto.
Velippalaiyam .	South Indian Railway.	1st ,,	Ditto.
Vijapur . .	Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Railway.	9th ,,	Ditto.

J. J. ALLEN,
Director, Traffic Branch.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 4th Regiment, Dragoon Guards, dated at Rawalpindi this 12th day of January, 1900.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 4785, Private George Herbert Campbell.
Age,—24 years and 9 months.
Height,—5 feet 9 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fair; hair, fair; eyes, blue.
Trade,—Clerk.
Date of Enlistment,—1st December, 1898.
Place of Enlistment,—Rawalpindi.
Parish and County in which born,—Newmarket, Cambridgeshire.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—Rawalpindi.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—6th January, 1900.
Marks,—Leniar scar on left Thimor eminence (ball of thumb). Pock marked.
Under 2 years.

H. T. McCLELLAN, *Lieut.,*
Commanding 4th Dragoon Guards Depôt.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, The Border Regiment of Foot, dated at Bareilly, this 17th day of January, 1900.

Number, Rank, and Name,—Border—4741, Private William Fay.	Parish and County in which born,—St. Bedes, Carlisle, Cumberland.
Age,—25 years 10 months.	Date of Desertion or Absence,—11th January, 1900.
Height,—5 feet 5½ inches.	Place of Desertion or Absence,—Calcutta.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, blue.	Marks,—Star tattooed on left forearm.
Trade,—Hotel Porter.	Under 5 years' service.
Date of Enlistment,—13th June, 1895.	
Place of Enlistment,—Aldershot.	

S. I. WOOD, *Capt.*,

Commanding Depôt, 2nd Border Regiment.

NOTICE.

It is notified, for information of Military and Civil officers, that services of Shams-ul-Ulama, Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Persian Instructor, and Mr. R. F. Azoo, Arabic Instructor, have been specially retained by Government for giving instruction to candidates intending to present themselves for examinations in Arabic and Persian before the Board of Examiners. Gentlemen requiring their tuition should communicate with them at the office of the Board of Examiners.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 15th January, 1900.

Baldwin, Mrs. George S.
Beren, Stamp Co.
City of York Life Insurance Co.
Clark, James Brock.
Coggan, Walter.
Cooper, Mrs.
Crawfords, Cutch & Co., Limited, Manager.
Crosthwaite, R. I.
Currie, Ada Dow (Joint Waldorf Co.)
Darrell, G. H. B., Capt.
Drake, J. J.
Eastern Coal Co., Manager.
Forest-Keys C.
Francis & Co., H.
Gram Supply Co.
Hardman, H.
Ibbetson & Dias, Messrs.
Kelly, Miss.
Lopes, J., Photographer.
Murphy, Mrs. E., care of Horoe & Co.
Reagan, J. H.
Robertson, Mrs. A. F.
Ross, S.
Russell, George.
Seaton, F.
Smith & Co., News Agents and Booksellers.
Society for the Protection of Children in India.
Stewart, Charles, of Messrs. Smith Stewart & Co.
Taylor & Co., James.
"To-day's News," Manager
Tripkoric, Boyidar.
Usher & Co., Andrew.
Wilhelme.
William, Smith & Co.
Wilson & Co., A.
Wright & Co., Silas W.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adams, C. A. E. G.
Alexander, H. A.
Allen, C. H.
Allen, J. W.
Allix, M.
Aptummas, J.
Arthur, Mrs., care of Smith Rodwell & Co.
Austruther, Sir W. R. C.
Beeston, R. C.
Bence, R.
Bennett, F. J.
Beresford, S. Louis.
Berger, G.
Bevill & Co., R. C.
Bewick, R. M.
Bews, B. A.
Bird, Harry.
Bishop, H. G.
Blackwell, B. W.
Boddien, Von, Major.
Bondalle, R.
Bourn, S. M.
Bradbury, J. F.
Bridge, E. A.
Brisco, Mrs.
Brown, J.
Burrowes, Mr.
Burrows, C. M.
Burton, Mrs. C. R.
Callaghan, W. O.
Carpenter, Mr. Wm.
Carr, Miss E. R. Baker.
Cawte, F.
Chapsal, George.
Charréer, H. A.
Chatterton, Mrs.
Chester, D.
Chester, E. J.
Clarke, Joseph.
Clement, W. Stanley
Clementson, F.
Collins, Mr.
Comberland, W. C.
Compton, Miss.
Condoreet, Lucille.
Conry, E. P.
Crowdy, Mrs. H.
Cruddock, Mrs.
Cubbin, J. F.
D'Abrue, F. A.
Damon, R. C.
Davies, H.
Davies, P. V.
Dawson, A.
Dease, C.
Deavin, H. P.
deBremond d'ars, Jean
DeFries, Jean.
deGrandprey, Colonel C.
deLahr, Mrs. Bertha
deMartinprey, C.
Denan, Paul.
Dixon, Mrs. A.
Dods, Miss M. E. J.
Doyle, Mrs.
Driscall, Capt. D. P.
Ebeling, Mr.
Edwards, W. T.
Esselmont, J.
Faure, Gaston.
Finnimore, B. K.
Foley, J. N
Fowle, Major T.
Franter, J.
Fry, A. H.
Fry, F. W.
Gale, F. W.
Gibbs, A. F.
Gillon, E. A.
Gleeson, G. W. M.
Grant, C.
Greaves, R. H.
Green, E. E.
Grose, Arthur.
Haddon, Mrs. M.
Hader, Richard, Mrs.
Haiman, Alex.
Hall, E. A., Ship *Glencova*.
Hamilton, Miss Maud.
Hannesy, L.
Harbord, Miss Constance.
Harrison, Miss Norah.
Hart, Marie, Mrs.
Hewett, Mrs. A.
Hodgkins, Major H. C.
Hopkinson, J.
Houghton, Mrs.
Hunter, Miss Bertha.
Iplicjian Barroman, Z. S
Jahucke, Carl F.
Jenkins, Leslie.
Johnson, Miss F.
Johnston, J. O.
Jockery, P. C. N.
Jordan, H., care of R. H. Parker.
Kassab, Samaun.
Kennedy, T. L.
Kennedy, W. D.
Kinner, Miss, care of Mrs. Roddick.
Kirkland, Miss.
Kopeli, Schapiro.
Kuhen, Von.
Lampard, C. A.
Lampard, Mr.
Law, T.
Lawler, F. A.
Lawrie, P. S.
Lazard, Alphonse.
Lazarus, N. A., care of Martens.
Lazarus, W.
Leder, Willy.
Leonard, E.
LePatourell, Capt., S.S. *Seagull*.
Lepoer—Power, Mrs. Austin.
Leventie, Zachariah.
Levien, Reginald.
Linetzkz, Anna.
Lockart, E. T.
Logg, Mrs.
Luracres, Miss.
Luschwitz, Miss G.
MacManaman, P. A.
Maitre, C. E.
Margrett, S.
Marriott, Douglas.
Marrow, Mrs.
Marsden, H. W.
Marshall, J.
Martin, Fresk Stearns & Co.
Martin, Miss A. M.
Mathias, R.
Matthews, G. W.
Mazoué, J. H.
McIver, Mr.
McKerrow, R. C.
McMaster, Thos.
McQueen, W.
Miller, J.
Modiglian, Gino.
Montgomery, P. H. T.
Morgan, James.
Morris, G. F.
Morris, Mrs.
Murree, B. M.
Nelson, H.
Nicholas, A. G.
O'Neill, C. N. J.
O'Neill, N. J.
O'Reilly, W.
Palin, E. W.
Pansley, Miss Hettie
Papagicas, Coumas J.
Park, C. L.
Paulsen, Dr. Axel.
Pesbin, Mr.
Pettigrew, W. E.
Pflurger, W.
Phillips, H. L.
Power, B. L., Mrs.
Reddick, G.
Renan, Van.
Richardson, B. M.
Ring, H. G.
Robertson, Dr. Wm. of S. S. *Umlazi*.
Rose, G. W.
Rouse, Miss Ruth.
Row, E. H. P.
Roy, J.
Sargood, W. F.
Saunders, Mrs. M. A.
Schulz, Miss E.
Scott, Bertie.
Sealy, J. M.
Shepherd, R. S.
Smith, Dr. L. W. C. C.
Spencer, Mrs.
Stannion, G.
Stevens & Co., G.
Stuart, A.
Symond, A. P.
Tarleton, Master B.
Thomas, F. W.
Tiffe, E.
Tjader, Margaret Thorne.
Tuckett, Geo. T.
Turner, Mrs.
Twining, Miss A. C.
Vardy, M. C. J., Miss.
Walker, Herbert C.
Waterfeild, G.
Weiss, Prof. Dr E.
Welckens, Hugo Otto.
Wheeler, Mrs. A.
Whittle, J.
Whittey, E.
Wilson, R.
Wright, A.
Young, Fred.
Zenzaienschi, A.
Zobel, Joseph.

Registered Letters.

Aitken, John.
Albaret, Antonin, Lt.
Anderson, C. B.
Brandenburg, J. M.
Brown, W. M., Mrs.
Chester, D.
Ebeling, Charles.
Marriott, Douglas.
Neave, Bernard.
Phillips, H L.
Rainey, H. J.
Stevenson, Mrs.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 14th January, 1900.

Carthy, P. J. M.
Hodgkins, Mrs.
Hodgkins, Major H. C.
Longhlin, Miss O.
Shepherd, Mrs.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Aburto, J. G.
Anantaram Bulli.
Atkins, A. H.
Anhalt, Sabine, Mrs.
Briasco, Lodovico.
Bobby, Johnny.
Brown, W. H.
Bean, P. H.
Bingham, A. Doyle.
Black, R. J. G.
Badoordin Sahiboo.
Berliavsky, Annetta.
Chamier, S. D.
Chandler, George, Mrs.
Canning, H. Renton.
Cooper, W.
Carson, A. M.
Caobold, H. R.
Crawley, C. S.
Coats, J. C.
Combes, J. C.
Davies, J. G., Rev.
Echalie, Maurice.
Edilstone, S.
Eakin.
Ellerton, K. A., Miss.
Eagan, John.
Florentine, Gentil.
Freshfield, Douglas W.
Foster, W.
Fennell, M., Mrs.
Frazer, H. W.
Gill, Mrs.
Granville, Mrs.
Goldbery, Elie.
Greenhalgh, D.
Gaskell, William.
Greenhalgh, Mrs.
Grey. Madge, Miss.
Galloway, Mrs.
Guest, W. H.
Gibson, Miss.
Gregory, E. H.
Gleeson, Mrs.
Graham, Chas. S.
Hunter, W. F.
Harz, Herman.
Holman, Walter C.
Horsford, F.
Hogg, Charles, Mrs.
Hedge, H. A.
Harry, Mrs.
Hervey, Richard.
Itzkowitch, Solomon.
Johnstone, T.
Johnson, E. V., Miss.
James, J. K., Mrs.
Joblin, F., Mrs.
Jameson.
Johnstone, Laurie, Mrs.
Kennedy, W. D.
Koil, C.
Knight, A. C.
Liebig, Ferd, Ritter.
Levy, Julius.
Lazard, Alfonse.
Laird.
Lerinrides, J., Mrs.
Lusk, S. Finlay, Dr.
Monsadean, M.
Mason, Thomas.
Mahomed Hoosain Kalasi.
Myat, A.
McColman, Mrs.
Murray, A.
Modigliani, Gino, Dr.
MacDowell, Mrs.
Moncrieff, J. L.
Manhland, F.
Morritz.
Mongini, M. J.
Masani, N. B.
Martin, R. R.
McLean, Mrs.
Nicholson, Mrs.
North, P. B.
Nicholson, G., Mrs.
Omeara, Connell.
Olmsted, Fritz.
Peacock, Wm.
Parmanand, Laljee.
Pawley, Francis A., Mrs.
Parrett, F.
Parel.
Pribble, J. C.
Pemberton, H., Mrs.
Pollen, Mrs.
Pettigrew, H. P.
Robert, James Hamington.
Rahmut Ali.
Sevket Ahmed.
Snow, P. W.
Sonberbielle, E.
Sutherland, G., Mrs.
Stephenson, R., Mrs.
Stewart, George.
Singer, Rudolf.
Sevis, E. M., Miss.
Stafford, E. Howard.
Thom, M. A., Miss.
Tasselle, ValericVas, Miss.
Traylen, G.D., Mrs.
Thomas, W. E.
Tod, F. Temp.
Thomas, E. T.
Taylor, William.
Tibbits, Mrs.
Thaddeus, Mrs.
Thomas, C. T.
Thornton, Percy C.
Thomas, R. T. P.
Vigier, George, Rev.
Watkins, A. J. W.
Watson, H. D., Mrs
Wells, Walter J.
Yoskey, C.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 20th January, 1900.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1900.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	25th Jan.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	24th „	Ditto.
* Australasian Colonies	20th „	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Colombo	29th „	Per P. & O. Str. *Palawan.*
Straits Settlements, China and Japan.	23rd „	Per Steamer *Kumsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	25th „	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore.	22nd „	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein	20th „	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.	20th „	Ditto.
Ditto ditto	22nd „	Per land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto A.M. At 5-30	23rd „	Ditto.
Port Blair	22nd „	Per Steamer *viâ* Rangoon.
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colony.	29th „	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the forenoon Mails at the following hours:—

For Goalundo and Chittagong Express train at 5-30 A.M.

For Eastern districts as far as Dacca at 6-30 A.M.

For Midnapore, Orissa and Madras Presidency at 7-30 A.M.

For Bombay Mail *viâ* Nagpur at 7-30 A.M. and with a late fee of ¼ anna up to 8 A.M.

For Khulna Line at 8-15 A.M.

The letter-box will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For E. I. Railway Loop Mail at 2-30 P.M. and up to 2-55 P.M. with a late fee of ¼ anna.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-50 P.M. with late fee of ¼ anna.

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also Mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1900.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The Sixty-second Annual General Meeting of Subscribers of the above Institution will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 27th January 1900, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors, to elect Directors and Auditors under Rules 5 & 8, and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

By order of the Directors,

H. W. STEVENS,

Secretary.

Calcutta, the 2nd January 1900.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The lower half of Government Promissory Note, No. 108303 of the 3½ per cent. of 1865 for Rs. 600 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Madras and last endorsed to the said Bank, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

Name of the Advertiser THE BANK OF MADRAS.

Residence—Madras.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 067413 of the 3½ per cent. of 1865 for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Soudamini Chowdhurani, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favor of the proprietress.

Name of the Advertiser—

শ্রীমতী সৌদামিনী চৌধুরাণি,

বঃ শ্রীকার্ত্তিক প্রসাদ কর,

আম মোক্তার।

(Sd.) KARTIK PRASAD KAR, *Am Muktar,*

Goneshtola, Dinagepur,

On behalf of

SOUDAMINI CHOWDHURANI.

Residence—Haripur, Post Jibanpur, Dinagepur.

BENGAL COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bengal Coal Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, at noon on Friday, the 20th day of April, 1900, for the purpose of amending clause 50 of the Company's Articles of Association.

By order of the Board,

C. W GRAY,

Superintendent.

CALCUTTA;

17th January 1900.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, QUETTA-PISHIN, AT QUETTA.

(*Insolvency Jurisdiction.*)

CASE NO. 1 OF 1898.

In the matter of the insolvency of the firm of Messrs. T. Rustumji and Company, of Quetta, Sukkur and Karachi.

Whereas upon enquiry made upon the application of Rustumji Nanabhoy on behalf of the firm of Messrs. T. Rustumji and Company, of Quetta, Sukkur and Karachi, dated the 3rd January, 1898, the Court is satisfied that the statements contained in the application are substantially true, and that the said firm of Messrs. T. Rustumji and Company, of Quetta, Sukkur and Karachi, judgment-debtors, has not committed any act of bad faith within the meaning of section 351 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

It is ordered that the said firm of Messrs. T. Rustumji and Company, of Quetta, Sukkur and Karachi, judgment-debtors, be and hereby is declared insolvent.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 1st day of December 1899.

J. RAMSAY, *Captain*,
District Judge, Quetta-Pishin.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1900.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to, by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 19th January, 1900, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. I OF 1900.

An Act to amend the Indian Articles of War.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Articles of War; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

V of 1869.

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Articles of War Amendment Act, 1900; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Substitution of new sub-articles for sub-article (2) of article 4, Act V, 1869.

2. For sub-article (*2*) of article 4 of the said Indian Articles of War, the following sub-articles shall be substituted, namely :—

V of 1869.

"(*2*) Unattested recruits who, in the opinion of their Commanding Officer, are not likely to make good soldiers, and persons attested under these Articles who are serving in a cavalry corps and who have, in the opinion of their Commanding Officer, failed to become good riders, shall be liable to discharge from the service by order of the Commanding Officer of the corps or department to which they may belong:

"Provided that, in the case of persons attested under these Articles, this liability shall cease on the completion of their third year of service.

"(*3*) Every person so dismissed or discharged shall forfeit all claim to pension."

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1900.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th January, 900:—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From High Court, Calcutta, No. 2277, dated 25th August, 1899 [Paper No. 1].
From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 150 L. & L.—3894-J., dated 19th September, 1899 [Paper No. 2].
From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 2359, dated 29th September, 1899 [Paper No. 3].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 1099, dated 30th September, 1899, and enclosure [Papers No. 4].
From Government, Madras, No. 1607, dated 4th October, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
From Resident, Hyderabad, No. 303, dated 6th October, 1899 [Paper No. 6].
Telegram from Agent to Governor General, Baluchistan, No. 296, dated 17th October, 1899 [Paper No. 7].
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 7989, dated 9th October, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
From Government, Bengal, No. 1630—J.-D., dated 17th October, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
From Government, Punjab, No. 1400, dated 20th October, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
From Government, Burma, No. 442—L-29, dated 10th October, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
From Government, Bombay, No. 8370, dated 5th December, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
From Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 849, dated 16th October, 1899, and enclosures, and No. 859—VII-553 B., dated 8th November, 1899, and enclosure [Papers No. 13].
From ditto, No. 10—VII-553 B., dated 5th January, 1900, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].

2. Chapter VIII of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, aims among other things at providing for the transfer of that description of property known in England as *choses in action* and described in that Act as actionable claims. Section 130 of the Act defining actionable claims, having, from the generality of its terms, occasioned misconception as to the true nature of the property therein defined and elsewhere in the Act referred to, we are

of opinion that the section should be removed from Chapter VIII and that the term "actionable claim" ought to be more accurately defined in the interpretation clause which governs the construction of the Act as a whole. We therefore propose to add to section 3 of the Act a definition of "actionable claim", more precise than the definition contained in the new section 130 proposed by the Bill as introduced and one which may more nearly be taken to be (in the words of the Statement of Objects and Reasons) "a fair working definition of the term *chose in action* as used in English law."

3. Actionable claims, as we propose to define them, are to be distinguished from mere rights of suit. We are of opinion that no mere right of suit ought to be transferable, and we propose the omission of certain words in section 6 (*e*) of the Act, in order to make the rule therein laid down a rule of general application. In the same section clause (*h*) we propose an amendment which will bring the language of this Act into harmony with that of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

4. "Actionable claims" being defined in section 3 of the Act by our proposed addition thereto, we have omitted the definition contained in the new section 130 (*1*) proposed by the Bill as introduced. Clause 130, sub-section (*2*), has also been rendered superfluous by the same addition, and we have also omitted it.

5. In section 131 (now 130) we have added words to make it clear that a transfer takes effect upon the execution of the instrument of transfer subject to the proviso in sub-section (*1*). We have also expressly provided that the transferee may sue in his own name, without obtaining the consent of the transferor. The second illustrative case appended to this clause has been restated and somewhat amplified.

6. In section 132 (now 131) we propose to enact that a notice of transfer shall be signed by the transferor or his agent, or in case of the transferor's refusal, by the transferee, and shall state the name and address of the transferee. The latter part of this rule goes beyond the requirements of English law, but we submit that a notice in general terms, not stating the name and address of the transferee, would not be sufficient as a safeguard against fraud. A debtor is, we think, entitled to know the name and address of the person to whom he becomes liable on a transfer of the claim against him.

7. Section 133 has been taken up into new section 130.

8. In section 134 (now 132) we have substituted the expression "all the liabilities and equities entitled to priority over the right of the transferor" for the expression "all the liabilities, defences and priorities to which the transferor was subject." The illustrative cases appended to this section, being, we think, open to criticism we have endeavoured to provide illustrations taken from the English law reports which exhibit more clearly the actual working of the rule laid down.

9. In section 136 (now 134) we have substituted the words "received by the transferor or recovered by the transferee" for the words "recovered by either the transferor or transferee." At the end of the section we have added the words "or other person entitled to receive the same."

10. In section 138 (now 136) we have included debentures along with stocks and shares, and for the words "and delivery order" we substitute "railway receipt, warrant or order for the delivery of goods."

11. Section 139 as proposed by the Bill as introduced has been severely criticised by the judicial authorities who were consulted in regard to this Bill. It has been pointed out that the words "which is in controversy" in sub-clause (*1*) are by no means easy to interpret; and there is a strong body of opinion in favour of omitting clauses (*b*) and (*d*) of sub-clause (*2*). On careful consideration, we think it safer to omit the whole section, and have struck it out accordingly.

12. In section 140 (now 137) we think the general word "officer" is sufficient, without specifying clerks and bailiffs. We have altered the language of the section so as to cover the case of a practitioner who stipulates for an interest in the subject-matter of a suit. It seems to us expedient that the judges, officers and legal practitioners of our Courts should be precluded from dealing in actionable claims generally, and not merely in those claims which fall within the jurisdiction of the Courts to which they respectively belong at the time of such dealing; and we have altered the section in accordance with this view.

13. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	15th July, 1899.
Fort Saint George Gazette	25th July, 1899.
Bombay Government Gazette	20th July, 1899.
Calcutta Gazette	26th July, 1899.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	22nd July, 1899.
Punjab Government Gazette	20th July, 1899.
Burma Gazette	5th August, 1899.
Central Provinces Gazette	22nd July, 1899.
Assam Gazette	5th August, 1899.
Coorg District Gazette	1st August, 1899.
Sindh Official Gazette	27th July, 1899.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil	29th August, 1899.
	Telugu	8th August, 1899.
	Hindustani	15th August, 1899.
	Kanarese	
	Malayalam	
Bombay	Marathi	28th September, 1899.
	Gujarathi	
	Kanarese	
Bengal	Bengali	26th September, 1899.
	Hindi	19th September, 1899.
	Uriya	5th October, 1899.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	12th August, 1899.
Punjab	Urdu	24th August, 1899.
Burma	Burmese	19th August, 1899.
Central Provinces	Hindi	13th September, 1899.
Coorg	Kanarese	1st September, 1899.
Sindh	Sindhi	14th September, 1899.

14. We think that the measure has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

T. RALEIGH.
P. M. MEHTA.
J. K. SPENCE.
J. T. WOODROFFE.

The 16th January, 1900.

[The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu was unable to attend the meetings of the Committee.]

[NOTE.—The italics indicate the alterations proposed by the Select Committee.]

A bill to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

IV of 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Transfer of Property Act, *1900*; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

IV of 1882.

Addition to section 3, Act IV, 1882.

2. *In section 3 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, after the definition of "attached to the earth" the following shall be inserted, namely:—*

"Actionable claim" means a claim to any debt, other than a debt secured by mortgage of immoveable property or by hypothecation or pledge of moveable property, or to any beneficial interest in moveable property not in the possession, either actual or constructive, of the claimant, which the Civil Courts recognise as affording grounds for relief, whether such debt or beneficial interest be existent, accruing, conditional or contingent."

Amendment of section 6, Act IV, 1882.

3. *In section 6 of the same Act—*

(*i*) *in clause* (*e*) *the words "for compensation for a fraud or for harm illegally caused" shall be omitted*; *and*

IX of 1872.

(*ii*) *in clause* (*h*) *the words "for an illegal purpose" shall be omitted and instead thereof the words "for an unlawful object or consideration within the meaning of section 23 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872," shall be inserted.*

Substitution of new Chapter for Chapter VIII, Act IV, 1882.

4. For Chapter VIII of the *same* Act, the following Chapter shall be substituted, namely:—

"CHAPTER VIII.

"OF TRANSFERS OF ACTIONABLE CLAIMS.

Transfer of actionable claim.

"*130.* (*1*) *The transfer of an actionable claim shall be effected only by the execution of an instrument in writing signed by the transferor or his duly authorized agent, and shall be complete and effectual upon the execution of such instrument, and thereupon all his rights and remedies, whether by way of damages or otherwise, shall vest in the transferee, whether such notice of the transfer as is hereinafter provided be given or not:*

Provided that every dealing with the debt or other actionable claim by the debtor or other person from or against whom the transferor would, but for such instrument of transfer as aforesaid, have been entitled to recover or enforce such debt or other actionable claim, shall (save where the debtor or other person is a party to the transfer or has received express notice thereof as hereinafter provided) be valid as against such transfer.

(*2*) *The transferee of an actionable claim may, upon the execution of such instrument of transfer as aforesaid, sue or institute proceedings for the same in his own name without obtaining the transferor's consent to such suit or proceedings and without making him a party thereto.*

Exception.—Nothing in this section applies to the transfer of a marine or fire policy of insurance.

Illustrations.

(*i*) *A owes money to B, who transfers the debt to C. B then demands the debt from A, who, not having received notice of the transfer, as prescribed in section 131, pays B. The payment is valid, and C cannot sue A for the debt.*

(*ii*) *A effects a policy on his own life with an Insurance Company and assigns it to a Bank for securing the payment of an existing or future debt. If A dies, the Bank is entitled to receive the amount of the policy and to sue on it without the concurrence of A's executor, subject to the proviso in sub-section* (*1*) *of section 130, and to the provisions of section 132.*

[132.]

Notice to be in writing, signed.

"131. Every notice *of transfer of an actionable claim* shall be in writing, signed by the transferor or his agent *duly authorized* in this behalf, *or, in case the transferor refuses to sign, by the transferee or his agent, and shall state the name and address of the transferee.*

Liability of transferee of actionable claim.

"*132. The transferee of an actionable claim shall take it subject to all the liabilities and equities entitled to priority over the right of the transferor to which he was subject in respect thereof at the date of the transfer.*

Illustrations.

(*i*) *A transfers to C a debt due to him by B, A being then indebted to B. C sues B for the debt due by B to A. In such suit B is entitled to set off the debt due by A to him, although C was unaware of it at the date of such transfer.*

(*ii*) *A executed a bond in favour of B under circumstances entitling the former to have it delivered up and cancelled. B assigns the bond to C for value and without notice of such circumstances. C cannot enforce the bond against A.*

[134.]

Warranty of solvency of debtor.

"*133.* Where the transferor of a debt warrants the solvency of the debtor, the warranty, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, applies only to his solvency at the time of the transfer, and is limited, where the transfer is made for consideration, to the amount or value of such consideration.

[138.]

Mortgaged debt.

"*134.* Where a debt is transferred for the purpose of securing an existing or future debt, the debt so transferred, if *received by* the transferor or *recovered by the* transferee, is applicable, first, in payment of the costs of such recovery: secondly, in or towards satisfaction of the amount for the time being secured by the transfer; and the residue, if any, belongs to the transferor *or other person entitled to receive the same.*

[V of 1866, s. 15.]

Assignment of rights under marine or fire policy of insurance.

"135. Every assignee, by endorsement or other writing, of a policy of marine insurance or of a policy of insurance against fire, in whom the property in the subject insured shall be absolutely vested at the date of the assignment, shall have transferred and vested in him all rights of suit as if the contract contained in the policy had been made with himself.

[139.]

Saving of negotiable instruments, etc.

"136. Nothing in the foregoing sections of this Chapter applies to stocks, shares *or debentures* or to instruments which are for the time being, by law or custom, negotiable, or to any mercantile document of title to goods.

[Cf. 52 & 53 Vict., c. 45, s. 1 (4); 56 & 57 Vict., c. 71, s. 62.]

Explanation.—The expression "mercantile document of title to goods" includes a bill of lading, dock-warrant, warehouse-keeper's certificate, *railway receipt, warrant or order for the delivery of goods*, and any other document used in the ordinary course of business as proof of the possession or control of goods, or authorizing or purporting to authorize, either by endorsement or by delivery, the possessor of the document to transfer or receive goods thereby represented.

[136.]

Incapacity of officers connected with Courts of Justice.

"137. No Judge, legal practitioner, or officer connected with *any* Court of Justice *shall buy or traffic in, or stipulate for, or agree to receive, any share of, or interest in, any actionable claim, and no Court of Justice shall enforce, at his instance or at the instance of any person claiming by or through him, any actionable claim so dealt with by him as aforesaid.*"

Repeal.

5. So much of the Policies of Insurance (Marine and Fire) Assignment Act, 1866, as is unrepealed, and so much of the Indian Short Titles Act, 1897, as relates thereto, are hereby repealed.

V of 1866.

XIV of 1897.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate the law relating to Prisoners confined by order of a Court, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th January, 1900:—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate the law relating to Prisoners confined by order of a Court was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 6221, dated 14th August, 1899 [Paper No. 1].
From High Court, Calcutta, No. 2275, dated 25th August, 1899 [Paper No. 2].
From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 2246, dated 16th September, 1899 [Paper No. 3].
From Resident, Hyderabad, No. 41, dated 25th September, 1899 [Paper No. 4].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 1090—690, dated 29th September, 1899 [Paper No. 5].
From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 159L. & L.—3975J., dated 25th September, 1899 [Paper No. 6].
From Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 3017-VI—310C., dated 10th October, 1899, and enclosure [Papers No. 7].
From Government, Punjab, No. 1441, dated 27th October, 1899 [Paper No. 8].
From Government, Madras, No. 1720, dated 25th October, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
From Government, Burma, No. 696-L.—32, dated 20th October, 1899 [Paper No. 10].
From Government, Bombay, No. 7291, dated 23rd October, 1899 [Paper No. 11].
From Government, Bengal, No. 661 P.—D., dated 27th October, 1899 [Paper No. 12].
Telegram from Agent to Governor General in Baluchistan, No. 318, dated 8th November, 1899 [Paper No. 13].
From Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 3627-VI—310C., dated 15th December, 1899, and enclosure [Papers No. 14].

2. We have adopted the suggestion of the Government of Bombay that sections 19 and 20 of the Prisoners Act, 1871 (V of 1871), should be entirely repealed and that all cases in which persons sentenced in Native States are to be imprisoned in British India should be dealt with under section 16 of that Act, as reproduced in clause 15 of the Bill. We agree with the Local Government that, owing to the amendments made in section 16 of the Act of 1871 by the Prisoners Act (1871) Amendment Act, 1894 (VII of 1894), section 18 of the former Act has been in great measure superseded, and we think that, if power is conferred on the Local Government, as well as the Governor General in Council, to sanction, under section 16 (clause 15 of Bill), the reception of persons sentenced by the Courts of Native States in British Indian Jails, and if provision is made for the reception in such jails of persons sentenced by such Courts without obtaining a special sanction in each case when at least one Judge of the Court is a British officer, the law will be simplified without being materially altered. We have therefore omitted clauses 18 and 19 of the Bill as introduced, and recast the second part of sub-clause (*1*) of clause 15 so as to give effect to our proposals. These changes have necessitated certain consequential changes in sub-clause (*3*) of clause 20 of the Bill as introduced (now sub-clause (*3*) of clause 18).

3. We have, on the suggestion of the Government of Bengal, supplied what appears to us to be an obvious omission in the existing law by expanding the provisions of clause 39 of the Bill as introduced (now clause 37) so as to enable a Criminal Court inferior to that of a first class Magistrate to require, through the medium of the District Magistrate, the attendance of prisoners to give evidence or answer charges before it.

4. The same Local Government has pointed out that sub-clause (*2*) of clause 41 of the Bill as introduced (now clause 39) does not properly provide for the case of a prisoner confined within a Presidency-town whose removal for the purpose of giving evidence elsewhere is required. We have accordingly enlarged the sub-clause by providing that in such cases the orders for removal shall be sent to the Commissioner of Police.

5. Mr. Justice Knox of the Allahabad High Court has noticed that the Bill appears to be defective in that it makes no provision whereby a Criminal Court can require the attendance of a prisoner confined in a prison situate beyond the local limits of the

jurisdiction of the High Court to which such Criminal Court is subordinate for the purpose of answering a charge of an offence in that Court. Clause 39 of the Bill as introduced (now clause 37) is limited to cases in which the prisoner so charged is confined in some place within the limits of the jurisdiction of the High Court to which the Criminal Court is subordinate, while clause 42 only provides for the case of prisoners required to give evidence. To cure this defect we have inserted words in the latter clause (now clause 40) which will make it cover prisoners charged with offences.

6. It has been suggested that it would be desirable to make it clear how the custody of prisoners sent to a Court either to give evidence or to answer a charge is to be provided for pending their return to their original prison. We have therefore added a power to make rules on this point to sub-clause (*1*) (*a*) of clause 53 of the Bill as introduced (now clause 51).

7. The other amendments made by us in the Bill are not of sufficient importance to call for explanation.

8. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	29th July, 1899.
Fort Saint George Gazette	8th August, 1899.
Bombay Government Gazette	3rd August, 1899.
Calcutta Gazette	9th August, 1899.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	5th August, 1899.
Punjab Government Gazette	3rd August, 1899.
Burma Gazette	19th August, 1899.
Central Provinces Gazette	5th August, 1899.
Assam Gazette	19th August, 1899.
Coorg District Gazette	1st September, 1899.
Sind Official Gazette	10th August, 1899.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil	19th September, 1899.
	Telugu	5th September, 1899.
	Hindustani	29th August, 1899.
	Kanarese	5th September, 1899.
	Malayalam	29th August, 1899.
Bombay	Marathi	2nd November, 1899.
	Gujarathi	9th November, 1899.
	Kanarese	2nd November, 1899.
Bengal	Bengali	26th September, 1899.
	Hindi	12th September, 1899.
	Uriya	12th October, 1899.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	9th September, 1899.
Punjab	Urdu	14th September, 1899.
Burma	Burmese	2nd September, 1899.
Assam		
Coorg	Kanarese	2nd October, 1899.
Sindh	Sindhi	5th October, 1899.

9. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

T. RALEIGH.
DENZIL IBBETSON.
MHD. FAIYAZ ALI KHAN.
HARNAM SINGH AHLUWALIA.
H. F. EVANS.

The 18th January, 1900.

[All alterations made by the Select Committee have been printed in italics.]

No. II.

A Bill to consolidate the law relating to Prisoners confined by order of a Court.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate the law relating to prisoners confined by order of a Court; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Prisoners Act, *1900*.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Santal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

[New.]

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Court" includes a Coroner and any officer lawfully exercising civil, criminal or revenue jurisdiction; and

[See IX of 1894, s. 3 (*1*) (*e*).]

(*b*) "prison" includes any place which has been declared by the Local Government, by general or special order, to be a subsidiary jail.

PART II.

GENERAL.

[V of 1871, s. 5.]

Officers in charge of prisons to detain persons duly committed to their custody.

3. The officer in charge of a prison shall receive and detain all persons duly committed to his custody, under this Act or otherwise, by any Court, according to the exigency of any writ, warrant, or order by which such person has been committed, or until such person is discharged or removed in due course of law.

[Ibid, s. 6.]

Officers in charge of prisons to return writs, etc., after execution or discharge.

4. The officer in charge of a prison shall forthwith, after the execution of every such writ, order or warrant as aforesaid other than a warrant of commitment for trial, or after the discharge of the person committed thereby, return such writ, order or warrant to the Court by which the same was issued or made, together with a certificate, endorsed thereon and signed by him, showing how the same has been executed, or why the person committed thereby has been discharged from custody before the execution thereof.

PART III.

PRISONERS IN THE PRESIDENCY-TOWNS.

[Ibid, s. 3.]

Warrants, etc., to be directed to Police-officers.

5. Every writ or warrant for the arrest of any person issued by the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary, extraordinary or other criminal jurisdiction shall be directed to and executed by a Police-officer within the local limits of such jurisdiction.

[Ibid, s. 4.]

Power for Local Governments to appoint Superintendents of Presidency prisons.

6. The Local Government may appoint officers who shall have authority to receive and detain prisoners committed to their custody under this Part.

Explanation.—Any officer so appointed, by whatever designation he may be styled, is hereinafter referred to as "the Superintendent".

[Ibid, s. 7.]

Delivery of persons sentenced to imprisonment or death by High Court.

7. Where any person is sentenced by the High Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction to imprisonment or to death, the Court shall cause him to be delivered to the Superintendent together with its warrant, and such warrant shall be executed by the Superintendent and returned by him to the High Court when executed.

[Ibid, s. 8.]

Delivery of persons sentenced to transportation or penal servitude by High Court.

8. Where any person is sentenced by the High Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction to transportation or penal servitude, the Court shall cause him to be delivered for intermediate custody to the Superintendent, and the transportation or penal servitude of such person shall be deemed to commence from such delivery.

[Ibid, s. 10.]

Delivery of persons committed by High Court in execution of a decree or for contempt.

9. Where any person is committed by the High Court, whether in execution of a decree or for contempt of Court or for any other cause, the Court shall cause him to be delivered to the Superintendent, together with its warrant of commitment.

[Ibid, s. 11.]

Delivery of persons sentenced by Presidency Magistrates.

10. Where any person is sentenced by a Presidency Magistrate to imprisonment, or is committed to prison for failure to find security to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour, the Magistrate shall cause him to be delivered to the Superintendent, together with his warrant.

[Ibid, s. 12.]

Delivery of persons committed for trial by High Court.

11. Every person committed by a Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or Coroner for trial by the High Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction shall be delivered to the Superintendent,

together with a warrant of commitment, directing the Superintendent to produce such person before the Court for trial; and the Superintendent shall, as soon as practicable, cause such person to be taken before the Court at a criminal session thereof, together with the warrant of commitment, in order that he may be dealt with according to law.

[*Ibid*, s. 13, as amended by XII of 1891.]

Custody pending hearing by High Court under section 350 of the Code of Civil Procedure of application for insolvency.

12. The High Court may, pending the hearing, under section 350 of the Code of Civil Procedure, of any application for a declaration of insolvency, cause the judgment-debtor concerned to be delivered to the Superintendent, subject to the provisions as to release on security of section 349 of the said Code, and the Superintendent shall detain the said judgment-debtor in safe custody until he is re-delivered to an officer of the High Court for the purpose of being taken before it in pursuance of its order, or until he is released in due course of law.

XIV of 1882.

[*Ibid*, s. 14, as amended by VII of 1894, s. 3.]

Delivery of persons arrested in pursuance of warrant of High Court or Civil Court in Presidency-town.

13. (*1*) Every person arrested in pursuance of a writ, warrant or order of the High Court in the exercise of its original civil jurisdiction, or in pursuance of a warrant of any Civil Court established in a Presidency-town under any law or enactment for the time being in force, or in pursuance of a warrant issued under section 5, shall be brought without delay before the Court by which, or by a Judge of which, the writ, warrant or order was issued, awarded or made, or before a Judge thereof, if the said Court, or a Judge thereof, is then sitting for the exercise of original jurisdiction.

(*2*) If the said Court, or a Judge thereof, is not then sitting for the exercise of original jurisdiction, such person arrested as aforesaid shall, unless a Judge of the said Court otherwise directs, be delivered to the Superintendent for intermediate custody, and shall be brought before the said Court, or a Judge thereof, at the next sitting of the said Court, or of a Judge thereof, for the exercise of original jurisdiction in order that such person may be dealt with according to law; and the said Court or Judge shall have power to make or award all necessary orders or warrants for that purpose.

PART IV.

PRISONERS OUTSIDE THE PRESIDENCY-TOWNS.

[*Ibid*, s. 1, last paragraph, added by VII of 1894, s. 1.]

References in this Part to prisons, etc., to be construed as referring also to Reformatory Schools.

14. In this Part all references to prisons or to imprisonment or confinement shall be construed as referring also to Reformatory Schools or to detention therein.

[*Ibid*, s. 16, as amended by VII of 1894, s. 4.]

Power for officers in charge of prisons to give effect to sentences of certain Courts.

15. (*1*) Officers in charge of prisons outside the Presidency-towns may give effect to any sentence or order or warrant for the detention of any person passed or issued—

(*a*) by any Court or tribunal acting, whether within or without British India, under the general or special authority of Her Majesty or of the Governor General in Council or of any Local Government, or

(*b*) *by any Court or tribunal in the territories of any Native Prince, or State in India*—

(*i*) *if the presiding Judge, or if the Court or tribunal consists of two or more Judges, at least one of the Judges, is an officer of the British Government authorised to sit as such Judge by the Native Prince or State or by the Governor General in Council, and*

(*ii*) *if the reception, detention or imprisonment in British India or in any province of British India of persons sentenced by any such Court or tribunal has been authorised by general or special order by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, or*

(*c*) *by any other Court or tribunal in the territories of any Native Prince or State in India*, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council *or of the Local Government* in *the* case *of each such* sentence, order or warrant.

(*2*) Where a Court or tribunal of such a Native Prince or State has passed a sentence which cannot be executed without the concurrence of an officer of the British Government, and such sentence has been considered on the merits and confirmed by any such officer specially authorized in that behalf, such sentence, and any order or warrant issued in pursuance thereof, shall be deemed to be the sentence, order or warrant of a Court or tribunal acting under the authority of the Governor General in Council.

[*Ibid*, s. 17.]

Warrant of officer of such Court to be sufficient authority.

16. A warrant under the official signature of an officer of such Court or tribunal as is referred to in section 15 shall be sufficient authority for holding any person in confinement, or for sending any person for transportation, in pursuance of the sentence passed upon him.

[*Ibid*, s. 18.]

Procedure where officer in charge of prison doubts the legality of warrant sent to him for execution under this Part.

17. (*1*) Where an officer in charge of a prison doubts the legality of a warrant or order sent to him for execution under this Part, or the competency of the person whose official seal *or* signature *is* affixed thereto to pass the sentence and issue the warrant or order, he shall refer the matter to the Local Government, by whose order on the case he and all other public officers shall be guided as to the future disposal of the prisoner.

(*2*) Pending a reference made under sub-section (*1*), the prisoner shall be detained in such manner and with such restrictions or mitigations as may be specified in the warrant or order.

[V of 1892, ss. 1, 2 and 3.]

Execution in British India of certain capital sentences not ordinarily executable there.

18. (*1*) Where a British Court exercising, in or with respect to territory beyond the limits of British India, jurisdiction which the Governor General in Council has in such territory,—

(*a*) has sentenced any person to death, and,

(*b*) being of opinion that such sentence should, by reason of there being in such territory no secure place for the confinement of such person or no suitable appliances for his execution in a decent and humane manner, be executed in British India, has issued its warrant for the execution of such sentence to the officer in charge of a prison in British India,

such officer shall, on receipt of the warrant, cause the execution to be carried out at such place as may be prescribed therein in the same manner and subject to the same conditions in all respects as if it were a warrant duly issued under the provisions of section 381 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. V of 1898.

(*2*) The prisons of which the officers in charge are to execute sentences under any such warrants as aforesaid shall be such as the Governor General in Council or a Local Government authorized by the Governor General in Council in this behalf may, by general or special order, direct.

(*3*) *A Court shall be deemed to be a British Court for the purposes of this section if the presiding Judge, or if the Court consists of two or more Judges, at least one of the Judges, is an officer of the British Government authorised to act as such Judge by any Native Prince or State in India or by the Governor General in Council:*

Provided that every warrant issued under this *sub*-section by any such tribunal shall, if the tribunal consists of more than one Judge, be signed by a Judge who is an officer of the British Government authorized *as aforesaid.*

PART V.

PERSONS UNDER SENTENCE OF PENAL SERVITUDE.

[V of 1871, s. 21.]

Persons under sentence of penal servitude how to be dealt with.

19. (*1*) Every person under sentence of penal servitude may be confined in such prison within British India as the Governor General in Council, by general order, directs, and may, *while so confined*, be kept to hard labour and, until he can conveniently be removed to such prison, be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, and dealt with in all other respects as persons under sentence of rigorous imprisonment may, for the time being, by law be dealt with.

(*2*) The time of such intermediate imprisonment, and the time of removal from one prison to another, shall be taken and reckoned in discharge or part discharge of the term of the sentence

[V of 1871, s. 22.]

Enactments respecting persons under sentence of transportation or imprisonment with hard labour applied to persons under sentence of penal servitude.

20. Every enactment now in force in British India with respect to persons under sentence of transportation, or under sentence of imprisonment with hard labour, shall, so far as is consistent with this Act, be construed to apply to persons under sentence of penal servitude.

[*Ibid*, s. 23.]

Power to grant license to person sentenced to penal servitude.

21. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may grant to any person under sentence of penal servitude a license to be at large within British India or in such part thereof as is in such license expressed, during such portion of his term of penal servitude and upon such conditions as the Governor General in Council may think fit.

(*2*) The Governor General in Council may revoke or alter any license granted under sub-section (*1*).

[*Ibid*, s. 24.]

Licensee to be allowed to go at large.

22. So long as any license granted under section *21*, sub-section (*1*), continues in force and unrevoked, the licensee shall not be liable to imprisonment or penal servitude by reason of his sentence, but shall be allowed to go and remain at large according to the terms of the license.

[*Ibid*, s. 25.]

Apprehension of convict where license revoked.

23. In case of the revocation of any such license as aforesaid, any Secretary to the Government of India may, by order in writing, signify to any Justice of the Peace or Magistrate that the license has been revoked, and require him to issue a warrant for the arrest of the licensee, and such Justice or Magistrate shall issue his warrant accordingly.

[*Ibid*, s. 26.]

Execution of warrant.

24. A warrant issued under section *23* may be executed by any officer to whom it is directed or delivered for that purpose in any part of British India, and shall have the same force in any place within British India as if it had been originally issued or subsequently endorsed by the Justice of the Peace or Magistrate or other authority having jurisdiction in the place where it is executed.

[*Ibid*, s. 27.]

Licensee when arrested to be brought up for recommitment.

25. (*1*) When the licensee, for whose arrest a warrant has been issued under section *23*, is arrested thereunder, he shall be brought, as soon as conveniently may be, before the Justice or Magistrate by whom the warrant was issued, or before some other Justice or Magistrate of the same place, or before a Justice or Magistrate having jurisdiction in the district in which the licensee has been arrested.

(2) Such Justice or Magistrate as aforesaid shall thereupon make out a warrant under his hand and seal for the recommitment of the licensee to the prison from which he was released under the license.

[V of 1871, s. 28.]

Recommitment.

26. When a warrant has been issued under section 25, sub-section (2), the licensee shall be re-committed accordingly, and shall thereupon be liable to be kept in penal servitude for such further term as, with the time during which he may have been imprisoned under the original sentence and the time during which he may have been at large under an unrevoked license, is equal to the term mentioned in the original sentence.

[Ibid, s. 29.]

Penalty for breach of condition of the license.

27. If a license is granted under section 21 upon any condition specified therein, and the licensee—

(a) violates any condition so specified, or

(b) goes beyond the limits so specified, or

(c) knowing of the revocation of the license, neglects forthwith to surrender himself, or conceals himself, or endeavours to avoid arrest,

he shall be liable upon conviction to be sentenced to penal servitude for a term not exceeding the full term of penal servitude mentioned in the original sentence.

PART VI.

REMOVAL OF PRISONERS.

[Ibid, s. 1, last paragraph, added by VII of 1894, s. 1.]

References in this Part to prisons, etc., to be construed as referring also to Reformatory Schools.

28. In this Part, all references to prisons or to imprisonment or confinement shall be construed as referring also to Reformatory Schools or to detention therein.

[Ibid, s. 30, enacted by VII of 1894, s. 6.]

Removal of prisoners from one prison to another in the same Province.

29. Where any person is, or has been, sentenced to imprisonment or transportation by any Court, or, in default of giving security for keeping the peace or maintaining good behaviour, has been committed to, or is detained in prison under section 123 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Local Government or (subject to its orders and under its control) the Inspector General of Prisons may order his removal during the period for which he has been sentenced to imprisonment or transportation or the security has been ordered to be given, as the case may be, from the prison in which he is confined, to any other prison within the Province.

V of 1898.

[Ibid, s 31, substituted by X of 1886, s. 25.]

Lunatic prisoners how to be dealt with.

30. (1) Where it appears to the Local Government that any person detained or imprisoned under any order or sentence of any Court is of unsound mind, the Local Government may, by a warrant setting forth the grounds of belief that the person is of unsound mind, order his removal to a lunatic asylum or other place of safe custody within the Province, there to be kept and treated as the Local Government directs during the remainder of the term for which he has been ordered or sentenced to be detained or imprisoned, or, if on the expiration of that term it is certified by a medical officer that it is necessary for the safety of the prisoner or others that he should be further detained under medical care or treatment, then until he is discharged according to law.

(2) Where it appears to the Local Government that the prisoner has become of sound mind, the Local Government shall, by a warrant directed to the person having charge of the prisoner, if still liable to be kept in custody, remand him to the prison from which he was removed, or to another prison within the Province, or, if the prisoner is no longer liable to be kept in custody, order him to be discharged.

(3) The provisions of section 9 of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1858, shall apply to every person confined in a lunatic asylum under sub-section (1) after the expiration of the term for which he was ordered or sentenced to be detained or imprisoned; and the time during which a prisoner is confined in a lunatic asylum under that sub-section shall be reckoned as part of the term of detention or imprisonment which he may have been ordered or sentenced by the Court to undergo.

XXXVI of 1858.

(4) In any case in which a Local Government is competent under sub-section (1) to order the removal of a prisoner to a lunatic asylum or other place of safe custody within the Province, the Governor General in Council may order his removal to any lunatic asylum or other place of safe custody in any part of British India; and the provisions of this section respecting the custody, detention, remand and discharge of a prisoner removed by order of a Local Government shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to a prisoner removed by order of the Governor General in Council.

Removal of prisoners from territories under one Local Government to territories under another.

[Ibid, s. 32, enacted by VII of 1894, s. 7.]

31. When any person is or has been sentenced to imprisonment or transportation by any Court, or, in default of giving security for maintaining good behaviour, has been committed to or is detained in prison under section 123 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor General in Council may order his removal during the period for which he has been sentenced to imprisonment or transportation or the security has been ordered to be given, as the case may be, from the prison in which he is confined to any other prison in British India.

V of 1898.

PART VII.

PERSONS UNDER SENTENCE OF TRANSPORTATION.

[*Ibid*, s. 33, substituted by IX of 1882, s. 2.]

Appointment of places for confinement of persons under sentence of transportation and removal thereto.

32. The Governor General in Council may appoint places within British India to which persons under sentence of transportation shall be sent; and the Local Government, or some officer duly authorized in this behalf by the Local Government, shall give orders for the removal of such persons to the places so appointed, except when sentence of transportation is passed on a person already undergoing transportation under a sentence previously passed for another offence.

PART VIII.

DISCHARGE OF PRISONERS.

[*Ibid*, s. 35.] 24 & 25 Vict., c. 104

Release, on recognizance, by order of High Court, of prisoner recommended for pardon.

33. Any Court established under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, may, in any case in which it has recommended to Her Majesty the granting of a free pardon to any prisoner, permit him to be at liberty on his own recognizance.

PART IX.

PROVISIONS FOR REQUIRING THE ATTENDANCE OF PRISONERS AND OBTAINING THEIR EVIDENCE.

Attendance of Prisoners in Court.

[VIII of 1897, s. 30.]

References in this Part to prisons, etc., to be construed as referring also to Reformatory Schools.

34. In this part, all references to prisons or to imprisonment or confinement shall be construed as referring also to Reformatory Schools or to detention therein.

[XV of 1869, s. 4.]

Power for Civil Courts to require appearance of prisoner to give evidence.

35. Subject to the provisions of section 39, any Civil Court may, if it thinks that the evidence of any person confined in any prison within the local limits of its appellate jurisdiction, if it is a High Court, or, if it is not a High Court, then within the local limits of the appellate jurisdiction of the High Court to which it is subordinate, is material in any matter pending before it, make an order in the form set forth in the *first* schedule, directed to the officer in charge of the prison.

[*Ibid*, s. 5.]

District Judge in certain cases to countersign orders made under section 37.

36. (*1*) Where an order under section 35 is made in any civil matter pending—

(*a*) in a Court subordinate to the District Judge, or

(*b*) in a Court of Small Causes outside a Presidency-town,

it shall not be forwarded to the officer to whom it is directed, or acted upon by him, until it has been submitted to, and countersigned by,—

(i) the District Judge to which the Court is subordinate, or

(ii) the District Judge within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the Court of Small Causes is situate.

(*2*) Every order submitted to the District Judge under sub-section (*1*) shall be accompanied by a statement, under the hand of the Judge of the subordinate Court or Court of Small Causes, as the case may be, of the facts which in his opinion render the order necessary, and the District Judge may, after considering such statement, decline to countersign the order.

[*Ibid*, s. 3.]

Power for certain Criminal Courts to require attendance of prisoner to give evidence or answer to charge.

37. Subject to the provisions of section 39, any Criminal Court may, if it thinks that the evidence of any person confined in any prison within the local limits of its appellate jurisdiction, if it is a High Court, or, if it is not a High Court, then within the local limits of the appellate jurisdiction of the High Court to which it is subordinate, is material in any matter pending before it, or, if a charge of an offence against such person is made or pending, make an order in the form set forth in the *first* or *second* schedule, as the case may be, directed to the officer in charge of the prison:

Provided that if such Criminal Court is inferior to the Court of a Magistrate of the first class, the order shall be submitted to, and countersigned by, the District Magistrate to whose Court such Criminal Court is subordinate or within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such Criminal Court is situated.

[*Ibid*, s. 6.]

Order to be transmitted through Magistrate of the district or subdivision in which person is confined.

38. Where any person, for whose attendance an order as in this Part provided is made, is confined in any district other than that in which the Court making or countersigning the order is situate, the order shall be sent by the Court by which it is made or countersigned, to the District or Subdivisional Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the person is confined, and that Magistrate shall cause it to be delivered to the officer in charge of the prison in which the person is confined.

[*Ibid*, s. 7, first and second paragraphs.]

Procedure where removal is desired of person confined in Presidency-town or more than one hundred miles from place where evidence is required.

39. (*1*) Where a person is confined in a prison within a Presidency-town, or in a prison more than one hundred miles distant from the place where any Court, subordinate to a High Court, in which his evidence is required, is held, the Judge or presiding officer of the Court in which the evidence is so required, shall, if he thinks that such person should be removed under this Part for the purpose of giving evidence in such Court, and if the prison is within the local limits of the appellate jurisdiction of the High Court to which such Court is subordinate, apply in writing to the High Court, and the High Court may, if it thinks fit, make an order in the form set forth in the second schedule, directed to the officer in charge of the prison.

(*2*) The High Court making an order under sub-section (*1*) shall send it to the District or Subdivisional Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the person named therein is confined, *or in the case of a person confined in a prison within a Presidency-town to the Commissioner of Police* and *such* Magistrate *or Commissioner* shall cause it to be delivered to the officer in charge of the prison in which the person is confined.

[*Ibid*, s. 8, first paragraph.]

Persons confined beyond limits of appellate jurisdiction of High Court.

40. Where a person is confined in a prison beyond the local limits of the appellate jurisdiction of a High Court, any Judge of such Court may, if he thinks that such person should be removed under this Part for the purpose of *answering a charge of an offence or of* giving evidence in any criminal matter in such Court or in any Court subordinate thereto, apply in writing to the Local Government of the territories within which the prison is situate, and the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that the person be so removed, subject to such rules regulating the escort of prisoners as the Governor General in Council may prescribe.

[*Ibid*, s. 9.]

Prisoner to be brought up.

41. Upon delivery of any order under this Part to the officer in charge of the prison in which the person named therein is confined, that officer shall cause him to be taken to the Court in which his attendance is required, so as to be present in the Court at the time in such order mentioned, and shall cause him to be detained in custody in or near the Court until he has been examined or until the Judge or presiding officer of the Court authorizes him to be taken back to the prison in which he was confined.

[*Ibid*, s. 10.]

Power to Government to exempt certain prisoners from operation of this Part.

42. The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, by notification in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, direct that any person or any class of persons shall not be removed from the prison in which he or they may be confined; and thereupon, and so long as such notification remains in force, the provisions of this Part, other than those contained in sections 44 to 46, shall not apply to such person or class of persons.

[*Ibid*, s. 11.]

Officer in charge of prison when to abstain from carrying out orders.

43. In any of the following cases, that is to say,—

(*a*) where the person named in any order made under section 35, section 37 or section 39 appears to be, from sickness or other infirmity, unfit to be removed, the officer in charge of the prison in which he is confined, shall apply to the District or Subdivisional Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the prison is situate, and if such Magistrate, by writing under his hand, declares himself to be of opinion that the person named in the order is, from sickness or other infirmity, unfit to be removed; or

(*b*) where the person named in any such order is under committal for trial; or

(*c*) where the person named in any such order is under a remand pending trial or pending a preliminary investigation; or

(*d*) where the person named in any such order is in custody for a period which would expire before the expiration of the time required for removing him under this Part and for taking him back to the prison in which he is confined;

the officer in charge of the prison shall abstain from carrying out the order, and shall send to the Court from which the order has been issued, a statement of the reason for so abstaining:

Provided that such officer as aforesaid shall not so abstain where—

(i) the order has been made under section 35; and

(ii) the person named in the order is confined under committal for trial, or under a remand pending trial or pending a preliminary investigation, and does not appear to be, from sickness or other infirmity, unfit to be removed; and

(iii) the place, where the evidence of the person named in the order is required, is not more than five miles distant from the prison in which he is confined.

Commissions for Examination of Prisoners.

[*Ibid*, s. 12.]

Commissions for examination of prisoners.

44. In any of the following cases, that is to say,—

(*a*) where it appears to any Civil Court that the evidence of a person confined in any prison within the local limits of the appellate jurisdiction of such Court, if it is a High Court, or if it is not a High Court, then within the local limits of the appellate jurisdiction of the High Court to which it is subordinate, who, for any of the causes mentioned in section 42 or section 43, cannot be removed, is material in any matter pending before it; or

(*b*) where it appears to any such Court as aforesaid that the evidence of a person confined in any prison so situate and more than ten miles distant from the place at which such Court is held, is material in any such matter; or

(*c*) where the District Judge declines, under section 36, to countersign an order for removal;

the Court may, if it thinks fit, issue a commission, under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, for the examination of the person in the prison in which he is confined.

XIV of 1882.

[*Ibid*, s. 13.]

Commissions for examination of prisoners beyond limits of appellate jurisdiction of High Court.

45. Where it appears to a High Court that the evidence of a person confined in a prison beyond the local limits of its appellate jurisdiction is material in any civil matter pending before it or before any Court subordinate to it, the High Court may, if it thinks fit, issue a commission, under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, for the examination of the person in the prison in which he is confined.

XIV of 1882.

Ibid, s. 14.]

Commission how to be directed.

46. Every commission for the examination of a person issued under section 44 or section 45 shall be directed to the District Judge within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the prison in which the person is confined is situate, and the District Judge shall commit the execution of the commission to the officer in charge of the prison, or to such other person as he may think fit.

Service of Process on Prisoners.

[*Ibid*, s. 15, as partially repealed by X of 1877.]

Process how served on prisoners.

47. When any process directed to any person confined in any prison is issued from any Criminal or Revenue Court, it may be served by exhibiting to the officer in charge of the prison the original of the process and depositing with him a copy thereof.

[*Ibid*, s. 16.]

Process served to be transmitted at prisoner's request.

48. (*1*) Every officer in charge of a prison upon whom service is made under section 47 shall, as soon as may be, cause the copy of the process deposited with him to be shown and explained to the person to whom it is directed, and shall thereupon endorse upon the process and sign a certificate to the effect that such person as aforesaid is confined in the prison under his charge and has been shown and had explained to him a copy of the process.

(*2*) Such certificate as aforesaid shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the service of the process, and, if the person to whom the process is directed, requests that the copy shown and explained to him be sent to any other person and provides the cost of sending it by post, the officer in charge of the prison shall cause it to be so sent.

Miscellaneous.

[*Ibid*, s. 2.]

Application of Part in certain cases.

49. (*1*) For the purposes of this Part, the Courts of Small Causes established in the Presidency-towns and the Courts of Presidency Magistrates shall be deemed to be subordinate to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be.

[*Ibid*, s. 7, third paragraph, as substituted by XI of 1899, s. 98.]

(*2*) For the purposes of this Part, every prison in Lower Burma shall be deemed to be within the local limits of the appellate jurisdiction of the Judicial Commissioner, and the Recorder of Rangoon may issue orders under section 35 or section 37, and may issue a commission under sections 44 to 46 for the examination of any person confined in any prison in Lower Burma.

[*Ibid*, s. 8, second paragraph, as substituted by XI of 1889, s 98.]

(*3*) To obtain the removal of a person confined in a prison outside Lower Burma for the purpose of giving evidence in any criminal matter in any Court within the local limits of the ordinary civil jurisdiction of the Recorder of Rangoon, the Recorder shall have the power conferred on a Judge of a High Court by section 40, and the other provisions of that section shall, as far as they can be made applicable, apply.

[*Ibid*, s. 17.]

Deposit of costs.

50. No order in any civil matter shall be made by a Court under any of the provisions of this Part until the amount of the costs and charges of the execution of such order (to be determined by the Court) is deposited in such Court:

Provided that, if upon any application for such order it appears to the Court to which the application is made, that the applicant has not sufficient means to meet the said costs and charges, the Court may pay the same out of any fund applicable to the contingent expenses of such Court, and every sum so expended may be recovered by the Government from any person ordered by the Court to pay the same, as if it were costs in a suit recoverable under the Code of Civil Procedure.

XIV of 1882.

[*Ibid*, s. 18.] 51. (*1*) The Local Government, and in cases arising under section 40, the Governor General in Council, may make rules—

Power to make rules under this Part.

(*a*) for regulating the escort of prisoners to and from Courts in which their attendance is required *and for their custody during the period of such attendance :*

(*b*) for regulating the amount to be allowed for the costs and charges of such escort; and

(*c*) for the guidance of officers in all other matters connected with the enforcement of this Part.

[*Ibid*, s. 19.] (*2*) All rules made under sub-section (*1*) shall be published in the local official Gazette or the Gazette of India, as the case may be, and shall from the date of such publication, have the same force as if enacted by this Act.

[*Ibid*, s. 20.] 52. The Local Government may declare what officer shall, for the purposes of this Part, be deemed to be the officer in charge of a prison.

Power to declare who shall be deemed officer in charge of prison.

[New.] 53. The enactments mentioned in the *third* schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the last column thereof.

Repeals.

THE *FIRST* SCHEDULE.

(*See sections 35 and 37.*)

Court of .

To the officer in charge of the (*state name of prison*).

You are hereby required to produce now a prisoner in , under safe and sure conduct before the Court of at on the day of next by of the clock in the forenoon of the said day, there to give evidence in a matter now pending before the said Court, and after the said has then and there given his evidence before the said Court or the said Court has dispensed with his further attendance, cause him to be conveyed under safe and sure conduct back to the prison.

The day of .

A. B.

(Countersigned) *C. D.*

THE *SECOND* SCHEDULE.

(*See section 37.*)

Court of .

To the officer in charge of the (*state name of prison*).

You are hereby required to produce , now a prisoner in , under safe and sure conduct before the Court of at on the day of next by of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, there to answer a charge now pending before the said Court, and after such charge has been disposed of or the said Court has dispensed with his further attendance, cause him to be conveyed under safe and sure conduct back to the said prison.

The day of .

A. B.

THE *THIRD* SCHEDULE.

(*See section 53.*)

Year.	No.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
1869	XV	The Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869.	The whole Act.
1871	V	The Prisoners Act, 1871.	The whole Act, except section 15.
1882	IX	The Prisoners Act Amendment Act, 1882.	The whole Act.
1886	X	The Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1886.	Section 25.
1889	XI	The Lower Burma Courts Act, 1889.	Section 98.
1891	XII	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1891.	So much as relates to Act V of 1871.
1893	V	The Foreign Jurisdiction (Capital Sentences) Act, 1893.	The whole Act.
1894	VII	The Prisoners Act (1871) Amendment Act, 1894.	The whole Act.
1897	VIII	The Reformatory Schools Act, 1897.	Section 30.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 6th, 1900.

The shallow depression lying over the South Punjab on Saturday, the 30th December, advanced in an east-south-easterly direction into the North-Western Provinces and Bihar on Sunday the 31st, but it was of no importance, and filled up during the next few days without giving any rain. Another feeble depression formed in the Persian Gulf on Tuesday and Wednesday and advancing along the Mekran Coast gave ·71 inch of rain at Quetta on Friday, but had practically filled up before entering India. It was the cause of slightly unsettled weather in Kashmir and along the hills in the Punjab where light falls of rain and snow were received on Friday and Saturday. Simla, Srinagar and Minimarg were the only stations at which the precipitation exceeded a tenth of an inch.

A few light showers, probably due to thunderstorms, have been received during the week in Assam, Upper Burma, and Tenasserim. No rain has fallen in the Peninsula.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, December 31st.*—Pressure had fallen generally, the fall being brisk to the east of a line joining Umballa and Cocanada. The shallow depression in the South Punjab on Saturday had advanced in an east-south-easterly direction into the North-Western Provinces and Bihar. Light rain and snow continued in Kashmir. Mean temperature was in defect in Burma and South India. It was from 6½° to 8½° in excess in the Punjab, Central India, Berar, the North-Western and Central Provinces, Sind, Rajputana and Gujarat.

Monday, January 1st.—Pressure had risen slightly in Baluchistan and Sind, had fallen rapidly in Kashmir, slightly in parts of the Punjab and Rajputana, and had been steady or had changed by small amounts elsewhere. The shallow depression in the North-Western Provinces was filling up and was of no importance. Temperature had fallen rapidly in the Punjab and Gujarat. Mean temperature was normal or in defect in Burma, the West and Madras Coasts, South India and Mysore. Minimarg in North Kashmir had received a light fall of snow.

Tuesday, January 2nd.—Pressure had risen briskly to very rapidly in the Punjab, Kashmir and West Rajputana and had fallen slightly to briskly in the Peninsula. Light snow had again fallen in North Kashmir, and Sibsagar had received a shower of rain. The mean of the day and night temperatures was in slight to moderate defect in Burma, the West Coast and South India; and was normal in Sind, Mysore and the Madras Coast. It was from 5° to 8° above then normal in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the North-Western and Central Provinces, Berar, Central India and Rajputana.

Wednesday, January 3rd.—Pressure had fallen briskly to rapidly in Persia, and briskly in Baluchistan. It had risen slightly to briskly in the North-Western Provinces and adjacent districts of the Punjab, Rajputana, and Central India; and had been steady or had changed by small amounts elsewhere. No rain had fallen in India, but Bushire had received a light shower and weather was disturbed over the Persian Gulf. Temperature had fallen briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, and Berar; and was normal or in slight defect in the Punjab, Sind, Tenasserim, Lower and Central Burma, and the South Madras and West Coasts. It was in large excess in Lower Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the North-Western and Central Provinces, Berar and the Bombay Deccan.

Thursday, January 4th.—Pressure had been steady in Baluchistan and Burma; and had risen slightly to briskly in India, the rise being largest in Central India and the adjacent districts. Showers had fallen in Assam and Tenasserim. Rain had fallen in the Persian Gulf and a shallow depression was advancing eastwards along the Mekran Coast. Mean temperature was in defect in the Punjab and West Coast; normal in Burma, Rajputana, Mysore, the Madras Coast and South India; and in slight to large excess in other provinces.

Friday, January 5th.—Pressure had fallen briskly to rapidly in Kashmir and had risen slightly to briskly in Baluchistan, Gujarat, the Southern half of the Peninsula, North-East India and Tenasserim. The shallow depression lying over the Mekran Coast the day before had practically filled up, but had given ·71 inch of rain to Quetta. Light snow had fallen in Kashmir, and a few very light showers of rain had been received along the hills in the Punjab. A thunderstorm had given Bhamo half an inch of rain. Mean temperature was in defect in South India and the West Coast; and normal in Assam, the Punjab, Central India, Mysore, and the Madras Coast. It was in large excess in Berar, the Central Provinces and Orissa.

Saturday, January 6th.—The barometer had fallen slightly to briskly in Burma, North-East India and the Upper India hill districts; and had been steady or had risen slightly elsewhere, the rise having been rapid in Baluchistan and brisk in Lower Sind and Gujarat. Mean temperature was normal or in excess in all provinces, except the West Coast where it was in moderate defect. The excess ranged from 5° to 8° in Rajputana, Berar, the Central Provinces and Orissa. Light falls of rain and snow had been received in the Upper India hill districts.

Temperature.—Temperature has fallen during the week in North West India and in Central India, the fall being most marked in the Punjab and Sind. It has been practically steady in the Central Provinces, the West Coast, Mysore, and the Madras Coast; and has risen rapidly in Orissa.

The mean temperature of the week has been in slight to moderate defect in South India and the West Coast; normal in Burma, Mysore and the Madras Coast; and in excess in all other provinces. The excess was slight (1° to 2°)

in Assam and Bihar; moderate (2° to 3°) in Bengal, the Punjab, the Madras Deccan, and Sind; considerable (3° to 5°) in Orissa, the North-Western Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and the Bombay Deccan; and large (5° to 8°) in Chota Nagpur, the Central Provinces and Berar.

The following table gives mean temperature variation data of the week:—

Province.	Variation from normal of mean temperature of 24 hours preceding 8 A.M. of							Mean variation of week.
	31st.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−1·2	−0·9	−1·3	−0·4	+0·7	+2·1	+2·2	+0·2
Assam	−0·1	+1·2	+1·4	+1·8	+3·0	+0·8	−0·3	+1·1
Bengal	+0·5	+1·2	+2·8	+4·1	+4·2	+1·7	+0·4	+2·1
Orissa	+0·4	+3·6	+5·2	+4·8	+5·3	+6·2	+4·7	+4·3
Bihar	+0·8	+2·5	+3·3	+3·1	+3·2	+0·0	−0·8	+1·8
Chota Nagpur	+4·1	+6·8	+5·9	+6·3	+5·7	+4·1	+4·0	+5·3
N.-W. P. and Oudh	+6·7	+7·1	+5·2	+5·3	+1·8	+1·2	+4·0	+4·5
Punjab	+8·5	+5·5	+2·9	−0·1	−1·9	+0·7	+0·5	+2·3
Sind	+6·4	+7·7	+0·8	−0·3	+2·3	+1·9	−0·7	+2·6
Rajputana	+6·6	+6·7	+5·2	+2·9	+0·6	+2·4	+5·3	+4·2
Gujarat	+6·5	+3·3	+3·3	+2·0	+2·6	+3·8	+3·6	+3·6
Central India	+7·6	+7·3	+6·1	+3·9	+1·8	+0·9	+2·7	+4·3
Central Provinces	+6·3	+7·4	+6·3	+5·9	+5·8	+5·5	+6·6	+6·3
Berar	+6·9	+6·6	+7·9	+5·8	+7·3	+7·9	+8·0	+7·2
West Coast	−0·9	−2·4	−2·5	−2·0	−1·9	−2·9	−2·4	−2·1
Bombay Deccan	+3·8	+3·9	+3·9	+4·9	+2·6	+4·0	+3·5	+3·8
Mysore	−0·6	−2·0	+0·7	+0·7	+0·6	+0·4	+0·9	+0·1
Madras Coast	−0·5	−0·4	−0·3	−0·3	−0·4	0	+0·5	−0·2
Madras Deccan	+1·9	+2·1	+2·4	+2·5	+1·2	+2·0	+1·8	+2·0
South India	−1·8	−2·6	−1·5	−0·7	−0·7	−1·3	−0·8	−1·3
Mean for whole of India	+3·1	+3·2	+2·9	+2·5	+2·2	+1·9	+2·2	+2·6

The mean temperature for the whole of India was above the normal throughout the week, the excess ranging from 1°·9 on the 5th to 3°·2 on the 1st January. For the whole week it averaged 2°·6.

The following gives the lowest minimum temperature reported each day during the week from stations in the plains :—

December 31st	43°·5 at Montgomery.
January 1st	38°·9 „ Rawalpindi.
„ 2nd	35°·5 „ Khushab.
„ 3rd	32°·5 „ Montgomery.
„ 4th	32°·4 „ Rawalpindi.
„ 5th	34°·9 „ Rawalpindi.
„ 6th	35°·9 „ Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

Rain.—Light showers have been received during the week in Upper Burma, Assam, the Submontane and hills divisions of the Punjab and in Baluchistan. No rain has fallen in Madras. The heaviest showers (due probably to thunderstorms) were received in the Lakhimpur District in the Brahmaputra Valley, where the average fall for the district amounted to 1·62 inches.

The rainfall of the week, which commences a new rainfall period, was in excess of the small normal quantity in Upper Burma, the Surma and Brahmaputra Valleys and the Baluchistan Hills.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending January 6th, 1900.			Rainfall data from December 31st 1899 to January 6th, 1900.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, December 31st to January 6th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·02	— 100
	3. Central do.	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·01	— 100
	4. Upper do.	0·04	0	+ 0·04	0·04	0	+ 100
	5. Arakan	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·01	— 100
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0·13	— 0·13	0	0·13	— 100
	7. Assam Surma	0·30	0·14	+ 0·16	0·30	0·14	+ 114
	8. Do. Hills	0·07	0·12	— 0·05	0·07	0·12	— 42
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·33	0·15	+ 0·18	0·33	0·15	+ 120
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·11	— 0·11	0	0·11	— 100
	11. Central do.	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·07	— 100
	12. North do.	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·02	— 100
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·05	— 100
	14. Orissa	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·04	— 100
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·09	— 0·09	0	0·09	— 100
	16. South Bihar	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·05	— 100
	17. North do.	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·06	— 100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. N.-W. P., East	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·04	— 100
	19. South Oudh	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·06	— 100
	20. North do.	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·03	— 100
	21. N.-W. P., Central	0	0·08	— 0·08	0	0·08	— 100
	22. Do. West	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·07	— 100
	23. Do. East Submontane	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·06	— 100
	24. Do. West do.	0	0·15	— 0·15	0	0·15	— 100
	25. Do. Hills	0	0·32	— 0·32	0	0·32	— 100
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·04	— 100
	27. South do.	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·07	— 100
	28. Central do.	0	0·14	— 0·14	0	0·14	— 100
	29. Punjab Submontane	0·01	0·18	— 0·17	0·01	0·18	— 94
	30. Do. Hills	0·10	0·35	— 0·25	0·10	0·35	— 71
	31. North Punjab	0	0·24	— 0·24	0	0·24	— 100
	32. West do.	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·05	— 100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	0	0·09	— 0·09	0	0·09	— 100
	34. Madras South Central	0	0·12	— 0·12	0	0·12	— 100
	35. Coorg	0	0·09	— 0·09	0	0·09	— 100
	36. Mysore	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·03	— 100
	37. Konkan	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·07	— 100
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·05	— 100
	39. Hyderabad North	0					
	40. Khandesh	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·06	— 100
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0	0·14	— 0·14	0	0·14	— 100
	42. Central Provinces, West	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·07	— 100
	43. Do. Central	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·07	— 100
	44. Do. East	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·07	— 100
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0	0
	47. Sind	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·01	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·73	0·28	+ 0·45	0·73	0·28	+ 161
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India, East	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·03	— 100
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·02	— 100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·02	— 100
Madras	52. East Coast, North	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·04	— 100
	52-A. Do. do. a)	0	0·09	— 0·09	0	0·09	— 100
	53. Hyderabad, South	0			0		
	54. Madras, Central	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·01	— 100
	55. East Coast, Central	0	0·08	— 0·08	0	0·08	— 100
	56. Do South	0	0·23	— 0·23	0	0·23	— 100
	57. Madras, South	0	0·20	— 0·20	0	0·20	— 100

W. A. BION,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

SIMLA. *11th January, 1900.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 13th January.*—Some heavy showers have fallen in parts of the central and southern districts and in the Nilgiris, and a few light showers in parts of Malabar. No rain has fallen elsewhere. There is some slight improvement of the water supplies where rain fell, but generally they are deficient except in Ganjam. Cultivation and sowing continue where irrigation is available but only in small areas The standing crop is poor and is suffering in parts of the Circars, the Deccan and in parts of other districts, but has improved in central and southern districts where rain fell. The harvest continues to yield indifferently. Pasturage is very scarce in many places, but fodder is generally available and cattle are in normal condition. Prices have risen slightly in most districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 15th January.*—Light rain fell during the week in four districts of the Deccan and in Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara. The harvesting of early crops is completed in all districts except in parts of Kolaba, Kanara, Dharwar and Nasik. Sowing of spring crops is progressing in Ratnagiri and Kanara and in irrigated lands in Nasik. The standing spring crops are in good condition in Sind and the Konkan, and in irrigated lands in Ahmedabad, Surat, Panch Mahals, Belgaum and Baroda and four districts of the Deccan. Fodder is scarce in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak and in Baroda. Cattle are suffering severely owing to insufficiency of fodder in Rajkot, in three districts of Gujarat, and in parts of four districts of the Deccan. Prices have fallen in four districts and risen in five districts, and are stationary elsewhere. The daily average numbers on relief are as follows :—British districts :—On test works 37,102, on relief works 527,858, dependants 149,884. Total on works 714,844. In poor-houses 6,608, on village relief 27,189. Total on gratuitous relief 33,797. Grand total on relief 748,641. Native States :—On relief works 270,481, dependants 36,402. Total on works 306,883. Poor-houses 18,345 ; village relief 5,657. Total on gratuitous relief 24,002. Grand total on relief 330,885.

Bengal.—*For week ending 15th January.*—Rain is reported to have fallen towards the end of the week in several districts in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. The winter rice harvest is nearly over and the pressing of sugarcane is going on. The prospects of the spring crops in Bengal and Bihar continue generally good, and in Palamau some improvement is reported owing to the rainfall of the 15th instant. Rain is needed in Puri, Ranchi, Singhbhum and Champaran. The poppy crop in Bihar so far promises well. The price of common rice is reported to have risen in 14 districts and fallen in 5 ; it is stationary in the remainder. There is plenty of fodder in every district, and cattle are generally in good condition.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 17th January.*—There was no rain in the provinces before Saturday, but from the 13th to the 15th rain fell in most districts, though the reports are yet incomplete. From the ordinary reports and from special telegrams received from Commissioners, it appears that there has been heavy rain in the hill districts, Naini Tal reporting 3 inches. In the submontane districts the rainfall has also been good or heavy, and also in the Allahabad and Benares Divisions. Bijnor is said to have had fair rain, but the Agra Division, where rain was badly wanted, appears to have received less than other parts, though full details have not yet been received. In Bundelkhand there has been good rain which presumably extended to Hamirpur, though

not mentioned in the weekly report. The rain has been extremely beneficial to standing crops and prospects have immensely improved, though more rain is still wanted in some parts of the provinces Slight damage by hail is reported from Mainpuri and by frost from Kheri, Bahraich, Cawnpore, Hamirpur and Banda. Supplies and fodder are ample, but the latter continues to be dear in half a dozen districts. Prices are almost stationary, but have slightly risen in 18 districts. There were 1,350 persons on 3 relief works in Jhansi, and 84 persons in the poor-house; the small numbers are owing to the fall of rain on Saturday. In Agra there were 102 workers on one test-work which is open, and 29 inmates in the poor-house. In Muttra the poor-house contained 152 inmates, of whom 19 are immigrants.

Punjab.—*For week ending 17th January.*—Rain has fallen in Delhi and Karnal and in parts of Rohtak, Amritsar, Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Hail-storms are also reported to have occurred in Delhi and Karnal. Sugarcane pressing continues in Jullundur, Amritsar and Sialkot. Sowings on irrigated lands have been finished. The standing crops are being watered from canals and wells. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated lands is reported to be good in Gurgaon, Amritsar and Peshawar and average or below average in Mooltan and Rawalpindi and in parts of Jullundur. The crops on unirrigated lands are bad everywhere and are withering for want of rain in Ferozepur, Dera Ismail Khan and Shahpur. High winds and the absence of rain have affected the prospects of the standing crops in Gurgaon, but the outlook will improve in Delhi if it rains during the current month. The water supply is running short in Gurgaon and Karnal; it has almost stopped in the Kalapani stream in Dera Ismail Khan. Rain is urgently wanted in all parts of the province. The outturn of sugarcane is said to be below average in Sialkot. Gram and rape crops are being damaged by caterpillars in parts of Ferozepur. The condition of cattle is said to be good in Peshawar and fair in Karnal; they are weak and out of condition in other districts owing to overwork and want of sufficient fodder. The cattle are mostly fed on leaves of trees and weeds, etc., and are being sold at low rates in Gurgaon. Cattle are dying of starvation in Gujrat, Shahpur, Jhelum and Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder is reported to be scarce throughout the province. This scarcity is being very keenly felt by the people especially in unirrigated tracts. The average number on relief was as follows:—Hissar 66,268 including dependants, Rohtak 5,024, Gurgaon 881, Delhi 2,414. Test works:—Gurgaon 10,474, Karnal 9,038, Amballa 150, Ferozepur 4,672, Mooltan 3,879, Lahore 738, Amritsar 782, Gujrat 905, Jhelum 1,229. Dependants:—Gurgaon 9, Delhi 517, Karnal 397, Mooltan 1,487. Poor-house inmates:—Hissar 2,842, Rohtak 75, Delhi 97. Otherwise relieved:—Hissar 16,178, Rohtak 2,362, Gurgaon 1,099, Karnal 37. Two test works were closed in Amballa for want of labourers to work on the wages offered. In addition to the above, 1,210 persons were employed on relief works in the Native States as detailed below:—Relief works: Pataudi and Loharu 273 and 532, respectively. Gratuitously relieved: Pataudi and Loharu 332 and 73, respectively. Prices, especially of wheat, the staple food grain, are rising in Hissar, Rohtak, Delhi, Ferozepur, Mooltan, Amritsar, Sialkot, Shahpur, Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, and falling in Gurgaon, Amballa, and Rawalpindi. The prices of other food grains are either rising or are unchanged. A fall in the price of gram is reported from Amballa. The price of rice has also fallen in Sialkot. Wheat is selling from $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, gram $10\frac{15}{16}$ to $12\frac{3}{4}$, barley 10 to $12\frac{3}{4}$, great millet $10\frac{3}{4}$ to 14, bulrush millet $9\frac{3}{4}$ to 12, maize 11 to 15 seers per rupee. Rice is selling in Sialkot from $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers, and *bejar* (mixed grains) in Gurgaon and Karnal at 12 seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 13th January.*—In Lower Burma reaping is completed in seven districts, nearly completed in three, and is progressing in Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Myaungmya, Toungoo, Thatôn and Mergui. Threshing is progressing everywhere except in parts of Tharrawaddy and Prome. Prospects are excellent. In Upper Burma the reaping of wet weather paddy is completed in three districts, nearly completed in four, and continues elsewhere. Reaping of *juar* has commenced in Thayetmyo and that of sessamum and *jura* is

progressing in Sagaing and Lower Chindwin. Cultivation of dry weather paddy progresses in Thayetmyo, Mandalay, Bhamo and Myitkyina, the Ruby Mines, Shwebo, Sagaing, Upper Chindwin, Kyaukse and in the Southern Shan States. Miscellaneous crop cultivation is completed in Myitkyina and Myingyan. Crops generally promise well. The price of paddy has risen in Akyab, Prome, Henzada, Amherst and Thayetmyo and fallen in Rangoon, Pegu, Thongwa, Thatôn, Minbu, Mandalay and Upper Chindwin.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 16th January.*—The weather is cloudy and cool. There was general but unevenly distributed rain during the week. In Jubbulpore the fall approximated to 2 inches, in Narsinghpur to an inch and a half, and in Mandla to a little over an inch; elsewhere from three-fourths of an inch to a few cents only. A few drops fell at Nagpur and none at Chanda. Hail fell in Chhindwara, Narsinghpur, Bhandara, Saugor, Seoni and Balaghat, and is reported to have slightly damaged the crops in parts of the three latter districts. The recent rain is believed to have benefited the late spring crops in northern districts, and to a slight extent wheat in Betul and Balaghat, but crops in flower will, it is feared, be slightly damaged. The full effects will be better known next week. Clouds have caused damage to wheat, gram, *til*, *masur* and *ringni juar* in places, and frost has done some damage in Banda of the Saugor district. Reaping of *tur* and *til* continues in parts. Threshing of *juar* is completed in Bhandara. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Betul, Bilaspur, and Sambalpur and is completed in Bhandara. The harvesting of gram has commenced in parts of Narsinghpur. Distress continues to spread. Water-supply and fodder are becoming more scanty. Relief measures are being extended and there are 115 Public Works Department relief camps now open. The numbers on relief during the week were as follows:—Relief works: men 304,872, women 176,054, children 132,235, unclassed 362,794, total 975,955, including 41,427 on grass cutting works, 237,146 on village works, and 22,078 on weaver relief. Dependants: men 284, women 97, children 100,921, unclassed 46,960. Total 148,262. Gratuitous relief:—Poor-houses: men 134, women 68, children 73, total 275. Kitchens: men 4,224, women 4,891, children 97,195, unclassed 4,439, total 110,749. Otherwise relieved: men 11,720, women 25,675, children 84,236, unclassed 93,526, total 215,157. Total on gratuitous relief 326,181. Total on all forms of relief 1,450,398. Prices are steady in Jubbulpore, Mandla, Nimar, Betul, Balaghat, and Raipur; but have slightly risen in Narsinghpur. There are local fluctuations elsewhere. The cheapest prices are:—wheat 12, gram 14, rice 11¼, and *juar* 12 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are:—wheat 8, gram 9½, rice 7, and *juar* 9½ seers per rupee. The highest price of the chief staple in any district is 8 seers (rice) in Balaghat.

Assam.—*For week ending 16th January.*—The weather is seasonable. Reaping of late rice is nearly finished. The outturn is good. The pruning of tea is in progress. Prospects of mustard are fair and of sugarcane indifferent. Pressing of sugarcane has commenced in parts of Darrang and continues in Sylhet. Fodder is scarce in Nowgong and Khasi and in the Jantia Hills. Prices: common rice, Silchar 16 to 17, Dhubri and Nowgong 16, Sylhet 19½, Gauhati 18, Tezpur 15, Sibsagar 12, and Dibrugarh 13 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 16th January.*—MYSORE: 5 cents of rain have fallen in the civil and military station of Bangalore. Slight rain has also fallen in parts of Bangalore, Mysore, Kadur and Hassan. Standing crops are withering for want of rain. Prices have risen slightly in parts of Tumkur and Mysore. Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) has been harvested in parts of Kolar, Mysore, Chitaldrug and Kadur. Water and fodder are reported scarce in parts of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga.

COORG: Two cents of rain fell in the week. Harvesting of rice and coffee-picking continue. The prices of food grains are rising. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 10th January.*—BERAR: Seventy cents of rain fell in Jalgaon taluq. The weather is cool and cloudy. Winter crops sown on well lands are doing fairly well. The preparation of land for the ensuing crop has commenced in parts of Jalgaon and Darwha taluqs. Fodder is sufficient for present requirements in Basim and in places in Melghat. Water is insufficient. Relief works:—Akola 64,022, Amraoti 45,803, Basim 16,297 Buldana 108,159, Ellichpur 8,049, and Wun 942. Gratuitous relief:—Akola 8,128, Amraoti 5,787, Basim 2,470, and Buldana 2,115. Occupants of poor-houses:—Akola 449, Amraoti 287, Basim 524, and Buldana 248. Grand total on relief 243,250. Prices:—Akola 10, Amraoti 10, Basim 9, Buldana 9, Ellichpur 11, and Wun 12 seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD: *For week ending 13th January.*—There was no rain during the week. The spring harvest has commenced in parts and winter rice cultivation is being carried on in land under wells. Agricultural prospects are getting very gloomy owing to the continued absence of rain. Distress is increasing. Cattle are badly off for want of pasture and fodder. The water supply is decreasing. Prices of grain have risen slightly. Prices:—wheat $5\frac{7}{8}$, coarse rice $6\frac{1}{4}$, and jowari $9\frac{3}{4}$ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 17th January.*—Good rain fell in Bhopal and Baghelkhand, and slight showers in Bundelkhand during the week. Crops have been slightly damaged in Bhopal by hail and frost. Otherwise there is no change in the condition of the standing crops, agricultural stock, and agricultural operations and pasturage since the last report. Prices are steady in Gwalior and Malwa and in parts of Indore, high in Bhopal, and below normal in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. Staple food-grains are at 12 seers in Gwalior, 9 to 15 in Bhopal, 11 to $13\frac{1}{4}$ in Bundelkhand, 11 to 14 in Baghelkhand, 10 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ in Malwa, $8\frac{1}{4}$ to 10 in Bhopawar and 7 to 10 in Indore. The following numbers are on relief works:—In Gwalior 2,590, together with 1,562 on test works, Narsingarh 838, Khilchipur 300, Rajgarh 164, Kurwai 171, Satalia 107, Basoda 3, Mahomedgarh 40, Seronj 213, Sehore Agency limits 452, Bundelkhand 4,578, Nagode 3,657, Maihar 2,690, Rewah 12,700, Neemuch district of Gwalior 2,121, Jaora 5,757, Sailana 1,049, Sitamau 525, Piploda 410, Barwani 7,920, Dhar (on the 6th January) 40,826, Alirajpur (on 13th January) 3,455, Amjhera 1,414, Jobat 1,920, Manpur 820, Indore 6401. On gratuitous relief:—Gwalior 173, Khilchipur 25, Basoda 25, Rajgarh 700, Bundelkhand 1,036, Nagode 215, Maihar 292, Neemuch district of Gwalior 1,701, Jaora 98, Sailana 141, Sitamau 100, Piploda 40, Barwani (on the 6th January) 968, Alirajpur (on 13th January) 250, Indore 6,401.

Baroda.—*For week ending 6th January.*—The average number of persons employed on relief works in Baroda territory was 53,458 and the number on gratuitous relief was 11,973. There is no change in agricultural prospects. Prices of food grains were as follows:—Bajri 15, *juar* 20, wheat 16, rice, superior, 11, inferior 17 pounds of 40 tolahs per British rupee.

Rajputana.—Report not received.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 16th January.*—There has been a fair fall of snow. The weather is cloudy. Prices continue below normal. The price of rice is 27 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 17th January.*—Good rain fell during the week, and was beneficial to the crops Prices are almost stationary. Wheat from $9\frac{3}{4}$ to 13, maize 12 to 18 seers per rupee. Fodder is scarce.

Nepal.—*For week ending 13th January.*—The weather is very cold and cloudy. A fall of snow is reported from the interior. The price of rice is seers per rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week.			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Bombay	655,015	26,990	682,005	714,844	33,797	748,641	+66,636
North-Western Provinces	3,625	245	3,870	1,452	265	1,727	—2,143
Punjab	103,825	20,166	123,991	108,864	22,690	131,554	+7,563
Central Provinces	1,021,124	352,996	1,374,120	1,124,217	326,181	1,450,398	+76,278
Berar	216,769	18,478	235,247	223,272	20,008	243,280	+8,033
Ajmer-Merwara	90,149	17,041	107,190	...	...	...	...*
Total British Provinces	2,090,507	435,916	2,526,423	...	...	...	...
Native States.							
Rajputana States	164,916	34,506	199,422	...	...	...	...*
Central India States	46,464	6,228	52,692	133,783	12,165	145,948	+93,256
Bombay Native States	316,960	18,582	335,542	306,883	24,002	330,885	—4,657
Baroda	53,781	9,699	63,480	53,458	11,973	65,431	+1,951
Punjab Native States	1,298	152	1,450	805	405	1,210	—240
Total Native States	583,419	69,167	652,586	...	..	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	2,673,926	505,083	3,179,009	...	...	...	...

* Figures not reported.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India.*

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 23rd December 1899.			For the week ending the 30th December 1899.			For the week ending the 6th January 1900.			For the week ending the 13th January 1900.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Bombay and Sindh.													
1	Ahmedabad	921,712	27,635	3,919	31,554	35,187	7,095	42,272	43,949	6,578	50,527	50,076	6,933	57,009
2	Kaira	871,589	12,289	2,227	14,516	14,087	2,030	16,117	13,672	1,906	15,578	13,950	2,173	16,123
3	Panch Mahals	313,417	13,218	30	13,248	13,447	53	13.500	14,633	589	15,222	20,506	343	20,849
4	Broach	341,490	59,883	1,747	61,630	64,629	1,938	66,567	73,159	4,343	77,502	82,157	2,046	84,203
5	Surat	649,989	2,500	...	2,500	1,535	...	1,535	6,470	...	6,470	7,730	...	7,730
6	Thana	904,868	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467	...	467
7	Ahmednagar	888,755	36,746	128	36,874	42,772	641	43,413	61,450	1,371	62,821	68,588	4,689	73,277
8	Khandesh	1,434,716	199,454	7	199,461	205,967	168	206,135	203,101	198	203,299	236,968	571	237,539
9	Nasik	843,582	15,686	151	15,837	20,528	261	20,789	20,043	305	20,348	30,963	308	31,271
10	Poona	1,067,800	12,563	611	13,174	11,924	866	12,790	12,185	1,302	13,487	13,257	1,927	15,184
11	Satara	1,225,989	6,613	...	6,613	7,725	...	7,725	12,688	5	12,693	15,362	20	15,382
12	Sholapur	750,689	72,828	3,656	76,484	83,132	4,577	87,709	87,230	5,070	92,300	107,072	5,954	113,026
13	Belgaum	1,013,261	2,416	...	2,416	2,082	...	2,082	1,694	...	1,694	1,694	...	1,694
14	Dharwar	1,051,314	840	...	840	2,655	...	2,655	199	...	199	199	...	199
15	Bijapur	796,339	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,861	...	3,861	4,608	...	4,608
16	Thar & Parkar	298,203	...	...	...	...	...	...	932	1,461	2,393	1,418	2,026	3,444
	TOTAL BOMBAY	13,373,713	462,671	12,476	475,147	505,670	17,619	523,289	555,266	23,128	578,394	655,015	26,990	682,005
	N.-W.-P.													
1	Muttra	382,660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	135
2	Agra	540,459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	39	124
3	Jhansi	914.528	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,540	71	3,611
	TOTAL N.-W.-P.	1,137,647	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,625	245	3,870
	Punjab.													
1	Hissar	776,006	48,899	18,069	66,968	57,052	16,426	73,478	57,547	17,011	74,558	62,715	17,386	80,101
2	Rohtak	590,475	22,639	945	23,584	15,484	1,958	17,442	13,521	1,909	15,430	2,797	2,511	5,308
3	Gurgaon	668,929	5,880	...	5,880	6,351	...	6,351	8,742	557	9 299	8,272	18	8,290
4	Delhi	638,689	1,012	103	1,115	2,697	287	2,984	3,840	167	4,007	2,912	95	3,007
5	Karnal	683,718	6,322	...	6,322	7,348	...	7,348	7,459	...	7,459	8,618	...	8,618
6	Ferozepur	886,676	3,058	...	3,058	355	...	355	4,438	...	4,438	5,680	...	5,680
7	Multan	631,434	...	...	...	122	...	122	3,066	...	3,066	4,188	...	4,188
8	Lahore	1,075,379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	662	...	662
9	Amritsar	992,697	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,115	...	1,115
10	Gujrat	760,875	710	...	710	809	...	809	851	...	851	724	...	724
11	Shahpur	609,056	2,046	...	2,046	1,715	...	1,715	1,812	...	1,812	6,142	156	6,298
12	Jhelum	493,588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*
	TOTAL PUNJAB	8,807,522	90,566	19,117	109,683	91,933	18,671	110,604	101,276	19,644	120,920	103,825	20,166	123,991
	Central Provinces.													
1	Saugor	591,743	7,761	13,956	21,717	12,235	14,202	26,437	16,120	13,798	29,918	21,208	13,956	35,164
2	Damoh	325,613	...	196	196	...	210	210	...	253	253	...	288	288
3	Jubbulpur	748,146	12,892	12,967	25,859	16,218	14,022	30,240	18,421	15,267	33,688	21,976	16,037	38,013
4	Mandla	339,373	...	387	387	...	438	438	...	528	528	...	554	554
5	Seoni	370,767	17,569	4,494	22 063	20,662	6,348	27,010	21,452	11,071	32,523	25,214	11,761	36,975
6	Narsinghpur	367,026	2,289	964	3,253	2,709	1,081	3,790	3,316	1,215	4,531	3,441	1,328	4,769
7	Hoshangabad	529,945	41,554	11,741	60,797	41,228	11,202	52,430	41,539	11,455	52,994	46,616	13,465	60,081
8	Nimar	253,486	32,690	4,342	37,032	36,019	5,127	41.146	37,901	5,169	43,070	37,512	5,262	42,774
9	Betul	323,196	69,709	30,537	100,246	74,400	30,447	104,847	78,596	29,349	107,945	82,591	27,575	110,166
10	Chhindwara	407,494	34,528	3,567	38,095	43,114	4,855	47.969	45,871	5,990	51.861	52,100	6,332	58,432
11	Wardha	400,854	13 090	7,608	20,698	17.129	7,519	24.648	18,907	6,840	25,747	25,704	6,463	32,167
12	Nagpur	757,862	29,976	7,970	37,946	32,872	7,351	40,223	32,872	7,351	40,223	33,406	4,915	38,321
13	Chanda	697,610	71,723	14.167	85,890	73.592	14,999	88.591	70,024	14,008	84,032	73,724	14.245	87,969
14	Bhandara	742,850	44,802	11,277	56,079	52,034	11,945	63,979	58,502	12,820	71,332	65,361	13,696	79,057
15	Balaghat	383,331	42,147	31,616	73,763	42,677	33.615	76,292	46,466	35,482	81,948	50,788	37,391	88,179
16	Raipur	1,584.127	233,506	80,139	313,645	277,841	106,090	383,931	319,085	119,031	438,116	334,576	116,421	450,997
17	Bilaspur	1,164 158	95,362	38,539	133,901	109,389	46,543	155.932	121,864	43,975	165,839	145,807	48,500	194,307
18	Sambalpur	796,413	...	2,167	2,167	...	2,898	2,898	...	5,335	5.335	1,100	14,807	15,907
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	10,784,294	749,598	276,634	1,026,232	852,119	318,892	1,171,011	930,936	338,937	1,269,873	1,021,124	352,996	1,374,120
	Berar.													
1	Akola	574,782	48,724	5,757	54,481	54,217	5,841	60,058	60,029	6,152	66,181	59,792	6,786	66,578
2	Basim	398,181	7,706	321	8,027	10,741	1,366	12,107	2,677	475	3,152	10.467	2,214	12,681
3	Buldana	481,021	66,839	1,494	68,333	95,508	1,453	96,961	105,008	2,077	107,085	114,106	2,185	116,291
4	Amraoti	655,645	15.970	3,348	19,318	18,711	5,459	24,170	22,168	6,691	28,859	27,329	7,293	34,622
5	Wun	471,613	252	...	252	125	...	125	280	53	333	1,075	...	1,075
6	Ellichpur	315,798	5,470	...	5,470	6,006	...	6,006	6,079	...	6,079	4,000	...	4,000
	TOTAL BERAR	2,897,040	144,961	10,920	155,881	185,308	14,119	199,427	196,241	15,448	211,689	216,769	18,478	235,247
1	Ajmer-Merwara	542,358	88,568	22,102	110,670	87,586	32,063	119,649	90,738	32,657	123,395	90,149	17,041	107,190
	TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	37,543.574	1,536,364	341,249	1,877,913	1,722,616	401.364	2,123,980	1,874,457	429.814	2,30,427	2,090,507	435,916	2,526,423

* Figures not reported.

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population	For the week ending the 23rd December 1899.			For the week ending the 30th December 1899.			For the week ending the 6th January 1900.			For the week ending the 13th January 1990.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Rajputana States.													
1	Marwar	2,519,868	47,475	13,820	61,295	64,705	14,145	78,850	73,920	14,458	88,378	83,246	15,312	98,558
2	Tonk	198,934	4,205	...	4,205	4,022	...	4,022	4,765	...	4,765	4,642	...	4,642
3	Bundi	292,675	4,850	...	4,850	4,683	...	4,683	6,044	...	6,044	5,589	...	5,589
4	Bharatpur	640,303	11.329	97	11,426	11,614	66	11,680	12,295	81	12,376	11,842	176	12,018
5	Bikaner	832,000	26,732	6,980	33,712	26,132	6,534	32,666	26,366	6,864	33,230	27,600	7,263	34,863
6	Shahpura	63,646	3,798	...	3,798	3,936	...	3,936	4,106	...	4,106	4,377	...	4,377
7	Jaisalmer	115,500	...	...	...	1,566	150	1,716	1.395	155	1,550	...	...	*
8	Alwar	767,786	2,067	50	2,117	...	...	*	2,822	513	3,335	3,744	643	4,387
9	Meywar	903,553	15,853	4,878	20,731	16,459	4,829	21,288	15.211	3,965	19,176	23,876	11,112	34,988
10	Sirohi	190,836	...	...	...	1,469	6	1,475	2,013	...	2,013	...	...	*
11	Kishengarh	125,516	...	...	...	6,124	2,000	8,124	6,685	2,233	8,918	...	...	*
12	Jaipur	2,823,966	...	...	...	25,500	...	25,500	33,338	7,017	40,355	...	...	*
	Total Rajputana States	9,474,583	116,39	25,825	142,134	166,210	27,730	193,940	188,960	35,286	224,246	164,916	34,506	199,422
	Central India States.													
1	Indore	978,652	6,442	...	6,442	3,489	100	3,589	...	...	*	5,924	...	5,924
2	Gwalior	3,482,351	2,793	38	2,831	...	...	*	5,022	108	5,130	13,012	1,730	14,742
3	Barwani	80.264	4,140	788	4,928	5,211	1,125	6,336	6,835	1,197	8,032	6,080	1,085	7,115
4	Jaora	117,000	5,110	...	5,110	5,458	170	5,628	6,045	...	6,045	6,789	215	7,004
5	Baghelkhand	1,737,606	3,772	149	3,921†	3,805	190	3,995†	4,532	218	4,750‡	3,833	...	3 833‡
6	Sailana	31,000	503	113	616	4,087	567	4,654	7,064	624	7,688	967	121	1,088
7	Jhabua	119,787	...	...	...	1,515	918	2,433	952	952	1,904	776	1,391	2,167
8	Alirajpur	70,091	2,900	...	2,900	2,942	...	2,942	3,613	...	3,613	4,099	40	4 139
9	Rutlam	89,000	4,190	605	4,795	4,103	909	5,012	...	...	*	2.303	1,588	3,891
10	Jobut	9,387	2,250	5	2,255	1,747	...	1,747	1,504	...	1,504	1,479	...	1,479
11	Sironj	...	134	...	134	...	...	*	205	...	205	...	...	*
12	Dhar	167,504	14,388	...	14,388	...	...	*	...	...	*	2,736	...	2,736
13	Sehore	...	...	...	...	245	...	245	372	...	372	642	...	642
14	Narsingarh	116,280	...	...	...	213	...	213	318	...	318	793	...	793
15	Khilchipur	36,302	...	...	...	35	...	85	35	...	35	...	...	...
16	Sitamau	33,307	...	...	...	...	40	40	...	40	40	509	40	540
17	Piploda	12,814	...	...	...	...	32	32	304	27	331	323	18	341
18	Manpar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	514	...	514	665	...	665
19	Basoda	6,710	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30	...	...	*
20	Kurwai	21,787	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	140	986	...	986
21	Mohamedgarh	4,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30	30	...	30
	Total Central India States	7,114,562	46,622	1,698	48,320	32,850	4,051	36,901	37,515	3,166	40,681	46,464	6,228	52,692
1	Baroda	2,415,396	61,227	...	61,227	52,973	8,147	61,120	53,648	9,940	63,588	53,781	9,699	63,480
	Bombay Native States.													
1	Kathiawar	2,752,404	194,333	10,429	304,762	196,667	10.429	207,096	183,332	10,429	193,761	183,334	9,858	193,192
2	Palanpur	645.526	76,982	1,987	78,969	80,261	2,124	82,385	78,410	2,282	80,692	78,678	2,663	81,341
3	Cutch	558,415	24,822	2,988	27,810	25,754	2,838	28,592	26,186	3,059	29,245	28,228	3,074	31,302
4	Cambay	89,722	2,655	660	3,315	3,236	825	4,061	3,236	825	4,061	2,540	755	3,295
5	Rewa Kantha	733,506	1,642	27	1,669	1,727	31	1,758	11,931	199	12,130	12,920	324	13,244
6	Jath	79,786	414	3	417	2,575	33	2,608	4,278	40	4,318	4,287	44	4,331
7	Radhanpur	98 017	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*
8	Jamkhandi	102,162	329	...	329	327	...	327	306	...	306	304	...	304
9	Mahi Kantha	581,568	2,362	1,008	3,370	2,159	1,163	3,322	5,491	2,034	7,525	5,357	1,829	7,186
10	Aundh	58,916	227	...	227	317	...	317	819	16	835	1,080	35	1,115
11	Miraj (Junior)	30,541	62	...	62	...	...	...	203	...	203	232	...	232
12	Miraj (Senior)	88,343	...	...	...	...	...	...	254	...	254	...	...	...
	Total Bombay Native States	5,818,906	303,828	17,102	320,930	313,023	17,448	330,466	314,446	18,884	333,330	316,960	18,582	335,542
	Punjab Native States.													
1	Pataudi	19,002	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	...	292
2	Dujana	26,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	362	110	472
3	Loharu	20,139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	344	42	686
	Total Punjab Native States	65,591	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,298	152	1,450
	Total Native States	24,889,038	527,986	44,625	572,611	565,056	57,371	622,427	594,569	67,276	661,845	583,419	69,177	652,586
	Grand Total British Provinces and Native States	62,431,612	2,064,350	385.874	2,450,224	2,287,672	458,735	2 746,407	2,469.026	497.090	2,966,116	2.673.926	505.083	3,179.009

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually show the numbers on relief in each preceding week.

* Figures not reported.

† Nagode State.

‡ Nagode and Maihar States.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER 1898, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER 1899.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st July 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd half of 1898.	Week ending 31st December 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 31st December 1898. Earnings. TOTAL.	Week ending 31st December 1898. Earnings. Per mile open.	Last 8 days of December 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Last 8 days of December 1899. Earnings. TOTAL.	Last 8 days of December 1899. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st July to 31st December 1898.	Earnings from 1st July to 31st December 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
East Indian	626	1,746	13,72,428	786	1,746	16,48,000	944	2,83,71,597	3,19,39,000	35,67,403	
Bengal Central	153	125	26,464	212	139	29,000	209	4,96,574	6,02,000	1,05,426	...
Bengal-Nagpur	108	1,069	1,81,547	170	1,186	2,75,000	232	27,32,064	39,22,000	11,89,936	...
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	133	800	56,821	71	868	1,50,000	173	27,62,644	34,12,000	6,49,356	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	117	21	3,170	151	21	3,300	157	62,423	1,.2,000	49,577	...
Metre gauge—											...
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	209	1,815	4,99,579	275	1,841	7,37,000	400	93,72,864	1,34,15,000	35,42,136	...
Palanpur-Deesa	41	17	564	33	17	900	53	18,633	19,400	767	...
South Indian	153	1,018	1,53,058	150	1,031	1,98,000	192	41,18,526	42,75,000	1,56,474	...
Mayavaram-Mutupet	88	54	5,416	100	54	5,000	93	1,22,964	1,21,000	...	1,964
S. M. (incldg. Gl. M. Fron. sec.)	78	1,165	94,472	81	1,165	1,38,000	118	23,71,214	31,99,000	8,27,786	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	74	296	18,508	63	296	22,700	77	5,72,182	5,47,000	...	25,182
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	120	923	1,62,453	175	1,085	1,63,000	150	28,77,891	35,20,000	6,42,109	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	80	200	24,196	121	231	58,200	252	4,17,655	6,03,000	1,85,345	...
Assam-Bengal	83	305	35,009	115	397	49,200	124	6,35,080	7,78,000	1,42,920	...
Burma	158	936	1,79,633	192	994	2,28,000	220	38,49,028	40,46,000	1,96,972	...
TOTAL	219	10,495	28,13,318	266	11,071	37,05,300	335	5,92,81,339	7,05,10,400	1,12,29,061	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											...
North-Western (*b*)	215	2,886	6,66,489	231	3,011	7,97,000	265	1,62,20,717	1,66,25,000	4,04,283	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m.g. link)	173	1,013	3,35,403	331	1,013	3,16,000	312	45,45,425	52,95,000	7,49,575	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2' 6")	371	825	3,20,315	388	834	4,36,000	523	79,33,443	90,91,000	11,57,557	...
East Coast (*c*)	83	727	77,692	107	803	1,10,000	137	11,67,143	20,76,000	9,08,857	...
Special gauges—											...
Jorhát	74	28	2,482	89	28	2,600	93	50,630	49,800	...	830
Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	...	(*d*)	...	...	
TOTAL	217	5,479	14,02,381	256	5,689	16,61,600	292	2,99,17,358	3,31,36,800	32,19,442	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											...
Great Indian Peninsula system	386	1,491	11,28,163	757	1,491	8,50,000	570	1,49,50,988	1,53,18,000	3,67,012	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	549	461	3,26,062	707	461	4,23,000	918	65,78,379	81,52,000	15,73,621	...
Madras	233	840	2,09,427	249	844	2,52,000	299	50,85,747	57,01,000	6,15,253	...
TOTAL	367	2,792	16,63,652	596	2,796	15,25,000	545	2,66,15,114	2,91,71,000	25,55,886	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE).	24[illegible]	18,766	58,79,351	313	19,556	68,91,900	352	11,58,13,811	13,28,18,200	1,70,04,389	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											...
Delhi-Umbala-Kalka	164	162	24,387	151	162	31,200	193	6,90,112	7,58,000	67,888	
Tarkessur	223	22	5,046	229	22	5,500	250	1,29,173	1,34,000	4,827	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	59	400	26,737	67	423	46,300	109	6,15,234	6,85,000	69,766	...
Tapti Valley	18	36	548	15	139	12,000	86	(*e*)2,837	1,65,000	1,62,163	...
South Behar	...	...	...	...	79	8,600	109	...	(*f*)1,98,000	1,98,000	...
Metre gauge—											...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	25	2,100	84	...	24,800	24,800	...
Mymensingh Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	22	33	719	22	54	3,800	70	(*g*)7,945	39,000	31,055	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	133	66	4,741	71	66	7,300	111	2,28,063	2,19,000	...	9,063
Segowlie-Raxaul	...	...	...	...	18	700	39	...	(*h*) 6,000	6,000	...
Bengal Dooars	178	36	8,330	231	36	8,500	236	1,68,941	1,66,000	...	2,941
Dibru-Sadiya	188	78	14,920	191	78	19,200	246	3,79,013	4,77,000	97,987	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	46	55	3,129	57	55	4,900	89	65,644	97,400	31,756	...
Nilgiri	...	...	...	...	17	3,000	176	(*i*)2,781	78,600	75,819	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	303	51	20,829	408	51	28,000	549	4,01,817	3,35,000	...	66,817
Barsi	76	21	2,761	131	21	2,400	114	42,564	52,800	10,236	...
TOTAL	115	960	1,12,147	117	1,246	1,83,500	147	27,34,124	34,35,600	7,01,476	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona-Baran	38	74	4,817	65	148	4,300	29	71,773	1,39,000	67,227	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	65	114	8,690	76	114	28,700	252	1,92,949	3,29,000	1,36,051	...
Nagda-Ujjain	60	34	1,532	45	34	6,600	195	53,187	78,700	25,513	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	216	334	1,15,284	345	334	1,05,000	314	18,72,884	22,03,000	3,30,116	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	78	13	926	71	13	1,200	92	26,928	28,400	1,472	...
Rajpura Bhatinda	110	108	13,104	122	108	12,200	113	3,08,496	2,38,000	...	70,496
Kolar Gold-fields	377	10	2,076	208	10	2,900	290	97,965	1,06,000	8,035	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M.-Nanjangud)	52	66	2,151	33	66	3,100	47	89,478	78,000	...	11,478
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	63	93	7,570	81	93	7,100	76	1,52,625	1,55,000	2,375	...
Kolhapur	49	29	1,960	68	29	1,100	38	36,978	41,800	4,822	...
Birur-Shimoga	...	...	...	...	39	2,300	59	...	7,000	7,000	...
Hyderabad-Godávari Valley	...	...	...	...	155	10,800	70	...	(*j*) 60,000	60,000	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	45	79	4,228	54	79	4,900	62	92,261	(*k*) 97,300	5,039	...
Rajpipla	8	19	93	5	37	700	19	5,966	12,300	8,334	...
Cooch Behar	52	22	1,274	58	33	3,700	112	29,893	48,200	18,307	...
TOTAL	117	995	1,05,755	165	1,292	1,94,600	151	30,29,383	36,21,700	5,92,317	...
Lines owned & worked by n. states.											
Metre gauge—											...
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	70	334	40,160	120	334	66,700	200	6,05,665	8,16,000	2,10,335	
Jetalsar-Rajkot	69	46	4,185	91	46	5,700	124	82,575	93,300	10,725	...
Jámnagar	35	54	3,[illegible]59	60	54	3,900	72	49,350	56,100	6,750	...
Dhrangadrá	43	21	1,056	52	21	1,600	76	21,283	25,900	4,617	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	69	406	43,759	108	476	44,100	93	7,23,973	10,68,000	3,44,027	...
Udaipur-Chitor	49	60	4,591	82	67	7,400	110	77,503	1,23,000	45,497	...
Special gauge—											...
Morvi	72	94	6,918	74	94	9,400	100	1,75,796	2,00,000	24,204	...
TOTAL	66	1,015	1,04,[illegible]	103	1,092	1,38,800	127	17,36,145	23,[illegible]2,300	6,46,155	...
GRAND TOTAL	[illegible]21	21,736	62,59,511	28[illegible]	23,185	74,08,800	319	12,33,13,463	14,22,5[illegible]	1,89,44,337	...

(*a*) Includes Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá and Bhatinda-Ferozepore standard gauge.
(*b*) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(*c*) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(*d*) Closed for traffic.
(*e*) From 1st to 31st December 1898.
(*f*) From 3rd July to 31st December 1899.
(*g*) From 15th October to 31st December 1898.
(*h*) From 19th October to 31st December 1899.
(*i*) From 1st to 29th October 1898, after which the line was closed for traffic.
(*j*) From 1st to 31st December 1899.
(*k*) From 21st October to 31st December 1899.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXVIII OF 1899-1900.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1898-99.	WEEK ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1898.			LAST 8 DAYS OF DECEMBER 1899.			Earnings from 1st April to 31st December 1898.	Earnings from 1st April to 31st December 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. TOTAL.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. TOTAL.	Earnings. Per mile open.				
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
East Indian	666	1,746	13,72,428	786	1,746	16,48,000	944	4,39,24,895	4,72,71,000	33,46,105	
Bengal Central	157	125	26,464	212	139	29,000	209	7,42,339	8,64,000	1,21,661	...
Bengal-Nágpur	142	1,069	1,81,547	170	1,186	2,75,000	232	43,91,701	61,45,000	12,53,299	...
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	151	800	56,821	71	868	1,50,000	173	45,74,549	51,99,000	6,24,451	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	144	21	3,170	151	21	3,300	157	1,15,452	1,62,000	46,548	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	247	1,815	4,99,579	275	1,841	7,37,000	400	1,69,42,278	1,95,20,000	25,77,722	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	45	17	564	33	17	900	53	30,971	31,000	29	...
South Indian	157	1,018	1,53,058	150	1,031	1,98,000	192	64,79,804	65,03,000	23,196	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	87	54	5,416	100	54	5,000	93	1,91,640	1,88,000	...	3,640
S. M. (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	91	1,165	94,472	81	1,165	1,38,000	118	41,04,081	48,72,000	7,67,919	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	79	296	18,508	63	296	22,700	77	9,84,200	8,38,000	...	1,46,200
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	139	928	1,62,453	175	1,085	1,63,000	150	47,47,185	58,68,000	11,20,815	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	97	200	24,196	121	231	58,200	252	7,53,836	9,56,000	2,02,164	...
Assam-Bengal	85	305	35,009	115	397	49,200	124	9,74,004	11,62,000	1,87,996	...
Burma	178	936	1,79,633	192	994	2,28,000	220	60,59,524	62,03,000	1,43,476	...
TOTAL	242	10,495	28,13,318	266	11,071	37,05,300	335	9,55,16,459	10,57,82,000	1,02,65,541	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (b)	241	2,886	6,66,480	231	3,011	7,97,000	265	2,76,82,976	2,68,42,000	...	8,40,976
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m.g. link)	191	1,013	3,35,403	331	1,013	3,16,000	312	74,55,949	84,86,000	10,30,051	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	331	825	3,20,315	388	834	4,36,000	523	1,09,41,376	1,23,39,000	13,97,624	...
East Coast (c)	96	727	77,692	107	803	1,10,000	137	19,78,149	33,19,000	13,40,851	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	67	28	2,482	89	28	2,600	93	70,470	71,000	530	...
Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	...	(d)	...	...
TOTAL	217	5,479	14,02,381	256	5,659	16,61,600	292	4,81,28,920	5,10,57,000	29,28,080	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	475	1,491	11,28,163	757	1,491	8,50,000	570	2,55,01,409	2,42,46,000	...	12,55,409
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	694	461	3,26,062	707	461	4,23,000	918	1,24,90,109	1,31,38,000	6,47,891	...
Madras	236	840	2,09,427	249	844	2,52,000	299	80,09,537	82,04,000	1,94,463	...
TOTAL	439	2,792	16,63,652	596	2,796	15,25,000	545	4,60,01,055	4,55,88,000	...	4,13,055
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	267	18,766	58,79,351	313	19,556	68,91,900	352	18,96,46,434	20,24,27,000	1,27,80,566	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	172	162	24,387	151	162	31,200	193	11,06,085	11,06,000	...	85
Tarkessur	265	22	5,046	229	22	5,500	250	2,20,697	2,23,000	2,303	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	70	400	26,737	67	423	46,300	109	11,67,158	10,93,000	...	74,158
Tapti Valley	41	36	548	15	139	12,000	86	(e) 2,837	2,05,000	2,02,163	...
South Behar	...	...	...	...	79	8,600	109	...	(f) 1,98,000	1,98,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	25	2,100	84	...	35,700	35,700	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	31	33	719	22	54	3,800	70	(g) 7,945	51,500	43,555	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	141	66	4,741	71	66	7,300	111	3,69,286	3,48,000	...	21,286
Segowlie-Raxaul	29	...	...	...	18	700	39	...	(h) 12,500	12,500	...
Bengal Dooars	138	36	8,330	231	36	8,500	236	2,23,824	2,23,000	...	824
Dibru-Sadiya	202	78	14,920	191	78	19,200	246	5,81,551	6,97,000	1,15,449	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	58	55	3,129	57	55	4,900	89	1,20,043	1,59,000	38,957	...
Nilgiri	...	...	...	...	17	3,000	176	(i) 2,781	(j) 83,500	80,719	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	286	51	20,829	408	51	28,000	549	6,12,808	5,55,000	...	57,808
Bársi	126	21	2,761	131	21	2,400	114	86,692	96,100	9,408	...
TOTAL	123	960	1,12,147	117	1,246	1,33,500	147	45,01,707	50,86,300	5,84,593	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona-Barau	44	74	4,817	65	148	4,300	29	1,05,058	2,08,000	1,02,942	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	74	114	8,090	76	114	28,700	252	3,11,110	4,58,000	1,46,890	...
Nagda-Ujjain	72	34	1,532	45	34	6,600	195	93,151	1,13,000	14,349	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	227	334	1,15,284	345	334	1,05,000	314	29,50,030	31,62,000	2,11,970	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	82	13	926	71	13	1,200	92	45,224	52,000	6,776	...
Rájpura-Bhatinda	117	108	13,154	122	108	12,200	113	5,17,911	4,49,000	...	68,911
Kolar Gold-fields	371	10	2,076	208	10	2,900	290	1,51,981	1,38,000	...	13,981
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	55	66	2,151	33	66	3,100	47	1,55,626	1,27,000	...	28,626
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	74	93	7,570	81	93	7,100	76	2,67,330	2,62,000	...	5,330
Kolhapur	58	29	1,960	68	29	1,100	38	60,371	71,500	11,129	...
Birur-Shimoga	...	...	...	...	39	2,300	59	...	(k) 7,000	7,000	...
Hyderabad-Godavári Valley	...	...	...	...	155	10,800	70	...	(l) 60,000	60,000	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	53	79	4,228	54	79	4,900	62	1,65,742	1,76,000	10,258	...
Rajpipla	17	19	93	5	87	700	19	8,386	23,600	15,214	...
Cooch Behar	52	22	1,274	58	33	3,700	112	46,377	68,600	22,223	...
TOTAL	125	995	1,63,755	165	1,292	1,94,600	151	48,83,297	53,75,700	4,92,403	...
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	104	334	40,160	120	334	66,700	200	12,87,911	13,21,000	33,089	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	78	46	4,185	91	46	5,700	124	1,36,416	1,47,000	10, 84	...
Jamnagar	39	54	3,259	60	54	3,900	72	81,672	94,600	12,92	...
Dhrángadrá	48	21	1,086	52	21	1,600	76	(m) 23,394	45,000	21,606	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	75	406	43,759	108	476	44,100	93	10,61,717	15,62,000	5,00,28	...
Udaipur-Chitor	51	60	4,891	82	67	7,400	110	1,17,547	1,65,000	47,453	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	6,918	74	94	9,400	100	3,03,380	3,16,000	12,620	...
TOTAL	82	1,015	1,04,258	103	1,092	1,38,800	127	30,12,037	36,50,600	6,38,563	...
GRAND TOTAL	246	21,736	62,59,511	288	23,186	74,08,800	319	20,20,48,475	[illegible]	1,44,96,125	...

(a) Includes Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá and Bhátinda-Ferozepore standard gauge.
(b) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(c) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(d) Closed for traffic.
(e) From 1st to 31st December 1898.
(f) From 3rd July to 31st December 1899.
(g) From 15th October to 31st December 1898.
(h) From 1st April to 28th June and from 19th October to 31st December 1899.
(i) From 1st to 29th October 1898, after which the line was closed for traffic.
(j) From 15th June to 31st December 1899.
(k) From 1st to 31st December 1899.
(l) From 21st October to 31st December 1899.
(m) From 1st June to 31st December 1898.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

TRADE REPORT FOR THE KHORASSAN AND SEISTAN CONSULAR DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

GENERAL REVIEW OF TRADE.

This report must, like many of its predecessors, be prefaced with the remark that the statistics on which it is based are not reliable. They are, moreover, statistics of the trade of Meshed. Statistics of the trade of Khorassan are not procurable.

The year under review has been a period of prosperity for trade in almost all its branches and the value both of imports and exports shew a material increase on the results of the preceding year. The total value of the imports is given as £360,522, but the real value of the goods imported for local use or consumption falls somewhat short of this sum, for Meshed, it must be remembered, is the distributing centre of a not inconsiderable trade of India with Russia and of Russia with Afghanistan. Green tea, for instance, figures in the statistics as an important Meshed import. It is, however, imported chiefly for exportation to Russia and the tea merchants say that there is little or no sale for it in Meshed. From the statistics a considerable amount would appear to have remained at Meshed during 1898-99, but the tea merchants, who should be in the best position to judge, deny that this was the case and explain that the Customs authorities have no means of checking the quantity of green tea which does pass on to Russia, as much of it is smuggled through. The Russian piece-goods again destined for Afghanistan are said to be almost entirely sent by the Meshed route. About £17,000 or £18,000 worth is said to have passed through to Herat during 1898-99.

IMPORTS.

Sugar and piece-goods are unquestionably the most important of Meshed imports. The former may be said to have become a Russian monopoly, as none but Russian sugar can now be put profitably on the market, and the bulk of the piece-goods trade is also falling into Russian hands. The causes of Russian success are not difficult to explain. For goods of foreign other than Russian manufacture or production there may be said to be only three practicable routes, namely, the Bunder Abbas and Yezd route, the Tabriz route, and the Quetta-Seistan route. The distance from Bunder Abbas to Meshed is 966 miles, from Tabriz to Meshed 943 miles, and from Quetta to Meshed by Seistan 1,090 miles, and the goods imported by these routes are carried on mules and camels which entails constant loading and unloading often in the most inclement weather. There are, moreover, innumerable other disadvantages among which may be mentioned the carelessness of the muleteers and camel drivers, the obstruction of the local officials, and the absence of proper shelter at many of the halting places. Russian goods, on the other hand, are brought by steamer and rail to Ashkabad which is connected with Meshed by a cart-road whence they are sent in country carts, which, in the event of bad weather, can be covered with tarpaulins or other water-proof material. There need consequently be no loading or unloading of the goods *en route*, and many of the cart-drivers are Europeans. There are suitable caravanseries at the chief halting places, and the obstruction of the local officials is reduced to a minimum owning to the presence of Russian officials at the Russo-Persian frontier, at Kuchan, and at Meshed. In the matter of freight also the advantages on the side of Russian trade are equally apparent. A pood or 36 pounds of Russian goods can be sent from the heart of Russia, from Moscow to Meshed in summer *viâ* Tsaristan and Krasnovodsk for about 7 krans and during winter *viâ* Petrovsk and Krasnovodsk for about eleven krans. The approximate average cost of carriage of the same weight of goods, *viz.*, 36 pounds, was during 1898-99 from Bunder Abbas to Meshed 19 krans, from Tabriz to Meshed 16½ krans and from Quetta to Meshed 15 krans. Under these conditions the cause for surprise is not that the Russian manufacturers should be capturing the Khorassan markets, but that foreign competition should remain as formidable as it is.

EXPORTS.

The export trade of Meshed is chiefly with Russia which purchased during 1898-99 £124,792 worth of Khorassan produce and manufacture or nearly two-thirds of the total exportation. Opium is the only export of importance which finds its way south. The bulk of it is sent *viâ* Bunder Abbas to Bombay to be despatched thence to China.

BRITISH IMPORTS.

Despite the disadvantages under which British trade labours, there has been during 1898-99 an increased importation of British goods under most important heads. There is, it is true, a decrease in the value imported by Bunder Abbas, but this decrease can be more than accounted for by the decline of the Indian and Chinese tea transit trade with Russia. After deducting the value of goods imported for exportation to Russia and Afghanistan, the value of Meshed imports may be said to be roughly £300,000. The British share of this amount was rather more than a third.

GREEN TEA.

There is a considerable decrease in the quantity of green tea imported, both Chinese and Indian, but as has been explained these teas are imported chiefly for exportation to Transcaspia and Turkistan and are not an important Meshed import. It does not, moreover, follow that because there has been a decrease in the quantity sent *viâ* Meshed that the trade is declining, as the bulk of these teas is being, it is said, despatched *viâ* Batoum.

BLACK TEA.

Black tea, on the other hand, is imported chiefly for local consumption, and the demand for it in Meshed is described as being steadily on the increase. There has been a decreased importation, but this is again due to the despatch of the bulk of this tea destined for the Transcaspian markets *viâ* Batoum instead of as formerly *viâ* Meshed.

INDIGO.

The indigo imported is medium quality produced in Khairpur and Multan. The trade is entirely in the hands of British Indian merchants. The quantity imported during 1898-99—an increase to the extent of about £7,000 on the importation of the preceding year—is said to represent approximately the local requirements, and it is not believed that there is much room for further development.

ENGLISH AND INDIAN SHEETING.

This import has risen from £2,032 in 1897-98 to £6,760 in 1898-99 or an increase of £4,728. The sheeting imported was for the most part of superior quality and of English manufacture. It is largely taking the place of country cloth for the making of clothes being of softer texture.

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED LONG-CLOTH.

There is a slight decrease under the head of bleached long-cloth partly due to overstocking during 1897-98 and partly to the increased favour which unbleached long-cloth is finding. The increased importation of the unbleached article which is said to take dyes extremely well and is being much used for clothing, more than counterbalances the decrease under the head of bleached long-cloth. In those articles and in sheeting, Russian competition is described as having made no headway.

MISCELLANEOUS PIECE-GOODS.

Although, as has been said, the Russian manufacturers are fast securing the bulk of piece-goods trade, English piece-goods have by no means been driven from the field and were imported during 1898-99 to the value of £26,000. They continue to be the most important British import and are brought to Meshed chiefly *viâ* Tabriz. About £20,000 worth is said to have come by this

route during 1898-99. The value of these goods imported by Bunder Abbas was only £6,388.

MUSLIN AND TURKEY RED.

There has been a largely increased importation of both these articles. In the Muslin trade there is no serious competition as the muslin turned out by the Russian manufacturers is of inferior quality and finds no favour. They have been, however, more successful with Turkey reds, and although the Russian articles cannot compete in quality and durability with the British Turkey red, it can be put on the market at a cheaper price, and consequently secures a large share of the local demand.

COTTON YARN AND TWIST.

Russian competition again is responsible for the decreased importation under this head. Their manufacturers are reported to have succeeded in turning out a cheap print which is a close imitation of the country cloth which is still being largely woven in Meshed from English cotton yarn, but the demand for which is now decreasing.

COPPER.

Copper has been in strong demand throughout the year, the importation being treble that of 1897-98. This metal is chiefly required for the making of cooking and domestic utensils, and the increased importation may be ascribed to the general prosperity consequent on a revival of trade.

DRUGS AND SPICES.

These commodities are chiefly of Indian preparation or produce. There was an increased importation under both heads.

Russian imports.

The value of Russian imports has risen from £121,307 in 1897-98 to £163,322 during the year under review, the chief increase being under the head of piece-goods. In five years the Russian import trade has risen from £59,208 to the amount stated.

SUGAR.

Russian sugar has apparently finally captured the Khorassan market and has driven all other competitors from the field.

The demand during the year was normal, and the only point noticeable was the increased favour which crystallized sugar is finding.

CANDLES AND KEROSINE OIL.

The importation of Russian candles was slightly less than in the preceding year due probably to overstocking. The decrease in the quality of kerosine oil imported is much more marked and is said to be due to the despatch by sea to the Persian Gulf of the kerosine oil for the province of Kirman which hitherto has been sent by Meshed.

PIECE-GOODS.

The value of Russian piece-goods imported during 1898-99 is given as £59,414 or more than treble the importation of 1897-98. These figures however not only represent the local demand but also a part of the requirements of the province of Herat which is largely supplied with these goods through Meshed. That the people of Herat should be obliged to get their piece-goods through Meshed and to pay the Persian import duty in addition to the Afghan is one of those anomalies of which trade in the East is so fruitful. The chief causes of Russian success in this branch of trade have been explained, but it must at the same time be admitted that the quality of Russian piece-goods is steadily improving, that the local taste in colour, pattern, and design is being closely studied by the Russian manufacturers, and that these goods would be formidable rivals to the English piece-goods even if conditions were less favourable to them.

IRON GOODS AND STEEL.

The bulk of the iron and steel imported is Russian. There is an increased importation under both heads notably in the case of steel, the imported value of which has risen from £345 to £1,016.

GLASS AND CHINAWARE.

Although the value of Russian glass and Chinaware imported is not so high as in 1897-98, there was still a good demand for these articles.

The Russian manufacturers have practically command of the market in this branch of trade.

BRASS, BRASSWARE AND BRASS WIRE.

There is a striking increase under this head. The value of these goods imported in 1897-98 was £627, in 1898-99 it advanced to £2,562.

MATCHES.

Strong efforts are being made by the Russian manufacturers to secure the market in this article, and they have been attended by a considerable measure of success, the value of Russian matches having risen from £141 in 1897-98 to £1,036 in 1898-99.

SACKCLOTH.

The demand for sackcloth is largely dependent on the state of the wool trade, the centre of which is Turbat-i-Haidari. There is a slightly increased importation.

TEA.

The importation of tea from Russia continues to increase. In 1896-97 the value imported was £390, in 1897-98 it rose to £472, and in the year under report it has again risen to £800.

As explained in the last report this tea is the Chinese black tea which seems to be increasing in favour.

MERV AND BOKHARA TRADE.

There is a decrease in the Merv and Bokhara imports due to a decline in the demand for skins and leather.

IMPORTS *viâ* TURKEY, TABRIZ, AND TEHRAN.

There is a much heavier importation by the Tabriz route than in the preceding year notably under the heads of piece-goods, broadcloth, and cutlery, watches, and fancy goods. The value of the piece-goods brought by this route is given as £22,418, an increase of over £700 on the figures for 1897-98, of which about nine-tenths is said to be British. Four-fifths of the broadcloth also is British, and there is a large increase under this head, the importation being nearly double that of 1897-98. The value of cutlery, watches, and fancy goods has risen from £1,560 in 1897-98 to £4,227. These goods are chiefly of German and Swiss manufacture. A considerable increase is also reported in the importation of aniline dyes, which are another important import by this route.

AFGHAN IMPORTS.

There is an increase of £14,?94 in the value of Afghan imports. Postins, sheep and lamb-skins and carpets are the articles of which there has been an increased importation. The value of sheep and lamb-skins imported has risen from £6,900 in 1897-98 to £14,310, and the trade in these skins is reported to be very profitable.

EXPORTS TO INDIA.

The only export of importance sent south is opium, and, although a considerable amount is reported to be yearly despatched to Bombay, it is not in

C

reality an export to India, and it is merely sent to Bombay for transhipment to China. There is a considerable increase in the quantity of silk exported. This silk is said to find great favour with the bunyas or native merchants of Shikarpur and the entire exportation is consigned to them.

EXPORTS TO RUSSIAN TERRITORY.

Wools, shawls, carpets, skins, and country cloth are the chief articles of export to Russia. The wool trade is reported to have been brisk and profitable, and the exportation of shawls, carpets, and country cloth also has largely increased. The strides, which the export trade with Russia has made during the last five years, are remarkable. In 1894-95 the total exportation was valued at £24,458; in the year under report it is valued as has been stated at £124,792.

AFGHAN EXPORTS.

The export trade with Afghanistan is unimportant and calls for no special remarks.

EXCHANGE.

The following remarks on exchange have been kindly furnished by the Manager of the Meshed Branch of the Imperial Bank of Persia.

The Imperial Bank of Persia is now the principal medium for exchange facilities which, owing to the ever-increasing trade with Russia, is a matter of some importance to traders.

There are one or two good native houses who also transact banking business.

During the past year the price of the rouble has varied between krans five (5) and krans five-fifty-five (5·55).

In May the Russian Government issued their notice prohibiting the import into Transcaspia of the Persian kran, and it was expected that a general and steady rise in the value of the rouble in Meshed would result, and importers of Russian goods were extremely nervous at the prospect. This effect was very temporary, however, being checked by the difficulty of importing silver bullion into Persia through Russia who imposed a duty of roubles three per Russian pound even on silver in transit.

Russian notes and gold are found in considerable quantities in the bazars, but the price is subject to the fluctuations of the exchage.

Goldsmiths find the gold in the Russian coins very good and profitable for their work, and it is estimated that 100,000 roubles of Russian gold coins is turned into jewellery during the year.

Rupee drafts are much in request by Afghan wool traders who buy in India English goods for the Afghan market and bring wool to Khorassan for Russian purchasers. During the year about 3,00,000 rupees have been taken up in this business. The rupee rate for the year has fluctuated between 28 rupees to 30 rupees the hundred krans.

Cost of Carriage and Freight.

Distance to Meshed.	From Bunder Abbas.	From Tabriz.	From Quetta.	From Ashkabad.	From Moscow.		Remarks.
	Miles 966.	Miles 943.	Miles 1,090.	Miles 160.			
	Krans.	Krans.	Krans.	Krans.	Rouble.	Kopeck.	
Cost of carriage to Meshed— Average cost per Persian man of 6½ lbs. during the year.	4	3	2½	...	......		
Average cost per Russian pood of 36 lbs.— During summer . .	...	...	...	1¼	......		
" winter . .	...	...	...	4	......		
Freight to Ashkabad per Russian pood of 36 lbs.— During summer *viâ* Tsaritsin and Astrakhan.	...	...	...	...	1	10	Approximately 5½ krans.
During winter *viâ* Petrovsk.	...	...	...	...	1	40	Ditto 7 krans.

REVENUE OF KHORASSAN AND SEISTAN FOR 1898-99.

Khorassan.

	Quantity.		Value.	
	Persian weight.	English equivalent.	Persian Currency.	English equivalent.
	Kharwars. M. S.	Tons.	Tumans. Ks. S.	£
Cash	...	...	621,339 8 11	124,268
Grain . . .	32,864 69 10	11,568	...	...
Chopped straw . .	5,067 13 25	1,475	...	...

Seistan.

	Quantity.		Value.	
	Persian weight.	English equivalent.	Persian Currency.	English equivalent.
	Kharwars. M. S.	Tons.	Tumans. Ks. S.	£
Cash	...	...	15,364 6 0	2,073
Grain . . .	15,000 0 0	4,353	...	...
Chopped straw . .	3,000 0 0	871	...	...

Return of Article imported into Meshed from India viâ Bombay, Bundar Abbas, and Kirman (or Yezd), during the year 1898-99.

Articles.	Value.		Passed on to Russian Territory.	
	Persian Currency.	Sterling.	Persian Currency.	Sterling.
	Tumans.	£	Tumans.	£
Tea, green	125,562	25,112	40,965	8,193
" black	76,485	15,292	15,105	3,021
" colour not specified	8.550	1,710	23,201	4,640
Indigo	87,220	17,444	640	128
Sheeting (English and Indian)	33,800	6,760	...	...
Long-cloth, bleached (English and Indian)	35,195	7,039	...	...
" unbleached	27,475	5,495	...	...
Cotton prints	8,410	1,682	...	...
Muslin	5,395	1,079	600	120
Turkey reds	13,395	2,679	...	...
Miscellaneous piece-goods	31,940	6,388	...	...
Shawls	1,000	200	4,200	840
Cotton yarn and twist	72,164	14,432	...	...
Copper sheets	31,015	6,203	...	...
Tin and lead	3,112	622	...	...
China basin and Chinaware	5,450	1,090	...	...
Books	7,475	1,495	...	...
Ginger, preserved	2,670	534	350	70
Drugs	12,595	2,519	10,550	2,110
Coffee	3,660	732	...	...
Spices	19,910	3,982	...	...
Glass beads	1,140	228	...	...
Miscellaneous	3,025	605	7,662	1,532
Total	616,643	123,328	103,273	20,654

Note.—5 Tumans = 1 £ sterling.

Return of Article imported into Meshed from Russian Territory during the year 1898-99.

ARTICLES.	VALUE.		REMARKS.
	Persian Currency.	Sterling £.	
	Tumans.	£	
Sugar, loaf	168,380	53,676	
„ crystallised	121,458	24,291	
Candles	12,914	2,583	
Kerosine oil	17,460	3,492	
Piece-goods (including broad-cloth and cotton prints).	297,070	59,414	
Iron, iron goods, nails, etc.	36,168	7,233	
Steel	5,080	1,016	
Brass, brassware, and brass wire	12,810	2,562	
Glass and Chinaware	44,690	8,938	
Gold lace, etc.	2,050	410	
Papers	14,946	2,989	
Glass panes and mirrors	2,511	502	
Lead and tin	1,052	210	
Sewing machines	1,810	362	
Vitriol	5,412	1,082	
Cochineal	500	100	
Cutlery, Haberdashery, and fancy goods	4,740	948	
Matches	5,181	1,036	
Leather	...	...	
Cotton yarn	240	48	
„ twist	...	...	
Sackcloth	41,110	2,822	
Cigarette and tobacco	10,500	2,100	
Chains	1,000	200	
Wooden spoons	245	49	
Miscellaneous	10,550	2,110	
Russian tea	4,000	800	
Trays	1,280	256	
Fish	50	10	
Total	796,207	159,239	
Goods imported from Merv and Bokhara.			
Carpets	2,550	510	
Camel-hair cloth	2,000	400	
Hides	3,020	604	
Skins	8,050	1,610	
Leather	500	100	
Pumpkin seeds	546	109	
Horse clothing	560	112	
Saddlery	730	146	
Miscellaneous	2,460	492	
Total	20,416	4,083	
GRAND TOTAL	816,623	163,322	

Note.—5 Tumans = 1 £ sterling.

Return of Article imported into Meshed viâ Turkey, Tabriz, and Tehran during the year 1898-99.

Articles.	Value.		Remarks.
	Persian Currency.	Sterling £.	
	Tumans.	£	
Broad-cloth	53,050	10,610	
Pice-goods of sorts	1,12,240	22,448	
Matches	2,395	479	
China and glassware	4,010	802	
Cutlery, watches and and fancy goods	21,135	4,227	
Gold lace	450	90	
Glass beads	2,760	552	
Cochineal	6,475	1,295	
Cotton yarn and twist	4,500	900	
Books	700	140	
Looking-glasses	3,3C0	660	
Aniline dyes	12,200	2,440	
Paper	4,320	864	
Miscellaneous	8,965	1,793	
TOTAL	236,500	47,300	

Note.—5 Tumans = 1 £ sterling.

Return of Article imported into Meshed from Afghanistan during the year 1898-99.

Articles.	Value.		Remarks.
	Persian Currency.	Sterling £.	
	Tumans.	£	
Postins	8,395	1,679	
Barak	3,725	1,465	
Carpets and woollen bags	23,199	4,640	
Sheep and Lamb skins	71,550	14,310	
Pistachios	7,766	1,553	
Cummin seeds	3,436	687	
Manna	2,526	505	
Fans	2,705	541	
Miscellaneous	5,960	1,192	
TOTAL	132,862	26,572	

Note.—5 Tumans = 1 £ sterling.

Return of Article exported from Meshed to India viâ Yezd or Kirman and Bundar Abbas during the year 1898-99.

Articles.	Value.		Remarks.
	Persian Currency.	Sterling. £	
	Tumans.	£	
Silk piece	7,600	1,520	
Opium	168,725	33,745	
Pistachios	4,411	882	
Almonds	60	12	
Total	180,796	36,159	
Articles exported to Quetta viâ Nushki and Seistan route.			
Silk piece	2,800	560	
Horses	2,900	580	
Pistachios	1,040	208	
Wool	250	50	
Total	6,990	1,398	
Grand Total	187,786	37,557	

Note.—5 Tumans=1 £ sterling.

Return of Article exported from Meshed to Russian Territory during the year 1898-1899.

Articles.	Value.		Remarks.
	Persian Currency.	Sterling £.	
	Tumans.	£	
Wool	181,910	26,382	
Cotton	6,110	1,222	
Almonds	1,155	231	
Fresh and dried fruits	5,728	1,145	
Tobacco	1,730	346	
Shawls	102,550	20,510	
Carpets	56,325	11,265	
Skins	148,401	29,680	
Silk piece	6,700	1,340	
Leather	16,587	3,317	
Country cloth and prints	94,082	18,816	
Postins	1,060	212	
Socks	250	50	
Miscellaneous	51,381	10,276	
Total	623,969	124,792	

Note.—5 Tumans=1 £ sterling.

Return of Article exported from Meshed to Afghanistan during the year 1898-99.

Articles.	Value.		Remarks.
	Persian Currency.	Sterling. £	
	Tumans.	£	
Sugar, candied	1,994	399	
Miscellaneous	11,080	2,216	
TOTAL	13,074	2,615	
Foreign goods passing through Meshed to Afghanistan.			
Piece goods	100,857	20,171	
Sugar, loaf	16,134	3,227	
„ crytallised	6,114	1,223	
Iron and steel	850	170	
Iron manufactures	933	186	
Cutlery, Haberdashery, and fancy goods	1,526	305	
Cadles	1,427	285	
Kerosine oil	181	36	
Drugs	2,765	553	
Cotton yarn	252	51	
Vitriol	677	135	
Papers	948	189	
Spices	81	16	
Miscellaneous	4,400	880	
Tea, green	350	70	
„ colour not specified	2,255	451	
TOTAL	139,750	27,948	

Note.—5 Tumans = 1 £ sterling.

Tabular Statement showing totals of Imports and Exports of Foreign Goods from and to Meshed for five years, 1894-95 to 1898-99.

Imports and Exports.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	£	£	
	251,370	122,985	42,824	47,199	20,654	Goods imported from India which passed on to Russian territory.
Imports.						
From India *via* Bombay and Bundar Abbas.	312,123	199,167	89,547	130,282	123,328	
From Russian territory	59,208	86,929	92,547	121,279	163,322	
„ Europe *via* Turkey and Tabriz.	19,623	24,166	19,740	26,673	47,300	
„ Afghanistan	13,479	11,859	6,206	12,178	26,572	
TOTAL IMPORTS	404,433	322,121	208,040	290,412	360,522	
Exports.						
To India	6,871	22,269	19,681	40,083	37,557	
„ Russian territory	24,158	67,889	80,320	79,453	124,792	
„ Afghanistan	915	908	2,379	1,149	2,615	
„ „	8,805	11,760	12,694	15,854	27,948	Foreign goods that passed through Meshed.
TOTAL EXPORTS	41,052	102,826	115,074	136,539	192,912	
TOTAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS	445,485	424,947	323,114	426,951	553,434	

Note.—5 Tumans = 1 £ sterling.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 295-S. R., dated Calcutta, the 18th January 1900.

Read :—

Report on the operations of the Post Office of India for the year 1898-99.

ORDERED, that the Report be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA

FOR THE YEAR

1898-99.

No. 29, dated the 8th November 1899.

From—A. U. FANSHAWE, Esq., *C. S. I., Director General of the Post Office of India,*
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Post Office of India for the year 1898-99.

Charge of the Post Office.

2. The administration of the Department was in my hands throughout the year.

Principal events, Inland Post.

3. The new Post Office Act, which was passed by the Legislature during the preceding year, came into force on the 1st July 1898.

During the year, the plague, which made its appearance in Calcutta, the Madras Presidency, Mysore, and the Punjab, and prevailed to a serious degree in Bombay and Karachi, was a source of special anxiety to the Department, and not less than 124 postal officials fell victims to the epidemic. In Bangalore, when the plague was at its worst, the postal establishment became disorganised for a time, and special measures had to be adopted to meet the emergency.

The system of identification by thumb impressions was introduced, as an experimental measure, for the payment of money orders to illiterate payees in a part of the North Arcot district of the Madras Presidency. Successful results were obtained, and steps have now been taken to extend the system to the whole of the Madras postal circle.

The sale of quinine through the agency of the Post Office was re-introduced experimentally in certain districts of the Punjab.

During the year, the value-payable system was extended to unregistered parcels ; the scale of postage for inland letters was revised and made cheaper; a new rate of quarter of an anna for four tolas was added to the scale of postage for registered newspapers, and the system of privileged publications was withdrawn. The limit up to which an article can be insured was raised from R1,000 to R2,000, and the procedure in connection with the insurance of articles was at the same time simplified, the sender of an insured article being no longer required to declare its contents or to fill up any form for presentation at the post office.

The scheme for the continuous delivery of letters and other postal articles, which had been introduced experimentally in certain parts of Calcutta in the preceding year, was adopted as a permanent arrangement, and extended throughout Calcutta during the year under review. The scheme was also introduced in

selected parts of Bombay towards the close of the year, and although special difficulties had to be contended with owing to the prevalence of the plague, the measure was working satisfactorily when the year ended.

Two large Military camps of exercise were held during the winter, one at Delhi and the other in the neighbourhood of Attock, and the postal arrangements in connection with these camps were carried out with complete success.

There were several serious breaks during the year on the marginally named railways which caused interruptions in the mail service, and necessitated special arrangements being made for the carriage of the mails.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Bengal and North-Western, Southern Mahratta, South Indian, Nizam's Guaranteed, and Burma State railways.

Principal events, Foreign post.

4. The following were the principal events of the foreign post: The Acts of the Universal Postal Congress held at Washington in May and June 1897 came into operation on the 1st January 1899. The foreign parcel post was extended to Russia in Europe, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Brazil, Bolivia, Netherlands-India, Nigeria, the New Hebrides, the Banks Islands, the Santa Cruz Islands, the Cook Islands, Samoa, the Native State of Selangor in the Malay Peninsula, the French Soudan and the French Colonies of Obock, New Caledonia and Réunion. In consequence of the changes in the parcel post service with the United Kingdom, and of the establishment of direct parcel post exchanges, on the Union system, with France and Germany, a general revision was carried out of the rates and conditions applicable to parcels for countries served through the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. The parcel post to Greece, which had been temporarily suspended on account of quarantine restrictions, was resumed during the year, only, however, to be again suspended shortly after the expiry of the year; and the foreign money order system was extended to Fiji and to certain offices in Corea and Formosa.

The most important event of the year, however, was the introduction, on Christmas Day, 1898, of the Imperial Penny Postage scheme in accordance with which letters are now exchanged between the United Kingdom and the great majority of British Colonies and Possessions, including India, at a uniform postage rate of one penny the half-ounce.

Working of the P. and O. contract.

5. According to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's time tables, as approved by Her Majesty's Postmaster General, the steamers with the European mails were due in Bombay at noon on Saturday of each week. During the year under review, the contract time was exceeded on four occasions, in one instance, owing to an accident to the steamer, by 33 hours and 23 minutes. On 17 occasions the mail steamers arrived on Friday, on 32 occasions on Saturday, and on 3 occasions on Sunday. The shortest time occupied in transit by the mail from London to Bombay was 12 days 8 hours and 31 minutes, while the average time for the year was 14 days 3 hours and 40 minutes. In the opposite direction, that is, from Bombay to London, the quickest transit was 12 days 20 hours and 22 minutes, while the average time for the year was 14 days 6 hours and 34 minutes.

Section I.—Post offices, Letter-boxes and Village Postmen.

Post offices, letter boxes and rural delivery.

6. Appendix I shows the numbers of post offices, letter-boxes and village postmen of the Imperial Post in each circle on the 31st March 1899, as compared with the numbers at the close of the previous year, and the marginal abstract shows the figures

	Imperial Post.		District Post.		Total.		Increase.
	Number at close of 1897-98.	Number at close of 1898-99.	Number at close of 1897-98.	Number at close of 1898-99.	Number at close of 1897-98.	Number at close of 1898-99.	
Post Offices	10,263	10,505	1,479	1,481	11,742	11,986	244
Letter-boxes (in addition to those at post offices).	17,721	18,617	3,827	3,997	21,548	22,614	1,066
Village Postmen	4,588	4,722	3,000	2,920	7,588	7,642	54

for the past two years for the whole of India, for both the Imperial and District Post. The total number of post offices has increased by 244 and of letter-boxes by 1,066. The increase was greatest in the Punjab and in Bengal, as regards post offices, and in Bengal and Madras as regards letter-boxes. The total number of post offices entrusted to the charge of schoolmasters and other persons not belonging to the Department, was 6,773 at the end of the year under review, as compared with 6,520 at the end of 1897-98.

Post offices and letter boxes contrasted with area and population.

7. The following table shows for each circle, and for the whole of India, the number of post offices and letter-boxes compared with the area, total population and literate population, according to the last census :—

Names of postal circles.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Literate population.	Post offices.	Letter-boxes (including those at post offices)	1 Post office serves			1 Letter-box serves		
						Square miles.	Population.	Literate population.	Square miles.	Population.	Literate population.
Bengal	119,719	40,879,787	1,993,584	1,757	6,670	68	23,267	1,135	18	6,129	299
Bombay	148,517	26,3?2,106	1,416,474	1,498	5,225	99	17,605	945	28	5,047	271
Madras	263,015	55,984,761	3,128,788	2,250	5,915	117	24,882	1,390	44	9,465	529
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	134,162	50,943,235	1,308,145	1,701	5,031	79	29,949	769	26	10,126	260
Punjab	148,966	25,130,127	819,383	1,812	4,493	82	13,859	452	33	5,593	182
Assam	49,004	5,476,833	168,314	331	719	148	16,546	508	68	7,617	234
Bihar	42,284	23,578,585	712,383	579	1,279	73	40,723	1,230	33	18,435	557
Burma	211,430	8,098,014	1,608,591	276	1,405	766	29,340	5,828	150	5,764	1,145
Central Provinces	142,808	17,849,155	345,761	771	1,268	185	23,151	448	113	14,077	273
Eastern Bengal	21,247	10,082,923	427,814	460	1,600	46	21,919	930	13	6,302	267
Rajputana	177,441	17,828,995	...	342	590	518	52,131	...	301	30,219	...
Sind and Baluchistan	53,898	3,030,981	115,056	209	405	258	14,502	550	133	7,484	284
TOTAL	1,512,491	285,255,502	12,044,293	11,986	34,600	126	23,799	1,005	44	8,244	348
1897-98, Total	1,512,491	285,255,502	12,044,293	11,742	33,290	129	24,294	1,026	45	8,569	362

It will be observed that there is one post office in India for every 126 square miles as against 129 square miles in 1897-98, and one letter-box for every 44 square miles, as against 45 square miles in the previous year. In this respect Bengal, including Bihar and Eastern Bengal, continues to be the most favoured province as regards post offices and letter-boxes, while Burma and Rajputana are still the most backward.

Section II.—Postal Lines.

Postal communications.

8. Statistics showing the distances over which mails were carried in each circle by the various agencies of the Imperial Post Office during 1898-99 will be found in Appendix II. An abstract of the appendix is given on the margin for facility of reference, with additional columns for District Post, Political and Military lines managed by the Post Office. It will be seen that there was a slight decrease under the head of Steamer Lines, and an increase under all other heads. The increase was most marked in the case of rail-

Nature of lines.	1898-99.					Total mileage in 1897-98.	1898-99.	
	Imperial.	District Post.	Political.	Military.	Total mileage in 1898-99.		Increase.	Decrease.
Railway	20.895	...	..	...	20,895	20,291	604	...
Mail cart	5,384	604	1,032	483	7,503	7,339	164	...
Runners and boats	48,383	34,064	..	...	82,447	82,293	154	...
Steamer	15,733	414	...	...	16,147	16,428	...	281
TOTAL	90,395	35,082	1,032	483	1,26,992	1,26,351	922	281

ways; and this was chiefly due to the opening of the section from Bezwada to Ennur of the East Coast Railway in Madras and of the sections from Bulrampur to Tulsipur, Man to Revilganj, and certain other sections of the Bengal and North-Western Railway in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The increases in other circles were due to the opening of short lines.

The use of light hand carts or rickshaws for carrying mails was still further extended, especially in Bombay, and the Postmaster General of that circle reports very favourably regarding this mode of conveyance.

The experiment of using bicycles for postal purposes which was tried last year in parts of Madras and in Lahore was extended during the year under report to the town of Bombay, with successful results. The experience gained so far shows that the bicycle is not a suitable means of conveyance for mails over lines of any length in the interior of the country, but for short communications over good roads in or in the vicinity of the larger towns, it is clear that the services of runners can be efficiently and economically replaced by employing bicycle riders.

Section III.—Correspondence and Parcels.

Postal Traffic.

9. The estimated number of postal articles of all kinds, exclusive of money orders, issued for delivery during the year, amounted to more than 477 millions or 12 millions in excess of the number during the preceding year. The increase has been 35·62 per cent. since 1892-93 and 40·66 per cent. since 1891-92. Statistics showing the different classes of articles delivered in the various postal circles during 1898-99 will be found in Appendix III, and a summary of the general results is given in the following statement:—

YEAR.	Post cards.	Letters (paid).	Letters (unpaid).	Letters (registered).	Total of letters and postcards.	News-papers.	Book and pattern packets.	Parcels (registered).	Parcels (unregistered).	GRAND TOTAL (all postal articles except money orders).
1897-98	179,370,803	190,258,850	29,791,932	9,375,651	408,797,236	31,891,484	21,364,415	2,767,639	198,351	465,019,125
1898-99	189,461,933	191,732,938	28,396,688	9,542,537	419,134,096	32,122,502	23,039,424	2,757,259	282,977	477,336,258
Increase	10,091,130	1,474,088	...	166,886	10,336,860	231,018	1,675,009	...	84,626	12,317,133
or										
Decrease	...	...	1,395,244	...	...	...	...	10,380	...	...
Percentage of increase	5·62	·77	...	1·78	2·53	·72	7·84	...	42·66	2·65
Percentage of decrease	...	...	4·68	...	...	...	...	·37	...	...

It will be seen that, except as regards unpaid letters and registered parcels, there was an increase in the total number of articles issued for delivery under every head. The percentage of increase in all articles taken together was highest in the Bengal circle where it was 6·17 per cent. As usual, the increase in the number of post cards (more than 10 millions) far exceeded the increase in any other class of postal articles.

As in the previous year, the total number of postcards exceeded the number of paid letters in the case of Bengal, Bombay, the Punjab and Eastern Bengal circles. The total number of letters registered during the year was more than 9½ millions, and registration continues to be more popular in Madras than in any other part of India—the total number of letters registered in that presidency being over 2 millions. The fall of ·37 per cent. in the

number of registered parcels was trifling, and it was more than made up by the increase of 84,626 or 42·66 per cent. in the number of unregistered parcels. In the case of unpaid letters there was a decrease of 1,395,244, at the rate of 4·68 per cent., in the number issued for delivery. During the preceding five years the number of unpaid letters has shewn a small but steady increase, and it is impossible to say as yet whether the falling-off now recorded has any special significance.

Average number of postal articles per head of population.

10. The following table, prepared from the last census returns, shows for each circle the number of letters and other postal articles per head of the total population and per head of the literate portion of the population. Bombay, Sind and Baluchistan, the Punjab and Burma rank highest as regards the number of articles per head of the population, and Sind and Baluchistan, the Punjab and Bombay rank highest as regards the number of articles per head of the literate population :—

Names of postal circles.	Total population.	Number who can read and write.	Total number of postal articles (excluding money orders.)	Number of postal articles per head of population.	Number of postal articles per head of those who can read and write.
Bengal	40,879,787	1,993,584	75,089,937	1·83	37·66
Bombay	26,372,106	1,416,474	92,123,940*	3·49	65·04
Madras	55,984,761	3,128,788	83,964,548	1·50	26·84
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	50,943,235	1,308,145	62,031,750	1·22	47·42
Punjab	25,130,127	819,383	60,116,230	2·39	73·37
Assam	5,476,833	168,314	8,907,173	1·63	52·92
Bihar	23,578,585	712,383	19,135,907	·81	26·86
Burma	8,098,014	1,608,591	17,417,696	2·15	10·83
Central Provinces	17,849,155	345,761	17,987,096	1·01	52·02
Eastern Bengal	10,082,923	427,814	16,028,375	1·59	37·46
Rajputana	17,828,995	†	13,979,474	·78	...
Sind and Baluchistan	3,030,981	115,056	10,130,914	3·34	88·05
Total	285,255,502	12,044,293	476,913,040	1·67	39·60
1897-98, Total	285,255,502	12,044,293	464,623,387	1·63	38·58

* Excluding Indian Post Offices at Bagdad, Busra and places in the Persian Gulf.
† Enumeration not taken under this head.

Foreign Correspondence.

11. The figures in Appendix III include the foreign correspondence received in India for delivery, but a special table is given at the end of this paragraph showing separately the quantity of correspondence which passed in each direction between India and the United Kingdom, and between India and all other parts of the world. As regards the mails exchanged with the United Kingdom, the results of the year show a marked increase in the number of letters and post-cards, but a falling-off in that of newspapers and packets. In the case of the homeward mails, there was an increase, over the normal increase, of nearly 7 per cent. in the number of letters and post-cards, and of about 3½ per cent. in the number of newspapers and packets. As regards the mails received from the United Kingdom, there was a still further development of the unusual increase, which occurred in 1897-98, in the number of letters and post-cards received, the increase during the year under review being at the rate of 17·44 per cent., or about 4 per cent. in advance of that of the previous year; but, in the case of newspapers and packets received from home, which had increased by more than two millions in the years 1896-97 and 1897-98, there was a falling-off, which it is not easy to account for, of upwards of 300,000 during the year under review. The increase over the figures of the previous year in the number of letters and post-cards, both sent and received, is, without doubt, largely to be attributed to the lower postage rate, on letters, of a penny (or one anna) the ½ oz., which was in force during the last three months of the year. As regards mails, exchanged with other countries, statistics used to be taken once in three years. The last statistics were taken in May 1896 and, under the terms of the Principal Convention of Washington, no further statistics are to be taken during the currency of that Convention. The figures given in the table are, therefore, merely a repetition of those of the last two years, and do not call for any remark :—

	Class.	Estimated aggregate number.		Percentage of		Remarks.
		1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Despatched from India to the United Kingdom.	Letters and post-cards . . .	30,68,417	3,312,445	7·95	...	The figures relating to correspondence despatched from India to the United Kingdom are based on statistics taken for each mail, and those relating to correspondence received from the United Kingdom are based on special statistics taken during the year.
	Newspapers, book-packets and samples . .	10,45,222	1,110,173	6·21	...	
Received in India from the United Kingdom.	Letters and post-cards . . .	35,98,444	4,226,195	17·44	...	
	Newspapers, book-packets and samples . .	6,846,372	6,522,791	...	4·73	
Grand Total of all correspondence exchanged with the United Kingdom.	Letters and post-cards . . .	6,666,861	7,538,640	13·08	...	
	Newspapers, book-packets and samples . .	7,891,594	7,632,964	...	3·28	
Despatched from India to Foreign countries other than the United Kingdom.	Letters and post-cards . . .	2,109,500	2,109,500	..	...	Under the system of the Universal Postal Union, statistics of international correspondence used to be taken for 28 days every third year. But, according to the terms of the Principal Convention of Washington, no further statistics are to be taken during the currency of that Convention, and the figures shown in the reports for 1896-97 and 1897-98, which are based on statistics recorded in May 1896, are here repeated.
	Newspapers, book-packets and samples . .	1,611,921	1,611,921	...	...	
Received in India from Foreign countries other than the United Kingdom.	Letters and post-cards . . .	2,157,792	2,157,792	...	...	
	Newspapers, book-packets and samples . .	1,348,685	1,348,685	...	...	
Grand Total of correspondence exchanged with Foreign countries other than the United Kingdom.	Letters and post-cards . . .	4,267,292	4,267,292	...	...	
	Newspapers, book-packets and samples . .	2,960,606	2,960,606	...	...	

12. The following statement gives details of the foreign parcel traffic both to and from India during the last two years. In the year under review there was an increase of 12,676 or 5·1 per cent. in the total number of foreign parcels and of ₨38,033 in the Indian share of the revenue from the foreign parcel post :—

Foreign parcel.

Parcel Exchanges.	Total number of parcels.		Average weight of each parcel.		Net revenue of the Indian Post Office.*	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	No.	No.	lb. oz.	lb oz.	₨	₨
With the United Kingdom.						
A. Through British Post Office.						
(1) *Viâ* Gibraltar—						
To India	94,183	98,000	2 11·28	2 14·13	1,20,197	1,00,405
From India	75,195	61,594	2 2·76	2 1·66	39,228	62,783
Total	169,378	159,594	2 7·50	2 9·32	1,59,425	1,63,188
(2) *Viâ* Brindisi—						
To India	583	6,427	5 9·42	5 9·23	1,330	10,039
From India	1,244	9,768	3 10·02	3 2·71	1,802	14,112
Total	1,827	16,195	4 4·04	4 2·00	3,132	24,151
B. Through P. & O. S. N. Co. without the agency of the British Post Office—						
To India	2,897	2,519	5 0·46	11 13·03	7,633	11,295
From India	2,052	1,641	15 6·25	15 13·82	11,072	9,075
Total	4,949	4,160	9 5·20	13 6·59	18 705	20,370
Total number of parcels through both Agencies (British Post Office and Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company)	176,154	179,949	2 10·88	2 15·54	1,81,262	2,07,709
With the Continent of Europe.						
To India	3,267	4,823	5 3·34	6 11·34	7,604	9,398
From India	4,387	4,492	3 11·80	4 3·18	3,574	8,417
Total	7,654	9,315	4 5·85	5 7·97	11,178	17,815
With other Countries.						
To India	19,624	21,943	3 8·38	3 7·56	16,985†	18,171
From India	43,089	47,990	3 9·61	3 8·77	43,070†	46,833
Total	62,713	69,933	3 9·22	3 8·39	60,055†	65,004
GRAND TOTAL	246,521	259,197	2 15·36	3 3·38	2,52,495†	2,90,528

* Net revenue is calculated after deduction of customs duty and sums due to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the British Post Office, and other Administrations.
† Revised figures.

Parcel exchange with the United Kingdom.

13. More than 69 per cent. of the whole foreign parcel traffic was with the United Kingdom. As regards the parcel exchange with the British Post Office, there was an appreciable increase, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, in the traffic to and from the United Kingdom by the Brindisi route newly adopted for parcels; there was also an increase in both directions in the number of parcels received in India by the sea route *viâ* Gibraltar, but a considerable falling-off in the number despatched from India by this route. The figures relating to both routes, if taken together, show, however, that there was an increase of 4,584 in the number of parcels exchanged in both directions. As regards the exchange through the agency of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, there was a further falling-off in the number of parcels, and, as remarked by me last year, this exchange has practically now ceased to be of any importance. If the figures relating to all the parcel post services to and from the United Kingdom be taken together, they show a total increase of 3,795 in the number and of R26,447 in the net revenue of the Indian Post Office, over the figures of the preceding year.

Parcel exchanges with countries other than the United Kingdom.

14. In the exchange with Continental Europe, the number of parcels despatched from India shows a slight increase in the traffic, while the number received in India is 1,556 in excess of the number received in the previous year. The accompanying increase in the net revenue of the Indian Post Office is R6,637. In the exchanges with other countries, there was again a satisfactory development of the traffic in both directions, an addition of 7,220, at the rate of 11·5 per cent., having been made to the number of parcels, and of R4,949 to the net Indian revenue. The increase in the number of parcels sent to non-European countries is again to be attributed in great measure to the steady growth of the parcel post with Ceylon, while there was, at the same time, a distinct development of the traffic with the British East Africa Protectorate, the number of parcels sent to that Protectorate having risen from 2,312 to 4,494.

Progress in foreign parcel traffic in 20 years.

Year.	Number of parcels.	Year.	Number of parcels.
1878-79	69,763	1888-89	163,989
1879-80	73,211	1889-90	177,210
1880-81	80,257	1890-91	191,713
1881-82	88,840	1891-92	211,162
1882-83	88,684	1892-93	185,460
1883-84	98,296	1893-94	204,270
1884-85	110,590	1894-95	215,201
1885-86	133,054	1895-96	220,378
1886-87	141,453	1896-97	231,332
1887-88	158,792	1897-98	246,521
		1898-99	259,197

15. The progress of the foreign parcel traffic as a whole since 1878-79, will be seen from the table in the margin.

Delivery work of the year.

16. The figures given in paragraph 9 of this report show that 477,336,258 letters, post-cards, newspapers, packets and parcels were issued for delivery during the year. These figures are calculated from actual enumerations made for a week at a time twice during the year, and approximately represent the delivery of mail articles properly so called. In order, however, to ascertain the entire delivery work of the year, it is necessary to add the number of money orders which are delivered and paid by postmen and village postmen. The entire delivery work of the year is shown by the following figures :—

Sent out for delivery (including 11,989,826 money orders)	489,326,084
Received back undelivered (deducted as representing articles either again sent out and delivered or sent to the Dead Letter Office)	14,559,120
Balance actually delivered	474,766,964
Sent to Dead Letter Office	4,369,396
Total number received for delivery (counting each article only once)	479,136,360

These figures show that the percentage of articles delivered on the whole number received for delivery was 99·09, as compared with 99·03 in the previous year.

Dead Letter Offices.

17. The total number of letters, post-cards and other articles, excluding money orders, that reached one or other of the ten Dead Letter Offices was 5,777,360, as compared with 6,106,203 received in the previous year. The distribution of these articles among the different Dead Letter Offices, and the ways in which the articles were disposed of, are shown in detail in Appendix IV, of which a summary is given below :—

			Number.		Percentage.	
			1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Total number of articles received in Dead Letter Offices			6,106,203	5,777,360		
	1897-98.	1898-99.				
DEDUCT—						
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders, and received back again as undeliverable	267,980	316,651				
Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices	1,627,559	1,478,373	1,895,539	1,795,024		
Net receipts to be disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices			4,210,664	3,982,336	100	100
Articles disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices, excluding articles returned as undeliverable. — Disposed of by re-direction to addressees			818,859	824,530	19·45	20·71
Articles disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices, excluding articles returned as undeliverable. — Disposed of by return to senders			2,299,081	2,111,900	54·60	53·03
Articles undisposable			1,092,724	1,045,906	25·95	26·26

Of the total number of articles 824,530 were successfully disposed of by being redirected and then delivered to the persons to whom they were addressed, while 2,111,900 were returned to the senders, and 1,045,906 were found to be unreturnable. This last figure is only 0·2 per cent. of the total number of articles given out for delivery in the year, and a large proportion of the 1,045,906 articles were from their nature not capable of delivery. From special statistics kept by the Bengal Dead Letter Office for three months, it appears that some 3,000 letters, 5,600 newspapers and 1,800 packets were posted in the Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam circles without any address at all. As usual, a large amount of valuable property was found in letters and other articles posted without addresses or with addresses so incorrect and incomplete that the covers had to be opened in order that the senders might be traced. In articles opened

in the five more important Dead Letter Offices were found cheques, hundis, currency notes, bills of exchange, coins, and other property amounting in value to R3,88,200-15-7, £1,940-15, 180 francs and 420 dollars, and the whole of this property was successfully delivered to the owners, with the exception of money and other articles of the total value of R24,635-0-11, £88-16-6 and 400 dollars. There has been nothing, however, of any special interest brought to notice in the reports on the working of the Dead Letter Offices.

Sale of postage stamps, etc.

18. Particulars regarding the issues from treasuries of post-cards, postage stamps, embossed envelopes and stamped wrappers will be found in Appendix V, and similar information regarding service post-cards, service postage stamps, and service embossed envelopes will be found in Appendix VI, to which is added an abstract of the two appendices, showing the issues of each kind of post-card, postage stamp, embossed envelope and stamped wrapper. The total value of the issues of ordinary stamps was R1,34,56,936, and of service stamps R26,96,325, there being an increase over the figures of the preceding year of R1,84,181 in the value of ordinary stamps, and of R32,044 in the value of service stamps.

The issues of ordinary stamps were largest in the Bombay circle, where they amounted to over 27 lakhs of rupees. Bengal and Madras come next with issues of nearly 24 lakhs of rupees each. The inland single post-cards continued to command the highest sales, the total issues being over 125 millions in number. The small ½ anna envelope had the next largest sale, over 74 millions being issued during the year. Of the ½ anna adhesive stamps, over 63 millions were issued, of the ½ anna reply post-cards, over 18 millions, of the 2 anna adhesive stamps, nearly 7 millions, and of the 4 anna adhesive stamps, over 2 millions. Of the new 3 pies stamps, which were introduced on the 1st October 1898, nearly 7½ millions were sold. Owing to the introduction of the Imperial penny postage scheme from the 25th December 1898, the sales of 2½ anna adhesive stamps fell from 3 to 2½ millions, and of 2½ anna envelopes from nearly half-a-million to something under one-third of a million, while the sales of one anna adhesive stamps rose from about 11 millions to over 12 millions, and of one anna square envelopes from 63 thousand to over a lakh. In the case of the ordinary ½ anna square envelopes, and of the one anna service and soldiers' envelopes, the sales declined ; but there was an improvement in the number of ½ anna square service envelopes issued, and there was also an increase in the sales of ordinary registration envelopes, of both sizes, over the figures of the previous year.

The issues of ½ anna wrappers rose from some 329 thousand in the preceding year to some 332 thousand during the year under review, but there was apparently a falling-off in the demand for one anna wrappers, of which the issues decreased from some 56 thousand in the previous year to about 48 thousand in the year under review.

Apart from the sales of postage stamps, one anna revenue or receipt stamps to the value of R4,13,095 were sold during the year, through the agency of the Post Office. Non-judicial stamps and Court-fee stamps are also sold at many post offices, but, except in Burma, the postmaster acts, as regards these stamps, as a private vendor, and the stamps do not form part of the post office balance. In Burma, where general stamps are kept by the postmaster in the same way as other stamps, the sales on this account amounted to R79,732.

Section IV.—District Post.

Management of the District Post.

19. There has been no change in the management of the District Post during the year under report. It was administered, as usual, by the heads of

postal circles subject to the control of the several Local Governments and Administrations.

General results of the year.

20. The comparative statement given on the next page shows the establishments, income, and expenditure of the District Post, and also the work done under this head for the years 1897-98 and 1898-99. The total income of the year under report was R12,25,257, and the total expenditure R11,72,556. There was an increase of 2 in the number of post offices, and of 170 in the number of letter-boxes kept up out of District Post Funds, while the number of postmen and village postmen decreased by 79 and the length of District Post mail lines by 1,187 miles, due, of course, to the postmen and lines being taken over by the Imperial Post. There was also a decrease of 1,252,030 or 6·96 per cent. in the number of articles of all kinds received for delivery by the District Post agency, and of 1,036,761 or 8·49 per cent. in the number of articles posted in post offices and letter-boxes kept up by District Post. Appendix VII gives details according to circles of letters and other postal articles sent to, and received from, the District Post.

District Post.

Names of Postal Circles.	Year	Number of District Post Offices and Receiving Offices.	Number of District Post Village Postmen and Postmen.	Number of District Post Letter-boxes (in addition to those at post offices).	Length in miles of District Post Lines.	Local Cess.	Grant from Imperial or Provincial Revenue.	Expenditure.	Articles received from the Imperial and District Posts for delivery by the District Post.	Articles posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial or District Post.	Articles returned by the District to the Imperial Post undelivered.	Percentage of articles returned on the total number received for delivery by the District Post.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		No.	No.	No.	Miles.	R	R	R	No.	No.	No.	
Bengal	1897-98	194	22	330	7,862	2,29,672(a)	*Nil.*	2,44,837	1,878,062	1,671,544	70,104	3·73
	1898-99	**194**	**22**	**321**	**7,674**	**2,29,815(a)**	**Nil.**	**2,20,129**	**1,865,130**	**1,635,357**	**67,320**	**3·60**
Bombay	1897-98	60	606	622	390	*Nil.*	88,903	90,652	2,499,258	1,109,346	91,752	3·67
	1898-99	**65**	**618**	**662**	**423**	**Nil.**	**81,377**	**80,685**	**2,620,992**	**1,209,624**	**94,968**	**3·62**
Madras	1897-98	148	763	689	1,826	*Nil.*	1,15,700	1,15,794	3,031,453	1,683,434	177,269	5·84
	1898-99	**153**	**726**	**739**	**1,887**	**Nil.**	**1,15,600**	**1,11,834**	**2,549,440**	**1,392,734**	**169,490**	**6·64**
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1897-98	293	674	735	9,293	1,91,000	*Nil.*	1,96,045	3,717,815	2,401,932	196,759	5·29
	1898-99	**279**	**604**	**727**	**9,208**	**1,92,000**	**Nil.**	**1,86,321**	**3,255,187**	**2,016,542**	**180,646**	**5·55**
Punjab	1897-98	380	718	575	3,018	1,43,260	11,872	1,55,132	3,385,069	2,313,814	209,289	6·18
	1898-99	**368**	**730**	**617**	**3,047**	**1,32,571**	**11,872**	**1,44,443**	**3,284,645**	**2,259,395**	**195,476**	**5·95**
Assam	1897-98	65	83	50	1,322(b)	47,293	*Nil.*	45,898	542,385	441,862	27,144	5·00
	1898-99	**63**	**84**	**52**	**1,400(b)**	**51,784**	**Nil.**	**49,120**	**535,584**	**381,540**	**26,928**	**5·03**
Bihar	1897-98	86	*Nil.*	81	3,459	1,18,752	*Nil.*	1,17,574	896,988	806,382	53,166	5·92
	1898-99	**84**	**Nil.**	**80**	**3,429**	**1,24,503**	**Nil.**	**1,04,172**	**792,186**	**687,485**	**42,858**	**5·41**
Burma	1897-98	90	165	686	3,167*	1,04,000	*Nil.*	1,02,523	995,732	748,161	69,430	6·97
	1898-99	**90**	**178**	**739**	**1,958**	**1,13,250**	**Nil.**	**1,10,940**	**971,610**	**740,304**	**74,958**	**7·71**
Central Provinces	1897-98	117	77	57	4,075(d)	74,108	36,007	1,08,604	368,992	289,678	31,740	8·60
	1898-99	**145**	**68**	**58**	**4,261(d)**	**90,502(f)**	**14,320**	**98,874**	**375,916**	**294,849**	**30,276**	**8·05**
Eastern Bengal	1897-98	33	3	1	1,386	59,028	*Nil.*	59,711	620,094	636,324	15,090	2·43
	1898-99	**27**	**2**	**1**	**1,324**	**58,505(c)**	**Nil.**	**57,020**	**439,090**	**452,082**	**8,508**	**1·93**
Rajputana	1897-98	11	5	*Nil.*	190	834	3,280	4,170	58,380	47,816	3,396	5·81
	1898-99	**11**	**5**	**Nil.**	**190**	**820**	**3,280**	**3,960**	**51,510**	**42,912**	**3,294**	**6·39**
Sind and Baluchistan	1897-98	2	*Nil.*	1	281	*Nil.*	5,142(e)	5,142	4,379	4,244	181	4·13
	1898-99	**2**	**Nil.**	**1**	**281**	**Nil.**	**5,058(e)**	**5,058**	**5,287**	**4,952**	**227**	**4·29**
TOTAL	1897-98	1,479	3,116	3,827	36,269*	9,67,947	2,60,904	12,46,082	17,998,607	12,214,537	945,320	5·25
	1898-99	**1,481**	**3,037**	**3,997**	**35,082**	**9,93,750**	**2,31,507**	**11,72,556**	**16,746,577**	**11,117,776**	**894,949**	**5·34**

(a) Includes contributions from Tributary States.
(b) These are dry season distances: during the rains these lines are increased in length.
(c) Includes contributions from Frontier Police Fund, R2,954, and the State of Hill Tipperah, R300.
(d) Includes lines paid from the revenues of Feudatory States.
(e) Grant made available from Bombay District Post Funds.
(f) Includes contributions from Feudatory States, R16,000.

* Revised figure.

Section V.—Money Orders.

Inland money orders—General results.

21. The total number of money order offices at the end of the year under review was 11,712 as compared with 11,491 at the close of the previous year. The number of inland money orders issued, including telegraphic money orders, but excluding all transactions with Native States, was nearly 11¾ millions, of the aggregate value of over 24½ crores of rupees, while the commission realized amounted to well over 30¾ lakhs of rupees. The table in the margin shows the yearly progress made in this branch of business since it was undertaken by the Post Office. The increase in the number of money orders is smaller than it has been for several years past, but there is reason to believe this is due to temporary causes. The table in the margin shows that for the last six years the average value of an inland money order has remained remarkably constant at a figure standing a little lower than R21.

INLAND MONEY ORDERS.	Total number of money orders issued.	Total value of money orders issued.	Commission realised.
	No.	R	R
During the year 1878-79, the last complete year before money order business was transferred from treasuries to the Post Office	245,468	89,24,720	1,05,870
During the last quarter of the year 1879-80. (The Post Office began the business on the 1st January 1880)	232,639	72,48,208	84,901
During the year 1880-81	1,604,174	4,57,08,580	5,35,976
" " 1881-82	2,157,796	5,73,32,027	6,79,073
" " 1882-83	2,565,904	6,46,84,183	7,70,958
" " 1883-84	3,034,894	7,31 24,179	8,84,925
" " 1884-85	3,550,257	8,20,88,559	11,06,226
" " 1885 86	4,163,078	9,38,27,375	11,63,830
" " 1886-87	4,821,117	10,68,49,151	13,37,820
" " 1887-88	5,512,395	11,84,43 573	14,94,381
" " 1888-89	6,136,790	12,99,06,864	16,57,761
" " 1889-90	6,759,116	14,56,32,147	17 95,350
" " 1890-91	7,326,065	15,77,70,303	19,37,598
" " 1891-92	7,783,296	16,44,09,526	20,58,306
" " 1892 93	8,237,855	17,19,16,585	21 58,398
" " 1893-94	8,754,940	18,35,34,008	22,95,946
" " 1894-95	9,422,105	19,43,09,308	24,46,083
" " 1895-96	10,055,036	20,62,03,368	26,00,589
" " 1896-97	10,947,571	21,97,28,206	27,92,116
" " 1897-98	11,664,350	24,23,37,096	30,57,199
" " 1898-99	11,740,565	24,54,50,445	30,88,068
Percentage of increase over the year 1897-98	·65	1·28	1·01

YEARS.	Average value of an inland money order.		
	R	a	p.
1893-94	20	15	5
1894-95	20	10	0
1895-96	20	8	0
1896-97	20	1	1
1897 98	20	12	4
1898-99	20	14	0

Incidence of inland money order work according to postal circles.

22. The following statement shows the distribution of the inland money order business among the various postal circles :—

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	ISSUES DURING 1898-99.		PAYMENTS DURING 1898-99.		PERCENTAGE TO THE WHOLE.	
	Number of money orders	Value of money orders.	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.
		R		R		R
Bengal	2,697,567	4,77,35,212	2,592,080	4,65,16,899	22·56	19·19
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,649,010	2,96,01,133	2,458,814	4 57,43,732	17·52	15·34
Bombay	1,328,447	2,99,03,796	1,562,560	3,49,57,308	12·33	12·21
Madras	1,539,339	2,99,61,538	1,589,750	3,36,26,625	13·34	12·05
Punjab	1,144,335	2,40,08 121	1,192,660	2,79,06 960	9·97	10 57
Burma	657,536	2,44,75,676	181,151	1,02,26,574	3·58	7·06
Bihar	695,101	1,22,82,758	926,189	1,57,59,8 9	6·91	5·71
Eastern Bengal	560,347	1,17,65,811	577,333	1,09 40,448	4·85	4 62
Central Provinces	540,290	1,29,23,904	241,067	61,27,554	3·33	3·88
Rajputana	289,110	72,37 510	178,152	67,50,181	1·99	2·85
Assam	405,940	96,77,784	126,977	41,16,529	2·27	2 81
Sind and Baluchistan	233,543	58,77,202	83,503	30,01,059	1·35	1·81
Total	11,740,565	24,54,50,445	11,710,276	24,56,73,748	100	100
Total for 1897-98	11,664,350	24,23,37,096	11,651,473	24,23 40,491	...	..
Increase	76,215	31,13,349	58,763	33,32,757		

As in previous years the money order business of the Bengal circle was far greater than that of any other postal circle. The number of orders issued and paid in the Lower Provinces during 1898-99 was more than one-third of the total transactions for all India. The payments in Bihar, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh were considerably in excess of the issues as in former years, while the issues in Assam, Burma, the Central Provinces and Sind and Baluchistan largely exceeded the payments.

Revenue Money Orders.

23. The revenue money order business in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh continued to increase. The number of orders rose from 168,118 in 1897-98 to 206,444 in the year under review, and the amount from R37,46,711 to R46,12,982. In the Central Provinces, where there had been a falling-off during the previous year owing to the prevalence of famine, the number of orders rose from 9,976 to 18,338 and the amount from R4,48,834 to R6,89,528. In the Lower Provinces of Bengal, including Eastern Bengal and Bihar, there was an increase in the number of the transactions, but a slight falling-off in their aggregate value. The value of the orders issued in those provinces fell from R18,91,028 in 1897-98 to R18,83,069, while the number rose from 193,278 in the previous year to 202,187. In the Punjab, the total number of revenue money orders rose from 11,030 in 1897-98 to 14,065 and the amount from R7,05,213 to R9,51,618.

Remittances of miscellaneous Government dues by Money Orders.

24. In the Lower Provinces of Bengal 99,624 official money orders of the aggregate value of R21,80,141 were issued during the year under report, as compared with 93,933 orders of the aggregate value of R20,32,378 in the previous year. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh also the system continued to make steady progress; the number of orders rose from 28,916 in 1897-98 to 33,764 during the year under report, and the value from R5,83,856 to R6,55,590. In the Punjab there was an increase of 1,469 in the number and of R37,321 in the value of official money orders, the total number of orders and their amount being 5,492 and R1,39,892 as compared with 4,023 and R1,02,571 respectively, in the previous year. In Madras 4,169 official money orders of the aggregate value of R73,623 were issued during the year under report as compared with 4,416 orders of the aggregate value of R74,633 in the previous year. In Burma 92 official money orders of a total value of R6,778 were issued as against 119 of the value of R6,665 in the year 1897-98.

Rent Money Orders.

25. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the progress shown last year in the rent money order business was well sustained during the year under report. The total number of orders rose from 59,055 in 1897-98 to 68,375 and the amount from R8,39,608 to R9,37,730. In the Central Provinces this business, which had declined during the previous year on account of famine, showed considerable improvement during the year under review. The number of orders rose from 1,450 in 1897-98 to 1,838 and the amount from R24,102 to R32,156. In the Lower Provinces of Bengal also there was an advance both in the number and value of rent money orders as compared with the figures for the previous year. The total number of orders issued rose from 49,819 in 1897-98 to 51,774 during 1898-99, the amount of rent remitted being R7,61,794, as compared with R7,34,892 in the preceding year.

Money order transactions with Native States.

26. The following statement shows the money order transactions with Native States:—

	Issues in the State.		Payment in the State.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		R		R
Gwalior	51,726	17,67,505	19,214	5,78,930
Patiala	19,180	4,53,078	19,743	5,88,204
Jhind	4,400	1,41,406	4,845	1,44,927
Nabha	3,843	96,523	4,043	1,32,344
Chamba	1,779	67,503	577	19,275
Faridkot	1,618	39,283	744	26,468
TOTAL	82,546	25,65,298	49,166	14,90,148
Total for 1897-98	76,043	22,67,524	47,709	13,60,175
Increase	6,503	2,97,774	1,457	1,29,973

There was an increase of nearly 3 lakhs of rupees in the value of the issues and of more than 1¼ lakhs of rupees in the value of the payments, in these Native States. It will be noticed that the payments made by the Imperial Post Office on account of money orders issued by Native States have been much larger than the drawings of the Imperial Post office on those States. This result was mainly due to the issues of the Gwalior State.

Telegraphic money orders.

27. The transactions in telegraphic money orders are given in the following table according to postal circles:—

Names of postal circles.	Issues.			Payments.	
	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.	Commission.	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.
		R	R		R
Burma	71,034	75,50,130	81,788	18,735	38,42,325
Madras	21,407	27,77,632	28,991	42,200	44,01,775
Bengal	17,236	20,94,057	21,917	22,198	26,26,271
Bombay	9,311	12,92,671	13,338	11,614	14,58,822
Eastern Bengal	5,258	9,03,983	9,254	11,501	9,93,495
Assam	8,931	8,19,937	8,871	3,562	6,00,934
Punjab	7,022	7,20,597	7,344	11,162	13,18,853
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	6,375	5,89,996	6,296	21,404	16,55,220
Central Provinces	3,634	4,90,170	4,909	2,815	2,97,597
Bihar	3,915	4,63,328	4,890	5,995	5,41,831
Sind and Baluchistan	3,458	4,38,279	4,313	1,578	1,98,615
Rajputana	2,245	2,68,001	2,795	3,258	4,28,933
TOTAL	159,826	1,84,08,781	1,94,706	156,022	1,83,64,671
Total for 1897-98	156,075	1,88,52,969	1,95,274	155,000	1,97,10,943
Increase	3,751	...	...	1,022	...
Decrease	...	4,44,188	568	...	13,46,272

There was an increase in the number of telegraphic money orders, both issued and paid, but a decrease in their aggregate value and this is to be accounted for by the fact that in the preceding year the remittances by telegraphic money order were of an abnormal character owing to the system having been largely used by grain dealers for the purchase of stocks of grain for the famine-stricken districts of the Deccan. The postal commission on telegraphic money orders amounted to R1,94,706 in addition to R1,59,826, the cost of the telegrams, which is paid by the remitters along with the postal commission but credited to the Telegraph Department.

The average value of a telegraphic money order for the last six years is shown in the marginal statement. There is curiously little change in the inter-provincial use of this system. Burma, owing no doubt to its geographical position, continues to issue many more orders than any other province, the number issued during the year under report being 44·44 per cent. of the total number for the whole of India. Many of these orders are payable in Madras, and, as in previous years, the total payments were larger in that province than in any other, while Burma stands second in the matter of payments.

Years.	Average value of a telegraphic money order.		
	R	a.	p.
1893-94	107	15	4
1894-95	111	7	5
1895-96	115	12	7
1896-97	118	12	10
1897-98	120	12	8
1898-99	115	2	0

Foreign money orders in sterling.

28. The usual statement giving details of the sterling money order exchanges will be found below. Foreign money orders drawn on and received from the United Kingdom, British Colonies, Foreign European countries and most of their colonies and possessions, and Egypt are issued in sterling, payments being made by the remitters and to the payees in India at rates of exchange fixed from time to time by the Post Office:—

Countries of Exchange. [Only Countries of Exchange are entered here. The list of countries for which sterling orders are issued is given in the *Postal Guide*.]	1897-98.				1898-99.			
	Orders issued by India.		Orders paid in India.		Orders issued by India.		Orders paid in India.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
United Kingdom	57,498	202,800 5 10	28,171	136,514 14 11	61,322	207,768 16 3	27,479	132,518 6 7
France	1,381	3,166 12 9	1,105	10,016 14 5	1,640	3,882 17 10	1,189	11,053 8 6
Egypt	488	1,990 9 5	438	4,689 9 0	590	2,397 7 5	480	3,590 19 1
Germany	1,623	5,424 9 3	1,395	8,203 2 4	2,087	6,519 6 10	1,261	6,709 13 1
Italy	688	5,636 10 11	76	585 11 11	829	6,087 8 11	84	807 14 8
New South Wales	183	037 6 7	1,430	12,246 6 0	211	754 3 7	1,688	16,716 13 7
Victoria	501	1,829 14 7	939	7,174 14 7	551	2,094 1 6	888	7,274 13 5
Western Australia	24	103 15 3	712	6,705 12 2	35	137 7 7	598	5,590 8 6
Cape Colony	14	91 10 0	3,272	24,761 2 0	141	357 1 9	3,063	22,741 1 1
Queensland	60	126 5 10	318	3,031 19 6	61	192 14 3	678	6,341 13 5
South Australia	83	529 0 8	319	2,085 6 6	110	494 10 4	305	2,139 5 1
New Zealand	111	376 18 6	242	1,157 1 8	138	636 11 5	270	1,217 10 0
Tasmania	318	502 5 4	99	530 13 9	368	769 15 5	110	622 17 7
Denmark	45	170 13 6	37	448 2 4	3[illegible]	100 10 10	43	522 7 0
Switzerland	125	405 15 1	88	423 5 11	141	509 1 4	73	263 3 8
Malta	138	310 7 1	83	387 19 1	124	356 14 8	65	294 3 10
British Guiana	70	243 16 6	1,019	2,061 15 11	49	272 3 1	974	2,160 5 2
Total	63,350	224,345 17 1	39,743	221,023 12 0	68,430	233,330 13 0	39,248	220,964 4 3
Percentage of increase or decrease	...	...	...	...	+8·02	+4·00	—1·24	—·027
Average amount of each order	...	3 10 10	...	5 11 3	...	3 8 2	...	5 12 7

During 1898-99 the number of sterling money orders issued rose from 63,350 to 68,430 and their value from £224,346 to £233,331. The increase was as usual chiefly due to an increase in the remittances made to the United Kingdom. In the case of sterling money orders received for payment in India, there was a slight decrease of 495 in number and £59 in value, owing mainly to a falling-off in the number of money orders advised by the United Kingdom. The average value of a money order issued by India in 1898-99 was £3-8-2 as compared with £3-10-10 in 1897-98 and that of a money order paid in India was £5-12-7 as compared with £5-11-3 in the preceding year. The average of the rates of exchange in force in 1898-99 was 15¾*d* per rupee as compared with 15¼*d.* in the previous year.

Foreign money orders in Indian currency.

29. The following is a statement of the money order transactions with the foreign countries and British Colonies to and from which the amounts are advised in Indian currency:—

	1897-98.				1898-99.			
	Orders issued by India.		Orders paid in India.		Orders issued by India.		Orders paid in India.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		R a. p		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.
Ceylon *	5,631	1,86,697 5 0	71,976	27,05,411 0 0	6,298	2,07,206 0 0	73,788	26,00,139 2 0
Straits Settlements	610	36,593 2 0	13,601	5,58,886 1 0	542	29,359 15 0	23,290	9,99,631 12 0
Portuguese Settlements (India)	12,555	4,66,705 3 0	3,728	1,04,979 15 0	12,757	4,77,976 10 0	3,327	75,378 12 0
German Protectorate (East Africa)	4	182 12 0	1,615	1,46,877 13 0	2	300 0 0	2,133	2,02,505 12 0
Mombassa (British East Africa)	99	6,124 11 0	11,693	7,64,972 15 0	56	2,661 5 0	17,401	11,97,687 5 0
China and Japan	371	26,969 3 0	793	47,676 0 0	526	38,609 9 0	606	41,100 14 0
Mauritius	79	5,098 10 0	1,592	97,519 7 0	136	7,481 1 0	2,884	1,45,012 11 0
Zanzibar (British Protectorate)	238	10,857 15 0	3,244	2,06,123 9 0	87	5,683 11 0	3,377	2,27,388 4 0
Seychelles	33	1,472 12 0	270	19,013 1 0	28	511 1 0	467	37,248 13 0
North Borneo	12	581 3 0	134	8,382 4 0	2	13 0 0	194	14,287 10 0
Total	19,632	7,41,282 12 0	1,08,646	46,59,842 1 0	20,434	7,69,802 4 0	1,27,467	55,40,380 15 0
Percentage of increase or decrease on previous year	...	...	...	...	+4·08	+3·85	+17·32	+18·90
Average amount of each order	...	37 12 2	...	42 14 3	...	37 10 9	...	43 7 5

* Includes Indo-Ceylon telegraphic money orders.

As in former years so in the year under review, the remittances received from these countries and colonies largely exceeded the sums remitted to them by India, except in the case of the Portuguese Settlements. The heaviest drawings on India were by Ceylon, British East Africa, the German Protectorate in East Africa, Mauritius, Zanzibar and the Straits Settlements, and the total amount paid on account of the drawings from abroad was more than seven times the amount of the orders issued by India for payment in those countries. The average value of a foreign rupee money order issued

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by India in 1898-99 was R37-10-9, as compared with R37-12-3 in 1897-98, and that of an order paid in India was R43-7-5, as compared with R42-14-3 in the preceding year.

Telegraphic money orders between India and Ceylon.

30. The marginally noted statement shows the telegraphic money order transactions between India and Ceylon during the years 1897-98 and 1898-99. The money orders issued by India on Ceylon increased by 71 in number and R8,774 in value; but there was a decrease in the issues on India by Ceylon, which was to be expected, as the Ceylon drawings of the preceding year were abnormally high owing to unusually large purchases of grain in Southern India for export to that Colony.

Year.	Issued by India on Ceylon				Issued by Ceylon on India.			
	No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.		
		R	a	p.		R	a.	p.
1897-98 . .	1,138	68,127	0	0	15,951	10,61,368	0	0
1898-99 . .	1,209	76,901	0	0	15,191	10,04,585	0	0
Increase .	71	8,774	0	0	...	...	...	...
Decrease .	...	...			760	56,783	0	0

Forfeited or void money orders.

31. The usual statement of forfeited and void money orders is given below:—

Balance on the 31st March 1898.		Void money orders for 1898-99.		Total.		Void orders paid, repaid to remitters in foreign countries, renewed and forfeited to the State during 1898-99								Balance on the 31st March 1899.	
						Paid and repaid.		Renewed.		Forfeited to the State.		Total.			
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
	R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.
*3,765	*96,191 12	0,556	3,00,232 5	13,321	3,96,424 1	6,605	1,98,179 8	2,288	89,731 10	734	6,228 2	9,627	2,94,139 4	3,694	1,02,284 13

* Revised figures.

The total balance standing on the register of forfeited money orders at the end of the year was R1,02,284 against R96,191 at the close of the previous year.

Aggregate money order transactions—inland and foreign

32. The following statement gives an abstract of the entire money order business of the Post Office for the year, including inland and foreign money orders, both ordinary and telegraphic, the foreign sterling money orders being shown in Indian Currency at the rates in force when the transactions took place:—

Money orders—Inland, Native State and Foreign for the year 1898-99.	Issues.			Payments.	
	Number.	Value.	Commission.	Number.	Value.
		R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.
Inland money orders . .	11,740,565	24,54,50,445 0 0	30,88,068 3 0	11,710,236	24,56,73,748 7 0
Native State money orders	49,166	14,90,147 11 0	17,050 10 0	82,546	25,65,297 10 0
Foreign sterling money orders converted at the prevailing rates of exchange . . .	68,430	35,23,196 13 0	31,826 12 0	39,248	32,94,469 8 0
Foreign money orders in Indian Currency . .	20,434	7,69,802 4 0	7,605 13 0	127,467	55,40,380 15 0
Total .	11,878 595	25,12,33,591 12 0	31,44,551 6 0	11,959,497	25,70,73,896 8 0
Total for the year 1897-98	11,795,041	24,79,45,455 3 0	31,09,846 0 0	11,875,905	25,26,88,158 11 0
Increase . . .	83,554	32,88,136 9 0	34 705 6 0	83,592	43,85,737 13 0
Percentage of increase .	·71	1·33	1·11	70	1·73

British postal orders.

33. From the marginally noted statement showing the sales of British Postal orders during the last two years it will be seen that during the year under review there was a marked increase in the number as well as in the value of the orders sold. The total number of orders sold in 1898-99 was 68,481, as compared with 59,058 in the preceding year, and the total value (including poundage) £44,222 as compared with £38,370 in 1897-98. As in former years, the orders most in demand were those of the 5 shillings, 10 shillings, and 20 shillings denominations; 51,910 of these orders were sold; while the total sales of orders of all other denominations only amounted to 16,571. The net commission realized by the Indian Post Office on the entire sales of the year was R2,071.

Denomination of British postal orders.	Number sold during 1897-98.	Number sold during 1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
From 1*s*. to 1*s*. 6*d*.	3,154	3,64	492	...
From 2*s*. to 10*s*. 6*d*.	26,401	30,996	4,595	...
From 15*s*. to 20*s*.	29,503	33,839	4,336	...
TOTAL	59,058	68,481	9,423	...

Section VI.—Savings Banks.

General results of the year.

34. The usual statement is appended showing in detail, according to postal circles, the savings bank transactions of the year, as compared with those of the previous year. At the close of the year there were 755,871 active accounts as compared with 730,387 at the end of the year 1897-98, there being thus a net increase of 25,484 or 3·48 per cent. in the number of depositors. Exclusive of transfers from one post office to another, the amount deposited in the year was about 331 lakhs of rupees as compared with about 322 lakhs of rupees in 1897-98; the amount withdrawn was about 344½ lakhs as compared with a little over 335 lakhs in 1897-98, and the interest paid was nearly 27½ lakhs as compared with something over 28 lakhs in 1897-98. The total amount standing at the credit of depositors at the close of the year was 942⅗ lakhs, showing an increase of about 14 lakhs, as compared with the balance at the close of the preceding year.

The average balance of each account was 124·73 as compared with 127·15 in the previous year. Of the 755,871 active accounts at the end of the year, 37,710 were security deposit accounts with a balance in favour of depositors of over 47½ lakhs, giving an average of R125 for each account, the maximum limit for a security deposit account being R500. The number of public accounts was 5,854 with a balance of over 32 lakhs, giving an average of R551 for each account, as compared with 5,735 accounts with a balance of nearly 31½ lakhs at the end of the previous year, giving an average of R549 for each account. There were 169 regimental and other conjoint accounts with a balance of nearly 10 lakhs, giving an average of R5,893 for each account. There is no limit of deposit in the case of regimental and other conjoint accounts. Of the remaining 712,138 active accounts with a balance of about 853 lakhs, 91,777 with a balance of over 155½ lakhs were held on behalf of minors by their parents, relatives and guardians, and the rest were accounts opened and held by depositors on their own behalf. It will be seen, therefore, that 94·21 per cent. of all the accounts in the Post Office Savings Banks and 90·47 per cent. of the total balance of 942⅗ lakhs, represent the savings of private persons, deposited either for their own benefit or for the benefit of their children, minor relatives and wards.

Statement showing Post Office Savings Bank transactions during 1898-99 compared with 1897-98.

[Arranged in the order of aggregate balances as shown in column 13.]

Names of Postal circles.	Number of Head Banks.	Number of Sub-Banks.	Number of Accounts. Opening Balance.	Number of Accounts. Opened during the year.	Number of Accounts. Closed during the year.	Number of Accounts. Balance.	Opening balance.	Deposits.	Interest.	Total.	Withdrawals.	Balance.	Average number of Depositors per Head Bank.	Average balance in each Head Bank.	Average balance at credit of each Depositor.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
							R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R
Bombay	25	829	155,240	24,871	23,943	156,168	2,76,71,421	84,18,956	8,17,076	3,69,07,453	96,56,183	2,72,51,270	6,246·72	10,90,050·76	174·49
Bengal	37	1,135	161,780	28,277	23,265	166,792	1,81,15,146	73,94,883	5,35,011	2,60,45,041	76,74,968	1,83,70,072	4,507·88	4,96,488·43	110·13
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	52	801	78,142	28,578	23,391	83,329	96,25,783	60,77,103	2,90,632	1,59,93,518	58,88,175	1,01,05,343	1,602·48	1,94,333·51	121·27
Punjab	37	491	59,513	29,980	25,165	64,328	92,56,849	66,56,167	2,78,739	1,61,91,755	65,31,172	96,60,583	1,738·59	2,61,096·83	150·17
Madras	39	1,029	111,599	25,096	22,727	113,968	74,52,569	47,19,612	2,16,157	1,23,88,338	48,90,584	74,97,754	2,922·25	1,92,250·07	65·78
Eastern Bengal	7	280	32,884	3,495	11,659	34,720	37,47,418	24,32,692	1,11,895	62,92,005	23,39,629	39,52,376	4,960·00	5,64,625·14	113·83
Bihar	11	432	31,247	844	6,639	33,052	36,97,820	20,55,167	1,11,079	58,64,067	20,26,826	38,37,241	3,004·72	3,48,840·00	116·09
Burma	34	151	33,812	13,330	12,159	34,983	32,29,033	26,83,233	87,259	59,99,525	26,90,132	33,09,393	1,028·91	97,335·05	94·60
Central Provinces	17	338	23,922	6,794	6,579	24,137	31,62,053	16,12,058	92,387	48,66,498	16,46,742	32,19,756	1,419·82	1,89,397·41	133·39
Sind and Baluchistan	5	152	16,168	6,392	5,324	17,236	29,37,287	15,51,141	87,122	45,75,549	15,88,468	29,87,082	3,447·20	5,97,416·20	173·30
Assam	11	103	14,629	3,567	3,076	15,120	20,03,122	9,40,426	59,041	30,02,588	9,32,036	20,70,553	1,374·54	1,88,232·00	136·94
Rajputana	12	182	11,451	3,871	3,284	12,038	19,74,478	9,60,660	58,642	29,93,780	9,75,162	20,18,618	1,003·16	1,68,218·08	167·68
Total of 1898-99	287	6,023	730,387	192,695	167,211	755,871	9,28,72,979	4,55,02,098*	27,45,040	14,11,20,117	4,68,40,077*	9,42,80,041	2,633·69	3,28,501·88	124·73
Total of 1897-98	290	6,000	713,320	175,946	158,879	730,387	9,63,92,411	4,36,52,446	28,03,689	14,28,48,546	4,99,75,568	9,28,72,978	2,518·57	3,20,251·65	127·15
Increase or Decrease in 1898-99	−3	+23	+17,067	+16,749	+8,332	+25,484	−35,19,432	+18,49,651	−58,648	−17,28,429	−31,35,491	+14,07,062	+115·12	+8,250·23	−2·42
Percentage of Increase or Decrease	−1·03	+·38	+2·39	+9·51	+5·24	+3·48	−3·65	+4·23	−2·09	−1·20	−6·27	+1·51	+4·57	+2·57	−1·90

* Inclusive of R1,23,98,831-8-7, balance of accounts transferred from one post office to another.

Depositors—Europeans and Natives of India.

35. The statement below shows the number and value of accounts held by Europeans and Eurasians, as compared with the number and value of accounts held by natives of India. The proportion of accounts held by Europeans and Eurasians was highest in the Madras and North-Western Provinces and Oudh circles; but 90·84 per cent. of the total number of accounts at the close of the year were held by natives of the country, showing a slight decrease as compared with the percentage for the preceding year:—

Names of Postal Circles.	Accounts of native depositors (including accounts of local native institutions administered by natives of India).			Accounts of European and Eurasian depositors (including accounts of local institutions administered by Europeans and Eurasians).			Total.		
	Number of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	Amount of Interest.	Number of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	Amount of interest.	Number of Accounts.	Balance of deposits	Amount of interest.
		R	R		R	R		R	R
Bombay	146,168	2,54,53,980	7,62,957	10,000	17,97,290	54,119	156,168	2,72,51,270	8,17,076
Bengal	156,759	1,68,64,673	4,89,461	10,033	15,05,399	45,550	166,792	1,83,70,072	5,35,011
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	71,315	86,12,813	2,47,951	12,014	14,92,530	42,681	83,329	1,01,05,343	2,90,632
Punjab	54,599	83,16,378	2,38,402	9,729	13,44,205	40,337	64,328	96,60,583	2,78,739
Madras	101,503	57,55,659	1,66,121	12,465	17,42,095	50,036	1,13,968	74,97,754	2,16,157
Eastern Bengal	34,329	38,61,937	1,09,187	391	90,439	2,708	34,720	39,52,376	1,11,895
Bihar	31,071	35,33,949	1,01,954	1,981	3,03,292	9,125	33,052	38,37,241	1,11,079
Central Provinces	20,739	26,03,773	74,470	3,398	6,15,983	17,917	24,137	32,19,756	92,387
Burma	30,114	25,80,222	65,746	4,869	7,29,171	21,513	34,983	33,09,393	87,259
Sind and Baluchistan	15,096	25,84,499	75,534	2,140	4,02,583	11,588	17,236	29,87,082	87,122
Assam	14,617	19,67,552	56,176	503	1,03,001	2,866	15,120	20,70,553	59,042
Rajputana	10,353	17,27,126	50,259	1,685	2,91,491	8,382	12,038	20,18,617	58,641
TOTAL	6,86,663	8,38,62,561	24,38,218	69,208	1,04,17,479	3,06,822	755,871	9,42,80,040	27,45,040

Depositors according to occupation.

36. In the following statement the depositors are classified according to their occupation. As in the four preceding years, the largest number of accounts were held by the undermentioned classes of depositors in the following order:—

(1) persons of no occupation or whose incomes are derived from others or from their own property—classed as "Indefinite" in the statement;

(2) the professional class, and

(3) the domestic class.

The highest percentage of increase was, however, in the agricultural class, the number of whose accounts increased at the rate of 9·88 per cent. during the year under report:—

Names of postal circles.	Class I, Professional.		Class II, Domestic.	Class III, Commercial.	Class IV, Agricultural.	Class V, Industrial.	Class VI, Indefinite.	Total.
	A. Having fixed income.	B. Having variable income.						
Bengal	44,514	12,622	17,167	6,761	3,141	3,613	78,974	166,792
Bombay	39,290	6,875	16,196	6,941	1,027	5,259	80,580	156,168
Madras	36,406	8,173	15,697	6,673	2,176	4,107	40,436	113,968
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	22,673	7,052	21,888	2,475	1,106	1,667	26,468	83,329
Punjab	16,273	5,802	18,831	1,908	564	2,425	18,525	64,328
Burma	6,616	1,016	15,401	960	58	2,256	8,676	34,983
Eastern Bengal	8,348	1,971	3,627	751	201	500	19,322	34,720
Bihar	10,479	2,918	4,196	1,072	1,017	476	12,894	33,052
Central Provinces	8,423	1,585	4,579	492	154	479	8,425	24,137
Sind and Baluchistan	4,569	865	3,827	355	18	964	6,638	17,236
Assam	4,989	1,335	2,374	346	180	554	5,342	15,120
Rajputana	3,702	734	2,400	348	75	363	4,416	12,038
Total of 1898-99	206,282	50,948	126,183	29,082	10,017	22,663	310,696	755,871
TOTAL OF 1897-98	200,423	47,690	120,596	28,298	9,116	21,983	302,281	730,387
INCREASE IN 1898-99	5,859	3,258	5,587	784	901	680	8,415	25,484
PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE.	2·92	6·83	4·63	2·77	9·88	3·09	2·78	3·48

Investment in Government securities.

37. There were 603 investments in Government securities through the Post Office during the year, the nominal value of the investments being R4,18,300 in the aggregate, as compared with 657 purchases of the nominal value of R7,42,600 in the preceding year. The sales of securities through the Post Office were 37 as compared with 35 in 1897-98. The nominal value of the securities held in the custody of the Comptroller General at the close of the year, on account of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank, was R8,43,700 as compared with R7,31,200 on the 31st March 1898; and it may be interesting to note that of this balance in the hands of the Comptroller General, R7,76,600 represented the nominal value of securities of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan, while the balance, R67,100, was held in 3 per cent. loans.

Section VII.—Insurance.

Insurance Business.

38. The progress of the insurance business since it was first undertaken in 1877-78 is given in the following statement:—

Year.	Letters.		Parcels.		Total.		Insurance fees.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		R		R		R	R
1877-78, last quarter, being the commencement of the system	Details not available.	6,66,320	Details not available.	18,60,191	Details not available.	25,26,511	13,230
1878-79		89,71,775		2,81,21,219		3,70,92,994	1,23,556
1879-80		1,63,35,058		5,34,34,161		6,97,69,219	1,97,790
1880-81		1,57,33,428		6,30,26,524		7,87,59,952	2,01,046
1881-82		1,79,69,808		5,85,53,413		7,65,23,221	1,90,980
1882-83		2,30,67,342		5,95,70,924		8,26,38,266	1,99,841
1883-84		2,21,16,868		6,04,08,142		8,25,25,010	2,06,839
1884-85		2,30,06,964		5,52,14,744		7,82,21,708	1,93,579
1885-86	83,985	2,21,78,613	150,260	4,75,99,870	234,245	6,97,78,483	1,69,945
1886-87	74,808	2,35,74,205	148,445	5,26,06,770	223,253	7,61,80,975	1,80,274
1887-88	76,237	2,43,93,295	149,109	5,29,89,932	225,346	7,73,83,227	1,83,494
1888-89	76,364	2,52,60,326	151,474	5,39,54,694	227,838	7,92,15,020	1,99,928
1889-90	77,245	2,49,65,787	160,228	6,40,99,236	237,473	8,98,75,023	2,29,659
1890-91	85,889	2,31,91,674	176,838	5,67,24,543	262,727	7,99,16,217	2,10,873
1891-92	88,741	2,31,67,897	176,869	5,33,72,377	265,610	7,65,40,274	2,02,737
1892-93	89,845	2,36,54,593	173,966	4,94,06,117	263,811	7,30,60,710	1,93,250
1893-94	89,332	2,31,75,043	195,706	5,69,14,359	285,038	8,00,89,402	2,10,714
1894-95	92,019	2,34,06,681	198,257	5,92,55,919	290,276	8,26,62,600	2,18,436
1895-96	93,764	2,45,58,478	201,219	6,26,73,095	294,983	8,72,31,573	2,31,277
1896-97	99,405	2,57,93,201	198,823	6,23,92,225	298,228	8,81,85,426	2,34,945
1897-98	99,988	2,58,36,516	226,657	7,42,26,074	326,645	10,00,62,590	2,65,550
1898-99	**97,872**	**2,58,13,018**	**232,217**	**7,52,57,378**	**330,089**	**10,10,70,396**	**2,70,212**
Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—).	—2·12	—·09	+2·45	+1·39	+1·05	+1·01	+1·75

It will be seen that there was an increase in the total business of the year as regards both the number and value of the articles insured, notwithstanding a fall in the number and value of insured letters. In Bombay, where the insurance business last year showed the largest increase, there was a marked decrease during the year under report, the total number of insured articles having fallen from 85,330 in 1897-98 to 79,242 in 1898-99. As was stated in last year's report, the increase in the insurance business in Bombay was due to the fact that Marwari and other foreign traders in the town and island of Bombay left for their homes in considerable numbers owing to the panic caused by the plague and made large use of the postal insurance system to send their valuables away. No such exodus took place during the year under report, and the decrease in the number of articles insured in Bombay is partly due to this cause. Another reason given by the Postmaster-General, Bombay, for the decrease is that there was not so much speculation in gold during the year under review, owing to exchange having been practically stationary, and consequently there were fewer insured parcels containing gold despatched from Bombay. In Madras, on the other hand, there was a large increase in the insurance business. The number of insured articles rose from 67,568 to 71,790, and the value insured from more than 16 millions to nearly 19 millions of rupees. The Postmaster-General, Madras, attributes this increase to the same cause as that which operated in Bombay last year. That is to say, on the plague breaking out in Bangalore, Mysore, and other places, many Marwaris and others trading at these places fled to their homes and resorted largely to the postal insurance system for the safe conveyance of their valuables.

The average value for which each letter was insured during the year 1898-99 was R264 as compared with R258 in the previous year, and the average value for which each parcel was insured was R324 as compared with R327 in 1897-98.

Claims for compensation.

39. The number of claims for compensation on account of the loss of insured articles or the abstraction of their contents during the year under review was 72, as compared with 34 in the previous year. The increase was due to the fact that 39 insured articles were lost when the British India Steam Navigation Company's Mail Steamer *Mecca*, carrying the mails for Burma, was wrecked on the 24th May 1898. Thirteen claims arose out of losses by highway robbery of mails—five claims on account of losses in British territory, and the remainder on account of losses in Native States. Out of the 72 claims made during the year under review, 63 were admitted, and in 11 of these 63 cases the loss was caused by fraud or negligence on the part of servants of the Post Office. The usual statement showing the cases in which compensation was actually paid or in which the claims were admitted during the last two years is given on the margin. It will be seen that the claims admitted by the Post Office in the year under report amounted to R29,822-5 or 11·03 per cent. of the total amount realized from insurance fees, as compared with a percentage of 2·65 in the previous year. Of the nine

Cases in which compensation was paid or the claims admitted.	1897-98. No.	1897-98. Amount.	1898-99. No.	1898-99. Amount.
		R a. p.		R a. p.
Loss by accident or departmental neglect or fraud	18	4,177 0 0	50	29,352 10 9
Loss by highway robbery in British territory	6	3,525 0 0	5	2,265 0 0
Loss by highway robbery in Native States	...	...	8	3,127 4 0
	24	7,702 0 0	63	34,744 14 9
Value of property recovered	...	657 0 0	...	4,922 9 9
Balance being amount of claims admitted	...	7,045 0 0	...	29,822 5 0

cases in which claims were not admitted, six were actually rejected, the remaining three being still under enquiry at the close of the year. In four out of the six cases in which compensation was refused, the Post Office declined to accept responsibility on the ground that the insured articles had been delivered in good condition and on a clear receipt, and in all six cases there was sufficient evidence to justify the conclusion that the articles said to be missing were not inside the insured covers when the latter were posted. In two instances the contents of the insured parcels were declared at the office of posting to be gold but were found on delivery to be pieces of lead and stones.

Section VIII.—Value-payable system.

Value-payable post.

40. The table in the margin shows the development of the value-payable business since its introduction in December 1877. The steady progress which has characterized this class of postal business from the first was well maintained during the year under report. The total number of articles of all kinds sent through the post under the value-payable system was 2,347,569, as compared with 2,180,465 in the previous year; the total amount specified for recovery from the addressees was more than $2\frac{3}{4}$ crores of rupees, as compared with something over $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores, while the commission realized was nearly half a lakh more than in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 7·66 per cent. in the number of articles, of 9·88 per cent. in the value specified for recovery and of 10·20 per cent. in the commission realized. There was no change in the general conditions under which Calcutta is responsible, year by year, for nearly two-fifths of the entire business. Out of a total of 832,291 articles sent by the value-payable post in the whole of the Bengal circle, 785.448 were posted at the Calcutta General Post Office and its town sub offices, and of the sum of nearly 92 lakhs of rupees recovered from the addressees of value-payable articles posted in that circle, more than $86\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees were payable to the tradesmen of Calcutta.

YEAR.	Articles sent under the value-payable system.	Value declared for realization.	Commission.
	No.	R	R
1877-78 (from the commencement of the system in December 1877), 4 months	413	6,721	195
1878-79	7,408	1,32,109	3,942
1879-80	25,589	3,49,857	11,498
1880-81	49,389	5,76,574	13,413
1881-82	99,416	10,80,543	19,838
1882-83	174,301	16,86,098	32,568
1883-84	287,377	28,08,873	53,450
1884-85	338,930	34,35,045	65,571
1885-86	436,115	45,32,803	85,530
1886-87	596,296	58,78,016	1,17,247
1887-88	775,928	76,02,734	1,50,708
1888-89	999,731	92,67,984	2,04,015
1889-90	1,010,410	1,03,84,966	1,92,970
1890-91	1,108,888	1,16,41,972	2,12,200
1891-92	1,251,004	1,34,50,286	2,44,865
1892-93	1,415,595	1,51,64,846	2,77,845
1893-94	1,596,952	1,76,14,628	3,19,561
1894-95	1,735,998	1,99,34,271	3,60,333
1895-96	1,877,693	2,16,57,029	3,84,196
1896-97	2,009,092	2,30,39,800	4,11,839
1897-98	2,180,465	2,56,62,825	4,56,613
1898-99	2,347,569	2,81,99,174	5,03,202
Increase per cent. in 1898-99	7·66	9·88	10·20

The value-payable business with Ceylon has been steadily increasing every year since its introduction in 1891. During the year under report 24,840 value-payable articles of the aggregate value of R2,20,723 were despatched from India to Ceylon, as compared with 23,697 articles of the aggregate value of R2,07,000 in the preceding year. The value-payable system has not yet been introduced between India and any other foreign country.

Classification of value-payable articles.

41. In the statement on the margin details are given of the different classes of articles sent through the post under the value-payable system. As compared with the figures of the previous year, the result is an increase of 12·56 per cent. in the number of value-payable railway receipts and of 10·06 per cent. in the number of value-payable unregistered packets, and a decrease of 8·38 per cent. in the number of value-payable registered parcels and of ·51 per cent. in the number of value-payable registered letters and packets. The decrease in the number of value-payable registered parcels is no doubt due to the admission of unregistered parcels to the value-payable system from the 1st April 1898. There was, however, no falling-off in the total traffic in value-payable parcels. Over 100,000 unregistered parcels were posted during the year under the value-payable system and the total number of value-payable parcels (registered and unregistered) was in excess of the number posted in the previous year by 42,248, showing an increase of 5·44 per cent. The average value of each article, taking all classes of articles together, was R12-0-2. The table in the margin shows the average value during the last six years. The average commission on each article was practically the same as in the preceding year.

	No.	Value.	Commission	Average value of each article.			Average commission on each article.
		R	R	R	a.	p.	Annas.
Value-payable registered parcels	711,653	64,97,376	1,27,206	9	2	0	3
Value-payable unregistered parcels	107,367	3,79,698	14,342	3	8	7	2
Value-payable Railway receipts	319,523	98,92,451	1,27,657	36	15	4	6
Value-payable registered letters and registered packets	221,165	76,66,413	99,121	34	10	7	7
Value-payable unregistered packets	987,861	37,63,236	1,34,876	3	12	11	2
TOTAL	2,347,569	2,81,99,174	5,03,202	12	0	2	3

YEARS.	Average value of each article (taking all classes of articles together.)		
	R	a.	p.
1892-93	10	11	4
1893-94	11	0	5
1894-95	11	7	8
1895-96	11	8	6
1896-97	11	7	5
1897-98	11	12	4

Section IX.—Miscellaneous.

Post Office Guarantee Fund.

42. The following statement shows the transactions of the Post Office Guarantee Fund during the year under report. The balance at the credit of the Fund, including the nominal value of Government securities purchased on its behalf, rose from R6,69,225 on the 31st March 1898 to R7,10,872 on the 31st March 1899. The subscriptions realised from postal servants amounted to R25,605, while the amount decreed against the Fund in connection with frauds committed by officials of the Department was R13,935, as compared with R14,195 in the previous year, and with an average amount of

R16,675 for the last 10 years. A sum of R24,600 was added to the Fund on account of interest during the year under report :—

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	CHARGES.	Amount.
	R		R
Balance of 1897-98*	6,69,225	Refund on account of excess realization .	221
Interest on R3,00,000 at 4 per cent. from April 1898 to March 1899 . .	12,000	Sums decreed against the Fund . .	13,935
Interest on Government securities of the nominal value of R2,94,000 (3½ per cent. loan of 1865) for the half-years ending 30th April 1898 and 31st October 1898	10,290	Refunds to subscribers on account of returnable subscriptions	1,710
Interest on Government securities of the nominal value of R57,000 (3 per cent. loan of 1896-97) for the half-year ending 29th June 1898	855	Rewards to persons who gave information leading to important results in Post Office robbery cases	10
Interest on Government securities of the nominal value of R97,000 (3 per cent. loan of 1896-97) for the half-year ending 30th December 1898 . .	1,455	Compensation to postal servants for loss of private property	236
Subscriptions realised from officials of the Imperial Post Office . . .	23,091	Discount, brokerage, etc., on purchase of Government securities (3 per cent. loan of 1890-97) of the nominal value of R40,000	—4,941
Subscriptions realised from officials of the District Post	2,514		11,171
Recoveries on account of awards of previous years	2,613	Balance on 31st March 1899†. .	7,10,872
TOTAL	7,22,043	TOTAL .	7,22,043

* Inclusive of Government securities of the nominal value of R3,51,000.
† Do. do. do. 3,91,000.

Complaints by the public.

43. The number of complaints made by the public during the year under review was 20,075 against 19,055 in 1897-98. There was thus an increase of 5·35 per cent. in the number of complaints made in 1898-99 as compared with the previous year's figures. The proportion of cases in which the complaints were found to be well founded was only 36·23 per cent. of the whole number and the entirely groundless complaints were 40·47 per cent. of the total. In the remaining cases the investigation of the complaints had either not been completed at the end of the year or, although the enquiry had been completed, no definite conclusion had been arrived at.

There is nothing that is new to be said on the subject of complaints. The relations of the Post Office with persons of all classes of life are so intimate that it is perfectly natural that many complaints should be made under the immediate sense of being aggrieved, without due enquiry. If indeed the necessity for verifying facts before taking action were more generally recognized even by the well-educated, the work of public officials would be different to what it is. As to the attitude of the Department towards complaints, I can only repeat what I said last year :—

"It should be added that the difficulty of making effectual enquiries regarding the loss or miscarriage of unregistered articles, and the danger of complaints being treated as mere matters of routine, have been fully recognized by the Post Office of India as it is recognized by all postal administrations. The clearest instructions on this subject are contained in the rules of the Department, and it may be fairly claimed that it is a constant endeavour on the part of those in authority to ensure that investigations shall be thorough, and that every reasonable complaint shall receive real attention. That there should be some failures is inevitable when the enormous mass of business of the Department is looked to, but it can only be repeated that complaints, when facts can be given, are really welcomed by the administration, and that year by year much care and patient trouble is expended on putting these complaints to their proper purpose."

Complaints regarding special classes of articles.

44. The usual statement is given below showing the number of complaints received during the year regarding registered letters, ordinary parcels, insured letters and value-payable articles. These figures are included in the number of complaints shown in paragraph 43 of this report.

	1898-99.				TOTAL.	
	Registered letters.	Ordinary parcels.	Insured letters and insured parcels	Value-payable parcels and value payable registered articles.	1898-99.	1897-98.
I.—Cases in which enquiry showed either that no loss occurred or that the loss had not occurred through the fault of postal officials	244	203	35	94	576	503
II.—Cases in which the postal establishment was proved to be in fault, or in which there was strong ground for believing it to be so	157	147	33	77	414	284
III.—Cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at or which were pending	64	68	10	35	177	208
TOTAL	465	418	78	206	1,167	995

It will be seen that out of a total of 1,167 complaints relating to these special classes of articles, 576 or 49·36 per cent. were groundless, and that the proportion of cases in which postal officials were proved to be in fault was 35·47. The percentage of cases in which it was not found possible to arrive at any definite conclusion, or which were pending at the close of the year was 15·17. Against the increase of 172 in the number of complaints it should be noted that the number of these special classes of articles dealt with during the year was in excess of the number that passed through the post in the preceding year by 166,886 registered letters, 74,246 parcels, 167,104 value-payable articles and 3,444 insured articles. Complaints which proved to be well-founded were made by the public in respect of only 157 out of 9,542,537 registered letters, 147 out of 3,040,236 parcels, 33 out of 330,089 insured articles and 77 out of 2,347,569 value-payable articles.

Offences by servants of the Post Office.

45. The number of cases in the several postal circles in which servants of the Post Office were found guilty of offences punishable by law is shown in Appendix VIII, and a summary of the figures is given on the margin.

	1897-98.	1898-99.
Number of legal convictions	145	161
Number of cases departmentally punished	161	163
	306	324

The total includes 73 cases of misappropriation of office cash, 132 money order frauds, 10 savings bank frauds and 64 cases of theft from mails and post offices. Most of the remaining offences relate, as usual, to letters, parcels, and other mail matter properly so-called. Among the offenders convicted or departmentally punished were 72 departmental postmasters and 17 clerks, 80 extraneous agents in charge of post offices, 3 signallers, 4 treasurers, 99 postmen and village postmen, 1 telegraph messenger, 5 overseers, 8 runners and 6 others employed on various other duties in post offices. The amount of the defalcations and losses was R37,371-4-9, as compared with R34,285-15-11 in the previous year, and R37,020-3-7 in 1896-97. A sum of R22,319-11-1½ was recovered from the offenders or their sureties; R6,090-1-1 was decreed against the Guarantee Fund, and R8,961-8-6½ remained unadjusted at the close of the year.

Offences by persons not belonging to the Post Office.

46. There were 6 cases of fraud in respect of money orders to the value of R117, and 2 cases of fraudulent withdrawals, amounting to R240-12, from the Savings Bank, in which persons not belonging to the Post Office were concerned. Besides these, there were 32 cases of house-breaking and theft of Government money from post office safes and from the mails, apart from the cases of highway robbery which are separately dealt with. The total amount stolen was R7,395-11-7, of which R2,028-14-1 was recovered, R737-1-11 was written off as finally lost, and R4,629-11-7 was unadjusted at the close of the year.

Highway robberies and attacks upon the mail.

47. The usual abstract is given on the margin showing the number of cases in which mails were plundered by highway robbers during the year under review and in the previous year, whether in British territory or in Native States. There were 30 cases of the kind during 1898-99 as compared with 37 in 1897-98. Of these 30 cases, 26 occurred in British territory as compared with 27 in the previous year, and 4 in Native States as compared with 10 in the previous year, so that the falling-off in the total number of highway robberies was mainly due to their decrease in Native States. In Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Central Provinces, the number of cases of highway robbery decreased while in Sind and Baluchistan, where there were no cases of the kind last year, one occurred during the year under report. In Bengal, Madras, the Punjab and Bihar, the same number of cases occurred during the year under report as in the previous year, while there were no mail robberies at all in the Assam, Burma, Eastern Bengal and Rajputana circles.

Names of postal Circles.	1897-98. Number of Highway Robberies.			1898-99. Number of Highway Robberies		
	British Territory.	Native States.	Total.	British Territory.	Native States.	Total.
Bengal	1	...	1	1	...	1
Bombay	3	3	6	2	2	4
Madras	3	4	7	7	...	7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	11	...	11	8	...	8
Punjab	5	2	7	6	1	7
Assam	..	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar	1	...	1	1	...	1
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	2	...	2	...	1	1
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	1	1	2	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total	27	10	37	26	4	30

Character of mail robberies.

48. In 11 out of the 30 cases of highway robbery the mail carriers were wounded by the robbers, and in 2 cases so severely as to necessitate their detention for some time in hospital. In a case that occurred in Waziristan, two runners who were conveying the mails were attacked by a party of Waziris. The runners were accompanied by two men of the Border Police, one of whom was killed and the other severely wounded. One of the runners too was severely wounded by a bullet and the other disappeared and has not been heard of since that time. The raiding party has not been traced, but as the mails were not plundered and ultimately reached their destination in safety, the motive of the attack is not apparent. In a case which occurred in the Morvi Native State, an organized attack was made on the tram car, in which the mails were being conveyed from Morvi to Vavanya, by a number of men who fired a volley at it, wounding severely the escort who was on the car. Five men concerned in the case were arrested, and all of them, on conviction, were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Another case, involving a loss of life, occurred in the Central Provinces, in the Rajnandgaon Native State, where a runner carrying the mails was killed and his body thrown into a well. Five men were arrested on suspicion in connection with this crime, two of whom were sentenced to rigorous

imprisonment for life. In a case that occurred in the Punjab, in the Kohat district, the attack was the work of local bad characters, and was apparently directed against the mail contractor. The object does not seem to have been to plunder the mails, as although some of the mail bags were cut open, none of the contents were carried away. In a case which occurred in the Nadia District, in Bengal, it is reported that the mail runner, who was an ignorant man and lived in constant fear of ghosts, on being assaulted from behind while travelling along a by-path in the late evening, immediately fell down senseless from terror and did not recover consciousness till after the mails had been carried away.

There were only 11 cases in which Government suffered any loss and the total loss amounted to R3,597-14-0; of this amount a sum of R511-0-0 was abstracted from the mails in actual cash, while a sum of R3,086-14-0 represents the compensation that had to be paid for insured articles. In 9 cases the entire mail was recovered, in 11 cases a portion was recovered and in the remaining 10 cases the entire mail was lost. Prosecutions were instituted in 9 cases, in 8 of which convictions were obtained. In addition to the cases of actual highway robbery mentioned above, there were 3 unsuccessful attempts to rob the mails, two of which took place in British territory and one in a Native State.

Casualties.

49. There were various other casualties during the year, many of them illustrating the perils that have to be encountered,—perils by flood, by storm, and by wild beasts—in maintaining the mail service in this country. In the North-Western Provinces two village postmen were drowned during the monsoon of 1898 while attempting to ford streams in flood. In Kashmir two mail carriers were swept away by avalanches and killed, one while carrying mails over the Zojila pass on the road to Leh, and the other while crossing the Lowari pass on the Chitral line. Two other mail carriers were injured by avalanches, but in none of these cases were the mails lost. In the Lower Provinces of Bengal, two mail carriers were killed by tigers, while in the execution of their duty, one in the Lohardaga District in October 1898, and the other in the Jalpaiguri District in March 1899, and a mail carrier on the Leh line was severely mauled by a bear.

There were, also, two happily unusual cases in which servants of the Department were murdered by their own subordinates. In April 1898 a mail overseer in the Akola District, Berar, had a quarrel with a man who was working temporarily as a runner, and struck him, whereupon the latter retaliated with his spear inflicting several wounds on the overseer, from the effect of which he died. The runner was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. A still more serious case occurred in the Rewah Native State, where a sub-postmaster was murdered by the signaller of his office. The signaller had been reported by the sub-postmaster for serious neglect of duty and misconduct, and orders had been issued to place him under suspension. Before the orders could be carried out, the signaller, who had been drinking deeply, made a brutal attack on the sub-postmaster with a dagger and stabbed him to death. For this offence the signaller was sentenced to death, but on appeal the sentence was commuted to one of transportation for life.

In four instances mails were lost while the carriers were attempting to cross flooded streams, and in two other cases by the foundering of boats, but in one of the latter cases most of the mails were subsequently recovered. The most serious disaster of the year, however, was the sinking, on the 22nd May 1898, of the British India Steam Navigation Company's mail steamer *Mecca* when conveying mails from Calcutta to Rangoon in consequence of a collision with the *Lindula*, a steamer belonging to the same Company. All the mails on board, including a number of insured parcels, were totally lost.

During the year seventeen post offices were destroyed by fire, and one post office was blown down by a storm, while, owing to a fire breaking out in a luggage

van attached to a passenger train on the East Indian Railway containing mail bags, which were being conveyed under the weighment system, one of the bags was completely destroyed and the contents of the others were partially damaged.

Post office staff.

50. The establishment of the Imperial Post Office in the various grades is shown according to postal circles in Appendix IX, and an abstract of this Appendix is given in the margin. The total numerical strength of the Post Office staff was 53,489 on the 31st March 1899, as compared with 51,966 on the same date of the previous year. The increase under the several heads was due to the general development of Post Office work, the largest purely postal increase being under the head of postmen and other servants. The staff of the Post Office included 173 pensioned soldiers of the native army, of whom 38 were Non-Commissioned Officers and 135 Sepoys. These men were employed in various capacities, such as sub and branch postmasters, clerks, postmen or packers. Out of the total number of 173 pensioned soldiers, 98 were serving in the Punjab and 35 in the Madras circle. During the year 1898-99, 42 women were employed in the Post Office, of whom 37 were European or Eurasian. Of these 42 women, 8 were postmistresses of sub-offices, 4 of branch offices, while 29 were clerks and one a postwoman.

Postal Officials.	1897-98	1898-99	Percentage of increase
Chief Officers of the Directorate and Account Office and Heads of Circles	22	22	0·00
Superintendents, Probationary Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices	449	454	1·11
Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters	5,154	5,209	1·07
Extraneous agents, such as schoolmasters and stationmasters	5,276	5,463	3·54
Clerks	7,434	7,735	4·72
Postmen and other servants	14,697	15,560	5·87
Road Establishment	12,413	12,211	...
Village Postmen	4,588	4,722	2·92
Signallers and other servants employed for telegraph work in combined offices	1,933	2,063	6·72
TOTAL	51,966	53,489	2·93

Cost of printing by private presses.

51. The charges incurred during the year on account of printing work done by private presses amounted to R4,270, as compared with R3,717 in 1897-98 and R3,676 in 1896-97.

Section X.—Non-postal Branches of the Post Office.

Postal Telegraph (Combined) Offices.

52. During the year 106 new combined post and telegraph offices were opened, and 11 previously existing combined offices were closed. There was thus a net increase of 95 in the total number of combined offices, as compared with a net increase of 63 during the previous year. Of the new combined offices, 92 were opened at places which had previously been without a Government telegraph office, and 68 at places where there had been neither a Government nor a Railway telegraph office.

The Punjab circle heads the list with twenty-one new combined offices opened during the year. Madras stands second with fourteen new offices, then Bengal with thirteen, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh circle with twelve new offices. The total number of combined offices open on the 31st March last, in each postal circle, is shown in the statement given in the next paragraph. On that date 1,719 Government telegraph offices were open, of which 247 were under the control of the Telegraph Department, and 1,472 were combined post and telegraph offices controlled by the Postal Department.

Traffic Statistics of combined offices.

53. The usual statement is given below shewing the traffic statistics of combined offices, arranged according to postal circles. Although there was an increase in the number of combined offices during the year under review, the

revenue fell off by a little over 10 per cent. There was a decrease of 23,402 or 1·12 per cent. in the number of messages sent, and 2,801 or 0·12 per cent. in the number of messages received, while the revenue showed a decrease of R2,11,444, as compared with 1897-98, and an increase of R18,486 as compared with 1896-97. There was also a slight decrease in the number of transit messages. The total revenue from messages despatched by combined offices, which amounted to R18,72,556, exceeded the expenditure on the establishment of these offices by R13,72,863:—

Names of Circles.	Number of combined offices open on 31st March 1899.	Total cost of local Postal Establishments and fixed contingent allowance debitable to the Telegraph Department for working combined offices during the year.	Number of Messages.			Revenue realised during the year on sent Messages (Inland and Foreign)	Remarks.
			Sent Inland and Foreign (excluding "free messages").	Received.	Transit.		
		R a. p.				R a p.	
1. Madras . .	294	81,124 8 3	420,124	494.935	330.819	383.317 14 9	Note.—At the close of the year there were 502 combined offices authorised to accept foreign messages as compared with 500 at the end of the year 1897-98.
2. Bengal . .	184	41,682 6 1	187,747	202,824	96,793	178,322 7 2	
3 Punjab . .	181	61,133 1 3	226,444	254,690	40,510	223 234 3 11	
4. Bombay . .	173	70,326 6 10	313,849	332,031	229 369	276,965 2 11	
5. North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	160	52,081 7 7	234.721	257,381	55,650	213,930 10 6	
6. Assam . .	102	30,978 12 9	76,885	86,669	9.604	63,340 10 3	
7. Eastern Bengal	76	22,256 4 8	82,815	98,562	85,647	68,305 7 8	
8. Bihar . .	76	22.969 3 7	80,771	101,019	66,707	82,336 14 9	
9 Central Provinces . .	74	31,796 5 0	106,110	121,081	36,583	95.494 15 4	
10. Burma . .	71	53 148 12 5	128,664	137,656	22,740	121,306 13 3	
11. Rajputana .	44	15,481 9 6	97,380	123,076	27,860	81,460 11 7	
12. Sind and Baluchistan . .	37	16,713 15 1	95.043	52,433	7.968	84,540 0 2	
Total for 1898-99.	1,472	4,99.692 13 0	2,050,553*	2,252,357	1,010,250	18,72,556 0 3	
Total for 1897-98	1,377	4.62,870 13 2	2,073,955	2,255.158	1,017,747	20,83.999 15 11	
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) .	+95	+36,821 15 10	—23,402	—2,801	—7,497	—2,11,443 15 8	
Percentage of Increase (+) or Decrease (—) .	+6·89	+7·95 0 0	—1·12	—0·12	—0·73	—10·14 0 0	

* Excluding 126,291 free messages.

In 1897-98 there was an abnormal increase in revenue owing to the military operations on the North-Western Frontier, and to famine, plague, and the earthquake which occurred in June 1897 in Assam and Eastern Bengal. The decrease during the year under report is partly due to the cessation of these abnormal causes, and partly to a considerable increase in the number of deferred messages owing to the introduction of the system of sending out this class of telegrams by messengers instead of delivering them through the post as in former years.

During the year under review 295 servants of the Post Office qualified as signallers, and 113 were under training at the close of the year. There were 520 boys employed as telegraph messengers in combined offices on the 31st March 1899, as compared with 456 on the 31st March 1898.

Telegraph Receiving offices.

54. In addition to the work done during the year by the 1,472 combined offices, telegrams were received from the public at 1,765 post offices for despatch by post to the nearest telegraph offices, as compared with 1,859 such offices during the year 1897-98. The number of telegrams booked at these receiving offices was 34,403 and the revenue realized was 31,758 as compared with 38,016 messages booked and R35,371 revenue realized during the previous year. The falling-off in the transactions is probably again due to the reduction in the number of receiving offices consequent on an increase in the number of combined offices.

The number of messages booked by post in the Persian Gulf on account of the Indo-European Telegraph Department was 236, as compared with 289 in the year 1897-98, and fees to the amount of R4,456-8-0 were realized, as compared with R3,081-1-0 in the previous year.

Post office Passenger and Bullock Train Service between Kalka and Simla.

55. The gross expenditure on the combined Passenger and Bullock Train Service was R3,37,457 as compared with R3,76,326 during the previous year, showing a decrease of R38,869 during the year under report. The receipts amounted to R3,25,712 as compared with R3,55,401 during 1897-98, and there was, therefore, an excess of charges over receipts of only R11,745, although the goods traffic on the line was considerably affected by the fact that the cantonment at Dagshai was not occupied during the year under report, and by the retention at Simla during the winter of 1898 of the offices of the Military and Public Works Departments of the Government of India. If these offices had gone to Calcutta as usual, the goods service would have received payment for carrying a large quantity of records and stores on behalf of these Departments to and from Kalka.

Receipt of salt revenue at post offices.

56. The system of employing the Post Office as an agency for receiving salt revenue continued in force during the year at a few selected post offices in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Rajputana; but, as in the previous five years, the transactions were very small. During the year under report, the Post Office was made use of to forward to the salt depôts a total of 350 indents for 52,658 maunds of salt of the gross value of R1,42,618, on which R714 was realised as postal commission.

Sale of quinine at post offices.

57. The following table shows the supplies of quinine obtained on indent for sale at post offices in the several postal circles during the year 1898-99, as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

Names of Postal Circles.	Supply in 1897-98.		Supply in 1898-99.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	lbs.	Grains.	lbs.	Grains.	lbs.	Grains.	lbs.	Grains.
Bengal (including Bihar and Eastern Bengal)	1,880	499	1,686	4,634	...	...	193	2,865
Madras	626	6,550	347	1,735	...	...	279	4,815
Bombay	172	4,158	298	2,195	125	5,037	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	31	*4,925	86	4,390	54	6,465	...	...
Central Provinces	141	3,805	178	3,365	36	6,560	...	...
Assam	116	4,690	141	5,715	25	1,025	...	...
Rajputana	31	5,555	23	6,747	...	...	7	5,808
Sind and Baluchistan	45	4,897	28	95	...	...	17	4,802
Burma	60	6,095	117	6,385	57	290	...	
Total	3,107	*6,174	2,909	261	299	5,377	498	4,290

Net decrease 198 lbs. 5,913 grains.

* Revised figures.

It will be seen that there was a decrease in the supplies obtained during the year to the extent of nearly 199 lbs. This decrease was due chiefly to a large falling-off in the demand for the drug in the Madras circle, owing partly to the general panic caused by plague measures, and partly to the price of 5-grain packets having been raised last year from 2 to 3 pies each, under the orders of the Local Government. There was also a marked falling-off in the sale of the drug in the Lower Provinces, the decrease being greatest in Bihar. There was also a small decrease in Rajputana and Sind and Baluchistan. In the Punjab, the Local Government asked that the system of selling quinine at post offices, which had been discontinued, as stated in last year's report, should be given a further trial under more favourable conditions. It was not, however, found possible to re-introduce the scheme until towards the close of the present year, and figures regarding the sales are not, therefore, available. In all the other circles there was an improvement, especially in Bombay, where the sale was nearly 126 lbs. more than in the previous year.

Postal Life Insurance, Endowment Assurance, and Monthly Allowances.

58. A separate report has been submitted, as usual, on the administration of the Postal Insurance Fund. During the year, 1,470 new policies were granted of the aggregate value of R26,95,575. Of these 1,146 were Endowment Assurance policies of the aggregate value of R21,06,575.

It was stated in my last report that the system of Endowment policies was likely to prove the most popular form of insurance. This is sufficiently established in the year under report, by the fact that out of the total number of policies taken out this year, nearly 78 per cent. were Endowment Assurance policies. As regards the scheme for monthly allowances, the increase noted in my last report was sustained in the year under review. Fourteen new contracts were issued as compared with eleven in the preceding year, and there were 32 contracts in existence at the close of the year, as compared with 19 at the close of 1897-98. Since the Postal Insurance Fund was started on the 1st February 1884, 4,436 lives have been insured, and at the close of the year under report, there were 3,834 active policies in existence, 1,973 of which were held by Post Office servants, and 1,861 by servants of other Departments. Thirty-three claims, amounting in all to R33,550, were paid during the year on the deaths of insured persons, and the aggregate sum insured at the end of the year was R60,39,550. It should be added that six life annuities were purchased under Article 867 of the Civil Service Regulations, during the year under report.

Payment of Military pensioners through the Post Office.

59. The total number of pensioners of the Native Army whose pensions were paid through the agency of the Post Office in the Punjab, during the year under report, was 26,075 and the amount paid to them was R18,71,515-12-10. The following table shows the yearly transactions in this branch of business from its introduction :—

Year of payment.	Number of pensioners paid.	Amount paid.			Commission to Post Office @ 0-12-0 per cent.		
		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
1890-91	19,131	11,72,924	1	1	8,796	14	11
1891-92	21,060	12,76,556	5	2	9,574	2	9
1892-93	21,592	15,29,578	14	6	11,471	13	5
1893-94	22,271	15,76,103	8	7	11,820	12	5
1894-95	22,801	16,23,096	10	6	12,173	3	6
1895-96	23,485	16,74,896	14	8	12,561	11	6
1896-97	24,112	17,46,333	5	6	13,097	8	0
1897-98	24,713	17,82,147	0	8	13,366	1	7
1898-99	26,075	18,71,515	12	10	14,036	5	9

Section XI.—Financial Results.

Receipts and expenditure according to Departmental accounts.

60. The receipts and charges of the year, as shown in the Post Office accounts, are given in detail in Appendix X, under two main heads, Postal Service proper and Non-Postal branches, a summary of which is given in the statement below :—

	RECEIPTS.		CHARGES.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	R	R	R	R
1. Postal Service Proper . .	1,83,23,500	1,87,14,748	1,32,71,540	1,33,38,575
2. Non-Postal Branches—				
(a) Mail cart, parcel van, passenger and goods service . . .	3,55,708	3,26,139	3,55,708	3,25,139
(b) Mail steamer subsidies .	...	...	6,32,889	6,14,676
(c) Contributions from Native States . .	6,000	6,000	...	...
TOTAL .	1,86,85,208	1,90,46,887	1,42,60,137	1,42,79,3[illegible]

Under Postal Service proper, the net receipts, after deducting the amounts due to the British, Colonial and other Post Offices, were R3,91,248 in excess of those of the previous year, while the charges increased by only R67,035. The improvement in the revenue was due chiefly to a decrease of R2,05,267 in the payments made to British and other Post Offices. Under the head "Non-Postal Branches," there was a decrease of R29,569 due to the falling-off in the receipts on the Simla-Kalka line. The receipts on the whole, however, exceeded the charges by R47,67,497 as compared with R44,25,071 last year.

Financial position of the Post Office.

61. In Appendix XI will be found a comparative abstract of the receipts and charges of the Post Office for the year, including, under a distinct head (III), certain receipts and charges which appear in the Finance and Revenue Accounts but not in the Post Office accounts. The entries under this head are shown on the margin, and if these totals be added to the totals given in the preceding paragraph, the entire receipts of the year amount to R1,91,39,577, and the entire charges to R1,72,49,052. There was thus a surplus of R18,90,525 on the year's transactions, as shown in the Finance and Revenue Accounts. The charge on account of District Post Establishments has, however, to be excluded, as it is entirely met by grants from District Post funds, which, with the exception of R92,690 shown in the marginal table, are not credited to the Post Office in the

RECEIPTS, 1898-99.	R	CHARGES, 1898-99.	R
District Post collections, including Zemindary dâk receipts in Bengal	92,690	District Post Establishments, including Zemindary dâk in Bengal .	13,02,222
		Stores from England . . .	5,36,040
		Payments under postal arrangements with Lords of the Treasury .	5,60,000
		Other payments	14,090
		Exchange on charges in England .	5,57,310
TOTAL .	92,690	TOTAL .	29,69,662

Finance and Revenue Accounts. The actual accounts of the year therefore show a surplus of R31,00,057. In order, however, to bring out the complete financial results of the year in the usual way, the net balance of the items marginally shown, must be deducted from the surplus just noted, and the net financial result is a surplus of R21,22,174 as compared with R18,75,709 in 1897-98 and with R12,51,973 in 1896-97. In this estimate of the financial position of the Post Office, no allowance has been claimed, as stated before, on account of the services rendered by the Department to Government in the management of the Post Office Savings Bank and in carrying official correspondence at exceptionally low postage rates. It will be seen from the figures noted above, that, in spite of the continuance of plague and the consequent suspension of business in certain parts of India, and notwithstanding the reduction made during the year in the rates of postage for letters and registered newspapers, the Post Office continues to make steady progress in its financial position.

	Details.	TOTAL.
	R	R
Add—Railway free service estimated	1,06,435	
Rent of Government Buildings	4,51,176	
Gratuities	3,139	
Leave allowances paid out of India	45,781	
Pension (being the average of five years capitalised at 10·165 year's purchase)	5,64,686	
		11,71,217
Deduct—Share of Marine subsidies which should strictly have been borne by the Military, Political and other Departments	1,62,935	
Postage on unpaid official correspondence sent from India to the United Kingdom (formerly collected and brought into account)	30,399	
		1,93,334
Net amount to be added		9,77,883

62. It has been requested that information should be furnished each year as to the financial results of the working of the Imperial posts in Kashmir, and a few words are accordingly added here on the subject.

Financial results of working the Imperial posts in Kashmir.

The revenue derived by the Post Office in Kashmir rose from R91,774 in 1897-98 to R97,840 in 1898-99, showing an increase of R6,066, while the expenditure fell from R1,62,082 in the former year to R1,56,448 in the latter, showing a decrease of R5,634. The deficit was thus reduced from R70,308 in 1897-98 to R58,608 in 1898-99, showing a net improvement of R11,700.

Section XII.—Notice of Post Office Officials.

Mention of Officers of the Post Office.

63. I have much pleasure in bringing to the special notice of Government the services of Mr. Curtis, I.C.S., who has been doing excellent work as Postmaster General, Madras, and had to contend with unusual difficulties during the year owing to the serious outbreak of the plague at Bangalore, Mysore, and other places. I also have much pleasure in again placing before Government the name of Mr. Owens, Presidency Postmaster of Calcutta, who acted for short periods as Postmaster General of Madras and Bengal during the year. The achievement of Mr. Owens in carrying out completely and successfully the scheme of continuous delivery in Calcutta merits high praise; and he has given me valuable assistance in concerting measures for its introduction into Bombay and Madras. In connection with its introduction into Bombay, I wish to mention the name of Mr. E. R. Jardine, who, as Officiating Presidency Postmaster of that city, was responsible for carrying out the measure, and addressed himself to the task with much energy and ability in the face of serious obstacles caused by the prevalence of plague. I beg also to bring to the special notice of Government the good services rendered by Khan Bahadur C. J. Lalkaka, Deputy Postmaster General, in his administration of the posts in the Central Provinces and Berar. In particular, he has done much of late years, with my sanction, in

the way of opening up postal communications with the Feudatory States in the Chhatisgarh division of the Central Provinces, and improving our relations with those states, with the result that the Commissioner of the division has lately recorded his opinion that, owing to the sympathetic and liberal spirit displayed by him, the attitude of these Feudatory Chiefs towards the Post Office has now become one of cordial appreciation and gratitude. The services of the following officers, also, who have been mentioned by the heads of circles, deserve special recognition: Rai Bahadur Daulat Ram, C.I.E., for the tact and good sense with which he dealt with special difficulties caused by the plague in his division, and also for his successful management of the Simla-Kalka line, the entire cost of the mail service over which was less than R12,000 for the year, the best result that has ever yet been obtained; Mr. C. J. Hogg, Superintendent of Post Offices, for successfully carrying out the re-organization of the Punjab railway mail service under exceptional difficulties; Mr. A. B. Thompson, Superintendent of Post Offices, for the efficient manner in which he made complete and satisfactory arrangements for two large camps of exercise in the Punjab: Mr. Rhenius, Postmaster of Bangalore, for restoring that office to a state of thorough efficiency after the establishment had become disorganized by the plague; Babu Radhica Mohun Lahiri, Superintendent of Post Offices, for specially good work in re-organizing the Dacca division, and Mr. J. P. Barker, Personal Assistant to the Postmaster General of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for his excellent services in making several difficult enquiries.

During the year, the Department sustained two serious losses by the resignation of Mr. Symonds, I.C.S., in order to take up an appointment under the Bombay Government, and by the retirement of Mr. Sheridan. Mr. Symonds had been Postmaster General of Bombay for nearly ten years, where his work was characterized by much soundness, and fairness of mind and I constantly received from him valuable advice in dealing with the larger questions affecting the Post Office, especially in matters relating to the Foreign Post. Mr. Sheridan retired from Government employ on the 1st January 1899 after a service of 38 years, during which he had risen through the ranks of the Department to be Postmaster General. To his intimate knowledge of detail, quickness of grasp and initiative, the Post Office owes some of its most successful schemes, and successive Directors General have left on record their appreciation of his ability and devotion to work. To him, moreover, was due the main credit for the successful postal arrangements for the Field forces employed on the North-West Frontier of late years. And I cannot close this report without referring to the still more serious loss which the Department has lately sustained by the death at home in September last of Mr. H. Farrer, Deputy Director General of the Post Office. Mr. Farrer had been ten years Postmaster General of Madras before taking up this appointment, and by the vigour and thoroughness of his general administration, as well as by the complete success with which he carried out the important measure of amalgamating the Mysore Anche Post with the Imperial system, rendered signal services to the Post Office of India. By his death, Government have lost one of the most capable and zealous officers who ever belonged to this Department, while I have personally been deprived of a trusted and valued colleague.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Director General of the Post Office of India.

SCHEDULE OF PRINCIPAL STEAM SERVICES (1898-99).

By the British India Steam Navigation Company.

Service	Terms
(1) Direct communication twice a week between Calcutta and Rangoon. (2) Weekly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon *viâ* Chittagong, Akyab, Kyauk-Phyu and Sandoway. (3) Weekly direct communication between Madras and Rangoon. (4) Weekly communication between Madras and Rangoon *viâ* the N. E. Coast ports. (5) Communication three times a week between Rangoon and Moulmein. (6) Weekly communication between Rangoon, Tavoy and Mergui. (7) Direct communication twice a week between Bombay and Karáchi. (8) Weekly communication between Bombay and Karáchi *viâ* the Coast ports. (9) Weekly communication between Karáchi and Basrah *viâ* the Persian Gulf ports. (10) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Tuticorin and Colombo. (11) Additional services between any of the ports served by the above-mentioned lines, and between Burma and the Straits.	Under contract with the Post Office for ten years, from 1st May 1894, on an annual subsidy of R5,05,500.
(12) Fortnightly service from Negapatam to the Straits.	Under contract with the Post Office so long as the service is actually maintained on payment of a special additional subsidy at the rate of R6,000 per annum.

By the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company.

Service	Terms
(13) Six-weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair, with extensions to Madras and Rangoon.	The consideration is not in the form of subsidy, but of guaranteed rates for the transport of Government stores: the contract is for five years, from 1st January 1895, and is terminable after the five years by a notice of six months.

By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited.

Service	Terms
(14) A daily service between Mandalay and Myingyan to and fro each way (except on Saturdays). (15) A daily service between Myingyan and Pokôkku to and fro each way (except on Sundays). (16) A daily service between Prome and Thayetmyo to and fro each way (except on Sundays). (17) A service twice a week between Thayetmyo and Pokôkku to and fro each way. (18) A weekly service between Pokôkku and Kindat to and fro each way.	Under contract with the Local Administration originally for five years from the 1st August 1896 to the 31st March 1901. The subsidy is R7,000 per mensem, towards which the Post Office contributes R2,722.
(19) Six times a week between Katha and Bhamo.	Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st November 1897 to 31st October 1898; but the service continued without any special arrangement up to 31st March 1899 when the contract was renewed. The subsidy is R1,500 a month towards which the Post Office contributes R388.
(20) A service three times a week between Thayetmyo and Minbu to and fro each way.	Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st January 1896 to the 31st March 1899, but terminable at any time by 30 days' notice from either party. Monthly subsidy R1,000 per mensem.
(21) A service three times a week between Rangoon and Bassein. (22) A service twice a week between Bassein and Henzada.	Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st January 1896, and to continue in force until six months' notice is given by either party, the subsidy being R1,250 per mensem, towards which the Post Office contribute R250.

By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

Service	Terms
(23) Weekly communication on the River Tigris between Basrah and Bagdad.	Under contract for ten years, from the 1st May 1894, with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Subsidy R24,000 per annum: steamers to run in connection with line No. 9.

By Messrs. Apcar & Co., Calcutta, and Jardine, Matheson & Co., Hong-Kong.

(24) Communication at irregular intervals between Calcutta and the Straits and Hong-Kong, the dates of departure being regulated mainly with reference to the Calcutta opium sales.	No subsidy.

By the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

(25) Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Colombo, touching occasionally at Madras. (26) Fortnightly communication between Bombay and Colombo.	Non-contract lines maintained by the Company in connection with the China and Australian mail services. Under Article 21 of the contract between the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and Her Majesty's Postmaster General relating to the conveyance of the East India, China and Australia mails, mails sent by these non-contract steamers are conveyed without any payment other than the subsidy specified in that contract.

By other Agencies.

(27) By River Steam Navigation Company.—Daily communication between Rowmari and Dibrugarh on the Brahmaputra River.	Under contract with the Post Office from the 1st May 1898 to the 30th April 1903. Annual subsidy R75,000, towards which the Bengal Government and the Assam Administration contribute R40,000.
(28) By Messrs Shepherd & Co.'s Steamers.—Daily communication between Bombay and Vingorla.	Under an arrangement with the Local Government, from 1st October 1898 to 31st May 1899. The monthly subsidy is R2,800, towards which the Post Office contributes R969-6.
(29) By Mr G. E. L. Dawson.—A steamer service three times a week between Buthidaung and Akyab from 1st October to 30th April in each year, and during the remaining months of each year a service twice a week. (30) By Mr. G. E. L. Dawson.—A steam launch service twice a week between Akyab and Paletwa from 1st October to 30th April in each year, and during the remaining months of each year a weekly service.	Under contract with the Local Administration for five years from 15th February 1895, but terminable at any time by either party giving six months' notice. Subsidy R15,000 a year.

Appendix No. I.

Statement showing the numbers of Post Offices and Letter-Boxes (excluding those at post offices) opened, and Village Postmen entertained during the year 1898-99, and the total numbers at the end of the official years 1897-98 and 1898-99.

[This Appendix relates only to the Imperial Post and does not include figures of the District Post.]

Names of Postal Circles.	Existing on the 31st March 1898.			Opened or entertained in 1898-99.			Total of 1898-99.			Closed or discontinued in 1898-99.			Balance on 31st March 1899.			Increase or Decrease.					
	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.		Letter-Boxes.		Village Postmen.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.		No.		No.
Bengal	1,503	4,364	405	73	308	...	1,576	4,672	405	13	89	5	1,563	4,583	400	Increase	60	Increase	219	Decrease	5
Bombay	1,426	2,040	711	60	285	39	1,486	3,225	750	53	168	40	1,433	3,057	710	"	7	"	117	"	1
Madras	2,057	2,726	1,030	54	286	58	2,111	3,012	1,088	14	105	15	2,097	2,907	1,073	"	40	"	181	Increase	43
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,404	2,465	717	34	216	88	1,438	2,681	805	16	107	2	1,422	2,574	803	"	18	"	109	"	86
Punjab	1,374	1,951	707	120	162	11	1,494	2,113	718	50	49	5	1,444	2,064	713	"	70	"	113	"	6
Assam	266	290	217	9	47	5	275	337	222	7	1	3	268	336	219	"	2	"	46	"	2
Bihar	487	605	189	19	15	3	505	620	192	11	10	3	405	610	189	"	8	"	5		...
Burma	187	351	51	8	69	5	195	420	56	9	30	3	186	390	53	Decrease	1	"	39	Increase	2
Central Provinces	618	427	295	13	28	12	631	455	307	5	30	3	626	425	304	Increase	8	Decrease	2	"	9
Eastern Bengal	423	1,118	83	22	24	...	445	1,142	83	12	3	5	433	1,139	78	"	10	Increase	21	Decrease	5
Rajputana	322	223	116	15	29	3	337	252	119	6	6	3	331	246	116	"	9	"	23		...
Sind and Baluchistan	196	164	67	15	43	2	211	207	69	4	12	5	207	195	64	"	11	"	31	Decrease	3
Railway Mail Service	...	97	...	...	8	...	...	105	...	...	14	...	...	91	...		...	Decrease	6		...
TOTAL	10,263	17,721	4,588	442	1,520	226	10,705	19,241	4,814	200	624	92	10,505	18,617	4,722	Increase	242	Increase	896	Increase	134

Appendix No. II.

Statement showing the distances over which Mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail Carts, Horses, Camels, Runners, Boats, and Steamers during the years 1897-98 and 1898-99.

[This Appendix relates only to the Imperial Post and does not include figures of the District Post]

Names of Postal Circles.	Railway. Under Local control. 1897-98.	Railway. Under Local control. 1898-99.	Railway. Under Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service. Served by railway guards under weighment system. 1897-98.	Served by railway guards under weighment system. 1898-99.	Served by mail guards. 1897-98.	Served by mail guards. 1898-99.	Served by Railway Mail Service Sorting Section. 1897-98.	Served by Railway Mail Service Sorting Section. 1898-99.	Railway. Total. 1897-98.	Railway. Total. 1898-99.	Mail Carts, Horses, Camels, etc. 1897-98.	Mail Carts, Horses, Camels, etc. 1898-99.	Runners and Boats. 1897-98.	Runners and Boats. 1898-99.	Steamer Services, Sea and River. 1897-98.	Steamer Services, Sea and River. 1898-99.	Total. 1897-98.	Total. 1898-99.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles
Bengal	167	189	73	73	34	34	1,119	1,097	1,393	1,393	119	119	5,249	5,381	3,614	3,621	10,375	10,517
Bombay	538	661	19	19	175	146	1,764	1,802	2,496	2,628	395	401	8,044	9,059	3,237	3,109	15,072	15,287
Madras	19	19	179	179	124	126	3,737	3,077	4,059	4,301	510	551	11,521	11,242	2,377	2,377	18,467	18,471
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	130	80	80	342	180	2,742	2,942	3,164	3,332	609	611	2,131	2,317	...	...	5,094	6,260
Punjab	65	2,365	131	...	...	...	2,381	81	2,577	2,446	1,389	(b)1,615	6,973	6,847	...	...	10,944	10,008
Assam	236	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	345	63	63	1,795	1,711	532	532	2,626	2,651
Bihar	...	...	49	49	6	6	1,033	1,049	1,088	1,104	4	4	1,092	1,142	...	..	2,184	2,250
Burma	914	923	...	...	...	...	...	...	914	923	935	826	1,320	1,227	4,776	5,684	7,945	8,660
Central Provinces	46	46	...	...	183	83	1,491	1,653	1,720	1,787	362	358	3,610	3,726	...	...	5,692	5,871
Eastern Bengal	86	86	...	...	...	...	...	..	86	86	...	...	1,823	1,882	320	320	2,279	2,288
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	264	264	1,186	1,186	1,450	1,450	245	303	3,231	3,219	...	...	4,926	4,972
Sind and Baluchistan	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	1,100	1,100	(a) 542	(a) 533	624	627	...	...	2,266	2,260
TOTAL	2,071	5,864	531	400	1,128	844	16,553	13,787	20,283	20,895	5,263	5,384	48,318	48,383	14,856	15,733	88,720	90,395

(a) Exclusive of Political Lines in Baluchistan, viz., 874 miles in 1897-98 and 1,032 miles in 1898-99.

(b) Exclusive of 483 miles of Military Lines.

Appendix

Statement showing the estimated numbers of Letters, Post-cards, Newspapers, Packets, and Parcels, and the actual Madras, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Assam, Bihar, Burma, Central Provinces,*

	Bengal.		Bombay.		Madras.		N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.		Punjab.	
	Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Letters, paid	24,836,007	26,628,366	35,214,574	35,198,984	36,462,483	36,204,585	22,578,092	22,995,339	21,811,122	21,150,447
" unpaid	5,460,827	4,681,725	3,498,290	3,591,835	2,975,897	2,965,312	4,657,582	4,593,369	2,632,875	2,240,031
" registered	1,362,805	1,344,764	1,138,122	1,163,190	2,054,507	2,078,414	1,309,177	1,336,604	1,152,592	1,115,362
" insured	28,730	27,453	19,319	19,136	31,207	32,589	14,052	14,261	8,995	9,647
" value-payable	60,720	75,347	55,767	60,512	84,732	89,060	98,420	102,383	60,173	77,563
" service privileged	964,564	929,994	3,806	9,438	1,937,907	2,168,022	1,979,942	1,964,743	875,843	795,961
Post-cards	28,283,250	30,092,086	39,591,107	42,433,701	27,782,731	28,839,015	21,434,182	22,506,812	25,411,613	26,658,505
Reply post-cards	1,012,040	1,069,711	1,067,495	1,063,923	1,150,558	1,178,402	1,018,115	1,078,419	998,379	1,068,772
Total	62,008,943	64,849,446	80,588,480	83,541,019	72,480,082	73,555,399	53,089,562	54,591,930	52,951,592	53,116,288
Newspapers	4,753,186	5,536,059	5,512,673	5,557,751	5,470,464	5,344,773	4,198,908	4,164,963	4,188,949	3,766,852
Book and Pattern Packets. Unregistered	3,217,083	3,894,576	2,601,746	2,877,947	4,188,427	4,289,271	2,578,073	2,699,560	2,247,305	2,496,339
Book and Pattern Packets. Registered	72,739	79,961	28,887	31,442	51,100	51,283	32,902	33,762	41,506	45,808
Book Packets. Value-payable, registered	16,555	24,403	11,002	10,898	30,113	25,993	17,937	17,494	25,941	27,349
Book Packets. " unregistered	207,163	257,820	134,008	150,119	185,446	233,522	133,486	138,048	190,217	199,811
Registered Parcels, paid	138,752	148,633	159,453	161,017	144,045	157,967	150,015	155,881	261,184	230,471
" unpaid	88,590	91,928	44,165	46,928	66,534	72,583	65,804	70,393	68,385	88,773
" insured	26,045	26,358	44,321	42,835	51,230	51,465	22,213	22,578	21,509	20,466
" value-payable	171,836	149,546	72,009	67,212	145,479	140,838	105,511	101,757	85,123	88,434
Unregistered Parcels ordinary	22,108	25,654	48,180	55,662	28,783	34,597	23,647	30,112	32,198	32,954
Unregistered Parcels value-payable †	...	5,553	...	4,328	...	6,857	...	5,266	...	2,685
Total	70,723,000	75,089,937	89,244,024	92,547,158	82,841,703	83,964,548	60,418,058	62,031,750	60,113,909	60,116,230
Money orders, Inland	2,795,160	2,697,567	1,315,507	1,328,447	1,466,097	1,539,339	1,571,666	1,649,010	1,168,423	1,144,335
Grand Total	73,518,160	77,787,504	90,560,431	93,875,605	84,307,800	85,503,887	61,980,724	63,680,760	61,282,332	61,260,565
Deduct—Number of articles returned undelivered	1,202,545	1,179,263	3,224,566	3,211,166	2,090,199	2,140,647	1,361,215	1,317,467	2,365,487	1,959,320
Net actually delivered	72,315,615	76,608,241	87,335,865	90,664,439	82,217,601	83,363,240	60,628,509	62,363,293	58,916,845	59,301,245
Add—Number of articles sent to Dead Letter Offices	82[illegible],344	788,198	900,112	858,372	377,568	415,799	624,150	613,634	609,075	539,121
Total	73,141,959	77,396,439	88,235,977	91,522,811	82,595,169	83,779,039	61,252,659	62,976,927	59,525,920	59,840,366

No. III.

number of Money Orders received in the Post Offices (both Imperial and District Post) under the Bengal, Bombay, Eastern Bengal, Rajputana, and Sind and Baluchistan postal circles, during the years 1897-98 and 1898-99.

Assam.		Bihar.		Burma.		Central Provinces.		Eastern Bengal.		Rajputana.		Sind and Baluchistan.		Total.	
Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
3,321,265	3,404,798	7,033,159	7,105,247	7,629,751	7,814,259	7,155,199	7,103,030	5,789,786	5,539,735	5,923,794	6,005,058	5,050,766	5,088,648	182,805,998	184,238,496
841,220	759,643	2,179,675	1,931,371	4,078,066	4,240,257	1,269,027	1,224,236	930,698	908,720	800,966	804,669	466,809	455,520	29,791,932	28,396,688
130,723	122,640	393,418	435,080	245,032	278,808	315,360	316,194	153,065	149,024	209,953	211,752	205,339	217,019	8,670,993	8,769,151
2,816	3,494	6,310	16,972	4,850	3,155	5,292	5,475	2,894	2,972	4,145	3,885	1,147	991	129,757	140,030
32,172	34,102	63,406	64,631	23,256	26,515	49,014	49,875	15,747	17,520	21,665	26,071	9,829	9,777	574,901	633,358
161,017	147,877	543,224	569,687	258,379	251,407	468,946	431,378	226,091	197,361	23,047	28,574	26	...	7,452,852	7,494,442
2,326,093	2,453,452	6,176,895	6,522,524	1,039,416	1,062,124	5,855,252	6,288,767	7,180,306	7,388,825	5,047,090	5,502,896	2,768,525	2,964,061	172,896,460	182,712,768
75,216	75,373	385,857	418,472	83,820	79,101	234,617	247,992	296,745	290,123	99,541	122,510	51,960	56,367	6,474,343	6,749,165
6,890,522	7,001,379	16,781,944	17,053,964	13,373,470	13,755,626	15,352,707	15,666,947	14,595,332	14,491,280	12,130,201	12,705,415	9,554,401	8,792,383	408,797,236	419,134,096
1,003,020	1,030,417	1,085,066	1,132,308	1,799,919	1,721,496	1,320,701	1,342,288	949,496	972,569	825,082	759,747	784,020	793,249	31,891,484	32,122,502
709,273	683,254	713,783	723,847	1,475,069	1,636,451	699,731	759,591	549,351	399,545	334,601	349,826	466,366	452,365	19,780,808	21,262,578
6,414	5,058	8,995	8,969	19,215	28,574	7,691	8,447	9,908	8,056	2,842	3,233	5,006	5,970	287,205	310,563
5,058	7,378	8,421	9,412	6,388	7,274	8,004	7,978	8,421	9,620	3,233	2,868	1,538	1,069	142,611	151,736
34,727	43,983	61,059	65,778	46,016	48,675	51,100	64,136	54,776	54,985	36,135	39,655	19,658	18,015	1,153,791	1,314,547
21,222	20,153	32,902	36,995	52,482	58,635	31,469	36,317	19,762	24,142	37,960	35,222	22,812	21,717	1,072,058	1,087,150
23,100	22,760	24,012	25,029	45,025	54,776	21,222	22,369	17,077	12,645	21,874	23,204	15,408	18,354	501,196	549,742
7,013	5,240	6,571	7,118	15,851	12,514	12,906	13,870	4,693	4,328	30,791	28,027	7,170	7,743	250,313	242,542
80,717	76,728	59,547	51,778	93,753	87,548	51,074	45,677	40,489	30,477	22,526	22,578	16,008	15,252	944,072	877,825
5,110	7,039	4,902	6,544	2,112	3,520	15,095	16,660	7,274	6,726	5,501	7,900	3,441	4,093	198,351	231,461
...	3,754	...	4,145	...	2,607	...	2,816	...	11,002	...	1,799	...	704	...	51,516
8,786,176	8,907,173	18,787,202	19,135,907	16,929,300	17,417,696	17,571,700	17,987,096	16,256,579	16,028,375	13,450,746	13,979,474	9,895,828	10,130,914	465,019,125	477,336,258
392,617	405,910	715,644	695,101	639,672	657,536	510,444	540,290	591,102	560,347	267,731	289,110	230,287	233,543	11,664,350	11,740,565
9,178,793	9,313,113	19,502,846	19,831,008	17,568,972	18,075,232	18,082,144	18,527,386	16,847,681	16,588,722	13,718,477	14,268,584	10,126,115	10,364,457	476,683,475	489,076,823
256,803	273,228	410,833	414,848	2,281,172	2,381,703	636,038	624,776	366,277	379,496	232,750	333,115	357,178	344,091	14,785,063	14,559,120
8,921,990	9,039,885	19,092,013	19,416,160	15,287,800	15,693,529	17,446,106	17,902,610	16,481,404	16,209,226	13,485,727	13,935,469	9,768,937	10,020,366	461,898,413	474,517,703
100,262	95,787	200,574	177,134	411,148	416,990	154,449	161,868	88,882	81 589	158,276	159,395	69,933	61,509	4,520,77[illegible]	4,38[illegible],396
9,022,252	9,135,672	19,292,587	19,593,294	15,698,948	16,110,519	17,600,555	18,064,478	16,570,286	16,290,815	13,644,003	14,094,864	9,838,870	10,081,875	466,419,185	478,887,099

Appendi:

Statement showing the Numbers of Articles received at, and disposed of by, the Dead Letter Offices at Ajmer 1897-98 an

		Ajmere.		Bombay.		Calcutta.		Dinapur.		Karachi.	
		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.	
		1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Received from Post Offices	Registered Articles	347	815	6,551	9,814	2,589	5,364	1,100	1,169	751	855
	Parcels	44	307	620	2,967	388	5,569	43	310	50	169
	Letters	142,041	143,101	770,570	725,355	906,579	852,544	185,897	163,691	59,522	51,626
	Newspapers	10,687	9,755	61,179	54,744	62,268	55,189	9,410	7,222	5,377	4,232
	Packets	5,157	5,417	61,192	65,492	43,604	46,878	4,118	4,742	4,233	4,527
	Total	158,276	159,395	900,112	858,372	*1,015,488	† 965,574	200,574	177,134	69,933	61,509
Received from other Dead Letter Offices.	Registered Articles	22	38	1,306	1,449	83	506	19	237	42	25
	Parcels	...	1	...	1	7	1,080	1	78	1	4
	Letters	62,312	60,047	144,456	131,233	163,541	156,768	220,123	164,738	17,996	17,142
	Newspapers	1,375	967	31,914	33,350	40,987	38,504	2,926	2,601	318	173
	Packets	162	226	58,000	60,326	20,020	25,728	320	335	672	553
	Total	63,871	61,279	235,676	226,359	224,638	222,586	223,389	167,989	19,029	17,897
Total Number of Articles received in the Dead Letter Office.		222,147	220,674	1,135,788	1,084,731	1,240,126	1,188,160	423,963	345,123	88,962	79,406
Deduct—Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices.	Registered Articles	41	280	2,007	3,626	271	915	109	232	38	134
	Parcels	3	194	17	264	16	753	5	222	28	71
	Letters	68,251	65,797	221,826	196,679	401,254	315,998	68,383	56,214	28,205	24,895
	Newspapers	8,226	7,863	37,685	39,561	10,797	9,909	8,310	6,036	4,414	3,429
	Packets	4,232	4,530	80,348	86,803	20,905	22,792	2,740	2,979	3,572	3,745
	Total	80,753	78,664	341,883	326,933	433,241	350,367	79,547	65,683	36,257	32,274
Balance remaining to be disposed of		141,394	142,010	793,905	757,798	806,885	837,793	344,416	279,440	52,705	47,132
Articles sent out by Dead Letter Offices. By re-direction or re-transmission to their addressees.	Registered Articles	24	56	776	831	148	396	121	170	18	24
	Parcels	7	31	225	279	92	375	5	45	1	14
	Letters	23,983	24,609	114,466	122,961	120,804	155,253	43,335	39,072	14,121	11,428
	Newspapers	597	434	4,115	4,637	10,699	9,713	721	760	331	282
	Packets	789	836	15,615	17,330	10,369	10,172	700	1,063	522	680
	Total	25,400	25,966	135,197	146,038	152,112	175,909	44,882	41,110	14,993	12,428
By return to their senders.	Registered Articles	200	517	4,250	5,782	1,077	4,056	750	845	622	724
	Parcels	7	35	118	2,067	195	5,159	6	73	7	60
	Letters	93,665	91,613	364,868	340,688	428,533	429,307	203,189	136,742	29,821	27,362
	Newspapers	3,239	2,353	50,923	43,232	81,041	73,613	3,311	3,027	950	694
	Packets	215	236	22,783	20,885	31,159	38,866	635	852	774	588
	Total	97,326	94,754	442,942	412,654	542,605	551,001	207,891	141,539	32,174	29,428
Articles undisposable and deposited as dead.	Registered Articles	104	...	824	1,024	576	503	139	159	115	98
	Parcels	27	48	200	358	92	392	28	48	15	28
	Letters	18,454	21,129	213,856	196,260	109,531	108,754	91,113	96,401	5,371	5,083
	Newspapers	...	72	370	664	718	456	...	...	...	...
	Packets	83	41	446	800	1,251	776	363	183	37	67
	Total	18,668	21,290	215,766	199,106	112,168	110,883	91,643	96,791	5,538	5,276
GRAND TOTAL		141,394	142,010	793,905	757,798	800,885	837,793	344,416	270,440	52,705	47,132
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and returned as undeliverable.	Registered Articles	31	41	283	352	272	364	123	125	51	53
	Parcels	...	...	...	...	11	283	..	1	...	...
	Letters	5,442	7,371	64,095	67,555	54,511	53,368	34,870	31,732	852	1,774
	Newspapers	...	...	37	50	344	66	72	20	...	1
	Packets	1	1	53	61	243	103	32	16	1	...
	Total	5,474	7,413	64,468	68,018	55,381	54,184	35,097	31,894	904	1,828

	*1897-98.	†1898-99.
From Bengal	826,344	788,198
" Assam	100,262	95,787
" Eastern Bengal	88,882	81,589
	1,015,488	965,574

No. IV.

Bombay, Calcutta, Dinapur, Karachi, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur, and Rangoon, during the years 1898-99.

Lahore.		Lucknow.		Madras.		Nagpur.		Rangoon.		Total.			
Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Proportion.	
1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1,596	3,110	2,707	4,481	4,253	7,822	675	1,034	827	1,698	21,426	36,262	...	...
519	1,462	348	1,664	162	2,829	30	305	105	1,421	2,309	17,033	...	...
535,888	464,692	561,904	544,438	323,041	348,444	138,160	145,366	389,863	392,886	4,013,465	3,832,143	...	...
40,783	37,211	37,809	35,689	31,141	32,076	10,699	9,538	9,114	5,557	278,473	251,213	...	...
30,289	32,646	21,382	27,362	18,941	21,628	4,885	5,625	11,239	15,428	205,100	232,745	...	...
609,075	539,121	624,150	613,634	377,568	415,799	154,449	161,868	411,148	416,990	4,520,773	4,369,396	74·04	75·63
82	168	184	165	1,511	1,899	...	231	44	95	3,293	4,813	...	...
4	2	...	5	83	445	...	51	...	...	96	1,667	...	...
110,476	104,368	474,499	378,002	110,797	113,527	43,535	41,075	17,973	16,718	1,365,728	1,183,618	...	...
24,515	22,481	10,268	9,196	9,638	7,387	414	304	124	136	122,479	115,099	...	...
4,031	3,813	6,319	6,484	3,875	4,786	207	190	228	326	93,834	102,767	...	...
139,.08	130,832	491,270	393,852	125,904	128,044	44,176	41,851	18,369	17,275	1,585,430	1,407,964	25·96	24·37
748,183	669,953	1,115,420	1,007,486	503,472	543,843	198,625	203,719	429,517	434,265	6,100,203	5,777,360	100	100
185	375	656	864	300	1,006	36	182	103	658	3,806	8,272	...	...
50	253	23	267	3	1,320	5	242	4	908	160	4,494	...	...
122,843	107,081	175,237	168,610	57,862	59,900	60,205	49,929	115,043	106,728	1,319,107	1,151,831	...	...
13,741	10,903	27,053	25,587	15,962	19,901	8,883	7,635	5,891	3,602	140,962	134,426	...	...
19,181	20,261	13,001	15,486	11,159	10,894	2,871	3,763	5,515	8,097	163,524	179,350	...	...
156,006	138,873	215,970	210,814	85,346	93,021	72,000	61,751	126,556	119,993	1,627,559	1,478,373	25·65	25·59
592,177	531,080	899,450	796,672	418,126	450,822	126,625	141,968	302,961	314,272	4,478,644	4,298,987	73·35	74·41
172	247	317	438	96	150	48	94	84	109	1,804	2,515	...	...
148	169	93	168	45	73	7	22	16	142	639	1,318	...	...
168,461	129,414	101,113	104,894	39,035	45,832	20,618	26,985	154,516	169,202	810,452	829,650	...	...
4,132	4,423	2,203	2,294	2,353	1,762	1,484	1,297	2,606	1,311	39,241	26,913	...	...
7,981	9,748	3,093	4,093	1,802	2,399	1,732	1,666	4,499	5,061	47,102	53,018	...	...
180,894	144,001	106,819	111,887	43,331	50,216	23,889	30,084	161,721	175,825	889,238	913,414	19·85	21·25
812	1,985	1,092	2,474	3,855	7,070	495	861	350	715	14,103	25,029	...	...
124	868	108	1,010	90	1,699	8	77	36	305	699	11,353	...	...
222,944	203,298	464,654	390,615	219,479	236,231	86,543	95,004	63,490	61,539	2,177,186	2,012,399	...	...
45,034	44,366	18,821	17,004	22,464	17,800	746	826	436	675	226,965	203,590	...	...
7,097	6,233	7,445	7,590	6,182	9,937	405	254	1,034	1,825	77,729	87,266	...	...
276,011	256,750	492,120	418,693	252,070	272,737	88,197	97,022	65,346	65,059	2,4,6,682	2,339,637	55·75	54·42
509	671	826	870	1,483	1,495	96	128	334	311	5,006	5,259	...	...
195	174	124	224	107	182	10	15	49	66	907	1,535	...	...
132,116	129,267	295,399	258,321	117,462	120,008	14,349	14,523	74,787	72,135	1,072,448	1,021,881	...	...
2,391	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	305	105	3,784	1,383	...	...
61	217	4,162	6,677	3,673	6,184	84	132	419	771	10,579	15,848	...	...
135,272	130,329	300,511	266,092	122,725	127,869	14,539	14,882	75,894	73,388	1,093,724	1,045,906	24·40	24·33
592,177	531,080	899,450	796,672	418,126	450,822	126,625	141,968	302,961	314,272	4,478,644	4,298,987	100	100
44	83	128	109	300	382	151	170	46	58	1,429	1,737	...	...
7	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	18	299	...	...
26,162	25,827	27,245	60,128	25,373	35,837	13,196	13,007	13,686	17,143	265,372	313,742	...	...
26	84	9	26	120	128	...	4	51	39	659	418	...	...
51	53	...	38	47	107	2	3	72	73	502	455	..	...
26,290	26,061	27,382	60,301	25,840	36,454	13,349	13,185	13,795	17,313	267,980	316,651	7·31	9·73

Appendix

Statement showing the number of Ordinary Postage Stamps of each denomination sold in

Names of Postal Circles.	¼-anna Inland Post-cards.	½-anna Inland Reply Post-cards.	1-anna Foreign Post-cards.	2-anna Foreign Reply Post-cards.	½-anna Wrappers.	1-anna Wrappers.	½-anna Envelopes.	½-anna Envelopes, square.	1-anna Envelopes.	Soldiers' 1-anna Envelopes.	1-anna Envelopes, square.	2-anna small Registration Envelopes.	2-anna large Registration Envelopes.	Two and Half-anna Envelopes. Old.	Two and Half-anna Envelopes. New.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bengal	20,261,932	3,531,180	24,288	752	45,912	1,560	11,797,945	22,320	368	384	15,248	126,464	5,176	80	51,216
Bombay	32,753,712	3,160,488	37,440	720	71,640	4,890	15,106,293	21,712	1,232	8,672	8,008	107,328	10,619	1,360	55,820
Madras	20,007,092	2,484,871	29,518	1,608	39,756	9,132	14,266,630	36,720	573	5,664	22,641	231,696	6,583	316	70,695
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	15,544,438	1,895,688	14,016	592	31,856	2,082	7,980,496	31,594	1,184	8,352	23,320	67,488	4,760	1,240	42,576
Punjab	15,645,424	3,752,896	18,468	2,048	33,442	1,182	7,944,456	35,216	1,93	10,256	26,792	113,841	4,288	1,664	57,024
Assam	1,615,424	285,032	3,168	160	1,518	180	1,213,232	12,448	592	1	3,424	21,584	880	176	9,900
Bihar	4,150,496	938,664	2,432	304	2,049	81	3,142,256	8,816	1,696	16	4,160	32,448	1,088	288	10,152
Burma	656,284	47,100	5,914	232	87,282	27,510	2,271,024	12,512	2,936	4,192	8,352	11,544	2,680	2,464	17,618
Central Provinces	3,765,472	707,080	2,992	200	3,150	414	2,965,184	9,456	1,728	416	4,024	25,888	1,624	720	9,300
Eastern Bengal	4,462,624	521,032	640	40	246	...	1,766,640	3,760	160	...	576	16,544	216	...	1,476
Rajputana	3,848,736	657,904	2,464	48	2,592	498	3,798,239	5,456	...	...	1,952	24,128	1,576	704	4,044
Sind and Baluchistan	2,308,224	297,512	3,560	208	13,326	360	2,717,184	4,336	176	192	2,968	15,812	1,120	96	7,758
Total of 1898-99	125,019,858	18,279,447	144,900	6,912	332,769	47,889	74,969,579	204,346	12,581	38,145	121,465	794,765	40,610	9,108	317,579
Total of 1897-98	120,205,712	16,457,104	171,052	7,856	329,777	56,132	75,790,516	228,073	11,431	51,300	63,431	755,952	38,321	24,223	458,728

Gross value of ordinary stamps as per this statement . . . .
Ditto ditto as per Appendix X . . . .

Difference .

Telegraph revenue realised in stamps deducted from the sale of postage stamps in the Postal Accounts . . . .
Refund of stamps and of customs duty deducted from the sale of stamps in the Postal Accounts . . . .
Stamp balances in the hands of Postmasters increased . . . .
Value of stamps sold from the Mogok treasury in March 1898 included in this statement owing to the non-receipt of statement of sales from that treasury for March 1899, the records of the treasury having been burned . . . .
Short credits in Civil Accounts (under correspondence) . . . .

Deduct—

Over-credits in Civil Accounts in adjustment of short credits in previous years . . . .
Over-credits in Civil Accounts reconciled by short credit in 1899-1900 . . . .
Over-credit in Civil Accounts (under correspondence) . . . .

Discount as per this statement . . . .
Ditto as per Appendix X . . . .

Difference . .

Discount on postage stamps affixed to Telegraph messages . . . .
Refund of discount deducted in Civil Accounts but not in Stamp Returns . . . .
Short debits in Civil Accounts reconciled by over-debit in 1899-1900 . . . .

Deduct—

Over-debit in Civil Accounts (under correspondence) . . . .

Appendix No. VIII.

Statement showing the Offences punishable by law committed by Post Office Servants and established against them during the years 1897-98 and 1898-99.

[The figures relate to both the Imperial and the District Post.]

Names of Postal Circles.	Number of ascertained cases against Post Office Servants. — Number of Legal convictions.	Number of ascertained cases against Post Office Servants. — Number of cases departmentally punished.	Total.
Bengal	19	31	50
Bombay	14	21	35
Madras	31	49	80
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	32	6	38
Punjab	18	14	32
Assam	8	...	8
Bihar	7	9	16
Burma	13	4	17
Central Provinces	1	...	1
Eastern Bengal	5	15	20
Rajputana	4	11	15
Sind and Baluchistan	5	1	6
Railway Mail Service	4	2	6
Total of 1898-99	161	163	324
Total of 1897-98	145	161	306

NOTE.—The figures in this Appendix show the cases in which punishment was awarded during the year, as it is only when a case is closed that it can be entered with certainty as having been committed by a Post Office servant. Besides the 324 cases shown above, there were 76 cases in which offences were apparently established against postal servants, but in which no punishment was imposed owing to the cases not being concluded or to the death or escape of the offenders.

Appendix No. IX.

Statement showing the Staff of Officers, Clerks, and other servants of the Imperial Post Office in British India on the 31st March 1898 and 1899.

	Directorate.		Office of Accounts.		Bengal.		Bombay.		Madras.		N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.		Punjab.		Assam.		Bihar.		Burma.		Central Provinces.		Eastern Bengal.		Rajputana.		Sind and Baluchistan.		Railway Mail Service.		Total.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Director General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deputy Director General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Director General of the Post Office	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Assistant Director General, Foreign Post	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Comptroller, Post Office	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deputy Comptroller, Post Office	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Comptroller, Post Office	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Postmasters General and Deputy Postmasters General	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	13
Superintendents, Probationary Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and Inspectors of Post Offices and Railway Mail Service	2	2	...	...	58	60	45	47	68	70	68	67	49	50	11	11	18	18	18	18	18	18	14	14	13	13	9	9	58	57	449	454
Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters	...	...	...	...	787	758	632	630	740	749	906	913	539	573	219	216	369	373	173	163	249	250	738	245	207	213	95	96	...	...	5,154	5,209
Miscellaneous Agents, Schoolmasters, Station Masters, etc.	...	...	...	...	755	813	797	807	1,334	1,369	524	537	882	925	48	51	127	129	17	23	377	382	196	197	116	119	103	111	...	...	5,276	5,463
Clerks (English and Vernacular)	85	87	913	913	876	999	926	996	717	748	571	588	512	847	119	119	191	171	281	280	215	218	208	212	143	149	82	117	1,565	1,371	7,434	7,783
Postmen and other servants	41	42	67	67	2,671	3,073	2,091	2,214	1,856	1,997	2,412	2,454	1,634	1,837	222	241	902	902	431	435	516	558	677	605	373	382	188	208	616	544	14,697	15,560
Village Postmen	...	...	...	...	405	400	711	710	1,030	1,073	717	803	707	713	217	219	189	189	51	53	295	304	63	78	116	116	67	64	...	...	4,588	4,722
Road Establishment, consisting of Overseers, Runners, Clerks, and Booking Agents, Coachmen, Syces, Boatmen, Bearers, and others	...	...	...	...	1,760	1,751	1,970	1,918	2,730	2,616	685	728	1,813	1,744	709	664	329	339	156	147	843	890	569	568	714	711	135	135	...	...	12,413	12,211
COMBINED OFFICES																																
Signallers	...	...	...	...	71	79	116	122	191	109	102	107	128	137	20	21	57	63	35	43	71	66	40	43	31	38	13	9	...	...	875	927
Messengers and other servants	...	...	...	...	128	145	120	124	250	270	128	140	110	117	45	53	49	52	44	44	70	77	53	53	34	42	27	19	...	...	1,058	1,136
TOTAL	133	136	984	984	7,512	8,079	7,409	7,569	8,917	9,002	6,114	6,338	6,405	6,944	1,611	1,597	2,232	2,237	1,207	1,207	2,655	2,764	2,079	2,106	1,748	1,784	720	769	2,240	1,973	51,966	53,489

Appendix No. X.

Comparative Statement showing Receipts and Charges of the Postal Department for the years 1897-98 and 1898-99.

Heads of Receipts.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
POSTAL SERVICE.				
*Postage realised in Cash and Commission.**				
Bengal	9,90,451	9,09,103	...	81,348
Bombay	6,20,522	5,60,917	...	59,605
Madras	5,92,976	5,78,813	...	14,163
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5,99,605	6,14,304	14,699	...
Punjab	4,91,889	4,36,489	...	55,400
Assam	1,49,576	1,51,729	2,153	...
Bihar	2,79,120	2,55,006	...	24,114
Burma	3,75,681	3,90,667	14,986	...
Central Provinces	2,20,467	2,16,738	...	3,729
Eastern Bengal	1,88,851	1,85,704	...	3,147
Rajputana	1,32,259	1,30,145	...	2,114
Sind and Baluchistan	95,590	93,769	...	1,821
TOTAL	47,36,987	45,23,384	31,838	2,45,441
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps.†				
Bengal	22,85,366	23,90,935	1,05,569	...
Bombay	25,45,532	25,84,784	39,252	...
Madras	23,27,069	23,66,054	38,985	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	14,65,740	14,70,902	5,162	...
Punjab	16,12,320	15 72,356	...	39,964
Assam	3,16,747	3,08,533	...	8,214
Bihar	4,45,455	4,51,591	6,136	...
Burma	5,82,077	5,94,593	12,516	...
Central Provinces	4,31,753	4,16,123	...	15,630
Eastern Bengal	2,97,152	3,03,360	6,208	...
Rajputana	4,19,651	4,31,007	11,356	...
Sind and Baluchistan	3,74,800	3,62,983	...	11,817
TOTAL	1,31,03,662	1,32,53,221	2,25,184	75,625
Deduct—Postage Stamps used for Telegraph Message Revenue.				
Bengal	1,76,638	1,52,299	...	24,339
Bombay	2,98,860	2,53,482	...	45,378
Madras	3,66,466	3,55,626	...	10,840
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,26,658	1,90,668	...	35,990
Punjab	2,66,730	2,27,160	...	39,570
Assam	67,383	62,421	...	4,962
Bihar	68,492	64,498	...	3,994
Burma	91,510	98,303	6,793	...
Central Provinces	1,16,474	85,777	..	30,697
Eastern Bengal	78,209	77,870	...	339
Rajputana	1,01,409	87,397	...	14,012
Sind and Baluchistan	1,16,047	96,273	...	19,774
TOTAL	19,74,876	17,51,774	6,793	2,29,895
	1,11,28,786	1,15,01,447	2,18,391	—1,54,270
Deduct—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps	1,73,408	1,79,060	5,652	...
NET TOTAL	1,09,55,378	1,13,22,387	2,12,739	—1,54,270

* This includes—
(a) Commission realised on issue of Money Orders and other Money Order receipts.
(b) Commission realised on sale of British Postal Orders.
(c) Postage on privileged publications.
(d) Postage under the cash payment system.
† Includes sale of Stamps used for Telegraph messages.

Appendix No. X—*continued*.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
POSTAL SERVICE—*contd.*				
Sale of Service Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	3,36,427	3,36,453	26	...
Bombay	4,77,279	4,59,455	...	17,824
Madras	4,78,048	4,87,462	9,414	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,97,503	3,10,970	13,467	...
Punjab	5,68,834	5,90,810	21,976	...
Assam	38,442	40,478	2,036	...
Bihar	67,244	63,645	...	3,599
Burma	1,25,507	1,23,091	...	2,416
Central Provinces	1,15,872	1,15,566	...	306
Eastern Bengal	32,481	31,888	...	593
Rajputana	34,182	34,029	...	153
Sind and Baluchistan	92,136	99,708	7,572	...
TOTAL	26,63,955	26,93,555	54,491	24,891
Amount due from the British Post Office on account of mails.				
Bombay	1,23,179	1,13,954	...	9,225
Payments by Colonial and Foreign Administrations.				
Bombay	37,079	35,522	...	1,557
Madras	...	9	9	...
TOTAL	1,60,258	1,49,485	9	10,782
Miscellaneous.				
Bengal	25,301	28,120	2,819	...
Bombay	6,279	7,524	1,245	...
Madras	7,405	7,804	399	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	20,067	12,548	...	7,519
Punjab	16,663	18,038	1,375	...
Assam	1,008	6,999	5,991	...
Bihar	1,354	1,112	...	242
Burma	4,539	4,465	...	74
Central Provinces	2,178	1,344	...	834
Eastern Bengal	1,184	1,606	422	...
Rajputana	1,495	6,084	4,589	...
Sind and Baluchistan	1,197	1,122	...	75
TOTAL	88,670	96,766	16,840	8,744
TOTAL POSTAL SERVICE.				
Bengal	34,60,907	35,12,312	51,405	...
Bombay	35,11,010	35,08,674	...	2,336
Madras	30,39,032	30,84,516	45,484	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	21,56,257	22,18,056	61,799	...
Punjab	24,22,976	23,90,533	...	32,443
Assam	4,38,390	4,45,318	6,928	...
Bihar	7,24,681	7,06,856	...	17,825
Burma	9,96,294	10,14,513	18,219	...
Central Provinces	6,53,796	6,63,994	10,198	...
Eastern Bengal	4,41,459	4,44,688	3,229	...

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
TOTAL POSTAL SERVICE—*contd.*				
Rajputana	4,86,178	5.13,868	27,690	...
Sind and Baluchistan	4,47,676	4,61,309	13,633	...
	1,87,78,656	1,89,64,637	2,38,585	52,604
Deduct—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps	1,73.408	1,79,060	5,652	...
NET TOTAL	1,86,05,248	1,87,85,577	2,32,933	52,604
DEDUCT—*Amount due to the British Post Office.*				
Bombay	3,50,702	1,72,923	...	1,77,779
Payments to Colonial and Foreign Administrations.				
Bengal	...	144	144	...
Bombay	1,03,747	75,518	...	28,229
Madras	707	1, 04	597	...
TOTAL	4,55,156	2,49,889	741	2,06,008
Net Amount.				
Bengal	34,60,907	35,12,168	51,261	...
Bombay	30,56,561	32,60,233	2,03,672	...
Madras	30,38,325	30,83,212	44,887	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	21,56,257	22,18,056	61,799	...
Punjab	24,22,976	23,90,533	...	32,443
Assam	4,38,390	4,45,318	6,928	...
Bihar	7,24,681	7,06,856	...	17,825
Burma	9,95,294	10,14,513	18,219	...
Central Provinces	6,53,796	6,63,994	10,198	...
Eastern Bengal	4,41,459	4,44,688	3,229	...
Rajputana	4,86,178	5,13,868	27,690	...
Sind and Baluchistan	4,47,676	4,61,309	13,633	...
TOTAL	1,83,23,500	1,87,14,748	4,41,516	50,268
Deduct—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps	1,73,408	1,79,060	5,652	...
NET AMOUNT	1,81,50,092	1,85,35,688	4,35,864	50,268

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
Mail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service Receipts.				
Bengal	360	429	69	...
Punjab	3,55,348	3,25,710	...	29,638
TOTAL .	3,55,708	3,26,139	69	29,638
Contributions from Native States.				
Punjab	6,000	6,000	...	...
TOTAL NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
Bengal	360	429	69	...
Punjab	3,61,348	3,31,710	...	29,638
TOTAL	3,61,708	3,32,139	69	29,638

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
POSTAL SERVICE.				
Fixed Establishment and Charges.				
Director General of the Post Office	1,51,789	1,51,856	67	...
Comptroller, Post Office	4,87,105	4,72,894	...	14,211
Bengal	12,42,857	12,79,517	36,660	...
Bombay	13,19,317	13,32,313	12,996	...
Madras	11,10,302	11,27,527	17,225	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	9,55,192	9,67,082	11,890	...
Punjab	8,31,596	8,68,953	37,357	...
Assam	2,68,664	2,86,609	17,945	...
Bihar	3,45,238	3,43,020	...	2,218
Burma	4,61,239	4,60,071	...	1,168
Central Provinces	3,67,909	3,78,187	10,278	...
Eastern Bengal	3,16,024	3,16,275	251	...
Rajputana	2,74,650	2,81,987	7,337	...
Sind and Baluchistan	1,70,453	1,77,654	7,201	...
Railway Mail Service	8,06,320	8,14,628	8,308	...
TOTAL	91,08,655	92,58,573	1,67,515	17,597
Miscellaneous and Contingencies.				
Director General of the Post Office	35,725	43,520	7,795	...
Comptroller, Post Office	13,505	17,404	3,899	...
BENGAL — Grain Compensation allowances	59,976	4,403	...	...
BENGAL — Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	75,039	71,556	...	...
BENGAL — Payments to Guaranteed and other Railways	10,260	10,260	...	...
BENGAL — Payments to State Railways	94	8,290	...	...
BENGAL — Compensation for lost articles	5,348	12,062	...	...
BENGAL — Law Charges	—35	1,251	...	...
BENGAL — Other Charges	2,23,626	2,58,691	...	...
TOTAL	3,74,308	3,66,513	...	7,795
BOMBAY — Grain Compensation allowances	60,862	581	...	...
BOMBAY — Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	74,511	75,226	...	...
BOMBAY — Payments to Guaranteed and other Railways	14,997	11,306	...	...
BOMBAY — Payments to State Railways	...	6,900	...	...
BOMBAY — Compensation for lost articles	854	20,626	...	...
BOMBAY — Law Charges	...	23	...	...
BOMBAY — Other Charges	1,65,020	1,85,051	...	...
TOTAL	3,16,244	2,99,713	...	16,531
MADRAS — Grain Compensation allowances	3,554	3,518	...	...
MADRAS — Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	60,540	62,066	...	...
MADRAS — Compensation for lost articles	644	2,372	...	...
MADRAS — Law Charges	283	206	...	...
MADRAS — Other Charges	1,25,692	1,39,886	...	...
TOTAL	1,90,713	2,08,048	17,335	...

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.		1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
		R	R	R	R
Postal Service—*contd.*					
Miscellaneous and Contingencies—contd.					
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Grain Compensation allowances	12,679	137	...	...
	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	54,746	55,841	...	...
	Compensation for lost articles	1,000	464	...	...
	Other Charges	1,14,983	1,11,866	...	...
	Total	1,83,408	1,68,308	...	15,100
Punjab	Grain Compensation allowances	10,003	19	...	...
	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	44,762	52,948	...	...
	Payments to State Railways	...	77	...	
	Compensation for lost articles	740	609	...	...
	Law Charges	5	2	...	...
	Other Charges	1,28,475	1,46,620	...	...
	Total	1,83,985	2,00,275	16,290	...
Assam	Grain Compensation allowances	6,320	3,068	...	...
	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	9,491	10,291	...	...
	Payments to Guaranteed and other Railways	7,200	7,200	...	...
	Payments to State Railways	3,000	...	...	...
	Compensation for lost articles	...	—97	...	...
	Law Charges	715	...	...	...
	Other Charges	41,525	44,834		
	Total	68,251	65,296	...	2,955
Bihar	Grain Compensation allowances	20,931	—296	...	...
	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	21,907	22,098	...	...
	Compensation for lost articles	100	...	...	...
	Other Charges	30,766	34,079	...	...
	Total	73,704	55,881	...	17,823
Burma	Grain Compensation allowances	510	...	...	...
	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	21,626	20,658	...	...
	Payments to State Railways	41,305	41,069	..	...
	Compensation for lost articles	...	211	...	...
	Law Charges	390	...	...	...
	Other Charges	96,643	99,483	...	...
	Total	1,60,474	1,61,421	947	...

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges		1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
		R	R	R	R
Postal Service—*contd.*					
Miscellaneous and Contingencies—concld.					
Central Provinces.	Grain Compensation allowances	19,004	1,513	...	...
	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	22,861	23,455	...	...
	Compensation for lost articles	30	..	...	...
	Law Charges	30	..	...	...
	Other Charges	34,614	39,544	...	...
	Total	76,539	64,512	...	12,027
Eastern Bengal	Grain Compensation allowances	17,204	2,379	...	...
	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	13,041	14,100	...	...
	Payments to Guaranteed and other Railways	10,061	16,668	...	...
	Law Charges	104	179	...	...
	Other Charges	34,889	37,255	...	...
	Total	75,299	70,581	...	4,718
Rajputana	Grain Compensation allowances	6,337	3,010	...	...
	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	15,252	15,222	...	...
	Payments to State Railways	7,764	6,449	...	...
	Compensation for lost articles	263	382	...	...
	Law Charges	3	...	...	...
	Other Charges	30,098	30,405	...	...
	Total	59,717	55,468	...	4,249
Sind and Baluchistan.	Grain Compensation allowances	1,751	159	...	...
	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	9,494	9,732	...	...
	Law charges	1	...	...	...
	Other Charges	15,172	18,022	...	...
	Total	26,418	27,913	1,495	...
Railway Mail Service.	Grain Compensation allowances	5,749	136	...	...
	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	35,549	36,217	...	...
	Payments to Guaranteed and other Railways	1,71,738	1,56,858	...	...
	Payments to State Railways	7,53,110	7,41,940	...	...
	Special Train hire	1,47,091	1,81,485	...	...
	Law Charges	16	...	...	...
	Other Charges	1,25,455	1,10,441	...	...
	Total	12,38,708	12,27,077	...	11,631
	Grand Total	30,76,998	30,31,930	39,966	85,034
Stationery and Printing.					
Bengal	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	2,58,453	2,29,181	...	...
	Printing at Jail and Government Presses	1,27,548	1,26,742	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses	108	82	...	...
	Total	3,86,109	3,56,005	...	30,104

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.		1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
		R	R	R	R
POSTAL SERVICE—*contd.*					
Stationery and Printing—contd.					
BOMBAY	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	46,534	55,432	...	...
	Printing at Jail and Government Presses	123	167	...	...
	Other Charges	8,705	5,775	...	...
	Grain Compensation Allowances	1,171	4	...	...
	TOTAL	56,533	61,378	4,845	...
MADRAS	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	9,039	7,924	...	...
	Printing at Jail and Government Presses	2,881	2,912	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses	6	...	...	...
	Other Charges	23	9	...	...
	TOTAL	11,949	10,845	...	1,104
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	1,30,843	1,12,845	...	...
	Printing at Jail and Government Presses	161	...	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses	82	76	...	...
	Other Charges	7,798	7,426	...	...
	Grain Compensation allowances	239	...	...	...
	TOTAL	1,39,123	1,20,347	...	18,776
PUNJAB	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	940	4,236	...	...
	Printing at Jail and Government Presses	...	3,478	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses	335	951	...	...
	Other Charges	42	43	...	...
	TOTAL	1,317	8,708	7,391	...
ASSAM	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	465	1,027	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses	326	563	...	...
	TOTAL	791	1,590	799	...
BIHAR	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	432	672	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses	405	623	...	...
	Other Charges	2	...	...	...
	TOTAL	839	1,295	456	...

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.		1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
POSTAL SERVICE—*contd.*		R	R	R	R
Stationery and Printing—concld.					
BURMA	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	732	948	...	...
	Printing at Jail and Government Presses	2,955	3,829	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses	15	5	...	...
	TOTAL	3,702	4,782	1,080	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	858	946	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses	614	325	...	...
	Other Charges	108	365	...	...
	Grain Compensation allowances	54	...	...	...
	TOTAL	1,634	1,636	2	...
EASTERN BENGAL	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	525	1,068	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses	390	426	...	...
	TOTAL	915	1,494	579	...
RAJPUTANA	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	376	407	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses	663	589	...	...
	TOTAL	1,039	996	...	43
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	57	158	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses	368	281	...	...
	TOTAL	425	439	14	...
RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	6,075	4,549	...	...
	Printing at Jail and Government Presses	91	...	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses	405	349	...	...
	TOTAL	6,571	4,898	...	1,673
	GRAND TOTAL	6,10,947	5,74,413	15,166	51,700
Deduct—Printing charges debitable to the Telegraph Department—North-Western Provinces and Oudh		24,497	25,969	1,472	...
	TOTAL	5,86,450	5,48,444	13,694	51,700

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

HEADS OF CHARGES.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
POSTAL SERVICE—*concld.*				
Mail cart, Passenger, Parcel and Goods Service (after deducting Non-Postal charges.)				
Bengal	6,643	5,284	...	1,359
Bombay	36,197	33,318	...	2,879
Madras	41,525	45,577	4,052	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	44,067	42,258	...	1,809
Punjab	1,12,493	1,22,905	10,412	...
Assam	12,250	12,384	134	...
Bihar	530	486	...	44
Burma	7,241	1,524	...	5,717
Central Provinces	28,101	29,215	1,114	...
Rajputana	775	750	...	25
Sind and Baluchistan	4,440	1,092	...	3,348
TOTAL	2,94,262	2,94,793	15,712	15,181
Bounty Money.				
Bengal	162	225	63	...
Bombay	1,797	2,252	455	...
Madras	51	55	4	...
Burma	255	230	...	25
Sind and Baluchistan	4	...	...	4
TOTAL	2,269	2,762	522	29
Construction and Repairs of Post Office Buildings.				
Bengal	12,470	10,125	...	2,345
Bombay	169	517	348	...
Madras	3,267	869	...	2,398
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,062	1,580	518	...
Punjab	422	—49	...	471
Assam	4,367	3,097	...	1,270
Bihar	1,605	1,932	327	...
Burma	1,000	651	...	349
Central Provinces	296	290	...	6
Eastern Bengal	4,744	3,683	...	1,061
Rajputana	11	21	10	...
Sind and Baluchistan	37	24	...	13
Railway Mail Service	48	273	225	...
TOTAL	29,498	23,013	1,428	7,913
TOTAL POSTAL SERVICE.				
Director General of the Post Office	1,87,514	1,95,376	7,862	...
Comptroller, Post Office	5,00,610	4,90,298	..	10,312
Bengal	20,22,549	20,17,669	..	4,880
Bombay	17,30,257	17,29,491	..	766
Madras	13,57,807	13,92,921	35,114	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	12,98,355	12,73,606	...	24,749
Punjab	11,29,813	12,00,792	70,979	...
Assam	3,54,323	3,68,976	14,653	...
Bihar	4,21,916	4,02,614	...	19,302
Burma	6,33,911	6,28,679	...	5,232
Central Provinces	4,74,479	4,73,840	...	639
Eastern Bengal	3,96,982	3,92,033	...	4,919
Rajputana	3,36,192	3,39,222	3,030	...
Sind and Baluchistan	2,01,777	2,07,122	5,345	...
Railway Mail Service	20,51,647	20,46,876	...	4,771
TOTAL	1,30,98,132	1,31,59,515	1,36,983	75,600

Appendix No. X—*concluded.*

HEADS OF CHARGES.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
Mail Cart, Passenger, Parcel and Goods Service.				
Bengal	360	429	69	...
Punjab	3,55,348	3,25,710	...	29,638
TOTAL	3,55,708	3,26,139	69	29,638
Subsidy Payments.				
British India Steam Navigation Company (Bengal)	5,11,500	5,07,000	...	4,500
River Steam Company and Ferries in Bengal	9,219	7,129	...	2,090
River Steam Navigation Company (Bengal)	2,196	2,196	...	...
Ditto ditto (Eastern Bengal)	1,200	1,200	...	...
Tigris and Euphrates Steam Navigation Company (Bombay)	24,000	12,000	...	12,000
Irrawaddy Flotilla Company (Burma)	38,787	40,343	1,556	...
River Steam Navigation Company for service between Jatrapur and Dibrugarh (Bengal)	37,550	35,100	...	2,450
India General Steam Navigation Company for service between Naraingani and Silchar (Bengal)	2,821	14	...	2,807
Steam service between Goa and Bombay	5,616	9,694	4,078	...
TOTAL	6,32,889	6,14,676	5,634	23,847
TOTAL NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
Bengal	5,63,646	5,51,854	...	11,792
Bombay	29,616	21,694	...	7,922
Punjab	3,55,348	3,25,710	...	29,638
Assam	..	14	14	...
Burma	38,787	40,343	1,550	...
Eastern Bengal	1,200	1,200	...	...
TOTAL	9,88,597	9,40,815	1,570	49,352

APPENDIX XI.

Appendix

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges of the

POST OFFICE RECEIPTS.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	R	R	R	R
I.—POSTAL SERVICE.				
Cash Receipts.				
Postage on Letters and Parcels, etc.	12,99,105	12,20,181		
Cash realised on privileged Newspapers	3,19,906	1,45,178		
Receipts on account of Money Orders	31,19,276	31,59,079		
Ditto ditto British Postal Orders	3,589	4,151		
	47,41,876	45,28,589		
DEDUCT—				
Refund of Postage Collections	4,889	5,205	47,36,987	45,23,384
*Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps (Gross Value)**	...	...	1,11,28,786	1,15,01,447
Ditto Service ditto	...	...	26,63,955	26,93,555
Miscellaneous Receipts (i.e., *Sale of waste papers, etc.*)—				
Fees for Window Delivery Tickets	10,563	11,189		
Other petty receipts	81,684	88,891		
	92,247	1,00,080		
DEDUCT—				
Refund of Window Delivery Tickets	12	1		
Refund of petty receipts	3,565	3,313		
	3,577	3,314	88,670	96,766
			1,86,18,398	1,88,15,152
DEDUCT—				
Amount due to the British Post Office	2,27,523	58,969	...	
Payments to Colonial and other Foreign Administrations	67,375	41,435	2,94,898	1,00,404
TOTAL	...	...	1,83,23,500	1,87,14,748

* (*i. e.*) Gross sales to the public *minus* value of stamps used for Telegraph message revenue.

No. XI.

Postal Department during the years 1897-98 and 1898-99.

Post Office Expenditure.			1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
I.—Postal Service.			R	R	R	R
Salaries and Establishment.						
Chief Office, Calcutta.		Director General's Office, Salaries	94,079	92,715		
		Establishment	57,710	59,142		
		Comptroller's Office, Salaries	44,754	45,727		
		Establishment	4,42,351	4,27,167		
Presidency and District Offices.		Postmasters General, Deputy Postmasters General, and Inspector General, Railway Mail Service, Salaries	2,00,346	1,93,655		
		Presidency Postmasters, Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors, Salaries	7,76,770	7,79,668		
		Establishment	63,78,384	65,17,274		
Conveyance of Mails.		Road Establishment	10,30,701	10,52,692		
		Ferry and Boat Establishment	22,654	22,873		
		Railway Charges	5,467	8,006		
Stationery and Printing		Printing Establishment	40,852	44,808		
Post Office, Miscellaneous		Aligarh Workshop Establishment	14,587	14,846	91,08,655	92,58,573
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges—						
Chief Office, Calcutta.	Director General's Office.	Temporary Establishment	942	2,602		
		Travelling Expenses and Allowances	10,286	13,825		
		Hill Journey Allowances	7,335	7,959		
		Grain Compensation Allowances	418	—3		
		Office Expenses	16,744	19,137		
	Comptroller's Office	Temporary Establishment	...	221		
		Travelling Expenses and Allowances	3,865	4,090		
		Grain Compensation Allowances	802	140		
		Office Expenses	8,838	12,953		
Presidency and District Offices.		Experimental and Temporary Establishment	34,816	33,078		
		Travelling Expenses and Allowances	4,93,296	5,00,767		
		Grain Compensation Allowances	1,52,996	12,289		
		Construction and repair of Post Offices	29,498	23,013		
		Office Expenses	9,73,643	10,75,477		
Conveyance of Mails.		Road Establishment, Temporary	13,383	7,445		
		Ferry and Boat Establishment, Temporary	158	10		
		Ditto Contingencies	2,613	5,474		
		Grain Compensation Allowances of Boat Establishment	2,600	472		
		Contingent Road Charges	93,754	94,055		
		Grain Compensation Allowances of Runners, etc.	69,065	5,859		
		Payments to P. and O. Company	5,363	1,473		
		Grain Compensation allowances of Mail Guards, etc.	87	7		
		Payment to Guaranteed and other Railways	2,14,256	2,02,292		
		Special Train Hire	1,47,091	1,81,485		
		Payments to State Railways	8,05,273	8,04,725		
		Mail Cart, Passenger Parcel, and Goods Service Charges	6,49,970	6,20,932		
		Deduct—Non-Postal Charges	3,55,708	3,26,139		
			2,94,262	2,94,793		
		Bounty Money	2,269	2,762		
Stationery and Printing		Printing, Miscellaneous	5,84,986	5,48,440		
		Grain Compensation Allowances	1,464	4		
Post Office, Miscellaneous		Aligarh Workshop Contingencies	1,062	757		
		Grain Compensation Allowances	132	...		
		Other Miscellaneous Charges	18,180	45,341	39,89,477	39,00,942
Discount on sale of ordinary postage stamps			...	...	1,73,408	1,79,060
		Total	...	...	1,32,71,540	1,33,38,575

Appendix

Compa ·ative Abstract of Receipts and Charges of the

Post Office Receipts.	1897-98.	898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	R	R	R	R
II.—Non-Postal Branches.				
Mail Cart, Passenger Parcel and Goods Service Receipts	3,55,708	3,26,141	...	...
Deduct— Refund of Passenger and Goods Service Collections	...	2	...	...
Total	...	2	3,55,708	3,26,139
Contribution from Native States	...	...	6,000	6,000
Total Revenue as per Post Office Account	...	...	1,86,85,208	1,90,46,887
III.—Receipts not shown in Post Office Accounts, but credited to Post Office in Finance and Revenue Accounts.				
District Post Collections, including Zemindary Dâk Receipts in Bengal	...	...	99,455	92,690
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	1,87,84,663	1,91,39,577

No. XI—concld.

Postal Department during the years 1897-98 and 1898-99—concld.

Post Office Expenditure.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	R	R	R	R
II.—Non-Postal Branches.				
Conveyance of Mails. Mail Cart, Passenger, Parcel and Goods Service	...	...	3,55,708	3,26,139
Conveyance of Mails. Subsidies	...	...	6,32,889	6,14,676
Total	...	...	9,88,597	9,40,815
Total Expenditure as per Post Office Account	...	...	1,42,60,137	1,42,79,390
III.—Charges not dealt with in the Postal Department, but debited to Post Office in Finance and Revenue Accounts.				
District Post Establishments, including Zemindary Dâks in Bengal	...	...	13,60,601	13,02,222
Stores from England	...	...	4,76,060	5,36,040
Payments under Postal Arrangements with Lords of the Treasury	...	...	5,75,000	5,60,000
Other Payments	...	...	20,590	14,090
Exchange on Charges in England	...	...	6,03,470	5,57,310
Total	...	...	30,35,721	29,69,662
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	1,72,95,858	1,72,49,052

Appendix

Accounts showing the Gross Revenue, Cost of Management, Net Revenue, etc.,

[NOTE.—The figures in this table do not include either receipts or disbursements

YEAR.	POSTAGE REVENUE PROPER. Sale of stamps to public.	Official postage.	Cash on unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, etc.	Miscellaneous cash receipts.	Total receipts.	Net receipts after deduction of postage due to foreign countries.	Net receipts deducting also official postage.	Disbursements.	Excess of receipts.	Deficit, if official postage be not reckoned as a receipt.	Proportion of postage revenue proper realised in cash.	POSTAL [...]TACLES AT THE [...] OF EACH [...] Post Offices.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		No.
1853-54	...	24,71,176	19,92,870	55,584	45,19,630	45,19,630	20,48,454	24,37,209	20,82,421	3,88,755	...	...
1854-55 (estimated)	...	13,00,000	22,72,910	...	35,72,910	32,86,910	19,86,910	27,39,376	5,47,534	7,52,466	...	645
1855-56	8,52,750	16,20,662	7,72,744	60,300	33,05,456	32,11,186	15,90,524	29,44,501	2,66,685	13,53,977	...	753
1856-57	8,70,610	18,62,006	9,94,934	1,69,710	38,97,260	37,12,850	18,50,844	29,03,289	8,09,561	10,52,445	...	779
1857-58	8,53,500	18,53,210	8,25,284	1,75,470	37,07,464	36,03,024	17,49,814	35,92,848	10,176	18,43,034	...	810
1858-59	11,98,870	25,25,189	12,26,002	1,93,230	51,43,291	49,40,141	24,14,952	35,20,092	14,20,049	11,05,140	...	835
1859-60	14,49,040	27,47,012	12,35,683	92,260	55,23,995	53,39,245	25,92,233	37,37,911	16,01,334	11,45,678	...	852
1860-61	15,99,349	23,84,734	12,23,860	83,860	52,91,803	51,19,013	27,34,279	38,60,798	12,58,215	11,26,519	...	889
1861-62	17,59,920	28,68,833	12,54,826	62,760	59,46,339	56,73,679	28,04,846	37,99,755	18,73,924	9,94,909	...	942
1862-63	18,93,089	31,92,983	13,30,874	56,555	64,73,501	62,13,665	30,20,682	37,37,535	24,76,130	7,16,853	...	1,011
1863-64	21,00,107	35,58,546	14,43,410	35,588	71,37,651	67,65,591	32,07,045	38,76,162	28,89,429	6,69,117	...	1,091
1864-65	22,80,090	40,20,822	14,67,745	53,970	78,22,627	74,37,401	34,16,579	39,30,579	35,06,822	5,14,000	...	1,191
1865-66	24,46,105	50,08,003	14,91,707	47,600	89,93,415	85,67,271	35,59,268	41,88,625	43,78,646	6,29,357	...	1,538
1866-67 (11 months)	23,18,930	26,56,260	13,96,468	49,336	64,20,994	60,21,873	33,65,613	40,29,481	19,92,392	6,63,868	...	1,738
1867-68	25,42,261	23,09,839	15,32,952	63,128	64,48,180	60,84,446	37,74,607	47,54,940	13,29,506	9,80,333	...	2,205
1868-69	28,59,802	27,55,016	16,25,976	44,224	72,85,018	68,60,720	41,05,704	53,70,201	14,90,519	12,64,497	...	2,589
1869-70	26,90,557	28,87,627	16,13,383	67,550	72,59,117	68,16,010	39,28,383	55,96,779	12,19,231	16,68,396	...	2,629
1870-71	27,95,220	42,39,124	17,80,090	56,424	88,70,858	79,82,895	37,43,771	51,77,567	28,05,328	14,33,796	...	2,736
1871-72	28,94,628	34,95,569	18,57,037	46,820	82,94,054	78,34,332	43,38,763	50,97,695	27,36,637	7,58,932	...	2,884
1872-73	29,70,417	10,63,847	18,86,960	1,08,779	60,30,003	55,16,109	44,52,262	52,32,089	2,83,420	7,83,427	31·86	3,006
1873-74	31,44,210	10,54,294	19,06,351	88,107	61,92,962	55,78,656	45,24,362	54,21,251	1,57,405	8,96,839	31·23	3,178
1874-75	33,77,668	10,82,570	20,25,126	38,974	65,24,338	59,48,732	48,66,162	55,70,868	3,77,864	7,04,706	31·23	3,408
1875-76	35,98,306	11,44,901	21,28,245	36,382	69,07,834	63,35,301	51,90,400	56,39,310	6,95,991	4,48,910	30·97	3,631
1876-77	37,13,288	12,06,884	21,80,904	37,183	71,38,259	66,88,656	54,81,772	57,87,667	9,00,989	3,05,895	30·71	3,852
1877-78	41,22,910	12,86,136	22,44,948	53,845	77,07,839	72,97,171	60,11,035	60,82,704	12,14,467	71,669	29·33	4,107
1878-79	45,00,924	12,63,017	20,91,107	42,720	78,97,768	74,72,592	62,09,575	65,57,308	9,15,284	3,47,733	26·62	4,392
1879-80	48,37,899	13,48,874	20,47,289	63,822	82,97,884	79,89,726	66,40,852	68,93,435	10,96,291	2,52,583	24·86	4,410
1880-81	48,83,567	13,41,149	25,11,030	53,384	87,89,130	85,33,595	71,92,446	74,14,125	11,19,470	2,21,679	28·74	4,521
1881-82	43,91,285	13,88,929	31,36,104	98,800	90,15,118	87,04,259	73,15,330	79,58,765	7,45,494	6,43,435	35·17	4,819
1882-83	44,50,471	14,90,802	33,77,402	53,297	93,71,972	91,06,935	76,16,133	85,49,270	5,57,709	9,33,093	36·24	5,310
1883-84	47,92,161	15,72,756	35,24,817	57,835	99,47,569	96,62,300	80,89,544	89,42,790	7,19,510	8,53,246	35·64	5,879
1884-85	50,24,334	16,17,614	35,87,102	43,620	1,02,72,670	99,89,669	83,72,055	90,72,350	9,17,319	7,00,295	35·07	6,488
1885-86	64,08,218	17,19,768	26,88,929	96,317	1,09,13,232	1,06,05,220	88,85,452	94,26,282	11,78,938	5,40,830	24·86	6,849
1886-87	66,96,849	17,49,152	28,12,035	86,791	1,13,44,827	1,10,82,590	93,33,438	97,26,901	13,55,689	3,93,463	24·98	7,097
1887-88	70,85,553	18,11,058	29,68,076	82,914	1,19,47,601	1,16,65,355	98,54,297	99,58,084	17,07,271	1,03,787	25·02	7,263
1888-89	73,88,092	18,98,749	31,66,829	1,33,102	1,25,86,772	1,23,05,004	1,04,06,255	99,39,673	23,65,331	Surplus. 4,66,582	25·43	7,533
1889-90	75,39,968	19,51,452	32,31,025	78,977	1,28,01,422	1,25,01,060	1,05,49,608	1,04,42,947	20,58,113	1,06,661	25·39	8,103
1890-91	80,08,707	20,35,436	35,34,333	75,790	1,36,54,266	1,34,95,888	1,14,60,452	1,06,34,219	28,61,669	8,26,233	26·02	8,394
1891-92	81,95,181	21,33,510	36,60,171	86,618	1,40,75,685	1,39,98,199	1,18,64,689	1,13,60,551	26,37,648	5,04,138	26·16	8,617
1892-93	85,31,191	22,56,204	37,18,934	66,546	1,45,72,875	1,44,10,502	1,21,54,298	1,14,21,225	29,89,277	7,33,073	25·63	8,832
1893-94	90,53,872	23,22,703	38,26,338	80,444	1,52,83,357	1,51,03,298	1,27,89,595	1,16,35,891	34,67,407	11,44,704	25·16	8,978
1894-95	94,21,311	23,78,698	40,56,104	97,025	1,59,53,138	1,58,31,238	1,34,52,510	1,18,62,611	39,68,627	15,89,029	25·58	9,243
1895-96	99,76,806	24,47,053	43,08,346	88,023	1,68,20,228	1,66,08,166	1,41,61,113	1,22,75,479	43,32,687	18,85,634	25·74	9,588
1896-97	1,03,60,106	25,92,560	44,63,242	76,874	1,74,92,782	1,72,21,572	1,46,29,012	1,26,45,687	45,75,885	19,83,325	25·62	9,948
1897-98	1,09,55,378	26,63,955	47,35,687	88,670	1,84,44,990	1,81,50,092	1,54,86,137	1,30,98,132	50,61,960	23,88,005	25·80	10,263
1898-99	1.13,22 387	26,93,555	45,23,381	96,766	1,86,36,092	1,85,35,688	1,58,42,133	1,31,59,515	53,76,173	26,82,618	24·40	10,505

Column 2.—These figures represent the net proceeds of the sale of ordinary postage stamps after deducting discount to vendors.

Column 3.—The great differences observable in this column are due mainly to changes of system in the treatment of official correspondence, which was charged at full letter rates up to 1865-66, at the same rates as ordinary correspondence (letters, packets, etc.) from that year to 1872-73, and afterwards at a low privileged letter rate of one anna for 10 tolahs (about 4 oz.).

Column 8.—The figures in this column show the revenue undisturbed by the changes of system in respect of official correspondence mentioned in the note regarding column 3.

No. XII.

of the Post Office Department in India from 1853-54 to 1898-99.

on account of conveyance of passengers or of any of the non-postal branches of the administration.]

Receipt-open end year.		Postal Lines.					Total Number of articles given out for delivery.						Articles finally undelivered after passing through the Dead Letter Offices.		Number of registered periodicals at the end of each year.	European Letters.		Indian share of loss upon subsidy to the P. & O. Co., i.e., of subsidy after deduction of sea postage receipts.
Letter boxes [in addition to those at post office.]	Village Postmen.	Railway.	Mail-cart, horses, camels, etc.	Runner or boat lines.	Steamer services, sea and river.	Total mileage.	Letters.*	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Money orders.	Total.	Number.	Percentage on total in column 26.		Sent to Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers.	Received from Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
No.	No.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No. Three digits omitted in these columns.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.				No.	No.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,260	1,824	396	93	...	19,473						
...	...	...	6,127	24,467	...	30,594	26,392	2,629	463	133	...	29,618						
...	...	146	5,697	30,470	...	36,313	29,503	3,133	477	172	...	33,286						
...	...	No information available for this year.					33,843	3,772	492	173	...	38,302						
...	...	273	5,508	31,152	...	36,933	37,453	5,272	533	177	...	43,441						
...	...	532	5,766	33,232	...	39,530	45,743	6,326	625	243	...	52,938						
...	...	711	5,862	32,765	...	39,338	42,637	5,262	564	268	...	48,733						
...	...	1,046	5,740	36,784	...	43,570	42,981	4,652	563	292	...	48,490						
...	...	1,798	4,722	39,034	...	45,554	42,347	4,239	561	321	...	47,459						
...	...	2,382	5,247	34,318	5,137	47,084	44,246	4,558	556	341	...	49,702						
...	...	2,473	5,156	33,853	5,137	46,619	46,907	4,648	556	349	...	52,462						
...	...	2,904	5,319	33,320	5,332	46,875	51,069	4,917	591	391	...	56,968						
...	...	3,275	4,967	33,311	5,444	46,997	54,797	5,134	579	402	...	60,913						
...	...	3,658	4,851	33,976	5,444	47,929	54,057	4,825	563	403	...	59,849						
...	...	3,995	5,140	34,930	5,613	49,678	62,567	5,411	651	525	...	69,154						
...	...	4,235	5,460	34,973	5,613	50,281	68,891	5,773	699	623	...	75,987						
1,422	...	4,433	5,333	35,498	5,613	50,877	76,867	6,165	764	736	...	84,534	...	...	...	...	...	73,1106
1,608	...	4,993	4,175	36,911	6,184	52,263	77,303	6,565	694	1,137	...	85,689	...	...	...	...	...	69,15
1,885	...	5,063	4,278	35,929	6,367	51,637	80,636	6,840	675	1,499	...	89,561	...	...	430	...	...	68,110
3,299	...	5,368	3,915	33,406	6,367	49,056	83,127	7,928	653	1,448	...	93,157	...	...	478	...	...	61,072
3,554	...	5,738	4,003	32,947	11,928	54,616	98,531	8,762	605	1,336	...	109,235	1,035,440	·94	542	...	...	54,770
3,938	1,463	6,138	4,226	31,847	13,687	55,898	104,353	9,365	792	1,608	...	116,119	922,001	·79	610	...	...	57,170
4,447	1,695	6,549	4,176	32,632	13,687	57,044	107,576	9,423	851	1,618	...	119,470	781,487	·66	633	...	...	53,125
5,454	1,950	6,938	4,323	33,422	13,687	58,370	110,051	9,880	990	1,619	...	122,541	691,261	·56	644	(a) 2,678,592	(a) 2,548,795	66,685
5,574	2,242	7,338	3,781	33,157	13,687	57,063	115,989	10,999	909	1,827	...	128,826	667,170	·51	683	2,626,264	2,978,519	70,749
6,167	2,601	8,123	3,269	32,375	13,687	57,954	118,599	10,276	998	2,023	...	131,809	625,901	·48	...	2,862,213	2,873,819	71,051
6,426	2,702	8,606	3,042	32,284	14,308	58,240	128,567	11,251	1,074	2,085	...	142,977	658,068	·46	...	3,021,980	2,035,403	88,160
6,720	2,833	9,455	3,020	31,977	14,308	58,760	143,538	11,942	1,080	2,105	...	158,666	673,108	·43	...	2,797,421	3,138,473	71,051
7,190	3,241	9,745	3,303	32,321	14,308	59,677	153,093	12,527	1,152	2,387	2,645	171,804	621,451	·36	...	3,243,047	3,170,123	70,000
7,936	3,670	9,901	3,648	33,135	14,520	61,204	165,553	14,076	1,312	3,113	2,566	186,620	578,606	·31	...	3,272,930	3,176,926	70,000
8,426	3,843	10,631	3,580	34,805†	14,520	63,536	179,480	15,848	1,286	3,691	3,035	203,340	608,967	·29	...	3,336,127	3,251,652	70,000
8,731	4,039	11,632	4,049	34,482	10,725	60,888	193,513	17,507	1,338	4,425	3,550	220,333	639,399	·29	...	3,531,071	3,429,865	70,000
9,056	4,253	11,862	4,227	35,281	11,117	62,487	211,983	20,342	1,476	5,119	4,163	243,083	672,076	·28	...	3,668,270	3,310,681	68,000
9,386	4,455	12,710	3,933	35,729	11,683	64,055	225,811	21,607	1,580	5,752	4,821	259,571	708,817	·27	...	3,752,148	3,633,664	68,000
9,704	4,725	14,043	3,963	36,471	12,483	66,960	238,692	21,839	1,641	6,740	5,512	274,398	707,362	·26	...	4,411,729	4,427,507	68,000
10,067	3,297	15,073	3,976	36,539	12,438	68,026	254,491	22,696	1,798	8,102	6,137	293,224	718,170	·24	...	4,416,392	4,569,876	50,000
11,093	3,690	15,720	3,980	39,189	12,224	71,113	271,359	23,287	1,882	8,701	6,759	311,988	776,602	·24	...	4,653,919	4,612,823	40,000
11,999	3,707	16,514	4,826	41,476	12,277	74,393	280,741	24,935	1,902	10,375	7,326	325,279	759,703	·23	...	4,771,879	6,837,183	45,000
12,848	3,757	17,196	4,192	44,019	12,321	77,728	300,620	25,910	2,109	10,711	7,783	347,133	775,377	·22	...	(b) 3,976,354	(b) 4,214,460	59,900
13,292	3,837	17,540	4,650	45,732	12,550	80,472	311,014	26,638	2,170	12,149	8,238	360,209	717,568	·19	...	4,252,499	4,452,058	60,600
13,875	3,970	18,099	4,859	44,805	12,603	80,366	326,162	26,364	2,339	14,703	8,755	379,023	769,526	·20	...	4,376,445	4,998,267	60,600
15,002	4,143	18,463	5,214	46,177	13,743	83,597	347,150	28,145	2,561	16,248	9,422	403,526	841,868	·20	...	4,486,642	4,055,800	60,600
15,927	4,262	18,871	4,959	47,509	13,984	85,323	364,168	28,929	2,577	18,196	10,055	423,925	938,855	·22	...	(c) 3,782,515	(c) 3,912,078	60,600
16,950	4,388	19,410	5,414	47,444	13,751	86,019	386,950	29,778	2,709	19,341	10,948	449,726	997,358	·22	...	3,836,470	3,963,080	60,600
17,721	4,588	20,283	6,263	48,318	14,856	88,720	408,797	31,892	2,966	21,364	11,664	476,683	1,092,724	·23	...	3,867,553	4,387,037	60,600 (d)
18,817	4,722	20,895	5,384	48,383	15,733	90,395	419,134	32,123	3,040	23,039	11,741	489,077	1,045,906	·21	...	4,111,581	5,014,788	* (e)

Column 12.—The figures in this column show the proportion of the cash collections in column 4 to the total postal revenue of columns 2, 3, and 4. The comparison commences with the year 1872-73, when the official postage rate was reduced (see note on column 3) and the whole collected in stamps.

Columns 21 to 26.—Three digits are omitted from the figures in these columns.

Columns 27 and 28.—These figures cannot be given prior to 1873-74, owing to a difference in the system of statistical record.

Column 29.—The registration of newspapers only commenced in the year 1871-72 and ended in 1877-78.

(a) Revised so as to include letters to Gibraltar, Malta, and places east of Suez.

(b) Revised so as to show the number of articles exchanged with the United Kingdom instead of the number of postage rates.

* Including post-cards from 1879-80.

† 1,712 miles of lines under this head have in 1884-85 been included in column 19.

(c) Revised so as to show the number of letters conveyed by P. and O. contract steamers to and from Europe and Egypt only.

(d) Payment was made at this rate for the first ten months. Payment to be made under terms of new contract has not yet been settled.

(e) The figures cannot be given as the payment to be made under the terms of the new contract has not yet been settled.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PROVISION OF SECOND CLASS ACCOMMODATION BY RAILWAY IN INDIA TO STUDENTS SELECTED TO HOLD GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE IN ENGLAND.

No. 15—27.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education), under date Calcutta, the 19th January 1900.

READ—

Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{10}{283-294}$, dated the 23rd July 1895, sanctioning the provision of second class accommodation by railway and steamship for persons selected to hold Government Scholarships tenable in England.

RESOLUTION.

IN the Resolution of the 23rd July 1895, it was said that second class accommodation by railway in India would be allowed to persons selected to hold Government scholarships tenable in England. A doubt having been expressed whether these orders apply to the return journey, the Government of India are pleased to direct that students either proceeding to, or returning from, England shall be granted a single second class fare by railway in India, and freight for personal luggage not exceeding *three* maunds.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and communication to the authorities of the * and to $\frac{\text{other}}{\text{the}}$ Educational authorities in the $\frac{\text{Madras Presidency}}{\text{etc.}}$; also to the Registrar of the Calcutta University and the Finance Department for information.

* Madras University.
Bombay „
Allahabad „
Punjab „

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India.*

[True Extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 4.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1900.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 26th January 1900.

No. 227.—UNDER the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the following table showing the relative rank of officers in the Army, Royal Navy and Royal Indian Marine is attached to the Warrant of Precedence for India, published with Home Department Notification No. 328, dated the 10th February 1899:—

Lieutenant-Colonels.	(a) Captains under 3 years and officers of corresponding rank, Royal Navy.	
	(b) Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine	But junior to all Lieutenant-Colonels.
	(c) Assistant " " " "	
	(d) Inspectors of Machinery, Royal Indian Marine	
	(e) Commanders, Royal Navy	
	(f) Commanders, Royal Indian Marine	
	(g) Staff Commanders and officers of corresponding rank, Royal Navy.	

Majors	(h) Lieutenants over 8 years' seniority and officers of corresponding rank, Royal Navy.	
	(i) Lieutenants, Royal Indian Marine, over 8 years' seniority.	But junior to all Majors.
	(j) Paymasters and Chief Engineers, Royal Navy	
	(k) Chief Engineers, Royal Indian Marine	
Captains	(l) Lieutenants under 8 years and officers of corresponding rank, Royal Navy.	
	(m) Lieutenants, Royal Indian Marine, under 8 years' seniority.	But junior to all Army Captains.
	(n) Engineers, Royal Navy, under 6 years and Assistant Paymasters of 6 years' seniority.	
	(o) Engineers, Royal Indian Marine	
Lieutenants	(p) Sub-Lieutenants and officers of corresponding rank, Royal Navy.	
	(q) Sub-Lieutenants, Royal Indian Marine; Assistant Engineers, Royal Indian Marine	But junior to all Lieutenants.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 26th January 1900.

No. 43.—The services of Mr. H. J. McIntosh, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 16th January 1900.

No. 45.—Mr. L. K. Laurie has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 1st January 1900.

No. 50.—The services of Mr. T. C. Edwards, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

MEDICAL.

The 24th January 1900.

No. 137.—The services of Captain A. H. Allenby, 13th Madras Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 140.—The services of Lieutenant C. A. Law, 1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 26th January 1900.

No. 154.—The services of Lieutenant C. E B. Robinson, 17th Bombay Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 26th January 1900.

No. 232.—THE following Notice of the Board of Trade is published for general information:—

(F. & H. 17806.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, January 2, 1900.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a telegram from Her Majesty's Representative at Riga, intimating that ships from all British ports are subject to disinfection on arrival at Riga.

No. 233.—WHEREAS the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Kuruvatti in the Harpanahalli taluk of the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Calcutta and the

Patna District in Bengal, the Allahabad District of the North-Western Provinces, the Jullundur District of the Punjab, the Nagpur District of the Central Provinces, and the Hyderabad and Mysore States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing car festival of Goni Basappa and subsequent cattle fair:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Byadgi, Devargudda, Ranibennur, Chalgeri, Harihar and Devangeri on the Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 18th February to the 5th March 1900 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Calcutta and the Patna District in Bengal, the Allahabad District of the North-Western Provinces, the Jullundur District of the Punjab, the Nagpur District of the Central Provinces, and the Hyderabad and Mysore States to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the car festival of Goni Basappa or to the cattle fair at Kuruvatti.

No. 244.—WHEREAS the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Mailar in the Hadagalli taluk of the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency and the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Karnikam festival:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Byadgi, Devargudda, Ranibennur and Chalgeri on the Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 8th to the 17th February 1900 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency and the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Karnikam festival.

PORT BLAIR.

The 26th January 1900.

No. 67.—Lieutenant H. Kirkpatrick, M.B., I.M.S., Medical Officer in charge of the Detachment of Native Infantry and Station Hospital, Port Blair, is appointed to officiate as Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 5th January 1900 and until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 26th January 1900.

No. 139.—The services of Lieutenant C. B. Thornhill are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate, with effect from the 11th January 1900.

No. 141.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to be Justices of the Peace in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:—

Mr. B. Clay, Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. A. C. Currie, Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. M. P. Walsh, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

POLICE.

The 26th January, 1900.

No. 68.—Mr. J. C. Molony, an Inspector of Police, is appointed to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade, and Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 12th January, 1900.

No. 44—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend section 9 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877 (I of 1877), to those tracts in the Godavari Agency to which it has not hitherto been extended.

A. R. KNAPP,

for Chief Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 26th January, 1900.

No. 226—13-5.—Lieutenant A. A. McHarg, R.E., is appointed to the Survey of India Department as an Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, with effect from the 8th January, 1900.

No. 229—13-6.—Lieutenant M. O'C. Tandy, R.E., is appointed to the Survey of India Department as an Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade. with effect from the 17th January, 1900.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 18th January 1900.

* No. 179½-*E. A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Amendment Act, 1899 (XXII of 1899), to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent.

The 24th January 1900.

No. 138-*G.*—Major C. G. F. Fagan, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 3rd) class, is posted as Political Agent, Kotah, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 25th January 1900.

No. 143-*G.*—With reference to Notifications Nos. 703-G and 1446-G., dated respectively the 18th May 1899 and 6th September 1899, Mr. C. Bachmann Consul for Germany at Bassein, resumed charge of his office on the 26th December 1899.

No. 148-*G.*—The services of Major W. R. Edwards, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties as Civil Surgeon of Quetta.

The 26th January 1900.

No. 154-*G.*—With reference to Notifications Nos. 286-I. and 287-I., dated the 23rd January 1894, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain R. B. Berkeley, Indian Staff Corps, an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, to be the Magistrate of Abu, *vice* Lieutenant A. B. Minchin, C.I.E., with effect from the 22nd January 1900.

No. 509-*I.-B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the Secunderabad Hackney Carriage Law, 1887, which was published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4330-I., dated the 30th September 1887, *viz.* :—

In section 2, after the word "passengers" the words "goods or materials" shall be added.

No. 266-*E. A.*—In continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1565 (A).-E.A., dated the 11th October 1899, applying, among other enactments, the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, and with reference to that officer's Notification No. 9513, dated the 9th December 1899, appointing the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan to be the Chief Controlling Revenue authority for the purpose of the said Act in the said territories, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Chief Court of the Punjab shall be the Court to which the Chief Controlling Revenue authority shall refer the cases mentioned in section 57 (*1*) (*c*) of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as applied to the said territories.

No. 511-*I.-B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), as applied to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, and with reference to section 21 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), as similarly applied, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following alterations shall be made in the Secunderabad Cantonment Fund rules which were published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2058-I. B., dated the 29th July 1898, namely :—

(1) In the table of 'Contents' entry No. 31 shall be omitted and the next following entry shall be re-numbered '31'.

(2) In rule 1 (*1*) (*c*), after the word "salaries" the words "and pensions" shall be added.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 331-*S.R.*

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

GENERAL MATTERS.

Calcutta, the 20th January, 1900.

ENUMERATION RETURN.

Return showing the estimated number of the several classes of articles given out for delivery in all Post Offices in India.

—	Half-year calculated on the enumeration taken during the second week of August, 1898.	Half-year calculated on the enumeration taken during the second week of February, 1899.	1898-99.	Half-year calculated on the enumeration taken during the second week of August, 1899.	Percentage of increase for August, 1899, compared with August, 1898.
Letters, unregistered	104 414,664	115,714,959	220,129,623	110,609,209	5·93
Letters, registered	4,559,163	4,983,371	9,542,534	4,836,928	6·09
Post cards	89,512,339	99,949,592	189,461,931	99,908,269	11·61
Registered Parcels	1,324,298	1,432,964	2,757,262	1,328,965	·35
Unregistered Parcels	128,949	154,030	282,979	213,186	65·32
Newspapers	15,793,576	16,328,927	32,122,503	...	2·78
Registered Newspapers	...	...	...	15,222,820	
Book and Pattern Packets, unregistered	10,406,906	12,170,221	22,577,127	11,706,828	
Book and Pattern Packets, registered	234,174	228,125	462,299	267,258	14·13
TOTAL	226,374,069	250,962,189	477,336,258	244,093,463	7·83

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 23rd January, 1900.

No. 374-*P.*—The following promotions are made in the Account Department, with effect from 4th December, 1899 :—

Mr. K. L. Datta to class IV,

Mr. F. D. Gordon to class V, and

Mr. R. Waterfield to class VI,

of the Enrolled List.

No. 376-*P.*—The following reversions of officers of the Account Department are notified, with effect from 23rd December, 1899 :—

Mr. J. A. Robertson to class IV,

Mr. H. G. Tomkins to class V, and

Mr. M. K. Ghatak to class VI,

of the Enrolled List.

The 26th January, 1900.

No. 468-*P.*—The services of Mr. W. H. Michael, Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 18th of November, 1899.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 26th January 1900.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 77.—Major A. J. W. Allen, British Service, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Lahore District, to be an Assistant Adjutant General on the establishment, *vice* Colonel T. Prickett, whose tenure has expired. Dated 7th January 1900.

COMMISSARIAT TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 78.—Captain G. W. Palin, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 4th class, to be Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class.

Captain W E. F. Burlton, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to be Assistant Commissary General, 4th class.

Captain H. deB. Codrington, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, with effect from the 18th November 1899, *vice* Captain H. C. E. Cave, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, Commissariat Transport Department, Bombay, deceased.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

NO. 79.—Captain C. W. Field, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Meean Meer, to be an Assistant Judge Advocate General on the establishment, *vice* Major J. P. W. Spankie, reverted to the Cantonment Magistrate's Department. Dated 11th January, 1900.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NO. 80.—The undermentioned Lieutenants of the Indian Medical Service, appointed to the Commands noted below in G. G. O. No. 1018 of 1899, reported their arrival at Bombay on the dates specified :—

Name	Date
Edward David Wilson Greig (*Punjab*). Campbell Dykes (*Bengal*)	27th October, 1899.
William Ernest McKechnie (*Punjab*). William Frederic Harvey (*Punjab*). William Charles Hughan Forster (*Punjab*).	11th November, 1899.
John Johnson Urwin (*Bengal*). David McCay (*Bengal*) Arthur Brownfield Fry (*Punjab*).	27th October, 1899.
Harry Diamond Peile (*Punjab*). Douglas Henry Fawcett Cowin (*Punjab*).	13th October, 1899.
Edward Cecil Gordon Maddock (*Bombay*). William Henry Dickinson (*Bombay*).	27th October, 1899.
Mack Walter Manuk (*Bombay*).	28th September, 1899.
William Hancock Tucker (*Madras*).	20th October, 1899.
Arthur William Tuke (*Bombay*). Charles Stewart Lowson (*Bombay*).	11th November, 1899.
Joseph Harrison Leonard Beaman (*Bombay*).	27th October, 1899.
John Sloan (*Bombay*) . .	24th November, 1899.
George Herbert Stewart (*Madras*).	27th October, 1899.
Dugald Nairne Anderson (*Madras*).	13th October, 1899.
Manmatha Nath Chaudhuri (*Madras*).	28th September, 1899.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 81.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. L. Anderson, Indian Staff Corps, whose tenure of appointment as Controller of Military Accounts will expire on the 20th June 1900, is, with the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, re-appointed to his present post for another term of five years with effect from that date.

PERSONAL STAFF.

NO. 82.—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the 14th January 1900 :—

To be Aide-de-Camp.

Captain H. B. DesV. Wilkinson, 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, *vice* Captain C. Wigram, resigned.

STAFF CORPS.

NO. 83.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

Second Lieutenant Ignatius Mary Little, dated 12th December, 1899.

COMMANDS.

DISTRICT.

NO. 84.—Colonel A. G. Creagh, C.B., Royal Field Artillery, to officiate in command of a second class ditsrict in the Punjab Command, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed, *vice* Brigadier-General H. A. MacDonald, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C., proceeded to South Africa. Dated 31st December 1899.

Colonel H. P. Leach, C.B., D.S.O., Commandant, Bengal Sappers and Miners, to officiate in command of a second class district in the Bengal Command. with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed, *vice* Major-General J. H. Wodehouse, C.B., C.M.G., appointed to officiate in command of a 1st class district. Dated 6th January 1900.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

NO. 85.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps ; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Buckland, Indian Staff Corps, Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal, for ten months, Pension Service—28th year commenced 24th April, 1899.

G. G. O. No. 37 of 1900 is cancelled.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 86.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 2nd January 1900, page 2.

INDIA OFFICE,
1st January 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

* * * * * *

To be Companions.

* * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm John Meade, Indian Staff Corps.

* * * * * *

Captain George Olof Roos-Keppel, Indian Staff Corps.

ORGANISATION.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 87.—*Indian Army Reserve of officers*—

Second Lieutenant G. P. S. Scutt resigns his commission. Dated 8th January 1900.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 88.—The following warrant officers of the Ordnance Department, Madras, have been transferred to the pension establishment :—

Conductor Godfrey Haigh.
Conductor Charles Walter McMorran.

No. 89.—Conductor Wm. Frederick Maxfield, Ordnance Department, Bombay, has been transferred to the pension establishment with effect from the 26th January 1900.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 90.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Major is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as regimental Commandant, Indian Army :—

William Barrington Piers—25th November 1899.

No. 91.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Malcolm Thomas Lyde,—21st January, 1900.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay.

No. 92.—First Class Assistant Surgeon John Matthew Viegas to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant from 28th September 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval, *vice* Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant G. D. Lobo, deceased.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 93.—*5th Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry*—

Jemadar Narayan Yadow to be Subadar, *vice* Krishna Gaekwar, transferred to the pension establishment with effect from the 14th October 1899.

Havildar Sakaram Jadhao to be Jemadar, *vice* Narayan Yadow, promoted, with effect from the 7th November 1899.

Havildar Sakaram Shinde to be Jemadar, *vice* Abaji Shinde, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 7th November 1899.

No. 94.—*24th (Baluchistan; the Duchess of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Drill Havildar Ghulam Muhammad to be Jemadar, *vice* Sultan Khan, promoted, with effect from the 1st April 1899.

Color-Havildar Rustam Ali to be Jemadar, *vice* Walai Khan, promoted, with effect from the 10th November 1899.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 95.—Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Duncan, M D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), 2nd Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment (the Sirmoor Rifles), has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st February 1900, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 96.—Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Charles Barker, M D., Indian Medical Service (Bombay), has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 3rd January 1900, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 97.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bengal Unattached List are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct without gratuity for the quarter ended on 31st December 1899 :—

Sergeant George Ricks	Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar.
1st class Sergeant Instructor Charles Henry Bacon.	North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 98.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bengal Unattached List are awarded silver medals for long service and good conduct for the quarter ending 31st March 1900 :—

Without gratuity.

Sergeant Farrier Thomas Gill, Subordinate Veterinary Department.

Sergeant (now Sub-Conductor) George James Turner, Chief Warder, Agra Military Prison.

Quarter Master Sergeant Instructor William Horatio Canty, R.E.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 99.—In G. G. O. No. 578, dated 15th May 1896, *for* "No. 2167, Naick Atma Singh, 45th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry," *read* "No. 2167, Havildar Atma Singh, 45th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry."

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 100.—In G. G. O. No. 44 of 1900, under the heading—

"*To the 1st Class with the title of Sardar Bahadur*"—

Bengal Command.

For "Risaldar Major Singh," *read* "Risaldar Magar Singh."

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 101.—*Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers*—

Surgeon Robert Forrest Dedrickson resigns his commission with effect from the 7th October 1899.

(So much of G. G. O. No. 1232, dated 17th November 1899, as confers the rank of Surgeon-Major on the above officer, is hereby cancelled.)

No. 102.—*Cawnpore Light Horse*—

Captain Arthur Hills Gleadowe-Newcomen to be Major, *vice* Maxwell, resigned.

No. 103.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

Gerald Edward Pierson Thesiger, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st November 1899, *vice* Grierson, placed on the Supernumerary List.

No. 104.—*Madras Artillery Volunteers*—

Second Lieutenant Charles Edward Cecil Ind Langhorne to be Lieutenant, *vice* Mackenzie, promoted.

No. 105.—*Madras Volunteer Guards*—

William Hutton, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Carr, promoted.

No. 106.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*—

William Hawkins, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Spencer, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 107.—*1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Henry Erskine Girard, Esq., to be Captain, with effect from the 23rd December 1899, *vice* Norton, resigned.

Robert George Girard, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 23rd December 1899, *vice* Hodgkins, resigned.

No. 108.—*Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain William Hackett Chase, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Major.

No. 109.—*Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles*—

Adolf John Muller, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

No. 110.—*Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Major Ralph Stephen Glover resigns his commission, with effect from the 9th December 1899.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 26th January 1900.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 20th and 26th January 1900:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Royal Field Artillery . .	Captain Frederick Edward Halstead Allen.	19th January 1900.	Bangalore .	...	...
4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.	Captain (Temporary Major) Sydney Moore Mason.	19th January 1900.	Hingoli .	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 20th and 26th January 1900.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
Edward Louis Lort Partridge (*a*).	2nd Lieutenant.	1st Battalion, The Devonshire Regiment.	1st September, 1899.	Intestate .	391 11 1	...	25th March, 1900.

(*a*) *Next-of-kin.—Father*—Colonel Charles Edward Partridge, Governor's House, Portland Prison, England.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th January, 1900.

No. 24.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 17, dated 16th January, 1900 for the word *Ditto* in column 5, against the names of Messrs. F. J. E. Spring, F. B. Hebbert, F. R. Bagley, W. E Meares, G. Humfress, T. E. Curry, T. Michell and J. M. Harman, read the words *13th November 1899.*

RAILWAY ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 23rd January, 1900.

No. 26.—Mr. J. C. Lyle, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, is, on return from privilege leave, attached temporarily to the Office of Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, until further orders.

The 25th January, 1900.

No. 28.—With reference to Notification No 407, dated 27th September, 1899, His Excellency the Governor General in Council having sanctioned a preliminary survey being made for a line of railway on the 5 feet 6 inches gauge from Allahabad *viâ* Jhangai station on the Lucknow-Rae Bareli-Benares Chord of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, to Jaunpur station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is pleased to place the same under the control of the Director of Railway Construction.

2. This survey will form part of the work of the Allahabad-Fyzabad Railway Survey party.

No. 29.—The following is published for general information :—

Circular No. IV Railway.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 19th January 1900.

General Rules of 1895 for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government—Part II.

Substitution of a revised rule in place of Rule 6-VI (*e*) of Appendix B.—Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 18: 0.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895.

READ ALSO—

Government of India, Home Department, notification No. 1393 (Public), dated the 8th July 1897.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 3, dated the 5th January 1898.

Government of India, Home Department, notification No. 3038 (Public), dated the 29th December 1899.

OBSERVATIONS.—In the notification by the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 3038 (Public), dated the 29th December 1899, it was directed that a revised rule regarding the conditions for the carriage of explosives by mixed trains be substituted for rule 6-VI (*e*) of the rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives under the Indian Explosives Act, IV of 1884, which were promulgated with that Department's notification No. 1393 (Public), dated the 8th July 1897, read above.

RESOLUTION.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 47 (*4*) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the adoption, on the railways to which the General Rules of 1895 for working open lines of railway in British India apply, of the accompanying corrigendum to Appendix B to the said General Rules which were promulgated with the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, read above.

ORDER.—Ordered that this circular, with the accompanying revised rule, be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (*3*), of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, and that a copy thereof be kept open for inspection as directed by sub-section (*6*) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this circular and its enclosure be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations and to the officers noted in the margin, for information and guidance, and to the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the Resident in Mysore, the Agents to the Governor General in Central India and Baluchistan, and to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Burma.
The Chief Commissioner of Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Assam.
The Managers of the North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, Eastern Bengal and East Coast (State) railways.

Document accompanying.

Corrigendum to Appendix B to Part II of the General Rules of 1895 for open lines of railway in British India.

Enclosure to Government of India circular No. IV Railway, dated the 19th January 1900.

Corrigendum to Appendix B to Part II of the General Rules for open lines of railway in British India, which were promulgated with the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895.

(To be cut out and pasted on the original circular.)

For Rule 6-VI (*e*) —

Substitute—

Explosives may be carried by mixed trains on any line on which goods trains are not running, subject to the conditions that they are loaded in properly constructed powder vans; that not more than one powder van containing explosives is forwarded at any one time by a mixed train; that there are not less than three vehicles between the powder van and either the engine or the passenger coaches; that the powder van is close-coupled to the adjoining vehicles; and that directly a powder van containing explosives arrives at a section on which goods trains are running, it is detached from the mixed train.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 24th January, 1900.

No. 27.—Mr. T. J. P. Jeffery, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Punjab, is, at his own request, permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 2nd February, 1900, under Article 712 (*c*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 26th January, 1900.

No. 30.—The service of Mr. W. Jenkins, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are, on his return from leave, temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on Famine Relief Works.

TELEGRAPH.

The 23rd January, 1900.

No. 25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further alterations be made in the rules, under the said Act, published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department (Telegraphs), No. 245, dated the 25th June, 1897, and amended by the like Notifications Nos. 63, 273, 344, 552, 186, 314, 345, 528, and 531, dated respectively the 10th February, the 16th June, the 27th July, the 5th December, 1898, the 28th April, the 25th July, the 14th August, the 20th December and the 21st December, 1899:—

For Rule 32 in Section III (Foreign telegrams) the following shall be substituted, namely—

32. Telegraph Offices in the neighbourhood of London.—In telegrams addressed to telegraph offices in the neighbourhood of London, the names of which appear in the Official List of Offices (Rule 24), it is not necessary, subject to the provisions laid down in Rule 29, to add the word London in the address. Telegrams for places in London itself, the names of which do not appear in the Official List of Offices (Rule 24), cannot be accepted unless addressed *London* as the name of the Terminal Office. For instance, a telegram for Paddington in London must be addressed to London as the Terminal Office, otherwise it may be missent to Paddington in Australia, an office of the same name given in the Official List of Offices.

T. HIGHAM,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1900.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th September, 1899.

From the 4th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 28th October all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R. a. p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15 0 0
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Act, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance.*

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

CHAS. SANDERSON,
Offg. Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 23rd January 1900.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 307 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 20th January 1900:—

No. 28 of 1900.—Ludwig Weber, Manager of Mercantile Mission Branch, Mangalore, South Kanara. *Improvements in shower baths.*

No. 29 of 1900.—Francis Joseph Stohwasser, and George Birtchnell Winter, Merchants, both of 39, Conduit Street, Regent Street, London, in the County of Middlesex, England. *An improved blanket or wrapper capable of being also used as a coat or cloak.*

No. 30 of 1900.—James Henry Apjohn, Civil Engineer, of Calcutta, British India. *An improved method of packing tea and the like and apparatus therefor.*

No. 31 of 1900.—Hurry and Seaman's Patents, Limited, of 2 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, England. *Improvements in process and apparatus for the manufacture of portland cement.*

No. 32 of 1900.—Hurry and Seaman's Patents, Limited, of 2 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, England. *Improvements in process and apparatus for using pulverised fuel and in rotary roasting furnaces for use therewith.*

No. 33 of 1900.—Hurry and Seaman's Patents, Limited, of 2 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, England. *Improvements in rotary furnaces.*

No. 34 of 1900.—Sures Chunder Shome, Accountant, Military Accounts Department, residing at No. 76 Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. *Improvements in mortars plasters and the like.*

No. 35 of 1900.—Walter Ernest Chick, engineer of 62 Nimtollah Street, Calcutta. *An improved small arms safety rack.*

No. 308 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 216 of 1899.—Zdarek Emil, chemist of Athonplatz, Vienna, in the Empire of Austria. *Improvements in the manufacture of aethyl alcohol.* (Specification filed 17 January 1900.)

No. 246 of 1899.—Alfred Thomas Meldrum Mather, engineer, Quilon, Travancore. *An aërated water bottle opener to be called "the safety."* (Specification filed 10 January 1900.)

No. 399 of 1899.—Albert Clayton Palmer, miller, of Euroa, in the Colony of Victoria, Australia *Improvements in appliances for the removal from and replacing of pneumatic tyres on wheel rims.* (Specification filed 10 January 1900.)

No. 433 of 1899.—Charles Felton Scott, electrical engineer, of 6214, Sellers street, Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in systems of electrical distribution.* (Specification filed 15 January 1900.)

No. 309 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 158 of 1890.—Sorabji Muncherji Rutnagur. *An improved oil lamp or butty.* (From 19 January 1900 to 19 January 1901.)

No. 14 of 1893.—Samuel Edward Haskin. *Improved process and apparatus for vulcanising wood.* (From 1 August 1900 to 1 August 1901.)

No 306 of 1893.—Joseph Temperley. *Travelling pulley carriage for raising, lowering and traversing loads.* (From 19 January 1900 to 19 January 1901.)

No. 306 of 1894.—Victor Jetley and Gustave Jetley. *An improved structure for forming fences partitions bridges street and road paving flooring skylights protecting windows and doors and for other purposes.* (From 22 March 1900 to 22 March 1901.)

No. 341 of 1894.—Alexander Gray. *Improvements in apparatus used in the manufacture, of paper linen or other fabrics coated or impregnated with celluloid or varnish or the like.* (From 21 January 1900 to 21 January 1901.)

No. 4 of 1895.—Ebenezer Benton Beecher and Jacob Pulver Wright. *Improvements in and relating to machines for making matches.* (From 23 March 1900 to 23 March 1901.)

No. 47 of 1895.—Frederick Sigismund Salberg. *Improvements in or relating to dust-bins and similar receptacles.* (From 17 January 1900 to 17 January 1901.)

No. 200 of 1895.—Frederick Sigismund Salberg. *Improvements in or relating to dust-bins dust carts and the like.* (From 17 January 1900 to 17 January 1901.)

No. 299 of 1895.—Edward Thunderbolt. *An automatic quick-acting governor for controlling the supply of actuating fluids or electric current to motors.* (From 17 January 1900 to 17 January 1901.)

No. 310 P.—WHEREAS the inventor of the undermentioned invention has failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said invention in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 191 of 1892.—Robert Nesbit Coghlan. *Improvements in scales or weighing machines.*

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*d*) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing thereof.

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payble under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1895) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Mowson, Mr. Robert (of Howrah Telkal Ghât).	Presidency General Hospital.	25th December, 1899.	The District Judge of the 24-Parganas, Alipore, on the 3rd January, 1900.	No Will. No application.
Batteman, Mrs A. (of 3 Kidderpore Bridge).	Ditto	26th December, 1899.	The same Judge on the same date.	Ditto.
Longston, Mr. A. (of *Wayfarer*).	Ditto	30th December, 1899.	Ditto	Ditto.
Pugh, Mr. Thomas (of 9 Middleton Row).	Ditto	26th December, 1899.	Ditto	Ditto.
Higgs, Mr. Thomas (of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., 155 Dhurrumtollah Street).	Ditto	20th December, 1899.	The same Judge on the 2nd January, 1900.	Ditto.
Douzelle, Mr. William (an indigo planter of Tulsia Factory in the District of Bhagalpore).	Not stated	27th December, 1899.	The Officiating District Judge of Bhagalpore, on the 8th January, 1900.	Ditto.
Ballard, Mr. Richard (a tea planter of Palampur).	Lanode	27th December, 1899.	The District Judge of Kangra, on the 5th January, 1900.	It is stated by the District Judge of Kangra that an application for grant of a Probate is likely to be made within the current month.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7 COUNCIL HOUSE STREET:
Calcutta, the 25th January, 1900.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th January, 1900.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 31st December, 1899	1,65,90,000	1,85,84,400	13,54,97,700	2,60,93,900	1,35,27,700	1,100	19,37,04,800	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	21,04,15,534
Add—																			
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 8th January, 1900 .	...	...	30,00,000	...	...	...	30,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,00,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 10th January, 1900 .	...	13,000	15,000	...	...	...	28,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th January, 1900 . .	33,000	30,500	3,000	20,000	62,500	...	1,16,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,49,000
	1,66,23,000	1,86,27,900	13,85,15,700	2,61,13,900	1,35,90,200	1,100	19,68,48,800	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	21,35,92,534
Deduct—																			
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	1,27,000	80,400	5,93,000	2,500	10,000	...	6,85,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,13,900
Balance on 15th January, 1900	1,64,96,000	1,85,47,500	13,79,22,700	2,61,10,400	1,35,80,200	1,100	19,61,62,900	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	21,27,78,634

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 15th Nov., 1899, enfaced from India 10,402 lakhs, re-transferred from London 9,645 lakhs.
" 16th Nov., 1899, " 30th " " ditto 14 " ditto 0 "
" 1st Dec., " " 15th Dec., " ditto 4 " ditto 13 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 1 " ditto 5 "
" 1st Jan., 1900, " 15th Jan., 1900, ditto 31 " ditto 8 "

10,452 lakhs. 9,677 lakhs.
9,677 "

Balance against India . 775 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 18th January, 1900.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd January, 1900.

LIABILITIES.				₨	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				98,50,000	0	0
	₨	a.	p.			
Public Deposits at Head Office	59,15,238	6	9	1,36,51,286	5	4
Public Deposits at Branches	77,36,047	14	7			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,57,35,985	13	10
Bank Post Bills, etc.				2,59,355	4	5
Sundries				14,03,170	14	9
RUPEES				10,08,99,798	6	4

ASSETS.				₨	a.	p.
Government Securities				41,35,753	0	0
Other authorized Investments				72,20,429	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				2,45,19,693	2	2
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				2,29,83,884	1	4
Bills discounted and purchased				1,10,51,898	9	1
Balances with other Banks				9,30,950	11	7
Bullion				4,798	10	7
Dead Stock				13,77,366	11	0
Stamps				8,875	13	5
Sundries				10,12,183	4	0
				7,38,50,832	15	2
	₨	a.	p.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,15,54,125	0	6	2,70,48,965	7	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,54,94,840	6	8			
RUPEES				10,08,99,798	6	4

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 25th January, 1900.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 38.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 20th January, 1900.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th January, 1900.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.			
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold held in England under Act II of 1898.	Gold.	TOTAL.
	₨	₨	₨	₨	₨	₨	₨
Calcutta	65,50,000	11,53,07,170	12,18,57,170	2,03,64,805	1,80,00,000	2,10,55,202	5,94,20,007
Allahabad	...	88,57,085	88,57,085	43,15,531	...	30	43,15,561
Lahore	...	1,86,40,815	1,86,40,815	67,85,915	...	...	67,85,915
Bombay	26,03,535	6,74,51,185	7,00,54,720	1,40,77,981	...	5,37,16,405	6,77,94,386
Karachi	...	38,19,345	38,19,345	25,44,578	...	7,147	25,51,725
Madras	53,025	3,24,16,360	3,24,69,385	19,41,728	...	10,86,667	30,28,395
Calicut	...	13,84,640	13,84,640	1,35,080	...	...	1,35,080
Rangoon	...	72,38,755	72,38,755	2,27,44,418	...	2,617	2,27,47,035
	92,06,560	25,51,15,355	26,43,21,915				
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			5,43,865				
TOTAL			26,37,78,050	7,29,10,036	1,80,00,000	7,58,68,068	16,67,78,104

Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another	30,00,000
NET TOTAL	16,37,78,104
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of ₨10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882	9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL	26,37,78,050

A. F. COX

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 26th January, 1900.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd January, 1900.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.			
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold held in England under Act II of 1898.	Gold.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	1,25,48,385	11,85,21,390	13,10,69,775	2,00,57,802	2,25,00,000	2,24,55,475	6,50,13,277
Allahabad	...	88,88,810	88,88,810	47,10,326	...	105	47,10,431
Lahore	...	1,81,75,240	1,81,75,240	67,53,880	...	...	67,53,880
Bombay	10,23,860	6,94,20,460	7,04,44,320	1,51,20,933	...	5,53,86,468	7,05,07,401
Karachi	...	61,72,700	61,72,700	26,65,993	...	7,147	26,73,140
Madras	3,16,455	3,40,01,395	3,43,17,850	23,97,570	...	10,65,000	34,62,570
Calicut	...	13,64,505	13,64,505	1,36,355	...	...	1,36,355
Rangoon	...	70,39,270	70,39,270	2,26,01,530	...	4,215	2,26,05,745
	1,38,88,700	26,35,83,770	27,74,72,470				
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			18,49,725				
TOTAL			27,56,22,745	7,45,04,389	2,25,00,000	7,89,18,410	17,59,22,799
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another							3,00,000
NET TOTAL R							17,56,22,799
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882							9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL R							27,56,22,745

A. F. COX,

Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th January, 1900.

No. 24.—Major S. G. Burrard, R.E., Superintendent, 2nd grade, having, on return from deputation, assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 12th January 1900, the following reversion is made, with effect from the same date:—

Captain G. P. Lenox-Conyngham, R.E., Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

The 25th January, 1900.

No. 25.—Mr. G. T. Hall, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, having assumed charge of his duties on return from leave on the forenoon of January 1st, 1900, the following reversion is made with effect from the same date.

Mr. P. J. Serrao, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

ST. G. GORE, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Surveyor-General of India.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th January, 1900.

No. 2.—Second class Military Assistant Surgeon L. A. H. Clerke is appointed Medical Officer in charge of the Junior grades of the Establishments of the Government of India and the Punjab at Simla.

E. ROBERTS, *M.B., Major, I.M.S.*,

For *Director-General, Indian Medical Service.*

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

It is notified for general information that a Convocation of the Senate of the University of Calcutta for conferring degrees will be held at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 17th February, 1900, at 3 P. M.

Graduates of the University in academic costume will be admitted to the Convocation on presenting themselves at the Senate House at 1 P.M.

A. C. EDWARDS,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 16th January 1900.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 17th January, 1900.

No. 609.—Sahibzada Mahomed Wahidudin, Attaché to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India and Treasury Officer, Indore, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the afternoon of the 11th January 1900.

By order,
W. E. JARDINE,
First Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 18th January, 1900.

No. 681.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council the Chief Commissioner is pleased hereby to extend (XXII of 1899) the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Amendment Act, 1899, to British Baluchistan.

By order,
R. BULLER HUGHES,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
W. 427 of 1897-98.	Y-21—16311	100	Azim Meah, Luckipur Bazaar, Luckipur, Silchar, Cachar.
	" 16312	100	
	" 16313	100	

RIVERS HOWE,
Assistant Comptroller General, In charge Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA;
The 23rd January, 1900.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th January, 1900.

No. 1.—Mr. C. F. Chadburn, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is granted furlough for one year eight months and twenty days under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st March, 1900.

W. V. CONSTABLE, *Lieut.-Col. R.E.*,
Manager.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on Wednesday, the 8th November 1899, the following articles, valued of Rs. 11, were found by Dasupatro and Charana Patro of Badaguda in their compound while excavating foundations :—

	R	a.	p.
Whole rupees	8	0	0
Hyderabad rupees	2	0	0
Half rupee	0	8	0
Quarter rupee	0	4	0
2 brass pots	0	4	0
	11	0	0

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear either in person or by agent before the Collector of Ganjam at his office at Chatrapur, at 11 A.M., on Wednesday, 4th April 1900, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

G. W. D. WASUADA ROW,
For *Acting Collector of Ganjam.*

CHATRAPUR;
10th January 1900.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on the 10th September 1897, a treasure consisting of the undermentioned gold and silver coins valued at R26-4 was found by one Karuppa Boyen of Varapalayam in Satyamemgalem Taluq in the old walls of a house belonging to Kuppandagonudem at Pallimonigarampalayam hamlet of Vemandampalayam Salyamemgalem Taluk.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Coimbatore on Friday the 1st June 1900 in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined by the Collector according to the provisions of the said Act :—

Description.	Number.	Value. R a. p.
Veerarayanpanun	9	2 4 0
Old silver Rupees	27	20 0 0
„ small coins	17	4 0 0
	53	26 4 0

for *Acting Collector*.

COIMBATORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
10th January, 1900.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878 notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that on or about the 3rd December, 1898 certain treasure to wit :—

	R a. p.
Four silver gilt bracelets valued at about	12 0 0
One pair of silver armlets weighing 10 Tolas and valued at about	7 0 0
One pair of silver anklets weighing 4¾ Tolas and valued at about	3 8 0
Four silver necklaces weighing 5½ Tolas and valued at about	4 2 0
One pair of silver patlies weighing 1¾ Tolas and valued at about	1 4 0
One broken silver bangli valued at about	1 4 0
Some pieces f a silver bangle weighing ¾ Tola and valued at about	0 8 0
TOTAL	29 10 0

of the aggregate value of R29-10-0 was found in the occupied Karif land of one Deoji Radka at Varor in Dahanu Taluka of the Thana District, and all persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Mamlatdar of Dahanu on Thursday, the 21st of June, 1900 at 11 A. M. (Madras time), when the Mamlatdar will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

E. LAWRENCE.
Collector of Thana.

Dated the 18th January 1900.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 23rd January, 1900.

No. 5.—Lieutenant W. F. Mathews, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The 25th January, 1900.

No. 10.—Lieutenant R. S. Muter, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Temporary rank, is transferred from the Hurdwar-Dehra Railway to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

C. W. HODSON,
Director of Railway Construction.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd January, 1900.

No. 4.—Mr. W. H. Price, District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways is, on return from leave, posted temporarily to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The 23rd January, 1900.

No. 6.—Mr. G. Hales, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II of that establishment, with effect from the 13th December, 1899 during the absence of Mr. G. Hawkes on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 25th January, 1900.

No. 7.—With reference to Director of Railway Traffic's Notification No. 85, dated the 20th November, 1899, Mr. J. J. Inglis, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 2, of that Establishment, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th December, 1899.

No. 8.—With reference to Director of Railway Traffic's Notification No. 35, dated the 3rd June, 1899, Mr. J. Silvester, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and officiating District Locomotive Superintendent, will continue to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II of that Establishment, in the vacancy caused by the absence of Mr. C. Hitchcock on furlough or until further orders.

No. 9.—With reference to Director of Railway Traffic's Notification No. 89, dated the 28th November, 898, Mr. T. Gregson, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent, will continue to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II of that Establishment, with effect from the date on which Mr. C. F. White returned from leave, and until further orders.

A. BRERETON,

Director of Railway Traffic.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment of Infantry, dated at Agra, this 21st day of January, 1900.

Number, Rank, and Name,—4503, Private Thomas Enoch.
Age,—22 years 9 months.
Height,—5 feet 5 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, blue.
Trade,—Collier.
Date of Enlistment,—11th October, 1895.
Place of Enlistment,—Pontefract
Parish and County in which born,—Stockingbord, Warwickshire.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—16th January, 1900.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Agra.
Marks,—Scar on right loin and another on left elbow.
Remarks.—Was on leave to Asansol till 16th January, 1900.
Under 5 years' service.

H. BOUGHEY, *Colonel,*

Commanding 2nd York and Lancaster Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 15th Hussars Regiment of Cavalry, dated Meerut, this 18th day of January, 1900.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 3843, Private A. Barnes.
Age,—20 years, 4 months.
Height,—5 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fair; hair, brown; eyes, brown.
Trade,—Clerk.
Date of Enlistment,—7th September, 1898.
Place of Enlistment,—London.
Parish and County in which born,—Moselly Birmingham, Warwick.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—8th January, 1900.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Meerut.
Marks,—Scars left hip.
The man was on pass to Cawnpore.
Under 18 months' service.

HUGH EDWARDES, *Lt.,*

for Officer Comdg. 15th Hussars.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Secunderabad, this 21st day of January, 1900.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 528W., Private James Flynn.
Age,—26 years and 11 months.
Height,—5 feet $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, grey.
Trade,—Engine Driver.
Date of Enlistment,—23rd December, 1897.
Place of Enlistment,—Clitheroe.
Parish and County in which born,—Airshir, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—17th January 1900.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Kanajeegudium Camp, Secunderabad.
Marks.—I, right forearm. Scar, back of neck.
Under 3 years' service.

F. R. LOWTH, *Lieut.-Col.,*

Commanding 1st Bn., Lincolnshire Regiment.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

The Fleet of Steamers, Barges, Floating dock, and plant appertaining thereto, the property of the North Western Railway and now lying on the River Indus at Kotri, Sind.

A printed list giving full particulars of the above, and also conditions of sale, delivery, etc., can be obtained on application to the Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Superintendent of the North Western Railway at Lahore.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th January, 1900.

No. 10650.—Mr. O. Rulach, officiating as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 1st January 1900.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Director General of the Post-Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 22nd January, 1900.

Atkinson, H.
Baldwin, Mrs. George S.
Barry, Miss M.
Beren, Stamp Co.
Bourillion & Co.
Calder, E.
City of York Life Insurance Co.
Clark & Co., Lyon.
Clark, James Brock.
Cooper, Mrs.
Crawfords, Cutch & Co., Limited, Manager.
Currie, Ada Dow (Joint Waldorf Co.)
Dailey, Frank O.
Donaldson, Mrs.
Foulds, T. H.
Gilmour, H. A.
Greens, E. E.
Hammond & Co.
Heintkott, G.
Henderson, Miss N. E.
Herbert, W. J. E.
Kilwarth, Mrs. John.
Klimes, Jules.
Kuster-Havens & Co., C.
Litchfield, Mr. E. H.
Makintosh & Co., Steel.
Manciief, Mrs. Harry.
Marriott, Wm. S.
McNaughtan & Co.
Paynter, Mrs.
Ravenshawe.
Russell, George.
Salt, J. C.
Scott, Alex.
Smith & Co., News Agents and Booksellers.
Taylor, J.
Trevillion & Co.
Turner & Robinson.
West, Mrs. Wilhelme.
"Windsor Magazine," Editor.
Wood Line Steamers—The
Wynder, Mrs.
Young, Solomon & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adams, C. A. E. G.
Al[illegible], A
Albert, R.
Alexander, H. A.
Allen, H.
Allen, J. W.
Allix, M.
Arthur, Mrs., care of Smith Rodwell & Co.
Austruther, Sir W. R. C.
Beeston, R. C.
Bence, R.
Bennett, F. J.
Beresford, S. Louis.
Berger, G.
Berry, J. G.
Bevill & Co., R. C.
Bewick, R. M.
Bews, B. A.
Bird, Harry.
Blackwell, B. W.
Bondalle, R.
Bourn, S. M.
Bradbury, J. F.
Bridge, E. A.
Brisco, Mrs.
Brotzkie, Sachie.
Brown, J.
Brown, W. M.
Browne, Graham.
Burrowes, Mr.
Burrows, C. M.
Burton, Mrs. C. R.
Callaghan, W. O.
Carpenter, Mr. Wm.
Carr, Miss E. R. Baker.
Cawte, F.
Chapsal, George.
Charréer, H. A.
Chatterton, Mrs.
Chester, D.
Chester, E. J.
Clarke, Joseph.
Clement, W. Stanley
Clementson, F.
Collins, Mr.
Comberland, W. C.
Compton, Miss.
Condoreet, Lucille.
Conry, E. P.
Crowdy, Mrs. H.
Cruddock, Mrs.
Cubbin, J. F.
D'Abrue, F. A.
Damon, E. C.
Damon, R. C
Davies, H.
Davies, P. V.
Dawson, A.
Dease, C.
Deavin, H. P.
deBremond d'ars, Jean
DeFries, Jean.
deLahr, Mrs. Bertha
Denan, Paul.
Dixon, Mrs. A.
Dods, Miss M. E. J.
Driscall, Capt. D. P.
Edwards, W. T.
Enfield, Dr. Marshall.
Esselmont, J.
Ferguson, Mrs. Nellie.
Finnimore, B. K.
Foley, J. N
Fowle, Major T.
Franter, J.
Fry, A. H.
Gale, F. W.
Gillon, E. A.
Gleeson, G. W. M.
Grant, C.
Greaves, R. H.
Grose, Arthur.
Haddon, Mrs. M.
Hall, E. A., Ship *Glencova*.
Hamilton, Miss Maud.
Hannesy, L.
Harbord, Miss Constance.
Harrison, Miss Norah.
Hart, Marie, Mrs.
Hawkes, W.
Hewett, Mrs. A.
Hodgkins, Major H C.
Houghton, Mrs.
Iphcjian Barroman, Z. S.
Jacob, E. E.
Jenkins, Leslie.
Johnson, Miss F.
Johnston, J. O.
Jordan, H., care of R. H. Parker.
Kassab, Samaun.
Kennedy, T. L.
Kennedy, W. D.
Kirkland, Miss.
Kopeli, Schapiro.
Kuhen, Von.
Lampard, C. A.
Lampard, Mr.
Lawrie, P. S.
Lazard, Alphonse.
Lazarus, N. A., care of C. Martens.
Lazarus, W.
Leder, Willy.
Lehmann, Ludwig.
Leonard, E.
LePatourell, Capt., S.S. *Seagull*.
Leplal, Paul.
Lepoer—Power, Mrs. Austin.
Leventie, Zachariah.
Levien, Reginald.
Linetzkz, Anna.
Lloyd, Capt.. G. Y.
Lockart, E. T.
Lowsis, Bomlay, caro of Dr. Emily Ryder.
Lumsden, E. E.
Luracres, Miss.
Luschwitz, Miss G.
Mackintosh, G. Bell.
Macleod, Miss F.
MacManaman, P. A.
Maitre, C. E.
Marriott, Douglas.
Marrow, Mrs.
Marshall, J.
Martin, Fresk Steams & Co.
Matthews, G. W.
Mazoué, J. H.
McIver, Mr.
McKerrow, R. C.
McMaster, Thos.
McPherson, J.
McQueen, W.
Mcdonell, A.
Miller, J.
Montgomery, P. H. T.
Morgan, James.
Morris, G. F.
Nicholas, A. G.
Nyss, S. R.
O'Neill, C. N. J.
O'Neill, N. J.
O'Reilly, W.
Palin, E. W.
Pansley, Miss Hettie
Papagicas, Coumas J.
Park, C. L.
Paulsen, Dr. Axel.
Pettigrew, W. E.
Phillips, H. L.
Power, B. L.
Renan, Van.
Ring, H. G.
Robertson, Dr. Wm. of S. S. *Umlasi*.
Rose, G. W.
Rouse, Miss Ruth.
Rouston, D.
Row, E. H. P.
Roy, J.
Sandaman, Capt. W. A.
Sargood, W.
Saunders, Mrs. M. A.
Sealy, J. M.
Seidenberg, Lena.
Selway, Miss G.
Shepherd, R. S.
Smith, Dr. L. W. C. C.
Spencer, Mrs.
Standford, Miss Ella.
Stannion, G.
Stevens & Co., G.
Stuart, A.
Symond, A. P.
Tailre, Gaston.
Tarleton, Master B.
Thomas, F. W.
Thomas, Miss C.
Tiffe, E.
Tjader, Margaret Thorne.
Tuckett, Geo. T.
Turner, Mrs.
Von Llebicg, Ferdinand Ritter.
Walker, Herbert C.
Waterfeild, G.
Webster, R. A.
Weiss, Prof. Dr E.
Wheeler, Mrs. A.
Whittle, J.
Whittey, E.
Wilckens, Hugo Otto.
Williams, R. A.
Woeg, A. H.
Wright, A.
Young, Fred.
Zobel, Joseph.

Registered Letters

Aitken, John.
Albaret, Antonin, Lt.
Anderson, C. B.
Brown, W. M., Mrs.
Chester, D.
Entwisle, E.
Neave, Bernard.
James, Hebert.
Rainey, H. J.
Stevenson, Mrs.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 21st January, 1900.

Carthy, P. J. M.
Hodgkins, Mrs.
Hodgkins, Major H. C.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Anantaram Bulli.
Anhalt, Sabine, Mrs.
Briasco, Lodovico.
Bobby, Johnny.
Brown, W. H.
Bean, P. H.
Bingham, A. Doyle.
Badvordeen Sahibov.
Berlhavsky, Annetta.
Chamier, S. D.
Chandler, George, Mrs.
Canning, H. Benton.
Cooper, W.
Carson, A. M.
Coats, J. C.
Combes, J. C.
Echalie, Maurice.
Edilstone, S.
Eakin.
Ellerton, K. A., Miss.
Eagan, John.
Florentine, Gentil.
Freshfield, Douglas W.
Foster, W.
Fennell, M., Mrs.
Frazer, H. W.
Goldberg, Elie.
Greenhalgh, D.
Greenhalj, Mrs.
Grey, Madge, Miss.
Galloway, Mrs.
Guest, W. H.
Graham, Chas. S.
Green, Fredrick.
Hunter, W. F.
Hodge, H. A.
Hervey, Richard.
Itzkowich, Solomon.
Johnstone, I.
Johnson, E. V., Miss.
Johnstone, Lawrie, Mrs.
Kennedy, W. D.
Koil, C.
Liebig, Ferd. Ritter.
Levy, Julius.
Layard, Alfonse Laird.
Mauradean, M.
Mason, Thomas.
Mahomed Hoosein Kalasi.
Myat, A.
Mac Calman, Mrs.
Murray, A.
Modigliani, Gino, Dr.
MacDowell, Mrs.
Moncrieff, J. L.
Manhland, F.
Morrity.
Masani, N. B.
Martin, R. R.
Nicholson, Mrs.
North, P. B.
Nicholson, G., Mrs.
Niquhant, F.
Omeara, Connell.
Parmanand, Laljee.
Pawley, Francis A., Mrs.
Parrett, F.
Parel.
Prebble, J. C.
Robert, James Hamington.
Rahmut Ali.
Saunders, W. H.
Sevket Ahmed.
Souberbielle, E.
Stephenson, R., Mrs.
Stewart, George.
Sevis, E. M., Miss.
Thom, M. A., Miss.
Tasselle, Valerie Van Miss.
Traylen, G.D., Mrs.
Thomas, W. E.
Tod, F. Temp.
Thomas, E. F.
Tibbits, Mrs.
Tilley, Master.
Tosh, William, Mrs.
Taylor, Wm.
Watkins, A. J. W.
Wells, Walter J.
Yoskey, C.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 27th January, 1900.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1900.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	1st Feb.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	31st Jan.	Ditto.
* Austialasian Colonies . .	27th ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Colombo	29th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Palawan*.
Straits Settlements, China and Japan.	2nd Feb.	Per Steamer *Catharine Apcar*.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	1st ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore.	29th Jan.	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	27th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.	27th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	29th ,,	Per land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto At 5-30 A.M.	30th ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair	1st Feb.	Per Steamer *viâ* Madras.
Ditto	5th ,,	Per Steamer *viâ* Rangoon.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the forenoon Mails at the following hours:—

For Goalundo and Chittagong Express train at 5-30 A.M.
For Eastern districts as far as Dacca at 6-30 A.M.
For Midnapore, Orissa and Madras Presidency at 7-30 A.M.
For Bombay Mail *viâ* Nagpur at 7-30 A.M. and with a late fee of ½ anna up to 8 A.M.
For Khulna Line at 8-15 A.M.

The letter-box will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For E. I. Railway Loop Mail at 2-30 P.M. and up to 2-55 P.M. with a late fee of ½ anna.
For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-50 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.
For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also Mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.
For the Punjab Mail at 7-30 P.M.

For Midnapore District only at 7-30 P.M.
For Khulna Mail at 7-30 P.M.
For Eastern Bengal Mail at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab and Eastern Bengal Mails only.

Late registered articles will be received between the following hours :—

For Offices served by the Bombay Mail *vid* Allahabad and Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.
For Offices served by the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Eastern Bengal Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *vid* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *vid* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXX. Price R2 per volume or R1 per part.
2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXVII. Price per volume R5.
3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4*a*. per single plate.
4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd Edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.
5. A Manual of the Geology of India, Economic Geology, 2nd Edition, part 1, corundum. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price per copy R1.
6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price 8*a*.
7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill Slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price R3.
8. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R1-8.
9. Map of the Geology of India, scale 1″=96 miles. R1 per copy.
10. Map of the Geology of India, in 6 sheets, scale 1″=32 miles. R12 per copy.
11. Reports on the Inspection of Mines in India, by James Grundy:—

Report for the year ending 30th June, 1894. Price R1.
Do. do. 30th June, 1895. Price R2.
Do. do. 30th June, 1896. Price R1.
Do. do. 31st Dec., 1896. Price R1.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

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Final Report on the Survey Settlement of the Tantibania Estate in the Khulna District, seasons 1894 to 1898. R1 (*2a.*)

Hand-book of Sericulture by N. G. Mukerjee, M.A. R3 (*4a.*)

Report on the Material Condition of Small Agriculturists and Labourers in Gaya, 1898. R2 (*2a.*)

Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, for 1897-98. R3 (*4a.*)

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1897-98. R1-8 (*3a.*)

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1898-99. R3 (*5a.*)

Appendices to the Final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine of 1896 and 1897, Vol. I. R1-8 (*3a.*)

Ditto	ditto	Vol. II	R5 (*13a.*)
Ditto	ditto	Vol. III	R5 (*10a.*)

Minute by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the Services of Government Officers and private Gentlemen in connection with the Famine of 1896 and 1897 and final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine. R2 (*3a.*)

Report on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R1-8 (*2a.*)

Annual Report of the Economic and Art Section of the Indian Museum for 1898-99. *4a.* (*1a.*)

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for the years 1896-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99. R1-8 (*3a.*)

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1897-98. R1-8 (*2a.*)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1898. R1-8 (*5a.*)

☞ ***NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.***

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1900.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended 31st December 1899.

RECEIPTS.	Securities. R a. p.	Cash. R a. p.	EXPENDITURE.	Securities. R a. p.	Cash. R a. p.
Balance with Comptroller General on 31st December 1898 .	8,64,900 0 0	129 11 4	Cash paid for purchase of Government Securities . . .	...	78,421 6 10
Refunds from District and Provincial Committees . . .	...	46,676 12 5	*Payments on account of grants sanctioned—* R		
Interest on Government Securities . . .	...	31,688 5 3	American Marathi Mission for Orphans . . 10,000		
Cash received from sale of Securities . .	...	18,844 10 7	Ajmere Charitable Relief Fund . . 5,000		
Subscription from England . . .		179 6 0	Political Superintendent of Hill Tracts, Mewar 3,500	...	18,500 0 0
Securities purchased .	78,900 0 0	...	Refund to the Deputy Collector of Cuddapah of a repayment made in error . . .	...	220 6 1
			Securities sold . .	19,100 0 0	...
			Balance with Comptroller General . .	9,24,700 0 0	377 0 8
TOTAL .	9,43,800 0 0	97,518 13 7	TOTAL .	9,43,800 0 0	97,518 13 7

N.B.—This statement is published under the provisions of the rules for the custody and disposal of unspent balances of the Fund approved by the Government of India. Details of the expenditure under the different heads specified in the rules will be given as soon as they are received from the Local Governments and Administrations.

By order of the Committee,

W. PARSONS,

Honorary Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
25th January 1900.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Penson Fund for the quarter ending 30th April 1899, being the fourth quarter of the year 1898-99, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1897-98.

PARTICULARS.	For the quarter ending 30th April 1899.	For the quarter ending 30th April 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the end of the previous quarter	1,38,41,896 11 7	1,35,72,058 6 4	2,69,838 5 3	......
ADD RECEIPTS—				
Subscriptions from 1st February to 30th April 1899 in the Widows' Fund	1,95,911 0 9	1,91,827 11 3	4,083 5 6	......
Subscriptions from 1st February to 30th April 1899 in the Children's Fund	87,964 5 8	86,249 1 10	1,715 3 10	......
Fees and stamps	44 0 0	18 0 0	26 0 0	......
Amount at credit of subscribers under Rule 55 transferred to divisible surplus	233 3 0	63 4 0	169 15 0	......
Amount of pension with interest received from Government of India on behalf of incumbents who came upon the Fund in consequence of the Mutiny of 1857	1,015 15 6	1,255 7 0	......	239 7 6
Amount of interest drawn from Government of India for the year 1898-99 and on subscriptions in arrear	8,19,475 7 9	8,00,292 11 6	19,182 12 3	......
Amount of fines imposed on subscriptions in arrear	26 1 0	1 9 6	24 7 6	......
TOTAL RECEIPTS	11,04,670 1 8	10,79,707 13 1	25,201 12 0	239 7 6
GRAND TOTAL	1,49,46,566 13 3	1,46,51,766 3 5	A 2,95,040 1 4	239 7 6
DEDUCT DISBURSEMENTS—				
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	1,32,654 14 5	1,26,884 7 0	5,770 7 5	......
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Children's Fund	84,609 5 6	81,638 13 9	2,970 7 9	......
Establishment, including house-rent and contingencies	9,944 10 6	10,423 13 6	......	479 3 0
Loss by exchange on remittances out of India	14,837 3 7	15,558 1 4	......	720 13 9
Commission paid for money-orders	583 14 0	619 11 6	......	35 13 6
Amount of fines written back	......	8 11 0	......	8 11 0
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	42,630 0 0	2,35,133 10 1	B 8,740 15 2	1,244 9 3
Balance in favour of the Fund	1,47,03,936 13 3	1,44,16,632 9 4	C 2,86,299 2 2	1,005 1 9
GRAND TOTAL	1,49,46,566 13 3	1,46,51,766 3 5	2,95,040 1 4	239 7 6
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing	1,28,466 0 0	1,21,399 5 0	7,066 11 0	......

	1899 Widows' Fund.	1899 Children's Fund.	1898 Widows' Fund.	1898 Children's Fund.	Increase Widows' Fund.	Increase Children's Fund.	Decrease Widows' Fund.	Decrease Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers	1,463	929	1,472	941	...	...	9	12
Ditto of incumbents	602	823	587	814	15	9	...	...
Ditto of subscribers sharing abatement	1,230	780	1,250	801	...	...	20	21

	R a. p.
A.—Net increase in grand total of receipts	2,94,800 9 10
B.—Net increase in total disbursements	7,496 5 11
C.—Net increase in balance	2,87,304 3 11

LOVELOCK AND LEWES, *Chartered Accountants,* }
S. GEORGE, *Professional Accountant,* } *Auditors.*

F. W. DEMONTE,
Accountant.

Published by order of the Directors,

H. W. STEVENS,
Secretary, U. S. F. P. Fund.

Calcutta, the 30th December 1899.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The Sixty-second Annual General Meeting of Subscribers of the above Institution will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 27th January 1900, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors, to elect Directors and Auditors under Rules 5 & 8, and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

By order of the Directors,
H. W. STEVENS,
Secretary.

Calcutta, the 2nd January 1900.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, QUETTA-PISHIN, AT QUETTA.

(*Insolvency Jurisdiction.*)

CASE NO. 1 OF 1898.

In the matter of the insolvency of the firm of Messrs. T. Rustumji and Company, of Quetta, Sukkur and Karachi.

Whereas upon enquiry made upon the application of Rustumji Nanabhoy on behalf of the firm of Messrs. T. Rustumji and Company, of Quetta, Sukkur and Karachi, dated the 3rd January, 1898, the Court is satisfied that the statements contained in the application are substantially true, and that the said firm of Messrs. T. Rustumji and Company, of Quetta, Sukkur and Karachi, judgment-debtors, has not committed any act of bad faith within the meaning of section 351 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

It is ordered that the said firm of Messrs. T. Rustumji and Company, of Quetta, Sukkur and Karachi, judgment-debtors, be and hereby is declared insolvent.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 1st day of December 1899.

J. RAMSAY, *Captain,*
District Judge, Quetta-Pishin.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The lower half of Government Promissory Note, No. 108303 of the 3½ per cent. of 1865 for Rs. 600 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Madras and last endorsed to the said Bank, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

Name of the Advertiser THE BANK OF MADRAS.
Residence—Madras.

progressing in Sagaing and Lower Chindwin. Cultivation of dry weather paddy progresses in Thayetmyo, Mandalay, Bhamo and Myitkyina, the Ruby Mines, Shwebo, Sagaing, Upper Chindwin, Kyaukse and in the Southern Shan States. Miscellaneous crop cultivation is completed in Myitkyina and Myingyan. Crops generally promise well. The price of paddy has risen in Akyab, Prome, Henzada, Amherst and Thayetmyo and fallen in Rangoon, Pegu, Thongwa, Thatôn, Minbu, Mandalay and Upper Chindwin.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 16th January.*—The weather is cloudy and cool. There was general but unevenly distributed rain during the week. In Jubbulpore the fall approximated to 2 inches, in Narsinghpur to an inch and a half, and in Mandla to a little over an inch; elsewhere from three-fourths of an inch to a few cents only. A few drops fell at Nagpur and none at Chanda. Hail fell in Chhindwara, Narsinghpur, Bhandara, Saugor, Seoni and Balaghat, and is reported to have slightly damaged the crops in parts of the three latter districts. The recent rain is believed to have benefited the late spring crops in northern districts, and to a slight extent wheat in Betul and Balaghat, but crops in flower will, it is feared, be slightly damaged. The full effects will be better known next week. Clouds have caused damage to wheat, gram, *til*, *masur* and *ringni juar* in places, and frost has done some damage in Banda of the Saugor district. Reaping of *tur* and *til* continues in parts. Threshing of *juar* is completed in Bhandara. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Betul, Bilaspur, and Sambalpur and is completed in Bhandara. The harvesting of gram has commenced in parts of Narsinghpur. Distress continues to spread. Water-supply and fodder are becoming more scanty. Relief measures are being extended and there are 115 Public Works Department relief camps now open. The numbers on relief during the week were as follows:—Relief works: men 304,872, women 176,054, children 132,235, unclassed 362,794, total 975,955, including 41,427 on grass cutting works, 237,146 on village works, and 22,878 on weaver relief. Dependants: men 284, women 97, children 100,921, unclassed 46,960. Total 148,262. Gratuitous relief:—Poor-houses: men 134, women 68, children 73, total 275. Kitchens: men 4,224, women 4,891, children 97,195, unclassed 4,439, total 110,749. Otherwise relieved: men 11,720, women 25,675, children 84,236, unclassed 93,526, total 215,157. Total on gratuitous relief 326,181. Total on all forms of relief 1,450,398. Prices are steady in Jubbulpore, Mandla, Nimar, Betul, Balaghat, and Raipur; but have slightly risen in Narsinghpur. There are local fluctuations elsewhere. The cheapest prices are:—wheat 12, gram 14, rice 11¼, and *juar* 12 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are:—wheat 8, gram 9½, rice 7, and *juar* 9½ seers per rupee. The highest price of the chief staple in any district is 8 seers (rice) in Balaghat.

Assam.—*For week ending 16th January.*—The weather is seasonable. Reaping of late rice is nearly finished. The outturn is good. The pruning of tea is in progress. Prospects of mustard are fair and of sugarcane indifferent. Pressing of sugarcane has commenced in parts of Darrang and continues in Sylhet. Fodder is scarce in Nowgong and Khasi and in the Jantia Hills. Prices: common rice, Silchar 16 to 17, Dhubri and Nowgong 16, Sylhet 19½, Gauhati 18, Tezpur 15, Sibsagar 12, and Dibrugarh 13 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 16th January.*—MYSORE: 5 cents of rain have fallen in the civil and military station of Bangalore. Slight rain has also fallen in parts of Bangalore, Mysore, Kadur and Hassan. Standing crops are withering for want of rain. Prices have risen slightly in parts of Tumkur and Mysore. Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) has been harvested in parts of Kolar, Mysore, Chitaldrug and Kadur. Water and fodder are reported scarce in parts of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga.

COORG: Two cents of rain fell in the week. Harvesting of rice and coffee-picking continue. The prices of food-grains are rising. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 10th January.*—BERAR: Seventy cents of rain fell in Jalgaon taluq. The weather is cool and cloudy. Winter crops sown on well lands are doing fairly well. The preparation of land for the ensuing crop has commenced in parts of Jalgaon and Darwha taluqs. Fodder is sufficient for present requirements in Basim and in places in Melghat. Water is insufficient. Relief works:—Akola 64,022, Amraoti 25,803, Basim 16,297, Buldana 108,159, Ellichpur 8,049, and Wun 942. Gratuitous relief:—Akola 8,128, Amraoti 5,787, Basim 2,470, and Buldana 2,115. Occupants of poor-houses:—Akola 449, Amraoti 287, Basim 524, and Buldana 248. Grand total on relief 243,280. Prices:—Akola 10, Amraoti 10, Basim 9, Buldana 9, Ellichpur 11, and Wun 12 seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD: *For week ending 13th January.*—There was no rain during the week. The spring harvest has commenced in parts and winter rice cultivation is being carried on in land under wells. Agricultural prospects are getting very gloomy owing to the continued absence of rain. Distress is increasing. Cattle are badly off for want of pasture and fodder. The water-supply is decreasing. Prices of grain have risen slightly. Prices:—wheat $5\frac{7}{8}$, coarse rice $6\frac{1}{4}$, and jowari $9\frac{3}{4}$ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 17th January.*—Good rain fell in Bhopal and Baghelkhand, and slight showers in Bundelkhand during the week. Crops have been slightly damaged in Bhopal by hail and frost. Otherwise there is no change in the condition of the standing crops, agricultural stock, and agricultural operations and pasturage since the last report. Prices are steady in Gwalior and Malwa and in parts of Indore, high in Bhopal, and below normal in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. Staple food-grains are at 12 seers in Gwalior, 9 to 15 in Bhopal, 11 to $13\frac{1}{4}$ in Bundelkhand, 11 to 14 in Baghelkhand, 10 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ in Malwa, $8\frac{1}{4}$ to 10 in Bhopawar and 7 to 10 in Indore. The following numbers are on relief works:—In Gwalior 2,590, together with 1,562 on test works, Narsingarh 838, Khilchipur 300, Rajgarh 164, Kurwai 171, Satalia 107, Basoda 3, Mahomedgarh 40, Seronj 213, Sehore Agency limits 452, Bundelkhand 4,578, Nagode 3,657, Maihar 2,690, Rewah 12,700, Neemuch district of Gwalior 2,121, Jaora 5,757, Sailana 1,049, Sitamau 525, Piploda 410, Barwani 7,920, Dhar (on the 6th January) 40,826, Alirajpur (on 13th January) 3,455, Amjhera 1,414, Jobat 1,920, Manpur 820, Indore 6,401. On gratuitous relief:—Gwalior 173, Khilchipur 25, Basoda 25, Rajgarh 700, Bundelkhand 1,036, Nagode 215, Maihar 292, Neemuch district of Gwalior 1,701, Jaora 98, Sailana 141, Sitamau 100, Piploda 40, Barwani (on the 6th January) 968, Alirajpur (on 13th January) 250, Indore 6,401.

Baroda.—*For week ending 6th January.*—The average number of persons employed on relief works in Baroda territory was 53,458 and the number on gratuitous relief was 11,973. There is no change in agricultural prospects. Prices of food-grains were as follows:—Bajri 15, *juar* 20, wheat 16, rice, superior, 11, inferior 17 pounds of 40 tolahs per British rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 17th January.*—There was no rain during the week. Irrigation of spring crops is in progress in six States. The crops are good on irrigated land and are withering elsewhere. The cattle remaining are generally in a bad plight owing to the scarcity of fodder. Prices are slightly rising in three States and are steady elsewhere. Emigration has ceased. The numbers on relief were:—Works—Marwar 84,744; Mewar 17,264; Bundi 6,308; Tonk 4,892; Shahpura 3,575; Ajmer 34,888; Merwara 61,847; Bharatpur 11,183; Alwar 3,134; Bikaner 27,489; Jaisalmer 1,384; Jaipur 30,000; Kishengarh 6,900; Jhalawar 2,962. On gratuitous relief—Marwar 18,285; Mewar 8,125; Bharatpur 237; Bikaner 7,468; Alwar 759; Jaisalmer 149; Jaipur 7,000, Kishengarh 2,270; Jhalawar 910; Ajmer, including kitchens, 9,021; Merwara, including kitchens, 12,750; besides this 7,333 persons in Marwar, 1,077 in Bharatpur and 214 in Ajmer are returned as relieved by private charity. Total for all Rajputana on works 296,570, and

on gratuitous and charitable relief 75,598. Prices—Marwar $9\frac{5}{8}$; Mewar $7\frac{3}{4}$; Bundi $9\frac{7}{8}$; Tonk $9\frac{3}{16}$; Shahpura $10\frac{1}{2}$; Ajmer $10\frac{1}{3}$; Bharatpur $12\frac{5}{16}$; Alwar $10\frac{15}{16}$; Bikaner 9 ; Kotah 9 ; Jhalawar $10\frac{3}{16}$ seers per rupee. Bundi reports 12 deaths from starvation, Shahpura 16 and Tonk 10.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 16th January.*—There has been a fair fall of snow. The weather is cloudy. Prices continue below normal. The price of rice is 27 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 17th January.*—Good rain fell during the week, and was beneficial to the crops. Prices are almost stationary. Wheat from $9\frac{3}{4}$ to 13, maize 12 to 18 seers per rupee. Fodder is scarce.

Nepal.—*For week ending 13th January.*—The weather is very cold and cloudy. A fall of snow is reported from the interior. The price of rice is 9 seers per rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	PRECEDING WEEK.			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
British Provinces.							
Bombay	655,015	26,990	682,005	714,844	33,797	748,641	+66,636
North-Western Provinces	3,625	245	3,870	1,452	265	1,717	—2,153
Punjab	103,825	20,166	123,991	108,864	22,690	131,554	+7,563
Central Provinces	1,021,124	352,996	1,374,120	1,124,217	326,181	1,430,398	+76,278
Berar	216,769	18,478	235,247	223,272	20,008	243,280	+8,033
Ajmer-Merwara	90,149	17,041	107,190	96,735	21,771	118,506	+11,316
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	2,090,507	435,916*	2,526,423	2,269,384	424,712	2,694,096	+167,673
Native States.							
Rajputana States	164,916	34,506	199,422	199,835	45,203	245,038	+45,616
Central India States	46,464	6,228	52,692	133,783	12,165	145,948	+93,256
Bombay Native States . . .	316,960	18,582	335,542	306,883	24,002	330,885	—4,657
Baroda	53,781	9,699	63,480	53,458	11,973	65,431	+1,951
Punjab Native States	1,298	152	1,450	805	405	1,210	—240
TOTAL NATIVE STATES * .	583,419	69,167	652,586	694,764	93,748	788,512	+135,926
GRAND TOTAL .	2,673,926	505,083	3,179,009	2,964,148	518,460	3,482,608	+303,599

* Figures not reported.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India.*

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from pe gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 23rd December 1899. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	For the week ending the 30th December 1899. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	For the week ending the 6th January 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	For the week ending the 13th January 1 Relief works	Gratuitous relief.	To
	Bombay and Sindh.													
1	Ahmedabad	921,712	27,635	3,919	31,554	35,187	7,085	42,272	43,949	6,578	50,527	50,076	6,933	57
2	Kaira	871,589	12,289	2,227	14,516	14,087	2,030	16,117	13,672	1,906	15,578	13,950	2,173	16
3	Panch Mahals	313,417	13,218	30	13,248	13,447	53	13,500	14,633	589	15.222	20,506	343	20
4	Broach	341,490	59,883	1,747	61,630	64,629	1,938	66,567	73,159	4,343	77,502	82,157	2,046	84
5	Surat	649,989	2,500	...	2,500	1,535	...	1,535	6,470	...	6,470	7,730	...	7.
6	Thana	904,868	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467	...	
7	Ahmednagar	888,755	36,746	128	36,874	42,772	641	43,413	61,450	1,371	62,821	68,588	4,689	73
8	Khandesh	1,431,716	199.454	7	199,461	205,967	168	206,135	203,101	198	203,299	236,968	571	237
9	Nasik	843,582	15,686	151	15,837	20,528	261	20,789	20,043	305	20,348	30,963	308	31
10	Poona	1,067,800	12,563	611	13,174	11,924	866	12,790	12,185	1,302	13,487	13,257	1,927	15
11	Satara	1.225,989	6,613	...	6,613	7,725	...	7,725	12,688	5	12,693	15,362	20	15,
12	Sholapur	750,689	72,828	3,656	76,484	83,132	4,577	87,709	87,230	5,070	92,300	107,072	5,954	113
13	Belgaum	1,013,261	2,416	...	2,416	2,082	...	2,082	1,694	...	1,694	1,694	...	1,
14	Dharwar	1,051,314	840	...	840	2,655	...	2,655	199	...	199	199	...	
15	Bijapur	796,339	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,861	...	3,861	4,608	...	4,
16	Thar & Parkar	298,203	...	...	...	...	...	...	932	1,461	2,393	1,418	2,026	3
	TOTAL BOMBAY	13,373,713	462,671	12,476	475,147	505,670	17,619	523,289	555,266	23,128	578,394	655,015	26,990	682,
	N.-W.-P.													
1	Muttra	382,660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	
2	Agra	540,459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	39	
3	Jhansi	914,528	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,540	71	3,
	TOTAL N.-W.-P.	1,137,647	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,625	245	3,
	Punjab.													
1	Hissar	776,006	48,899	18,069	66,968	57,052	16,426	73,478	57,547	17,011	74,558	62,715	17,386	80
2	Rohtak	590,475	22,639	945	23,584	15,484	1,958	17,442	13,521	1,909	15,430	2,797	2,511	5,
3	Gurgaon	668,929	5,880	...	5,880	6,351	...	6,351	8,742	557	9 299	8,272	18	8,
4	Delhi	638,689	1,012	103	1,115	2,697	287	2,984	3,840	167	4,007	2,912	95	3,
5	Karnal	683,718	6,322	...	6,322	7,348	...	7,348	7,459	...	7,459	8,618	...	8,
6	Ferozepur	886,676	3,058	...	3,058	355	...	355	4,438	...	4,438	5,680	...	5,
7	Multan	631,434	...	...	...	122	...	122	3,066	...	3,066	4,188	...	4,
8	Lahore	1,075,379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	662	...	
9	Amritsar	992,697	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,115	...	1,
10	Gujrat	760,875	710	...	710	809	...	809	851	...	851	724	...	
11	Shahpur	609,056	2,046	...	2,046	1,715	...	1,715	1,812	...	1,812	6,142	156	6,
12	Jhelum	493,588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL PUNJAB	8,807,522	90,566	19,117	109,683	91,933	18,671	110,604	101,276	19,644	120,920	103,825	20,166	123,
	Central Provinces.													
1	Saugor	591,743	7,761	13,956	21,717	12,235	14,202	26,437	16,120	13,798	29,918	21,208	13,956	35,
2	Damoh	325,613	...	196	196	...	210	210	...	253	253	...	288	
3	Jubbulpur	748,146	12,892	12,967	25,859	16,218	14,022	30,240	18,421	15,267	33,688	21,976	16,037	38,
4	Mandla	339,373	...	387	387	...	438	438	...	528	528	...	554	
5	Seoni	370,767	17,569	4,494	22 063	20,662	6,348	27,010	21,452	11,071	32,523	25,214	11,761	36,
6	Narsinghpur	367,026	2,289	964	3,253	2,709	1,081	3,790	3,316	1,215	4,531	3,441	1,328	4,
7	Hoshangabad	529,945	41,554	11,741	60,797	41,228	11,202	52,430	41,539	11,455	52,994	46,616	13,465	60,
8	Nimar	253,486	32,690	4,342	37,032	36,019	5,127	41,146	37,901	5,169	43,070	37,512	5,262	42,
9	Betul	323,196	69,709	30,537	100,246	74,400	30,447	104,847	78,596	29,349	107,945	82,591	27,575	110,
10	Chhindwara	407,494	34,528	3,567	38,095	43,114	4,855	47,969	45,871	5,990	51.861	52,100	6,332	58,
11	Wardha	400,854	13,090	7,608	20,698	17,129	7,519	24.648	18,907	6,840	25,747	25,704	6,463	32,
12	Nagpur	757,862	29,976	7,970	37,946	32,872	7,351	40,223	32,872	7,351	40,223	33,406	4,915	38,
13	Chanda	697,610	71,723	14,167	85,890	73,592	14,999	88.591	70,024	14,008	84,032	73,724	14 245	87,
14	Bhandara	742,850	44,802	11,277	56,079	52.034	11,945	63,979	58,502	12,820	71,332	65,361	13,696	79,
15	Balaghat	383,331	42,147	31,616	73,763	42,677	33,615	76,292	46,466	35,482	81,948	50,788	37,391	88,
16	Raipur	1,584,127	233,506	80,139	313,645	277,841	106,090	383,931	319,085	119 031	438,116	334,576	116,421	450,
17	Bilaspur	1,164,158	95,362	38,539	133,901	109,389	46,543	155.932	121,864	43,975	165.839	145,807	48,500	194,
18	Sambalpur	796,413	...	2,167	2,167	...	2,898	2,898	...	5,335	5.335	1,100	14,807	15,
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	10,784,294	749,598	276,634	1,026,232	852,119	318,892	1,171,011	930,936	338,937	1,269,873	1,021,124	352,996	1,374
	Berar.													
1	Akola	574,782	48,724	5,757	54,481	54,217	5,841	60,058	60,029	6,152	66,181	59,792	6,783	66,
2	Basim	398,181	7,706	321	8,027	10,741	1,366	12,107	2,677	475	3,152	10,467	2,214	12,
3	Buldana	481,021	66,839	1,494	68,333	95,508	1,453	96,961	105,008	2,077	107,085	114,106	2,185	116,
4	Amraoti	655,645	15,970	3,348	19,318	18,711	5,459	24,170	22,168	6,691	28,859	27,329	7,293	34,
5	Wun	471,613	252	...	252	125	...	125	280	53	333	1,075	...	1,
6	Ellichpur	315,798	5,470	...	5,470	6,006	...	6,006	6,079	...	6,079	4,000	...	4,
	TOTAL BERAR	2,897,040	144,951	10,920	155,881	185,308	14,119	199,427	196,241	15,448	211,689	216,769	18,478	235,2
1	Ajmer-Merwara	542,358	88,568	22,102	110,670	87,586	32,063	119,649	90,738	32,657	123,395	90,149	17,041	107,1
	TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	37.542.574	1,536,364	341,249	1,877.913	1,722,616	401.364	2,123,980	1,874,457	429,814	2,30,427	2,090,507	435,916	2,526

* Figures not reported.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 4. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1900.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 13th, 1900.

A few showers, probably due to thunderstorms, have been received during the week in Assam, Upper Burma, the south of the Peninsula and in the West Coast districts. The largest amounts reported were Coimbatore 5·57 inches on Wednesday, Cochin 1·37 inches on Tuesday, Goa 1·07 inches on Friday, and Salem ·90 inch and Wellington ·48 inch on Wednesday. Pressure gave way briskly to rapidly over the whole Indian region on Sunday, the fall being largest in North-East India. On Monday the fall extended westwards and was brisk to very rapid in North-West India, Baluchistan and Persia, while pressure had risen briskly to rapidly in Upper Burma and North-East India. A large general fall of this nature advancing from the east is a remarkable occurrence for the time of the year, but it was probably due to the action of some general cause operating over a large extent of country, and had no effect upon the weather which continued fine during its progress in both India and Persia. On Tuesday the barometer rose briskly to very rapidly except in the Central Provinces, Berar, South India and Tenasserim, and a shallow low pressure area was shown over the Central Provinces which, however, filled up on Wednesday. On Thursday a slight to brisk fall of pressure occurred in Baluchistan and North-West India followed by a brisk to rapid fall in Baluchistan, the West Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and Gujrat. On Friday the fall continued in Sind, Rajputana and the west of the Central Provinces, and on Saturday a very shallow ill-defined depression had entered Gujarat and had given a few drops of rain at Akola, Hoshangabad and Saugor. All the amounts received, however, were less than one-tenth of an inch.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, January 7th*—Pressure had given way briskly to rapidly over the whole Indian region, the fall exceeding a tenth of an inch, except in the South-West Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Kathiawar, the West Coast, South India, Lower Burma and Tenasserim. Showers had been received in Assam and Ceylon. Mean temperature was slightly below the normal in Assam, Sind and the West coast and normal in the Punjab. It was in large excess in Berar, the Central Provinces, Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

Monday, January 8th.—Pressure had risen briskly to rapidly in Upper Burma and North-East India, had fallen briskly to very rapidly in North-West India and Baluchistan, and slightly to briskly in the Peninsula. Temperature had fallen generally in Northern India, the Central Provinces and Berar; the fall being very rapid in Rajputana and the North-Western Provinces. Mean temperature was in slight to moderate defect in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Assam, North Bengal and the West Coast. It was from 3° to 6° above the normal in Central Burma, Orissa, the North Madras Coast, the Central Provinces, Berar, Mysore, the Madras Deccan and South India. Very light showers had fallen at Bhamo, Sibsagar and Colombo.

Tuesday, January 9th.—Pressure had risen briskly to very rapidly, except in the Central Provinces, Berar, South India and Tenasserim, where it had been steady or had risen by only small amounts. Temperature had been steady or had fallen slightly to rapidly in Northern India, and with the exception of the West Coast, had risen slightly to rapidly in the Peninsula. Mean temperature was normal or in defect over the whole of Northern India, except Chota Nagpur; and was in considerable to large excess over the whole of the Peninsula, except the Konkan. Cochin and Trincomalee had received showers.

Wednesday, January 10th.—Pressure had been steady in Bengal, Assam, and Upper and Central Burma and had risen slightly to rapidly elsewhere. Mean temperature was in defect over the greater part of Northern India and in slight defect in the Konkan, but was in excess over the remainder of the Peninsula. The excess averaged 8½° in the Madras Deccan and 4° to 5° in Orissa, the Madras Coast, the Central Provinces and Berar. Showers, probably due to thunderstorms, had occurred in the south of the Peninsula. Coimbatore had received a heavy fall of 5½ inches, Salem one inch and Wellington half an inch.

Thursday, January 11th.—Pressure had risen slightly to briskly in Upper Burma and North-East India and had fallen slightly to briskly in Baluchistan and North-West India. Mean temperature was in excess in Lower Bengal, but in all other parts of Northern India it was either normal or in defect. It was in general excess in the Peninsula. Thunderstorms had given a few very light showers to the south of the Peninsula.

Friday, January 12th.—The barometer had fallen briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan, the West Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and Gujarat, and slightly in the North-Western and Central Provinces. Temperature had risen rapidly in Baluchistan, Upper Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Berar and the Bombay Deccan and had fallen very rapidly in Orissa. Mean temperature was in considerable excess in Baluchistan, but continued in defect in Northern India, except in Gujarat where it was above the normal. It was in excess in the Peninsula, the largest excess occurring in Berar and the Deccan. A few showers probably due to thunderstorms had fallen on the West Coast.

Saturday, January 13th.—Pressure had given way briskly to rapidly in Sind, Rajputana and the west of the Central Provinces. A very shallow ill-defined depression was lying over Gujarat and had given a few drops of rain to Akola, Hoshangabad and Saugor. Temperature had risen very rapidly in Rajputana, Central India and the Central Provinces, and mean temperature was in large excess in Berar and the adjacent districts. It was in excess over the remainder of the Peninsula, Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India, and normal in the Punjab. It was below the normal in Sind, the North-Western Provinces, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Bengal and Assam.

Temperature.—Large and important changes in temperature have occurred during the week. On Sunday, the 7th January, mean temperature was in sight defect in Sind, the West Coast and Assam, and normal in the Punjab, and was in excess in all the remaining provinces, the excess being most strongly marked in Berar (+6°·7), the Central Provinces (+5°·5), Orissa (+5°·3) and Chota Nagpur (+5°·2). On Monday temperature had fallen in Northern India, and was below the normal in Assam Bihar, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and Gujarat, and was normal in Central India. Temperature continued changing by large amounts, the general tendency of these changes being to decrease temperature in Northern India and to increase it in the Peninsula. On Friday temperature had commenced rising again in North-West India, due to the increase of cloud accompanying the advance of the depression which entered Gujarat on Saturday, and in Gujarat temperature was 2°·2 above the normal and normal in the Punjab, but it was in defect in all other parts of Northern India and in slight to large excess in the Peninsula.

Temperature rose very rapidly during the next 24 hours in Rajputana and Central India, and was in moderate to considerable excess in those provinces on Saturday. The following gives the largest changes in 24 hours which occurred during the week. The changes are calculated on an average of the stations in each province.

Monday.—North-Western Provinces—5°; Rajputana—6°.

Friday.—Orissa—4½°.

Saturday.—Rajputana +5½°; Central India + 6°; Central Provinces + 4°.

The mean temperature for the whole week was in slight to moderate defect in Assam, Bihar, the North-Western Provinces and Sind; normal in Bengal, the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and the West Coast. The excess in the remaining provinces was largest in Berar (5°·9), Mysore and the Madras Deccan (4°·9), and Orissa (4°·2).

The following table gives mean temperature variation data of the week :—

Province.	Variation from normal of mean temperature of 24 hours preceding 8 A.M. of January							Mean variation of week.
	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+2·3	+1·9	+0·9	+0·5	+2·2	+1·8	+1·2	+1·5
Assam	—1·3	—1·3	—2·3	—0·9	0	—1·5	—1·4	—1·2
Bengal	+1·4	+1·2	+0·1	+1·4	+2·0	—0·6	—2·7	+0·4
Orissa	+5·3	+6·5	+4·5	+4·9	+6·5	+2·0	+0·1	+4·2
Bihar	+1·1	—1·1	—2·1	—3·6	—1·8	—3·5	—3·7	—2·1
Chota Nagpur	+5·2	+2·6	+3·2	+2·3	+0·5	—0·9	—1·1	+1·7
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	+4·0	—1·0	—1·2	—3·1	—2·4	—3·1	—1·1	—1·1
Punjab	+0·1	—2·2	—1·9	—1·8	—0·5	+0·4	+0·1	—0·8
Sind	—1·4	—1·0	—2·3	—1·5	—3·0	—2·7	—1·0	—1·8
Rajputana	+2·7	—3·5	—0·8	—1·3	—3·9	—1·6	+3·7	—0·7
Gujarat	+2·9	—1·5	—2·3	—3·8	—1·2	+2·2	+3·7	0
Central India	+2·6	+0·1	+0·4	—1·9	—5·3	—3·2	+3·0	—0·6
Central Provinces	+5·5	+3·8	+5·0	+3·1	+0·3	+1·5	+5·6	+3·5
Berar	+6·7	+4·3	+7·6	+4·1	+3·1	+6·7	+9·1	+5·9
West Coast	—1·8	—1·0	—1·0	—0·6	—0·2	+1·2	+1·5	—0·3
Bombay Deccan	+2·5	+2·3	+3·1	+1·8	+2·1	+5·6	+6·5	+3·4
Mysore	+2·5	+4·7	+7·1	+5·9	+7·0	+4·2	+3·1	+4·9
Madras Coast	+1·5	+2·5	+3·1	+4·5	+3·0	+3·5	+3·4	+3·1
Madras Deccan	+1·2	+3·7	+6·8	+8·3	+5·9	+5·0	+3·5	+4·9
South India	+2·4	+3·6	+4·6	+1·7	+3·6	+1·7	+1·6	+2·7
Mean for whole of India	+2·3	+1·2	+1·6	+1·0	+0·9	+0·9	+1·7	+1·4

The mean temperature for the whole of India was practically normal on the 11th and 12th and in slight to moderate excess on the remaining days of the week, the excess being largest on the 7th (2°·3). For the whole week the variation for the normal was +1°·4.

Rain.—The rainfall returns received show that showers have fallen in the Brahmaputra Valley, South Oudh, the North-Western Provinces and Punjab Hills, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Berar, the Central Division of the Central Provinces, and over the south of the Peninsula in Malabar, Mysore, Coorg, the south of the East Coast and in South and South Central Madras. The average fall of the division has exceeded a tenth of an inch in Malabar (·34 inch), South Central Madras (·81 inch) and South Madras (·37 inch). The rainfall received has been in excess of the small normal amount in these three divisions, and in Mysore, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Berar.

The last three columns of the table at the end show that the rainfall of the period, 31st December to 13th January, has been normal, or in excess of the normal in Upper Burma, the Surma and Brahmaputra Valleys in Assam, Malabar, South Central and South Madras and Mysore.

The largest falls received at individual stations during the week are :—

Malabar.—Agastisvaram	2·01	inches.
South Central Madras.—Coimbatore	5·57	"
" Shevaroy Hills	2·20	"
" Naduvattam (Nilgiris)	1·68	"
Mysore.—Heggaddevankote	2·05	"
South Madras.—Muthukulathur (Madura)	1·64	"

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending January 13th, 1900.			Rainfall data from December 31st 1899 to January 13th, 1900.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, December 31st to January 13th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·00	— 100
	3. Central do.	0	0	0	0	0·01	— 100
	4. Upper do.	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·04	0·01	+ 300
	5. Arakan	0	0	0	0	0·02	— 100
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0·10	— 0·10	0	0·23	— 100
	7. Assam Surma	0	0·14	— 0·14	0·30	0·28	+ 7
	8. Do. Hills	0	0·23	— 0·23	0·07	0·35	— 80
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·05	0·19	— 0·14	0·38	0·34	+ 12
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·09	— 0·09	0	0·20	— 100
	11. Central do.	0	0·11	— 0·11	0	0·17	— 100
	12. North do.	0	0·09	— 0·09	0	0·11	— 100
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·10	— 0·10	0	0·15	— 100
	14. Orissa	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·09	— 100
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·15	— 0·15	0	0·24	— 100
	16. South Bihar	0	0·16	— 0·16	0	0·21	— 100
	17. North do.	0	0·13	— 0·13	0	0·19	— 100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. N.-W. P. East	0	0·22	— 0·22	0	0·26	— 100
	19. South Oudh	0·04	0·21	— 0·17	0·04	0·27	— 85
	20. North do.	0	0·17	— 0·17	0	0·20	— 100
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0	0·18	— 0·18	0	0·20	— 100
	22. Do. West	0	0·10	— 0·10	0	0·17	— 100
	23. Do. East Submontane	0	0·15	— 0·15	0	0·21	— 100
	24. Do. West do.	0	0·24	— 0·24	0	0·39	— 100
	25. Do. Hills	0·06	0·41	— 0·35	0·06	0·73	— 92
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0	0·22	— 0·22	0	0·26	— 100
	27. South Punjab	0	0·24	— 0·24	0	0·31	— 100
	28. Central do.	0	0·34	— 0·34	0	0·49	— 100
	29. Punjab Submontane	0	0·39	— 0·39	0·01	0·57	— 98
	30. Do. Hills	0·02	0·59	— 0·57	0·13	0·93	— 86
	31. North Punjab	0	0·36	— 0·36	0	0·60	— 100
	32. West do.	0	0·09	— 0·09	0	0·13	— 100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	0·34	0·10	+ 0·24	0·34	0·19	+ 77
	34. Madras South Central	0·81	0·03	+ 0·78	0·81	0·15	+ 440
	35. Coorg	0·02	0·06	— 0·04	0·02	0·15	— 87
	36. Mysore	0·09	0·01	+ 0·08	0·09	0·04	+ 125
	37. Konkan	0·02	0·01	+ 0·01	0·02	0·08	— 75
	38. Bombay Deccan	0·02	0	+ 0·02	0·02	0·05	— 60
	39. Hyderabad North	0			0		
	40. Khandesh	0	0	0	0	0·06	— 100
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0·03	0·01	+ 0·02	0·03	0·15	— 80
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·10	— 100
	43. Do. Central	0·05	0·10	— 0·05	0·05	0·17	— 71
	44. Do. East	0	0·08	— 0·08	0	0·14	— 100
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·01	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0	0
	47. Sind	0	0·13	— 0·13	0	0·14	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0·45	— 0·45	0·73	0·93	— 22
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0	0·14	— 0·14	0	0·16	— 100
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·08	— 100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·12	— 0·12	0	0·13	— 100
Madras	52. East Coast North	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·06	— 100
	52A. Do. do. (a)	0	0	0	0	0·09	— 100
	53. Hyderabad South	0			0		
	54. Madras Central	0	0	0	0	0·01	— 100
	55. East Coast Central	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·09	— 100
	56. Do South	0·01	0·07	— 0·06	0·01	0·30	— 97
	57. Madras South	0·37	0·15	+ 0·22	0·37	0·35	+ 6

W. A. BIUN,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

SIMLA, *18th January 1900.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 20th January.*—Light scattered showers fell in the Carnatic, central, and southern districts, but were insufficient to do much good. No rain fell elsewhere. Irrigation supplies continue to diminish, and cultivation is confined to areas under some larger works, and wells. Standing crops are deteriorating generally. The main harvest is almost over in the Circars. The yield is fair under large irrigation works, but poor on uplands. Elsewhere harvesting continues, yielding indifferently. Pasturage is scarce, but fodder suffices generally and cattle are in normal condition. Prices are almost stationary now, but since the end of December prices in the Circars and Deccan have risen slightly and elsewhere considerably; and now, except in the former tracts, they are materially dearer than in January 1897. No measures of relief are yet found necessary.

Bombay.—*For week ending 22nd January.*—Slight rain has fallen during the week in Ahmednagar and in three districts of Sind. The harvesting of early crops is completed in almost all districts. The standing spring crops are in good condition in the Konkan and parts of Sind, and in irrigated lands in Gujarat and three districts of the Deccan. Autumn crops have withered in parts of Nasik, Satara, Bijapur, and Dharwar, and been damaged by frost in parts of three districts of Sind. Fodder is scanty in Baroda and in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak. Cattle are suffering severely owing to insufficiency of fodder in Rajkot and four districts of Gujarat, and in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, and Satara. Prices have fallen in five districts, have risen in two districts, and are stationary elsewhere. The daily average numbers on relief are as follows:—British districts:—On test works, 32,375; on relief works 573,574; dependants, 162,093. Total on works, 768,043. In poor-houses, 8,646; on village relief, 28,802. Total on gratuitous relief, 37,454. Grand total on relief, 805,497. Native States:—On relief works, 270,024; dependants 35,321. Total on works, 305,345. Poor-houses, 18,334; village relief, 6,837. Total on gratuitous relief, 25,171. Grand total on relief, 330,516.

Bengal.—*For the week ending 22nd January.*—General rain fell during the week throughout Bihar and Chota-Nagpur, and showers are also reported from parts of Bengal Proper and from Balasore and Angul. The rain has been beneficial to the spring and poppy crops, and prospects in Ranchi, Hazaribagh, and Palamau have improved. In Singhbhum, however, the fall was insufficient. Slight damage to the poppy by hail is reported from Patna and Shahabad. The pressing of sugarcane is going on. The price of common rice is practically stationary, there being slight variations in a few districts only.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 24th January.*—The unsettled weather which began last week has continued and good rain has fallen. The rainfall in Dehra Dun was over 2¾ inches, and in Lucknow over 2¼. Between 1½ and one inch fell in Garhwal, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Allahabad, Jaunpur, and Mirzapur. In the western sub-montane districts and Upper Doab the fall has exceeded half an inch. In the Agra Division, which got little rain in the previous week, the rain has during the last few days, according to special telegrams received, been general, nearly half an inch having fallen in most districts, and falls of about the same amount have been general in the Benares, Gorakhpur, Kumaun, Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions.

In Bundelkhand, Jhansi received 47 cents. The standing crops have been considerably benefited by the rain, and land is being ploughed for sugarcane and extra crops. Slight damage by hail is reported from Bahraich and Jhansi; by rain from Banda; by frost from Shajahanpur, Sitapur, Partabgarh, Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Hamirpore, and Banda; and by caterpillars from Budaun, Kheri and Lucknow. Supplies and fodder are generally sufficient. Prices have slightly fallen in most districts. There were 4,081 persons on three relief works in the Jhansi districts, while the poor-house contained 66 inmates. There were no workers on one test work in Agra which was open. There were 15 persons in the Agra poor-house. Including 60 strangers from Native States, there were 155 inmates in the Muttra poor-house.

Punjab.—*For week ending 24th January.*—Rain has fallen all over the province averaging from one-fifth of an inch to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Slight rain is reported from Multan. A fall of snow is reported to have occurred in parts of Dera Ismail Khan, and of hail in this district as well as in Gurgaon, Kurnal and Lahore. The pressing of sugarcane continues in Jullundur, Amritsar and Sialkot. Owing to recent rainfall, further sowings are being made in Amritsar, Sialkot, Jhelum and Peshawar. As the rain was insufficient, no sowings have been made in Hissar. The condition of standing irrigated crops is reported to be good in Hissar, Rohtak (except those irrigated by brackish well water), Gurgaon and Peshawar; average to below average in Jullundur and Rawalpindi; and bad in parts of Multan. Recent rain has benefited the standing crops and improved their condition in Delhi, Karnal, Amballa, Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Gujrat, Shahpur, and Dera Ismail Khan, and will allow the cultivators to sow sugarcane, melons, etc. More rain is still needed throughout the province. Gram and rape crops are still being damaged by caterpillars, but the insects injuring the crops in parts of Dera Ismail Khan have been destroyed by the recent rainfall. The condition of cattle is said to be good in Peshawar and fair in Karnal. Cattle are starving in Delhi, Jhelum and parts of Sialkot, Gujrat and Dera Ismail Khan, and are weak on account of overwork and want of sufficient fodder elsewhere. Fodder is said to be scarce in all districts except in parts of Gurgaon, Multan and Peshawar. If well distributed rainfall continues, there is every expectation of there being a sufficient supply of green fodder. The scarcity of fodder up to the present is keenly felt by the people, as the agricultural stock is mostly fed on leaves of trees, reeds, etc. Prices of almost all food staples are rising in Hissar and Multan; falling in Karnal, Jullundur, Amritsar, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Bannu; they are unchanged in Delhi, Ferozepore and Gujrat. In other districts prices of certain food grains are fluctuating or stationary. Wheat is selling from $9\frac{5}{8}$ to $12\frac{1}{4}$, gram 11 to $13\frac{3}{4}$, barley $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{3}{4}$, great millet $10\frac{3}{4}$ to 14, bulrush millet $9\frac{3}{4}$ to 13, maize 11 to 15 seers per rupee. The average numbers on relief were as follows:—Relief workers:—Hissar, 56,685; Rohtak, 20,115; Gurgaon, 898; Delhi, 2,425. Dependants:—Hissar, 19,261; Gurgaon, 992; Delhi, 517; Karnal, 296. Test workers:—Karnal, 7,938; Amballa, 141; Ferozepore, 4,596; Lahore, 494; Amritsar, 677; Gujrat, 592; Jhelum, 1,167; Gurgaon, 9,098. Poor-house inmates:—Hissar, 2,932; Rohtak, 67; Gurgaon, 19; Delhi, 109. Otherwise relieved:—Hissar, 15,741; Rohtak, 2,115; Gurgaon, 123; Karnal, 29. In addition to the above, 1,515 persons were employed in Native States as detailed below:—Relief workers:—Pataudi, 289; Loharoo, 521; Dujana, 280. Gratuitous relief:—Pataudi, 213; Loharoo, 109; Dujana, 86.

Burma.—*For week ending 20th January.*—In Lower Burma reaping has been completed in ten districts, and almost completed in two. Threshing and winnowing continue. General prospects are unchanged. In Upper Burma the reaping of wet weather paddy is completed in eight districts. Ploughing and sowing for dry weather paddy, and cultivation of Island crops are progressing. Reaping of jowar continues in Thayetmyo, Lower Chindwin and Sagaing, and has commenced in Myingyan. Prospects are good. The price of paddy has risen in Pegu, Mergui and Thayetmyo, and has fallen in Prome, Thongwa, Bassein, Myaungmya, Amherst, Tavoy and Pakokku.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 23rd January.*—Weather generally cloudy and cool. It is misty in Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur. Rain fell in twelve districts, approximating to 1¼ inch in Mandla, to about an inch in Bilaspur, and from ½ an inch to a few cents in the remaining districts. It has benefited late spring crops in Mandla, Balaghat, Seoni and Bilaspur, but has done no appreciable good in Chanda; while in Hoshangabad it has damaged linseed and *teora* (Lathyrus sativus). Damage to crops by hail is reported from parts of Saugor, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Balaghat and Bilaspur; through cloudy weather from Bhandara and Balaghat; and through frost from Saugor and Damoh. Cutting of *tur* and *til* is approaching completion in Nagpur, and pressing of sugarcane continues in Betul and Sambalpur. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress in parts of Nagpur. Land is being prepared for kharif sowing. Prices are steady in Saugor, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Narsinghpur, Chhindwara, Balaghat and Sambalpur; and they have slightly fallen in Nimar, Betul, Chanda and Bilaspur; there are local fluctuations elsewhere. The cheapest prices are:—wheat, 12; gram, 14; rice, 11¾; jowar, 12 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are:—wheat, 8¾; gram, 9½; rice, 7; jowar, 9½ seers per rupee. The highest price of the chief staple in any district is 8 seers (rice) in Balaghat. Fodder and water are scanty almost throughout the province. Distress continues to spread and relief measures are being steadily extended. There are 180 Public Works Department relief camps now open. The numbers on famine relief during the week were as follows:—Relief workers, 676,558; village works, 254,562; grass-cutting works, 40,430; weaver relief, 22,419; total 994,069. Dependants, adults, 4,166; children, 97,781; total 101,947. Gratuitous relief:—poor-houses, adults, 188; children, 73; kitchens, adults, 66,605; children, 109,986; otherwise relieved, adults, 129,547; children, 88,794; total on gratuitous relief, 395,193. Total on all forms of relief, 1,491,209.

Assam.—*For week ending 23rd January.*—Weather is seasonable. Reaping of late rice nearly finished; outturn good. Pruning of tea is in progress. Prospects of mustard fair and of sugar-cane indifferent. Pressing of sugar-cane continues in places. Fodder scarce in Nowgong, Khasia and Jantia hills and parts of Sylhet. Prices:—common rice, Silchar 16 to 17; Dhubri and Nowgong, 16; Sylhet, 17½; Gauhati, 18; Tezpur, 15; Sibsagar, 12; Dibrugarh, 13 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 23rd January.*—MYSORE: Standing crops are withering for want of rain. Prices have risen slightly in Bangalore and Kolar. Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) has been harvested in parts of Mysore and Kolar and paddy in Bangalore and Chitaldrug. Water and fodder are reported scarce in Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga.

COORG: Rice-harvesting and coffee-picking continue. Price of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 17th January.*—BERAR: No rain. The weather is cool and cloudy. Winter crops sown on well lands are progressing favourably. Gram is in pod in the Melghat taluq. Preparation of land for sowing continues in three taluqs. Fodder is enough in Basim only; elsewhere it is scarce. Water is inadequate. Prices:—Akola, 9½; Amraoti, 11; Basim, 9½; Buldana, 9; Ellichpur, 11; Wun, 12 seers per rupee. Relief workers:—Akola, 68,793; Amraoti, 20,114; Basim, 22,408; Buldana, 118,641; Ellichpur, 8,568; Wun, 735. Gratuitous relief:—Akola, 8,358; Amraoti, 4,019; Basim, 3,423; Buldana, 1,990; Wun, 191. Occupants of poor-houses:—Akola, 365; Amraoti, 1,342; Basim, 678; Buldana, 238. Grand total on relief, 259,863.

HYDERABAD: *For week ending 20th January.*—Thirteen cents of rain fell during the week, but it is not likely to do any good to the spring crop which is ready for harvest, or being harvested. The winter rice crop is being sown with the aid of wells. Agricultural prospects are gloomy. Distress is deepening in the Aurangabad Division. Water is insufficient, and cattle suffer much from

want of pasture and fodder. Prices:—wheat, $5\frac{3}{4}$; coarse rice, $6\frac{3}{8}$; jowar, $9\frac{5}{8}$ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 24'h January.*—General and beneficial rain fell in Bhopal and Baghelkhand and slight showers in Gwalior and Bundelkhand during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress in Gwalior and Bhopal and have been completed in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. There is no change in the condition of the standing crops, agricultural stock, and pasturage since last week. Prices are steady in Gwalior and Malwa; above normal in Bundelkhand; high in Bhopal and below normal in Baghelkhand. Staple food grains are selling at 12 seers in Gwalior, 10 to 14 in Bundelkhand, 11 to 14 in Baghelkhand, $9\frac{1}{4}$ to $10\frac{1}{4}$ in Malwa, $8\frac{1}{4}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ in Bhopawar, 7 to 10 in Indore and 10 to 13 in Bhopal. Number of persons on relief works:—Gwalior, 2,394 besides 17,085 on test works; Bundelkhand, 5,174; Maihar, 3,037; Neemuch district of Gwalior, 1,650; Jaora, 4,872; Rutlam, 1,740; Sailana, 1,000; Sitamau, 875; Piploda, 378; Dhar, 35,628; Burwani, 8,100; Jhabua, 6,138; Alirajpur, 2,096; Jobut, 1,936; Manpur, 315; Amjhera, 1,540; Nagode, 449; Indore, 6,146. Number on gratuitous relief:—Gwalior, 241; Bundelkhand, 1,176; Maihar, 2,615; Neemuch district of Gwalior, 2,233; Jaora, 185; Rutlam, 847; Sailana, 135; Sitamau, 125; Piploda, 39; Burwani, 921; Jhabua, 2,043; Alirajpur, 156; Jobut, 70; Nagode, 144; Sirdarpur, 966; Indore, 6,579.

Baroda.—*For week ending 20th January.*—Average number of persons employed on relief works in Baroda territory was 50,062, and number on gratuitous relief was 12,495. No change in agricultural prospects. Prices of food grains were the same as in previous week.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 24th January.*—Average rainfall in cents Karauli, 6; Bharatpur, 3; slight showers also reported from Kotah. Spring irrigation in progress; crops good on irrigated land. Cattle generally in bad condition; fodder scarce. Prices rising slightly in eight States, falling in two and steady elsewhere. They are as follows:—Marwar, $8\frac{1}{2}$; Mewar, $7\frac{1}{4}$; Bundi, $9\frac{1}{8}$; Tonk, $9\frac{7}{8}$; Shahpura, $10\frac{1}{2}$; Ajmer, $9\frac{3}{4}$; Bharatpur, $12\frac{5}{16}$; Alwar, $10\frac{5}{16}$; Bikaner, $8\frac{1}{2}$; Kotah, $8\frac{3}{8}$; Jhalawar, $9\frac{5}{16}$; Jaisalmer, $8\frac{1}{8}$ seers per rupee. Emigration has ceased. Numbers employed on relief works:—Marwar, 80,970; Mewar, 17,465; Bundi, 5,866; Tonk, 5,577; Shahpura, 3,196; Ajmer, 29,975; Merwara, 62,049; Bharatpur, 10,500; Alwar, 3,551; Bikaner, 27,266; Jaisalmer, 1,191; Jaipur, 37,000; Kishengarh, 6,196; Jhalawar, 3,744. Gratuitous relief:—Marwar, 18,353; Mewar, 7,861; Ajmer, excluding children in kitchens for which figures have not been received, 3,568; Merwara, including kitchens, 13,077; Bharatpur, 326; Bikaner, 7,657; Alwar, 825; Jaisalmer, 132; Jaipur, not reported; Kishengarh, 3,165; Jhalawar, 1,174. Besides these, 6,681 persons in Marwar, 1,033 in Bharatpur, and 220 in Ajmer are returned as relieved by private charity. Total for all Rajputana on works 294,546, and on gratuitous and charitable relief, 64,072. Bundi reports 20 deaths from starvation; Shahpura, 15; and Tonk, 22.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 23rd January.*—Heavy snow. Weather cloudy. Prices continue below normal. Price ot rice is 27 seers per rupee.

Jammu Province.—*For week ending 24th January.*—There was good rain. Prices are falling slightly. Wheat is at $9\frac{3}{4}$ to 16; maize 12 to 15 seers per rupee. Spring sowings of barley have commenced. Recent rain has improved prospects. Fodder is scarce.

Nepal.—*For week ending 20th January.*—The weather is cloudy and cold. Prospects of the wheat crop are good. The price of rice is 9 seers per rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding Week.			Present Week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Bombay	714,844	33,797	748,641	768,043	37,454	805,497	+56,856
North-Western Provinces	1,452	265	1,717	4,081	236	4,317	+2,600
Punjab	108,864	22,690	131,554	125,892	21,135	147,027	+15,473
Central Provinces	1,124,217	326,181	1,450,398	1,096,016	395,193	1,491,209	+40,811
Berar	223,272	20,008	243,280	239,259	20,604	259,863	+16,583
Ajmer-Merwara	96,735	21,771	11[illegible],506	92,024	16,645	108,[illegible]69	—9,837
Total British Provinces	2,269,384	424,712	2,694,096	2,325,315	491,267	2,816,582	+122,486
Native States.							
Rajputana States	199,835	45,[illegible]03	245,038	192,522	39,493	232,015	—13,023
Central India States	133,783	12,165	145,948	101,453	18,475	119,928	—26,020
Bombay Native States	306,883	24,002	330,885	305,345	25,171	330,516	—369
Baroda	53,458	11,973	65,431	50,062	12,495	62,557	—2,874
Punjab Native States	805	405	1,210	1,090	425	1,515	+3[illegible]5
Total Native States	694,764	93,748	788,512	650,472	96,059	746,531	—41,981
Grand Total	2,964,148	518,460	3,482,608	2,975,787	587,326	3,563,113	+80,505

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 30th December 1899. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	For the week ending the 6th January 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	For the week ending the 13th January 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	For the week ending the 20th January 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Bombay and Sindh.													
1	Ahmedabad	921,712	35,187	7,085	42,272	43,949	6,578	50,527	50,076	6,933	57,009	61,133	9,166	70,299
2	Kaira	871,589	11,087	2,030	16,117	13,672	1,906	15,578	13,950	2,173	16,123	14,994	2,665	17,659
3	Panch Mahals	313,117	13,147	53	13,500	14,633	589	15 222	20,506	343	20,849	22,091	53	22,144
4	Broach	511,990	64,629	1,938	66,567	73,159	4,343	77,502	82,157	2,046	84,203	94,309	1,748	96,057
5	Surat	649,989	1,535	...	1,535	6,470	...	6,470	7,730	...	7,730	7,761	...	7,761
6	Thana	904,868	.	...	...	...	...	...	467	...	467	467	...	467
7	Ahmednagar	888,755	12,772	641	43,413	61,450	1,371	62,821	68,588	4,689	73,277	82,570	5,032	87,602
8	Khandesh	1,434,716	205,967	168	206,135	203,101	198	203,299	236,968	571	237,539	223,315	3,148	226,463
9	Nasik	843,582	20,528	231	20,789	20,043	305	20,348	30,963	308	31,271	42,397	409	42,806
10	Poona	1,067,800	11,924	866	12,790	12,185	1,302	13,487	13,257	1,927	15,184	9,988	1,732	11,720
11	Satara	1,225,989	7,725	...	7,725	12,688	5	12,693	15,362	20	15,382	16,097	...	16,097
12	Sholapur	760,689	83,132	4,577	87,709	87,230	5,070	92,300	107,072	5,954	113,026	130,025	7,798	137,823
13	Belgaum	1,013,261	2,082	...	2,082	1,694	...	1,694	1,694	...	1,694	1,213	...	1,213
14	Dharwar	1,051,314	2,055	...	2,055	199	...	199	199	...	199	443	...	443
15	Bijapur	796,339	...	...	...	3,861	...	3,861	4,608	...	4,608	6,748	...	6,748
16	Thar & Parkar	298,203	...	...	...	932	1,461	2,393	1,418	2,026	3,444	1,223	2,046	3,339
	TOTAL BOMBAY	13 373,713	505,670	17,619	523,289	555,266	23,128	578,394	655,015	26,990	682,005	714,844	33,797	748,641
	N.-W.-P.													
1	Muttra	382,660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	135	...	152	152
2	Agra	540,159	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	39	124	102	29	131
3	Jhansi	914,528	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,540	71	3 611	1,350	84	1,434
	TOTAL N.-W.-P.	1,137,647	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,6 5	245	3,870	1 452	265	1,717
	Punjab.													
1	Hissar	776,006	57,052	16,426	73,478	57,547	17,011	74,558	62.715	17,386	80,101	66.268	19.020	85,288
2	Rohtak	590,475	15,484	1.958	17,442	13,521	1,909	15,430	2,797	2,511	5,308	15,498	2,437	17,935
3	Gurgaon	668.929	6,351	...	6,351	8,712	557	9 299	8,272	18	8,290	890	1,099	1,989
4	Delhi	638,689	2,697	287	2,984	3,840	167	4,007	2,912	95	3,007	2,931	97	3,028
5	Karnal	683,718	7,348	...	7,348	7,459	...	7,459	8,618	...	8,618	9,435	37	9,472
6	Ambala	1,033,127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	150
7	Ferozepur	886,676	355	...	355	4.438	...	4,138	5,680	...	5,680	4,672	...	4,672
8	Multan	551.434	122	...	122	3,066	...	3,066	4,188	...	4,183	5,366	...	5,366
9	Lahore	1,075,379	...	...	...	...	...	...	662	...	662	738	...	738
10	Amritsar	992,697	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,115	...	1,115	782	...	782
11	Gujrat	760,875	809	...	809	851	...	851	724	...	724	905	...	905
12	Shahpur	609,056	1,715	...	1,715	1,812	...	1,812	6,142	156	6,298		...	...*
13	Jhelum	493,588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	1,229	...	1,229
	TOTAL PUNJAB	9,840,949	91,933	18,671	110,604	101,276	19.644	120,920	103,825	20,166	123,991	108,864	22,690	131,554
	Central Provinces.													
1	Saugor	591,713	12,235	14,202	26,437	16.120	13,798	29,918	21,208	13,956	35,164	16.578	11,975	28,553
2	Damoh	325,613	...	210	210	...	253	253	...	288	288	780	509	1,289
3	Jubbulpur	748,146	16,218	14,022	30,240	18,421	15,267	33,688	21,976	16,037	38,013	22,368	16,839	39,207
4	Mandla	339,373	...	438	438	...	528	528	...	554	554	...	508	508
5	Seoni	370,767	20,662	6,345	27,010	21,452	11,071	32,523	25,214	11,761	36,975	26,164	15,993	42.157
6	Narsinghpur	367,026	2,709	1,081	3,790	3,316	1,215	4,531	3,441	1,325	4,769	3,601	1,338	4,942
7	Hoshangabad	529,945	41,228	11,202	52,430	41,539	11,455	52,994	46,616	13,465	60,081	46,230	8,557	14,787
8	Nimar	253,486	36,019	5,127	41,146	37,901	5,169	43,070	37,512	5,262	42,774	88,615	5,367	93,982
9	Betul	323,196	74,400	30.447	104,847	78,596	29,349	107,945	82,591	27,575	110,166	82,638	28,537	101,175
10	Chhindwara	407,494	43,114	4,855	47.969	45,871	5,990	51,861	52,100	6,332	58,432	63,129	4,785	107,914
11	Wardha	400,854	17,129	7,519	24 648	18,907	6,840	25,747	25,704	6,463	32,167	28.998	6,206	95,204
12	Nagpur	757,862	32,872	7,351	40,223	32,872	7,351	40,223	33,406	4,915	38,321	34,722	5,054	39,776
13	Chanda	697,610	73,592	14,999	88.591	70,024	14,008	84,032	73,724	14 245	87,969	71,784	14,182	85,916
14	Bhandara	742,850	52.034	11,945	63.979	58,502	12,820	71,332	65,361	13,696	79,057	67,659	14,662	82,321
15	Balaghat	383,331	42,677	33.615	76,292	46,466	35,482	81,948	50,788	37,391	88,179	57,932	37,667	95,599
16	Raipur	1,584,427	277,841	106,090	383,931	319,085	119 031	438,116	334,576	116,421	450,997	404,046	87,649	491,695
17	Bilaspur	1,164 158	109,389	46,543	155.932	121,864	43,975	165.839	145,807	48,500	194,307	157,448	33,004	190,452
18	Sambalpur	796,413	...	2,898	2,898	...	5,335	5.335	1,100	14,807	15,907	1,522	13,409	14,931
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	10,784,294	852,119	318,892	1,171,011	930,933	338,937	1,269,873	1,021,124	352,996	1,374,120	1,124,217	326,181	1,450,398
	Berar.													
1	Akola	574,782	51,217	5,841	60,058	60,029	6,152	66,181	59,792	6,785	66,578	64,022	8,577	72,599
2	Basim	393,181	10,741	1,366	12,107	2,677	475	3,152	10.467	2,214	12,681	16,297	2,994	19,291
3	Buldana	481,021	95,203	1,453	96,961	105,008	2,077	107,085	114.106	2,185	116,291	108,159	2,368	110,522
4	Amraoti	655.645	13,711	5,459	24,170	22,168	6,691	28,859	27.329	7,293	34,622	25,8[illegible]3	6,074	31,877
5	Wun	471,613	125	...	125	280	53	833	1,075	...	1,075	942	...	942
6	Ellichpur	315,735	6,006	...	6,006	6,079	...	6,079	4,000	...	4.000	8,019	...	8,049
	TOTAL BERAR	2,897,010	185,308	14,119	199,427	196,241	15,448	211,689	216,769	18,478	235,247	223,272	20,008	243,280
1	Ajmer-Merwara	542,358	87,586	32,063	119,649	90,738	32,657	123,395	90,149	17,041	107,190	96,735	21,771	118,506
	TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	38,576,001	1,722,616	401.364	2,123,980	1,874,457	429.814	2,30,427	2,090,507	435,916	2,526,423	2,269,384	424,712	2,694.093

* Figures not reported

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 30th December 1899.			For the week ending the 6th January 1900.			For the week ending the 13th January 1900.			For the week ending the 20th January 1900.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.
	Rajputana States.													
1	Marwar	2,519.868	61,705	14,145	78,850	73,9?0	14,458	88,378	83,246	15.312	98,558	81,744	18,285	103,029
2	Tonk	198.934	4,022	...	4,022	4,765	...	4,765	4,?42	...	4,642	4,892	...	4,892
3	Bundi	292 675	4.683	...	4 683	6,044	...	6,044	5,589	...	5,589	6,308	...	6,308
4	Bharatpur	640,303	11,614	66	11 680	12,295	81	12,376	11,842	176	12,018	11,183	237	11,420
5	Bikaner	832,000	26,132	6,534	32,666	26,366	6,864	33.230	27 600	7,263	34,863	27,489	7,468	34,957
6	Shahpura	63,646	3,936	...	3,936	4,106	...	4.106	4,377	...	4 377	3,575	..	3,575
7	Jaisalmer	115,500	1,566	150	1,716	1 395	155	1,550	...	...	*	1,384	149	1,533
8	Alwar	767 786	...	...	*	2,822	513	3,335	3,744	643	4,387	3,134	759	3,893
9	Meywar	903,553	16,159	4,829	21.288	15,211	3,965	19,176	23,876	11,112	34,988	17,264	8,125	25,389
10	Sirohi	190.836	1,469	6	1,475	2,013	..	2 013	...	...	*	...	...	*
11	Kishengarh	125,516	6.124	2,000	8,124	6.685	2,233	8,918	...	...	*	6,900	2,270	9,170
12	Jaipur	2.823,966	25,500	...	25,500	33,338	7,017	40,355	...	...	*	30,000	7,000	37,000
13	Jhallawar	343,583	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,962	910	3,872
	Total Rajputana States	9,818,166	166,210	27,730	193,940	188,960	35,286	224,246	164,916	34,506	199,422	199,835	45,203	245,038
	Central India States.													
1	Indore	978,652	3,489	100	3,589	...	...	*	5,924	...	5,924	6,401	6,401	12,802
2	Gwalior	3,482,?51	...	...	*	5,022	108	5,130	13,012	1,730	14,742	7,687	1,874	9,561
3	Barwani	80.264	5,211	1,125	6,336	6,835	1,197	8,032	6,030	1,085	7,115	7,920	968	8,858
4	Jaora	117,0?0	5,458	170	5,628	6,045	...	6,045	6,789	215	7,004	5,757	98	5,855
5	Sailana	31,000	4,087	567	4,654	7,064	624	7,688	967	121	1,088	1,049	141	1,190
6	Jhabua	119 787	1,515	918	2,433	952	952	1,904	776	1,391	2,167	...	...	*
7	Nagode	84 0?0	3,805	190	3,995	3,804	185	3,989	3,653	...	3 653	3,657	215	3,872
8	Alirajpur	70,091	2,912	...	2,942	3,613	...	3,613	4,099	40	4 139	34,555	250	34,805
9	Rutlam	89,000	4,103	909	5,012	...	...	*	2 303	1,588	3,891	...	...	*
10	Jobat	9,387	1,747	...	1,747	1,504	...	1,504	1,479	...	1,479	1 920	...	1,920
11	Dhar	167,504	...	...	*	...	...	*	2.736	...	2,736	40,826	...	40,826
12	Sehore	...	245	...	245	372	...	372	642	...	642	4 2	...	452
13	Narsingarh	116,280	213	...	213	318	...	318	793	..	793	838	...	838
14	Khilchipur	36,302	35	...	35	35	...	35	...	...	...	300	25	325
15	Sitamau	33,307	...	40	40	...	40	40	500	40	540	525	100	625
16	Piploda	12,814	...	32	32	304	27	331	323	18	341	410	40	450
17	Manpur	...	...	...	...	514	...	514	665	...	665	820	...	820
18	Maihar	77,546	...	...	...	728	33	761	180	...	180	2,690	292	2,982
19	Kurwai	21,787	...	...	...	140	...	140	986	...	986	171	...	171
20	Mohamedgarh	4,720	...	...	...	30	...	30	30	...	30	40	...	40
21	Sironj	...	...	...	*	205	...	205	...	...	*	213	...	213
22	Rajgarh	119,489	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	700	864
23	Sutalia	5,081	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	...	107
24	Basoda	6,710	...	...	...	30	...	30	...	...	*	3	25	28
25	Bundelkhand	1,737,606	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,578	1,036	5,614
26	Rewa	1,503,176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,700	...	12,700
	Total Central India States	8,903,354	32,850	4,051	36,901	37,515	3,166	40,681	46,464	6,228	52,692	133,783	12,165	145,948
1	Baroda	2,415,396	52,973	8,147	61,120	53,648	9,940	63,588	53,781	9,699	63,480	53,458	11,973	65,431
	Bombay Native States.													
1	Kathiawar	2,752,404	196,667	10.429	207,096	183,332	10,429	193,761	183,334	9,858	193,192	176,833	14,714	191,547
2	Palanpur	645.526	80,261	2,124	82,385	78,410	2,282	80,692	78,678	2,663	81,341	70,540	3,058	73,598
3	Cutch	558,415	25,754	2,838	28,592	26,186	3,059	29,245	28,228	3,074	31,302	30,757	3,876	34,633
4	Cambay	89,722	3,236	825	4,061	3,236	825	4,061	2,540	755	3,295	1,875	880	2,755
5	Rewa Kantha	733,506	1,727	31	1,758	11,931	199	12,130	12,920	324	13,244	13,564	391	13,955
6	Jath	79,786	2,575	33	2,608	4,278	40	4,318	4,287	44	4,331	4,658	84	4,742
7	Radhanpur	98.017	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*
8	Jamkhandi	102,162	327	...	327	306	...	306	304	...	304	1,511	1	1,512
9	Mahi Kantha	581,568	2,159	1,163	3,322	5,491	2,084	7,525	5,357	1,829	7,186	5,020	937	5,957
10	Aundh	58,916	317	...	317	819	16	835	1,080	35	1,115	1,135	35	1,170
11	Miraj (Junior)	30,541	...	...	...	203	...	203	232	...	232	2,?2	...	242
12	Miraj (Senior)	88,343	...	...	...	254	...	254	...	...	...	425	...	425
13	Sangli	238,945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	323	26	349
	Total Bombay Native States	6,057,851	313,023	17,443	330,466	314,446	18,884	333,330	316,960	18,582	335,542	306,883	24,002	330,885
	Punjab Native States.													
1	Pataudi	19,002	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	...	292	273	332	605
2	Dujana	26,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	362	110	472	...	...	*
3	Loharu	20,139	...	...	...	...	...	...	344	42	686	532	73	605
	Total Punjab Native States	65,591	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,298	152	1,450	805	405	1,210
	Total Native States	27,260,858	565,056	57,371	622,427	594,569	67,276	661,845	583,419	69,177	652,586	694,764	93,748	788,512
	Grand Total British Provinces and Native States	65,836,859	2,287,672	458,735	2 746,407	2,469.026	497,090	2,966,116	2,673.926	505,058	3,179,009	2,964,148	518,460	3,482,608

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually show the numbers on relief in each preceding week.

* Figures not reported.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST TO 14TH JANUARY 1899, AND FROM 1ST TO 13TH JANUARY 1900.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st January 1900*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st half of 1899.	First 14 days of January 1899. Mean mileage worked.	First 14 days of January 1899. Earnings. Total.	First 14 days of January 1899. Earnings. Per mile open.	First 13 days of January 1900. Mean mileage worked.	First 13 days of January 1900. Earnings. Total.	First 13 days of January 1900. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st to 14th January 1899.	Earnings from 1st to 13th January 1900.	Increase	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	695	1,746	24,34,886	1,395	1,746	26,00,000	1,489	24,34,886	26,00,000	1,65,114	...
Bengal Central	161	125	34,372	275	139	37,000	266	34,372	37,000	2,628	...
Bengal-Nagpur	157	1,153	3,25,465	282	1,192	4,28,000	360	3,25,465	4,28,000	1,02,535	...
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	160	870	2,73,053	314	868	4,13,000	476	2,73,053	4,13,000	1,39,947	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	167	21	3,243	154	21	6,700	319	3,243	6,700	3,457	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	265	1,815	9,99,521	551	1,841	11,18,000	607	9,99,521	11,18,000	1,18,479	...
Palanpur-Deesa	47	17	1,357	80	17	1,600	94	1,357	1,600	243	...
South Indian	158	1,018	2,86,490	281	1,031	3,04,000	295	2,86,490	3,04,000	17,510	
Máyavaram-Mutupet	86	54	8,196	152	54	6,900	128	8,196	6,900	...	1,296
S. M. (incldg. Gl. M. Fron. sec.)	101	1,165	1,81,417	156	1,165	2,39,000	205	1,81,417	2,39,000	57,583	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	67	296	33,951	115	296	38,700	131	33,951	38,700	4,749	...
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	160	923	2,67,490	288	1,085	2,56,000	236	2,67,490	2,56,000	...	11,490
Lucknow-Bareilly	110	231	40,203	174	231	49,500	214	40,203	49,500	9,297	...
Assam-Bengal	77	393	62,883	158	434	59,900	138	62,883	59,900	...	2,983
Burma	196	936	3,39,733	363	991	4,39,000	442	3,39,733	4,39,000	99,267	...
TOTAL	252	10,775	52,92,260	491	11,114	59,97,300	540	52,92,260	59,97,300	7,05,040	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (b)	247	2,886	12,97,581	450	3,020	12,51,000	414	12,97,581	12,51,000	...	46,581
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m g. link)	221	1,013	4,10,984	406	1,013	4,36,000	430	4,10,984	4,36,000	25,016	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2' 6")	297	825	4,30,634	522	834	5,08,000	609	4,30,634	5,08,000	77,366	...
East Coast (c)	112	728	1,10,845	152	801	1,91,000	238	1,10,845	1,91,000	80,155	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	78	28	4,738	169	28	3,100	111	4,738	3,100	...	1,638
Cherra-Companyganj	...	8	1,036	129	8	(d) 500	62	1,036	500	...	536
TOTAL	230	5,468	22,55,818	411	5,704	23,89,600	419	22,55,818	23,89,600	1,33,782	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	523	1,491	16,99,627	1,140	1,491	15,62,000	1,048	16,99,627	15,62,000	...	1,37,627
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	762	461	6,26,482	1,359	461	6,57,000	1,425	6,26,482	6,57,000	30,518	...
Madras	220	840	3,43,633	409	844	3,73,000	442	3,43,633	3,73,000	29,367	
TOTAL	471	2,792	26,69,742	956	2,796	25,92,000	927	26,69,742	25,92,000	...	77,742
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE).	278	19,053	1,02,17,820	536	19,614	1,09,78,900	560	1,02,17,820	1,09,78,900	7,61,080	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	165	162	48,835	301	162	45,100	278	48,835	45,100	...	3,735
Tarkessur	801	22	10,408	473	22	10,500	477	10,408	10,500	92	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	66	400	46,216	116	428	65,200	154	46,216	65,200	18,984	...
Tapti Valley	66	35	2,256	64	139	19,800	142	2,256	19,800	17,544	...
South Behar	...	...	...	...	79	15,700	199	...	15,700	15,700	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	34	...	...	...	25	3,900	156	...	3,900	3,900	...
Mymensingh Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	34	33	1,931	59	54	5,500	102	1,931	5,500	3,569	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	142	66	13,134	199	66	10,800	164	13,134	10,800	...	2,334
Segowlie-Raxaul	25	...	...	...	18	1,100	61	...	1,100	1,100	...
Bengal Dooars	100	36	5,768	160	36	7,100	197	5,768	7,100	1,332	...
Dibru-Sadiya	211	78	31,338	402	78	31,600	405	31,338	31,600	262	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	74	55	6,468	118	55	7,600	138	6,468	7,600	1,132	...
Nilgiri	228	...	...	...	17	4,900	288	...	4,900	4,900	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	277	51	15,559	305	51	19,000	373	15,559	19,000	3,441	...
Bársi	176	21	6,437	307	21	5,500	262	6,437	5,500	...	937
TOTAL	115	959	1,88,350	196	1,246	2,53,300	203	1,88,350	2,53,300	64,950	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona-Baran	52	74	9,391	127	148	7,200	49	9,391	7,200	...	2,191
Bhopal-Ujjain	89	114	17,572	154	114	54,000	474	17,572	54,000	36,428	...
Nagda-Ujjain	74	34	3,018	89	34	12,000	353	3,018	12,000	8,982	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	225	334	1,45,317	435	334	1,78,000	533	1,45,317	1,78,000	32,683	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	101	13	1,485	114	13	1,800	138	1,485	1,800	315	...
Rajpura-Bhátinda	124	108	20,767	192	108	19,700	182	20,767	19,700	...	1,067
Kolar Gold-fields	280	10	7,085	708	10	5,500	550	7,085	5,500	...	1,585
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	49	66	3,888	59	67	5,500	82	3,888	5,500	1,612	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	81	93	11,322	122	93	13,500	145	11,322	13,500	2,178	...
Kolhapur	76	29	4,346	150	29	1,700	59	4,346	1,700	...	2,646
Birur-Shimoga	...	...	...	...	39	3,700	95	...	3,700	3,700	...
Hyderabad-Godávari Valley	...	...	...	...	155	19,100	123	...	19,100	19,100	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	79	5,866	74	79	8,200	104	5,866	8,200	2,334	...
Rajpipla	31	19	261	14	37	900	24	261	900	639	...
Cooch Behar	52	25	2,605	104	33	2,800	85	2,605	2,800	195	
TOTAL	127	998	2,32,923	233	1,293	3,33,600	258	2,32,923	3,33,600	1,00,677	...
Lines owned & worked by n. states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	118	334	60,740	182	334	65,300	196	60,740	65,300	4,560	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	87	46	6,933	151	46	5,200	113	6,933	5,200	...	1,733
Jámnagar	47	54	3,740	69	54	3,900	72	3,740	3,900	160	...
Dhrángadrá	69	21	1,978	94	21	1,900	90	1,978	1,900	...	78
Jodhpur-Bikaner	90	406	78,203	193	476	71,500	150	78,203	71,500	...	6,703
Udaipur-Chitor	53	60	6,762	113	67	12,400	185	6,762	12,400	5,638	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	89	94	13,288	141	94	15,000	160	13,288	15,000	1,712	...
TOTAL	94	1,015	1,71,644	169	1,092	1,75,200	160	1,71,644	1,75,200	3,556	...
GRAND TOTAL	255	22,025	1,08,10,737	491	23,245	1,17,41,000	505	1,08,10,737	1,17,41,000	9,30,263	

(a) Includes Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá and Bhátinda-Ferozepore standard gauge.
(b) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(c) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(d) Re-opened for traffic from 3rd January 1900.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *the 25th January 1900.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXIX OF 1899-1900.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1898-99.	FIRST 14 DAYS OF JANUARY 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. TOTAL.	Earnings. Per mile open.	FIRST 13 DAYS OF JANUARY 1900. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. TOTAL.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st April 1898 to 14th January 1899.	Earnings from 1st April 1899 to 13th January 1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	666	1,746	24,34,886	1,395	1,746	26,00,000	1,489	4,63,59,781	4,98,68,000	35,08,219	...
Bengal Central	157	125	34,372	275	139	37,000	266	7,76,711	8,89,000	1,12,289	...
Bengal-Nágpur	142	1,153	3,25,465	282	1,192	4,28,000	360	52,17,166	66,11,000	13,93,834	...
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	151	870	2,73,053	314	868	4,13,000	476	48,47,602	56,37,000	7,89,398	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	144	21	3,243	154	21	6,700	319	1,18,695	1,72,000	53,305	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	247	1,815	9,99,521	551	1,841	11,18,000	607	1,79,41,799	2,06,55,000	27,13,201	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	45	17	1,357	80	17	1,600	94	32,328	32,200	...	128
South Indian	157	1,018	2,86,490	281	1,031	3,04,000	295	67,66,294	68,07,000	40,706	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	87	54	8,196	152	54	6,900	128	1,99,836	1,95,000	...	4,836
S. M. (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	91	1,165	1,81,417	156	1,165	2,39,000	205	42,85,498	51,01,000	8,15,502	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	79	296	33,951	115	296	38,700	131	10,18,151	8,95,000	...	1,23,151
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	139	928	2,67,490	288	1,085	2,56,000	236	50,14,675	61,38,000	11,23,325	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	97	231	40,208	174	231	49,500	214	7,94,039	10,04,000	2,09,961	...
Assam-Bengal	85	398	62,883	158	434	59,900	138	10,36,887	12,26,000	1,89,113	...
Burma	178	936	3,39,733	363	994	4,39,000	442	63,99,257	66,46,000	2,46,743	...
TOTAL	242	10,773	52,92,260	491	11,114	59,97,300	540	10,08,08,719	11,18,76,200	1,10,67,481	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (*b*)	241	2,886	12,97,581	450	3,020	12,51,000	414	2,89,80,557	2,80,93,000	...	8,87,557
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m.g. link)	191	1,013	4,10,984	406	1,013	4,36,000	430	78,66,933	89,22,000	10,55,067	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	331	825	4,30,634	522	834	5,08,000	609	1,13,72,010	1,28,20,000	14,47,990	...
East Coast (*c*)	96	728	1,10,845	152	801	1,91,000	238	20,88,994	35,20,000	14,31,006	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	67	28	4,738	169	28	3,100	111	75,208	74,100	...	1,108
Cherra-Companyganj	...	8	1,036	129	8	500	62	(*d*) 2,454	(*e*) 500	...	1,954
TOTAL	217	5,488	22,55,818	411	5,704	23,89,600	419	5,03,86,156	5,34,29,600	30,43,444	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	475	1,491	16,99,627	1,140	1,491	15,62,000	1,048	2,72,01,036	2,58,47,000	...	13,54,036
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	694	461	6,26,482	1,359	461	6,57,000	1,425	1,31,16,591	1,38,03,000	6,86,409	...
Madras	236	840	3,43,633	409	844	3,73,000	442	83,53,170	85,78,000	2,24,830	...
TOTAL	439	2,792	26,69,742	956	2,796	25,92,000	927	4,86,70,797	4,82,28,000	...	4,42,797
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	267	19,053	1,02,17,820	536	19,614	1,09,78,900	560	19,98,65,672	21,35,33,800	1,36,68,128	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	172	162	48,835	301	162	45,100	278	11,54,920	11,55,000	80	...
Tarkessur	265	22	10,408	473	22	10,500	477	2,31,105	2,33,000	1,895	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	70	400	46,216	116	423	65,200	154	12,13,374	11,58,000	...	55,374
Tapti Valley	41	35	2,256	64	139	19,800	142	(*f*) 5,093	2,24,000	2,18,907	...
South Behar	...	...	...	...	79	15,700	199	...	(*g*) 2,14,000	2,14,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	25	3,900	156	...	39,600	39,600	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	31	33	1,931	59	54	5,500	102	(*h*) 9,876	56,700	46,824	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	141	66	13,134	199	66	10,800	164	3,82,420	3,58,000	...	24,420
Segowlie-Raxaul	29	...	...	...	18	1,100	61	...	(*i*) 13,300	13,300	...
Bengal Dooars	138	36	5,768	160	36	7,100	197	2,29,592	2,31,000	1,408	...
Dibru-Sadiya	202	78	31,338	402	78	31,600	405	6,12,889	7,29,000	1,16,111	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	58	55	6,468	118	55	7,600	138	1,26,511	1,67,000	40,489	...
Nilgiri	...	...	...	...	17	4,900	288	(*j*) 2,781	(*k*) 88,500	85,719	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	286	51	15,559	305	51	19,000	373	6,28,367	5,74,000	...	54,367
Bársi	126	21	6,437	307	21	5,500	262	93,129	1,02,000	8,871	...
TOTAL	123	959	1,88,350	196	1,246	2,53,300	203	46,90,057	53,43,100	6,53,043	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona-Baran	44	74	9,391	127	148	7,200	49	1,14,449	2,14,000	99,551	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	74	114	17,572	154	114	54,000	474	3,28,682	5,07,000	1,78,318	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	72	34	3,018	89	34	12,000	353	1,01,169	1,26,000	24,831	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	227	334	1,45,317	435	334	1,78,000	533	30,95,347	33,43,000	2,47,653	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	82	13	1,485	114	13	1,800	138	46,709	54,200	7,491	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	117	108	20,767	192	108	19,700	182	5,38,678	4,68,000	...	70,678
Kolar Gold-fields	371	10	7,085	708	10	5,500	550	1,59,066	1,43,000	...	16,066
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	55	66	3,888	59	67	5,500	82	1,59,514	1,34,000	...	25,514
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	74	93	11,322	122	93	13,500	145	2,78,652	2,75,000	...	3,652
Kolhapur	58	29	4,346	150	29	1,700	59	64,717	72,100	7,383	...
Birur-Shimoga	...	...	...	...	30	3,700	95	...	(*l*) 10,800	10,800	...
Hyderabad-Godavári Valley	...	...	...	...	155	19,100	123	...	(*m*) 78,600	78,600	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	53	79	5,866	74	79	8,200	104	1,71,608	1,84,000	12,392	...
Rajpipla	17	19	261	14	37	900	24	8,647	24,700	16,053	...
Cooch Behar	52	25	2,605	104	33	2,800	85	48,982	71,500	22,518	...
TOTAL	125	998	2,32,923	233	1,298	3,33,600	258	51,16,220	57,05,900	5,89,680	...
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	104	334	60,740	182	334	65,300	196	13,48,651	13,90,000	41,349	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	78	46	6,933	151	46	5,200	113	1,43,349	1,52,000	8,651	...
Jámnagar	39	54	3,740	69	54	3,900	72	85,412	98,500	13,088	...
Dhrángadrá	48	21	1,978	94	21	1,900	90	(*n*) 25,372	46,900	21,528	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	75	406	78,208	138	476	71,500	150	11,39,920	16,31,000	4,91,080	...
Udaipur-Chitor	51	60	6,762	113	67	12,400	185	1,24,309	1,78,000	53,691	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	13,288	141	94	15,000	160	3,16,668	3,31,000	14,332	...
TOTAL	82	1,015	1,71,641	169	1,092	1,75,200	160	31,83,681	38,27,100	6,43,719	...
GRAND TOTAL	246	22,025	1,08,10,737	491	23,245	1,17,41,000	505	21,28,55,630	22,84,10,200	[illegible]	...

(*a*) Includes Godhra-Rutlam-Nagdá and Bhátinda-Ferozepore standard gauge.
(*b*) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(*c*) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(*d*) From 1st to 30th April 1898 and from 23rd December 1898 to 14th January 1899.
(*e*) From 3rd to 13th January 1900.
(*f*) From 1st December 1898 to 14th January 1899.
(*g*) From 3rd July 1899 to 13th January 1900.
(*h*) 15th October 1898 to 14th January 1899.
(*i*) From 1st April to 28th June 1899 and from 19th October 1899 to 13th January 1900.
(*j*) From 1st to 29th October 1898, after which the line was closed for traffic.
(*k*) From 15th June 1899 to 13th January 1900.
(*l*) From 1st December 1899 to 13th January 1900.
(*m*) From 21st October 1899 to 13th January 1900.
(*n*) From 1st June 1898 to 14th January 1899.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Captain, R.E.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1898 AND 1899.

DISTRICTS.	RICE, UNHUSKED.		RICE, HUSKED.		WHEAT.		FLOUR (WHEAT).		BARLEY.		JAWAR.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Burma—*												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	34·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	26·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	32·81	...	50·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	32	...	35·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thóngwa	...	...	27·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	33·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	29·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	32·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	37·21	...	45·71	...	...	...	...	...	10·36	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	31·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·2	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	30·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	10·62	15	21·25	26·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	21·25	28·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—*												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	22·5	20	40	28·75	...	...	12·5	15	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	25	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	32·5	32·5	37·5	27·5	...	...	22·5	21·25	...	20
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	25	20	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	22·08	21·25	23·12	26·56	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	26·25	25	30	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	23·44	22·66	41·25	32·81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	20·94	19·06	26·25	16·87	...	...	17·5	10	18·12	8·75
Bihár, north—												
Bhagalpur	...	...	22·81	21·09	26·87	22·5	...	...	18·75	14·37	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	25·78	26·56	26·56	25	...	...	20·94	11·41	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	19·69	14·69	33·33	25·78	31·93	23·7	37·66	28·65	24·48	14·84	23·7	15·47
Central—												
Cawnpore	19·06	13·8	32·66	25	32·66	22·55	37·19	27·13	26·67	13·33	28·07	14·06
Jhánsi	25	14·84	44·43	32·08	37·19	26·41	43·75	30·47	36·35	15·21	31·98	13·8
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	40	23·33	31·98	21·61	37·19	25·78	31·98	16·67	...	15·99
Agra	47·08	...	50	35	34·79	23·12	36·98	28·75	31·98	12·5	31·98	13·12
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	20	13·8	34·79	23·18	31·35	20·52	...	...	25	11·09	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	20	13·33	33·67	26·15	33·67	21·56	38·09	26·3	27·81	11·87	25·59	14·27
Northern—												
Fyzabad	20	15·47	40	29·69	32·03	21·25	...	...	25	...	25	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	57·64	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	29·76	...	50·38	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	29·63	...	31·78	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·42	...	42·11	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·45	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	12·1	...	25	...	53·76	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·67	...	28·69	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·1	...	53·33	...	...	...	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·5	30	47·5	...	450	400	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	31·25	25	37·5	...	360	420	Dacca.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	325	315	Midnapur.
40	23·75	...	...	27·5	15	25	22·5	37·5	30	350	340	Calcutta.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	27·5	25	35	31·25	320	290	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	27·97	24·06	40·62	31·25	550	550	Pabna.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	27·5	15	30	22·5	40	40	350	340	Rangpur.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·72	22·5	21·72	...	290	350	Cuttack.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	20·62	10	19·37	15·62	27·5	...	290	270	Patna.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	19·69	9·84	19·69	17·5	35·31	...	400	310	Bhágalpur.
...	...	19·06	14·53	22·81	13·91	22·81	18·12	35	...	290·94	320	Muzaffarpur.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
27·86	17·5	...	...	28·23	13·28	23·7	16·35	33·91	24·84	325·99	325·78	Benares.
												Central—
33·33	14·79	...	...	27·6	11·09	26·67	17·4	...	22·24	278·28	278·28	Cawnpore.
40	16·56	...	...	32·71	12·5	30·78	16·87	34·74	23·28	256·09	252·5	Jhánsi.
												Western—
...	19·43	...	...	...	15·68	28·59	20	...	...	278·28	297·66	Meerut.
34·79	15	...	...	30·78	13·12	28·59	17·5	31·98	23·75	266·67	265	Agra.
												Submontane, west—
29·63	13·8	...	...	...	...	28·59	15·88	...	...	290	320	Shahjahánpur.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
29·63	14·53	...	...	27·57	12·86	27·1	19·74	...	21·56	300	300	Lucknow.
												Northern—
...	15·94	...	...	26·25	...	24·37	...	...	...	300	285	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1898 AND 1899—*continued.*

Districts.	Sugar, raw (*Gúr.*)		Salt.		Tobacco leaf.		Turmeric.		Grass.		Straw.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	11·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	27·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	21·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	19·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	20·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	23·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	24·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	21·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	36·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpara	60	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	50	50	35	36·25	120	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	57·5	60	36·25	36·25	70	70	...	...	2·5	2·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	52·5	60	35	35	75 and 95	62·5 and 82·5	...	...	...	...	1·51	1·41 to 2·34
Calcutta	48·75	53·75	33·12	33·75	60	60	...	...	8·12	8·75	6·25	7·5
Central—												
Bardwan	57·5	47·5	32·5	33·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	3·75
Pabna	42·5	45	38·75	38·75	90	75	...	...	...	...	10	7·5
Northern—												
Rangpur	62·5	60	40	40	80	80	...	...	1·56	3·75	4·37	5
Orissa—												
Cuttack	57·5	47·5	30	30	42·5	45	...	...	5·57	5·57	5·94	3·75
Bihár, south—												
Patna	35	30	34·37	35	80	30	...	...	3·12	2·5	...	2·5
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	35	42·5	37·5	38·75	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	25·78	...	34·37	36·25	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	41·61	34·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	36·35	40	...	...	55	57·5	145	115	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	30·78	38·07	...	...	...	40 to 80	162·5	123·07	...	...	...	...
Agra	50	38·75	...	...	133·33			100	10	5	5	3·33
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	36·35	...	...	...	...	...	160	130 and 132·5	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	40	33·33	...	...	75	72·5	...	...	4·17	2·86	...	4·01
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	30·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur.
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur.
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi.
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	60 to 100	60	Meerut.
...	3·33	...	...	35 and 60	42·5 and 40 to 50	...	...	15	80 to 100	Agra.
										Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	50 and 100	40 to 90	...	...	25 and 50	25 to 50	Shahjahánpur.
										Oudh—
										Southern—
2·81	2·5	...	...	30	35	...	...	...	...	Lucknow.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1898 AND 1899—continued.

Districts.	Rice, unhusked.		Rice, husked.		Wheat.		Flour (wheat).		Barley.		Jawar.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	40	33·33	...	...	44·43	29·63	...	...	36·41	21·09	36·41	18·12
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	25	15·36	44·43	40	36·35	21·04	42·08	26·67	28·59	12·5	33·33	15·36
Central—												
Lahore	26·67	16·67	45·1	30·83	34·22	21·35	37·71	25·83	27·08	21·3	33·33	15·26
South-eastern—												
Delhi	28·39	21·04	42·08	30·78	33·28	22·24	42·08	26·67	28·59	15·36	34·79	16·3
Submontane—												
Amritsar	25	16·67	43·23	33·33	31·35	20	36·35	25	...	11·41	...	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	28·54	17·4	61·93	47·66	34·84	23·18	40	26·25	23·12	12·5	23·54	11·25
Western—												
Multan	19·06	12·97	34·74	24·22	31·67	24·58	36·35	30·78	25·78	15·99	25	14·79
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	35	40	32·5	28·75	...	...	...	18·75	36·25	16·25
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	29·37	25·16	...	...	25·94	15·16	26·87	13·44
Quetta	...	...	...	...	34·69 to 37·81	26·25 to 28·75	60 to 64·37	60	25 to 27·5	21·25	32·5	17·5
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	80·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·78	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	52·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	45·16	35·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	18·18
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	31·04	...	...	...	...	...	15·26
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	51·15	34·58	...	...	...	...	43·23	17·29
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	31·98	...	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—*												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	32	27	40	28	50	33·31	...	...	34·75	17·37
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	33·31	30	34·75	25	42·06	27·56	...	...	28·56	14·31
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	39	22·5	38	22	48	31	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	51·79	32·41	...	...	...	...	42·31	14·5
Ellichpur	...	...	66·67	66·66	57·14	40	66·67	50	...	...	40	16
Amraoti	...	...	60	40	46·25	36·36	55·31	44·44	...	...	36·25	14·81
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3	23·8
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·9	15
Cuddapah	23·9	23·8	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·5	18·1
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	23·3	25	39·1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	22·3	23·8	33·5	40·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·8	23·1
Mysore—												
Mysore	25·71	23·4	45·71	40·22	47·54	47·51	65·83	54·86	...	...	25·59	18·29
Bangalore	26·12	23·5	44·72	47	41·19	51	56·94	64·02	...	...	...	25

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chanwal*.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	
												Rajputana—
44·43	24·06	...	...	40	20	36·41	24·06	...	...	320	336·87	*Eastern—* Ajmer.
												Panjab—
36·35	19·22	...	...	28·59	15·36	30·78	16·67	57·13	36·35	295	300	*Southern—* Ferozpur.
31·98	19·74	...	...	27·08	14·27	31·98	18·12	43·85	32·29	320	336·87	*Central—* Lahore.
33·33	18·18	...	...	30·78	14·53	28·59	19·58	36·85	27·6	304·79	320	*South-eastern—* Delhi.
...	...	...	...	25·78	...	30·21	15·99	...	...	...	...	*Submontane—* Amritsar.
34·84	19·12	...	...	27·5	15·31	32·66	18·75	40	34·37	267·13	273·28	*Northern—* Rawalpindi.
30·78	15·99	...	...	27·6	14·79	30·21	20·47	...	...	320	320	*Western—* Multan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
38·75	20	...	...	...	...	32·5	22·5	...	37·5	360	345	Karáchi.
33·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·37	...	...	302·5	...	Shikárpur.
...	...	...	...	33·12	22·5	...	...	45	47·5	315 to 357·5	330	Quetta.
												Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deccan—* Dharwar.
...	15·42	...	...	...	...	...	23·38	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
44·95	20·99	...	...	...	...	42·03	27·55	...	...	...	...	Poona.
45·57	19·37	...	...	...	...	...	23·44	...	...	...	...	*Khandesh—* Ahmadnagar.
40·78	18·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
46·82	22·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—* Surat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
												Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	...	...	32	24	44	26	333·31	333·31	*Western—* Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·75	16·69	...	...	260	260	*Central—* Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	35	18	...	...	270	265	*Eastern—* Raipur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim.
50	25	...	...	...	...	44·44	30·78	50	30·78	320	360	Ellichpur.
47	16·56	...	...	...	...	40	25	50	28·57	330	300	Amráoti.
												Madras—
20·6	18·8	...	...	...	...	52·9	39·4	...	...	380·4	380·6	*South, central—* Coimbatore.
...	...	21·2	21·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	342·4	333·8	Salem.
...	...	...	...	...	...	37	29·4	29·4	...	317·4	270	*Central—* Bellary.
30·5	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279·6	238·1	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
...	...	26·4	27·5	...	...	...	...	28·5	28·1	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·9	31·9	...	...	329·2	320·6	*East Coast, south—* Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	20·6	20·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
21·3	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·9	31·3	...	...	*Southern—* Madura.
												Mysore—
...	...	32·35	23·11	...	...	22·68	18·47	65·82	74·06	368·75	354	Mysore.
...	...	27·43	17·5	...	...	26·33	29·5	48·4	52	359·62	394	Bangalore.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1898 AND 1899—*concluded*.

Districts.	Sugar, raw (Gúr).		Salt.		Tobacco leaf.		Turmeric.		Grass.		Straw.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	53·33	53·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·33	10	13·33	10
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	44·43	40	...	...	66·67	50	160	133·33	3·33	3·23	7·92	3·28
Central—												
Lahore	39·01	37·24	...	...	61·56	53·33	139·11	100·31	13·33	6·67	8·91	4·43
South-eastern—												
Delhi	36·35	40	...	...	80	80	152·4	123·07	8·91	7·97	8·91	6·67
Submontane—												
Amritsar	38·54	31·98	...	...	...	36·25	...	...	...	...	7·24	4·01
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	40	40	...	...	40	40	110	150	6·67	3·33	10	5
Western—												
Multan	42·03	44·37	...	...	66·67	100	160	145·42	4·01	3·07	5·68	5
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	66·25	...	...	...	125	180	137·5	140	18 38	...	...	...
Shikárpur	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	50·26	59·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	49·11	60 99	...	...	140·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	39	39	80·12	60	140	120	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	40	40	210	130	105	130	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	87·5	87·5	...	...	200	200	130	130	4·56	4	...	...
Amráoti	70	...	...	...	120	120	140	125	1*	·31*	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	56	51·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·5
Salem	...	...	...	...	128·4	120	114·8	89·4	...	...	7	6·3
Central—												
Bellary	47·6	55·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	123·4	100·6	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	39·5	52·5	98·7	107·5	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·6	5
East Coast, south—												
Madras	47·7	57·6	...	...	123·4	140	115·2	93·8	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	113·1	118·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	106·8	116·9	...	...	...	...	4·3	4·4
Mysore—												
Mysore	60·33	87·75	...	...	374	374	155·53	140·25	10·71	10·71	7·14	7·14
Bangalore	64·22	68·5	...	...	342·5	342·75	128·44	110·94	14·6	8·25	12·85	10·5

* Per 100 pullies weighing on an average 158 lbs.

The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks. 1899.	Jawar stalks. 1898.	Bhusa. 1899.	Bhusa. 1898.	Sheep, per score. 1899.	Sheep, per score. 1898.	Goats, per score. 1899.	Goats, per score. 1898.	Plough bullocks, per pair. 1899.	Plough bullocks, per pair. 1898.	Districts.
										Rajputana—
										Eastern—
13·33	3·54	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Ajmer.
										Panjab—
										Southern—
6·67	3·96	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	Ferozpur.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	112·5	112·5	Lahore.
										South-eastern—
10	7·97	...	...	50	60	...	...	100	125	Delhi.
										Submontane—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amritsar.
										Northern—
8·02	3·33	...	...	50	60	...	...	50	60	Rawalpindi.
										Western—
5	5	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Multan.
										Sind and Baluchistan—
11·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur.
...	...	10·94	7·81 and 8·44	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta.
										Bombay—
										Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
										Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
										Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
										Central Provinces—
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Nagpur.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	30	42	Jubbulpore.
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur.
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim.
...	3	...	...	50	50	...	...	60	60	Ellichpur.
3	...	...	...	55	50	...	...	50	80	Amráoti.
										Madras—
										South, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	60	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Salem.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	100	60	100	70	120	Bellary.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
										East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore.
										East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	55	55	55	55	...	...	Madras.
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura.
										Mysore—
5	2·96	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore.
...	...	...	...	100	200	...	...	120	160	Bangalore.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
January 25, 1900.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1899. *(The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...		...	...	10 10	10 10	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...		13 1	13 1	13 6	13 6		...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 9	9 9	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 4	10 4	11 8	11 14	...	...		...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	12 7	12 7	...	...	...	...
Promo	...	...	...	...	8 9	9 3	11 8	12 1	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 7	11 7			...	...
Thayetmyo	8 15	8 15	...	...	10 6	10 6	12 9	12 9	32 10	32 10	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	8 10	8 1	...	...	10 3	10 6	10 6	10 9	35 11	30 14	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 13	9 13	13 4	13 4	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	23 5	21 1	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	11 5	13 5	12 13	14 8	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	14 14	15 —	15 12	21 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	6 10½	6 10½	...	...	8 —	8 8½	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	5 10	5 2	...	...	5 —	4 —	6 6	5 —	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	38 —	38 —	41 —	41 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	16 —	16 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	15 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Darrang	8 —	7 8	...	...	12 8	11 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	13 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	11 8 and 15 8	11 —	12 8 and 16 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	17 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	16 13	16 —	...	...	...	...
Dacca	9 2	9 2	32 —	32 —	10 8	10 8	13 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	10 —	10 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	14 8	13 5	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	11 —	10 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 8 and 12 —	10 — and 12 4	13 — and 16 —	13 — and 15 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	10 —	10 —	16 —	14 8	8 —	8 —	11 6	11 6	...	...	9 6	9 —
Hooghly	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	16 —	16 13	...	...	6 10	7 4	13 7	12 1	...	...	...	...
Jessore	9 8	9 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	10 8	18 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	19 —	19 —	38 —	40 —	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	8 12	8 12	13 8	13 8	Pegu.
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 12	10 12	20 —	20 —	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 5	16 5	Thöngwa.
...	...	...	...	11 9	12 2	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi.
...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	8 2	8 2	14 4	14 4	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	8 —	14 3	14 3	Prome.
...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Toungoo.
...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	37 9	37 9	10 7	10 7	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	15 8	14 2	31 —	31 —	7 6	7 10	18 10	18 14	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	7 1	7 1	14 3	14 3	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	12 7	12 7	14 3	14 3	Pakökku.
...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	28 7	28 7	5 —	5 —	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Sandoway.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	10 10	10 —	...	...	8 12	8 8	10 8	10 8	Sylhet.
...	...	...	...	9 2¼	9 2¼	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 2¼	9 2¼	Cachar.
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 —	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	6 12	6 4	Khási and Jaintiá Hills.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	Gáro Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	Manipur.
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	10 —	10 —	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	12 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kámrúp.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Darrang.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Nowgong.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	Sibsagar.
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 8	4 8	Nágá Hills.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj.
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	Noakhali.
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Tippera.
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Maimensingh.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Khulna.
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 4	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 12	24-Parganas.
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 10	10 9	Howrah.
...	...	10 —	10 —	14 8	13 —	13 —	14 8	10 —	9 6	11 —	11 —	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	11 7	12 1	12 5	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	...	9 4	9 4	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	21 —	20 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Faridpur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1899—*continued.* ***(The figures***

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued.*												
Central—												
Bankura	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	15 5	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	12 8	12 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 8	16 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	13 8	13 8	...	...	11 4	11 4	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	13 — and 17 —	13 — and 16 —	26 —	25 —	14 —	14 —	16 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	11 —	11 —	19 —	19 —	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	17 4	17 4	35 —	35 —	6 10	6 8	18 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Bogra	9 —	7 8	...	...	9 12	9 12	19 12	19 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	15 —	15 —	27 —	24 6	12 12	10 8	18 —	18 12	...	...	...	...
Malda	13 12	12 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	16 —	17 — and 18 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	13 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	13 8	15 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	13 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	12 —	10 14	19 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	16 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	5 8	5 8	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	17 1	15 1	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	9 3	9 3	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...
Balasore	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	12 —	12 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	16 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	10 —	10 8	11 8	16 8	9 8	9 8	14 8	14 —	18 —	20 —	...	...
Ranchi	7 12 to 11 8	7 8 to 11 8	...	...	8 8	8 —	12 12	12 6	...	...	...	...
Palámau	12 14	12 6	18 —	18 —	11 4	11 4	12 6	13 8	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	13 —	12 —	18 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	12 4	12 — and 13 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	10 8	10 —	12 8	12 4	...	...	...	...
Gaya	13 8	14 8	20 —	19 8	10 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	14 —	18 8	...	...
Patna	15 —	16 —	22 —	21 8	14 —	15 —	18 8	19 8	21 —	19 —	...	...
Shahabad	13 —	12 —	16 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	15 —	...	...	...	16 —
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	16 —	14 —	...	...	12 — and 17 —	12 —	16 — and 18 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	15 4	15 2	21 8	20 3	13 14	11 5	17 12	17 10	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	11 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	9 8	9 —	13 8	14 4	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	14 4	14 —	18 —	16 8	7 —	7 —	14 8	14 —	...	...	...	...
Saran	12 4	12 —	18 —	18 —	8 —	10 —	15 9	13 12	...	...	...	...
Champáran	14 —	15 —	18 8	18 —	7 —	7 —	16 8	16 —	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	11 —	11 —	16 —	15 —	9 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	18 —	15 —	14 —	13 8
Benares	11 7	10 14½	15 8	14 11½	7 5	7 1	11 6	10 13½	15 12	15 12½	13 13	13 9
Ghazipur	12 8	12 8	14 8	15 8	5 —	5 —	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	15 8	14 4
Jaunpur	13 —	13 8	18 —	16 12	6 4	6 4	13 8	12 8	...	...	16 8	...
Allahabad	11 —	10 8	15 8	15 —	8 4	8 8	12 —	12 —	15 8	16 8	13 —	12 8
Central—												
Bánda	10 8	10 4	14 —	14 8	5 4	5 4	12 —	11 4	15 8	17 —	12 8	12 8
Fatehpur	11 4	11 —	14 —	13 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 12	16 —	15 —	12 12	12 12
Hamírpur	10 8	10 4	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	17 4	12 14	12 10
Jalaun	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	12 —	11 8
Cawnpore	12 —	11 8	14 8	13 12	..	..	11 8	11 4	13 12	14 8	11 12	11 12
Jhansi	10 8	10 12	10 12	12 —	6 12	6 12	8 12	8 12	12 4	12 8	9 12	11 —
Etawah	12 2	11 10	14 12	13 8	5 —	5 —	11 8	11 8	14 12	14 8	11 12	11 12
Farukhabad	11 4	11 9	13 10	14 5	4 12	4 12	11 9½	11 9	13 10	13 10	11 15	12 4
Mainpuri	12 8	12 12	14 4	14 4	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 4	15 4	12 12	14 12
Etah	12 4	12 —	14 —	14 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	7 —	14 8	14 8	12 8	12 4
Western—												
Meerut	12 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —
Agra	11 —	10 12	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	12 —	11 8	11 —	11 —
Muttra	11 —	11 4	12 8	12 8	6 —	6 —	10 —	9 —	12 —	10 —	11 —	11 4
Aligarh	12 —	11 —	13 8	12 8	5 —	5 —	...	...	13 8	13 4	12 —	11 4
Bulandshahr	12 2	11 12	13 8	13 4	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	13 8	13 14	12 8	12 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	14 —	14 —	17 8	17 8	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	17 8	17 8	18 —	18 —
Azamgarh	11 12	11 12	16 7	16 7	7 10	7 10	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	13 15	13 8	16 3	16 3	11 3	11 3	14 6	13 15	...	11 10	13 8	12 8
Basti	14 8	14 8	19 —	18 12	9 8	9 4	14 —	14 4	...	...	...	...

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Bengal—*continued.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Bankura.
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	12 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum.
...	...	...	...	26 —	21 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad.
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	19 —	19 —	16 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	...	...	14 4	15 —	...	...	9 12	9 —	9 12	9 12	Pabna.
...	...	...	...	12 12	15 —	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	16 8	16 8	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi.
...	...	...	...	20 —	17 —	...	...	10 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Malda.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	13 —	10 —	13 8	18 —	10 —	7 —	10 —	9 —	Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	13 8	12 12	...	...	8 4	8 —	10 —	10 —	Dinajpur.
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 8	...	...	9 8	9 —	10 —	10 —	Jalpaiguri.
												Hills—
12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	6 8	7 —	...	...	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	15 12	15 1	...	...	11 2	10 8	13 4	13 4	Puri.
...	...	...	...	17 1*	17 1*	...	...	17 1	17 1	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	13 —	11 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 4	11 8	Balasore.
												Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	18 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Singhbhum.
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 —	16 —	17 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	Mánbhum.
21 —	22 8	...	...	14 — to 15 —	14 — to 15 —	16 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	Ranchi.
...	18 —	...	...	15 5	16 14	14 1	14 10	10 2	11 4	9 —	9 —	Palámau.
18 —	18 —	...	...	16 —	15 —	14 —	15 —	9 —	13 4	9 —	9 —	Hazáribágh.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	20 —	19 —	13 8	13 8	14 8	16 —	10 —	10 —	Monghyr.
...	17 8	12 8	14 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	10 12	10 12	Gaya.
...	...	16 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	20 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	Patna.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	16 —	18 —	16 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	Shahabad.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	18 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Purnea.
...	...	...	...	20 4	17 10	20 4	17 10	11 6	10 11	10 —	10 —	Bhágalpur.
24 —	22 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	15 8	16 —	10 —	15 —	10 8	10 —	Darbhanga.
20 —	20 —	...	...	16 8	16 —	16 12	16 12	11 —	10 8	11 8	11 8	Muzaffarpur.
...	20 —	...	12 —	17 8	17 —	15 6	15 4	12 —	12 12	10 12	10 12	Sáran.
20 —	20 —	...	...	15 —	15 8	17 —	17 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	10 8	Champáran.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
...	...	12 —	12 —	15 —	14 8	16 —	13 —	12 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Mirzapur.
15 11	15 11½	14 10	14 10	16 4	15 3	13 13	13 13	11 7	10 14½	10 6	10 6½	Benares.
...	...	11 —	11 —	15 8	16 4	...	...	10 8	11 —	9 8	9 8	Ghazipur.
...	...	19 8	...	16 8	16 —	16 8	16 —	13 8	12 —	11 6	11 6	Jaunpur.
...	...	16 —	16 —	13 8	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Allahabad.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 8	...	...	11 12	11 —	10 12	10 4	Bánda.
...	...	...	...	14 8	13 4	...	...	12 —†	...	10 8	10 8	Fatehpur.
...	...	...	...	14 6	13 12	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 4	10 4	Hamirpur.
...	...	...	...	13 —‡	12 —	...	...	9 —†	9 —†	10 —	10 —	Jalaun.
15 8	15 8	16 —	14 —	14 8	13 8	14 4	13 8	13 8†	12 —†	11 8	11 8	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	12 12	13 —	12 —	12 4	11 4	10 8	11 —	11 —	Jhánsi.
14 —	14 —	14 8	14 8	14 4	14 4	14 12	13 12	12 —†	11 8†	9 12	9 12	Etáwah.
...	...	...	...	13 10	13 5	14 5	14 5	10 14*	10 3½	11 9½	11 4	Farukhabad.
...	...	...	...	15 4	14 4	16 4	15 4	11 12	11 8	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 8	...	15 —	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	Etah.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	13 —	10 —	13 —	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 —	11 —	Meerut.
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	12 8	12 8	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 12	Agra.
...	...	16 —	16 —	11 8	11 4	12 8	13 8	10 —	10 —	11 12	11 8	Muttra.
...	...	12 4	12 4	13 8	12 8	14 4	13 4	10 12†	10 —	11 4	11 4	Aligarh.
...	...	14 —	14 —	12 8	12 8	13 8	13 8	11 —	12 —	11 4	11 4	Bulandshahr.
												Submontane, east—
17 —	17 —	16 —	16 —	17 8	16 —	18 8	18 8	13 8	13 8	10 4	10 4	Ballia.
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	16 4	16 4	11 7	11 7	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh.
18 14	18 14	9 7	9 —	14 13	14 6	...	...	14 —	12 12	10 12	10 12	Gorakhpur.
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	18 4	18 4	13 12	13 12	10 —	10 —	Basti.

* Kalai. † Husked. ‡ Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1899—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	12 8	12 4	15 8	16 —	8 12	9 4	11 8	11 8	...		13 8	13 4
Budaun	10 12	10 8	13 8	13 —	7 4	7 4	10 —	9 12	12 12	13 8	11 12	11 12
Pilibhit	11 8	12 2	16 —	15 10	5 4	5 4	11 2	11 3	16 —	...	13 2	13 2
Bareli	11 14	10 10	12 13	12 8	5 10	5 10	9 1	10 5	13 2	14 1	12 8	12 8
Moradabad	11 2	11 10	12 10	12 10	5 4	5 4	9 11	9 11	14 6	14 6	12 10	12 —
Bijnor	11 4	10 11	14 1	13 8	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 4	...	...	11 8	11 4
Muzaffarnagar	12 15	11 13	14 5	13 10	..	...	9 4	8 9	...	...	12 2	11 8
Saharanpur	12 1	11 8	13 2	13 2	4 5	4 5	8 9	8 9	11 13	11 13	12 14	11 13
Dehra-Dún	10 8	10 4	14 —	14 8	5 4	6 —	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	9 —	9 —	12 —	11 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	10 —
Almora	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	13 —	13 —	18 —	17 —	...	...	14 4	14 —	17 —	16 8	16 —	14 8
Sultanpur	14 —	14 —	18 8	18 —	7 —	7 —	14 8	15 —	18 —	18 8	14 8	15 —
Rae-Bareli	12 —	12 8	17 —	16 8	5 —	5 —	13 8	14 —	16 8	18 —	13 8	13 8
Unao	11 8	11 —	14 —	13 8	...	8 —	12 —	12 —	14 8	14 —	13 —	12 —
Lucknow	11 10	11 12	14 4	14 4	5 4	5 4	11 4	11 8	14 10	14 4	13 2	13 —
Hardoi	12 8	11 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	14 8	13 8	13 8	13 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	12 —	12 —	16 —	15 8	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	15 8	15 8	12 8	...
Barabanki	11 —	11 —	12 8	12 6	6 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	13 —	13 —
Gonda	13 12	12 4	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 4	11 12	15 —	15 —	14 —	14 —
Bahraich	14 —	13 —	19 8	18 —	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 —	18 —	18 8	12 8	...
Sitapur	13 —	12 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	11 8	16 —	15 —	13 —	13 —
Kheri	13 —	12 8	19 —	18 —	4 —	4 —	11 8	11 8	18 —	18 —	14 —	13 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	9 —	8 8	10 —	9 8	4 12	4 11½	7 9	6 9	9 7¼	9 —	9 3	...
Bánswara	8 8	10 —	8 8	15 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	6 12	6 10	7 —	7 —	6 4	6 4	6 10	6 10	7 6	7 —	7 —	6 4
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	7 —	8 —	7 8	8 4	4 —	4 2	5 —	5 8	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	7 8	7 4	8 8	8 4	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 —	7 8	7 —
Erinpura	9 13	8 15	11 7	10 —	6 4	6 2	8 2	7 13	10 3	9 15	9 4	9 —
Ajmer	9 9½	9 8	11 8	10 8	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	11 8	10 13½	10 —	9 4
Abu	8 7 and 8 15	7 14 and 8 5	9 10	9 —	5 11	5 11	6 9	6 9	...	8 7	8 5	8 2
Kishangarh	11 4	9 14	12 12	11 12	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 8	12 —	10 8	11 —	10 —
Bundi	9 —	8 4	10 8	9 12	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 —	10 2	9 12	...	...
Kotah	9 4	9 2	9 4	8 4	6 4	6 12	7 8	7 10	10 6	10 8	6 12	7 4
Jhalawar	8 9	8 6½	8 2	8 1½	5 13	5 13	8 2	8 2½	9 11	9 14	9 13	11 2½
Tonk	8 14	7 12	10 12	9 —	6 9	4 14	9 3	7 11	9 5	9 10	9 5	8 3
Jaipur	9 —	9 4	12 14	13 3	6 6	6 10	7 11	7 15	12 4	10 9	10 5	10 4
Karauli	9 1	8 12	10 5	9 11	7 13	7 8	8 7	7 13	10 5	10 —	9 1	8 12
Dholpur	11 3½	10 4¼	13 6¼	12 2	7 14	7 9½	8 11½	...	12 —	11 13	11 —	10 11
Bharatpur	10 12	9 15	12 8	11 14	5 —	5 —	7 4	7 4	11 9	10 8	10 2	9 13
Alwar	10 7	9 11	12 2	11 3	5 12	5 12	8 11	8 7	10 —	10 —	10 15	10 4
Deoli Cantonment	9 12	8 12	10 5½	10 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	10 4	10 —	9 10	9 6
Nasirabad Cantonment	10 8	10 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	10 —	9 8
Balmer	8 2	7 12	...	...	4 8	4 —	7 —	5 8	9 6	9 —	8 8	8 2
Anádra	8 8 and 8 12	8 — and 8 4	9 2	8 12	6 —	6 —	7 12	7 —	9 —	9 —	7 13	7 13
Shahpura	8 4	8 —	11 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	7 4	7 4	10 7	10 4	10 —	10 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	7 4 and 8 13¼	7 6 and 8 3	10 5	10 6¼	5 10	5 15	7 1	7 7	9 8	8 11½	8 12 and 9 —	8 — and 8 4
Jaisalmer	8 4	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 4	7 —	7 4	10 —	10 —	8 4	8 4
Bikaner	8 14	9 1½	10 9½	10 10	3 8	3 8	4 8	4 8	...	...	8 14	8 15½
Central India—												
Indore	8 4	8 2	10 4	9 8	8 —	8 —	8 4	8 4	10 4	10 4	9 10	9 8
Nimach Cantonment	9 8	9 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 8	10 —	10 —
Gwalior	9 9	8 13½	...	...	7 5	7 1	7 11	7 14	11 10	10 5	10 8	10 7½
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	10 12	10 4	13 8	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 4	11 12	10 8	10 4
Ferozpur	10 12	10 4	13 12	12 12	...	...	8 12	8 12	11 12	10 12	10 12	9 12
Central—												
Lahore	11 1	10 8	14 4	13 12	...	...	8 5	8 5	11 8	12 12	12 —	9 14
Gujranwála	12 —	11 2	16 —	14 8	...	...	9 8	8 8	13 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Gujrat	11 —	11 —	13 —	12 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 4	11 —	11 4	11 —
Jhelam	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Bagi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	13 12	14 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 —	10 12	Shahjahánpur.
...	...	10 —	11 —	13 —	12 8	13 —	13 8	11 —	10 12	10 12	10 12	Budaun.
...	...	...	...	14 2	14 6	15 12	14 7	11 2	11 4	11 —	11 —	Pilibit.
...	...	15 5	15 10	12 13	12 8	14 4	14 1	11 4	11 4	10 10	10 10	Bareli.
...	...	13 12	13 12	12 —	12 —	14 2	13 14	10 4	10 4	11 —	11 —	Moradabad.
...	...	...	...	11 3	12 6	14 1	14 1	9 —	9 —	11 —	10 —	Bijnor.
...	...	...	...	12 2	11 4	...	12 —	9 15	9 14	11 4	11 —	Muzaffarnagar.
13 7	13 15	12 12	12 14	12 1	11 8	13 15	11 5	9 11	9 11	11 4	10 12	Saháranpur.
14 8	14 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	13 —	12 8	11 —§	9 —	10 —	10 —	Dehra Dún.
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal.
14 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	8 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	Almora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	Garhwál.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	13 —	12 8	10 8	10 —	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	17 8	18 —	17 8	17 8	13 —	13 8	10 8	10 —	Sultanpur.
20 —	20 —	20 —	10 —	15 8	16 8	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	10 8	10 8	Rae Bareli.
13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	13 8	13 —	15 —	13 8	12 —	11 8	10 8	10 8	Unao.
...	...	12 12	12 8	14 8	14 —	14 8	14 —	11 12§	11 8	10 8	10 4	Lucknow.
13 8	...	...	...	14 —	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	Hardoi.
												Northern—
...	15 8	...	...	16 —	16 —	15 —	15 —	12 8	12 8	10 —	10 —	Fyzabad.
15 —	15 —	12 —	13 —	14 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	11 8	11 —	10 —	10 —	Barabanki.
...	...	12 —	12 —	15 8	14 12	16 8	16 8	12 8	11 4	10 8	10 8	Gonda.
24 8	20 —	13 8	13 —	16 —	15 —	16 8	17 —	13 —	13 —	10 8	10 8	Bahraich.
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 —	14 8	14 —	12 —	11 8	11 —	10 8	Sitapur.
28 —	28 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	15 —	17 8	16 —	13 8	13 —	11 4	11 —	Kheri.
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	9 7¼	9 —	9 7¼	9 —	8 8	7 —	11 5½	10 7	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	8 8	12 8	8 12	12 8	...	...	10 —	5 14	Bánswara.
...	...	6 4	6 10	7 3	6 4	7 3	7 —	6 4	6 10	7 —	7 —	Mewar (Udaipur).
...	...	7 —	7 —	7 8	8 8	7 8	8 8	...	...	8 8	8 10	Hilly Tracts of Mewar. (Dungarpur).
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	8 —	...	...	...	10 —	Sirohi.
...	...	...	...	10 7	10 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Erinpura.
...	...	8 8	8 8	12 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmer.
...	...	...	...	8 15	8 9	9 —	8 11	7 — and 7 7	7 —	11 2	11 2	Abu.
*	*	*	*	12 8	12 —	12 —	11 8	*	*	13 8	13 —	Kishangarh.
...	...	...	...	10 4	9 —	10 2	9 —	...	...	10 8	9 12	Bundi.
...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 —	10 4	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	Kotah.
...	...	14 6	15 5½	10 12	9 9¼	9 12	...	8 2	8 2¼	9 9	9 14	Jhalawar.
...	...	...	...	10 13	8 8	11 2	10 2	...	...	11 13	11 8	Tonk.
*	*	14 2	17 4	11 15	10 9 and 11 15	11 15	11 4	13 8	13 14	12 14	13 3	Jaipur.
...	...	12 13	12 13	10 5	10 —	...	...	10 —	9 11	10 10	10 10	Karauli.
...	...	11 4	11 4	13 8	12 5	...	...	9 9¾	9 —¾	11 4	11 4	Dholpur.
...	...	10 —	10 —	12 7	11 14	12 10	12 9	8 14	8 12	11 8	11 8	Bharatpur.
...	...	10 8	10 8	12 5	11 7	11 14	11 14	12 8	12 8	12 6	12 6	Alwar.
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Deoli Cantonment.
*	*	...	...	11 8	10 12	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	8 15	9 —	9 2	8 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	Balmer.
...	...	...	...	8 14	8 5	8 12	8 3	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	Anádra.
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	10 12	10 —	...	...	11 10	11 8	Shahpura.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	9 15	9 10	9 11	8 14½	8 4	7 7	13 11	13 11	Jodhpur.
...	...	...	...	8 4	7 8	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
...	...	...	...	9 8¼	9 13	...	...	9 4	8 15¾	11 4	11 8	Bikaner.
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	8 8	8 4	11 —	11 —	Indore.
*	*	...	...	10 8	9 12	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	Nimach Cantonment.
...	...	8 —	7 4	12 —	11 1	...	...	9 14	9 9	10 14	10 8	Gwalior.
												Punjab—
												Southern—
†	†	†	†	12 8	11 8	†	†	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
†	†	11 12	11 12	12 12	10 12	13 12	12 12	7 —	7 —	12 8	12 8	Ferozpur.
												Central—
‡	‡	15 —	13 4	12 4	11 6	14 4	13 10	8 14	8 8	12 14	12 14	Lahore.
†	†	13 —	13 —	12 4	11 6	13 —	13 8	†	†	13 12	13 12	Gujranwála.
†	†	‡	‡	11 14	11 4	12 4	11 8	†	†	14 —	14 —	Gujrat.
*	*	*	*	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Jhelam.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1899—*continued.* ***(The figures***

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*continued.*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	11 —	10 12	12 8	12 4	...	...	8 4	8 4	12 8	11 8	11 8	11 —
Delhi	11 8	10 8	13 8	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	11 8	10 8
Rohtak	11 8	10 8	13 4	11 8	...	...	10 —	11 —	12 4	11 —	11 8	11 8
Karnál	12 —	11 —	13 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	12 —	10 —	11 —	10 8
Submontane—												
Ambala	11 14	10 8	13 —	12 8	...	...	10 8	9 12	15 8	12 8	11 —	11 —
Ludhiána	11 8	11 —	12 12	18 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	12 —	11 8	10 12	10 8
Jalandhar	12 8	11 8	15 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —
Hoshiárpur	11 4	10 12	15 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	13 8	12 —	12 —
Gurdaspur	13 —	12 —	17 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	15 —	13 —	‡	‡
Amritsar	12 —	11 —	16 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	8 12	10 —	11 —	10 —	8 8
Siálkot	11 6	10 14	15 —	14 —	...	...	10 8	9 8	14 —	13 —	11 12	11 —
Hills—												
Simla	9 4	9 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	8 8	8 —
Kángra	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Rávalpindi	11 —	11 —	17 —	16 —	...	...	6 12	7 12	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —
Hazara	11 12	11 2	12 —	14 8	...	...	9 4	9 —	11 —	19 —	12 —	11 —
Peshávar	10 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	19 —	16 —	11 —	10 —
Kohát	11 —	11 8	15 5	15 13	...	...	10 14	10 14	‡	‡	14 —	14 —
Bannu	13 —	13 —	20 —	18 12	...	...	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	14 1	14 1
Western—												
Sháhpur	11 —	11 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Jhang	12 4	12 6	15 8	16 —	...	...	11 —	9 —	16 8	18 8	*	13 —
Multan	12 4	12 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	10 12	15 8	15 8	12 8	12 8
Montgomery	11 8	11 4	‡	‡	...	...	9 —	9 —	15 —	‡	‡	‡
Dera Ismael Khan	11 4	11 5	14 1	15 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	15 —	13 12	12 13	13 2
Muzaffargarh	13 8	12 8	15 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	17 —	18 —	15 —	14 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	11 14	11 14	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 —	8 12	14 6	13 12	13 7	13 2
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	12 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	9 8	9 —	12 —	11 —	10 —	9 8
Hyderabad	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	10 —	10 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —
Shikarpur	13 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	14 8	12 —	11 8
Upper Sind Frontier	11 8	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	13 8	12 8	11 8	11 —
Quetta	10 2 to 11 —	10 — to 10 12	14 4	13 4	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	11 —	9 8	9 —	8 12
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	7 6	7 6	...	...	7 1	7 1	9 10	9 2	9 8	9 8	7 8	7 8
Ratnágiri	6 1	6 1	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 10	9 10	9 12	9 12	8 10	10 10
Alibág	7 6	7 6	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 6	7 6
Bombay	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 2	5 2	9 2	9 2	9 13	8 9	8 10	8 10
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	8 5	8 5	9 4	9 4	*	*	9 —	8 2
Deccan—												
Dharwar	10 2	10 13	...	...	6 11	7 10	8 2	8 2	12 4	12 4	...	...
Belgaum	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 6	7 6	7 14	7 14	10 6	10 6	9 12	9 12
Satara	7 15	7 15	...	...	6 10	6 4	7 15	7 10	8 1	7 15	8 5	8 5
Sholapur	9 5	9 5	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 4	9 4	10 12	9 13	9 13	9 6
Bijapur	10 3	8 14	...	...	7 6	6 15	9 4	8 9	12 2	11 4	11 7	10 9
Poona	7 9	7 —	...	...	7 4	6 11	7 13	7 3	9 12	9 3	8 10	8 10
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	7 4	6 8	...	...	6 10	5 14	7 9	7 9	8 10	8 5	8 12	8 1
Násik	8 10	8 10	...	...	5 14	5 14	8 1	8 1	*	*	8 8	8 8
Dhulia	7 7	7 7	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 9	7 9	9 8	9 8	9 3	9 3
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 10	7 2	...	...	6 —	5 1	10 3	9 4	9 11	9 1	8 13	8 1
Broach	8 —	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 —	9 —
Kaira	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —
Baroda Cantonment	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	7 8	7 —
Ahmadabad	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 8	9 —	9 —	8 12	9 —
Godhra	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	*	*	8 4	8 —
Disa Cantonment	8 6	8 —	...	...	6 4	6 —	7 8	7 —	9 6	9 —	8 14	8 12
Káthiawár—												
Rajkot	8 14	8 9	...	...	5 11	5 11	9 6	8 14	10 —	9 4	8 13	8 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	8 7	7 12	...	...	6 10	5 —	9 5	8 —	9 8	8 4	...	...
Khandwa	9 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	*	*
Hoshangabad	9 —	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	10 14	10 7	...	...
Betul	8 15	8 15	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 10	8 9	11 —	...	...	...
Chhindwara	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 4	6 4	9 2	7 4	9 8	9 8	...	...
Nagpur	9 6	8 12	...	...	6 4	6 14	11 14	9 6	10 15	10 6	...	...
Wardha	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11	...	...

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Bagi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Panjab—*continued.*
												South-eastern—
†	†	†	†	12 12	12 4	12 8	21 —	10 —	9 8	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
†	†	12 —	12 —	13 8	12 —	12 8	12 —	10 8	10 —	11 8	11 8	Delhi.
†	†	10 —	10 —	13 —	10 8	12 8	12 —	11 —	11 —	11 8	11 —	Rohtak.
14 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál.
												Submontane—
‡	‡	‡	‡	13 2	11 —	13 8	11 8	11 —	9 —	12 8	12 8	Ambala.
†	†	14 —	14 —	12 8	11 12	15 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Ludhiána.
‡	‡	13 —	13 —	13 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	‡	‡	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
12 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	12 11	14 —	13 —	7 12	7 8	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur.
‡	‡	12 —	12 —	13 —	12 —	15 —	14 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur.
‡	‡	12 1	12 —	12 —	11 —	15 —	14 —	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.
‡	‡	‡	‡	13 —	11 12	13 4	12 —	‡	‡	13 12	13 12	Siálkot.
												Hills—
12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 8	11 —	11 8	7 —	7 —	10 4	10 4	Simla.
‡	‡	*	*	11 8	11 8	14 —	13 8	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Kángra.
												Northern—
*	*	15 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	9 12	9 12	13 8	13 8	Ráwalpindi.
†	†	12 —	12 —	9 12	9 2	15 —	14 12	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Hazára.
†	†	14 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	17 —	16 —	Peshawar.
†	†	‡	‡	11 15	12 5	15 5	15 5	†	†	16 6	15 5	Kohát.
13 1	13 1	7 8	7 8	15 8	16 2	18 10	18 10	8 7	8 7	20 10	20 10	Bannu.
												Western—
14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	12 —	12 —	*	*	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur.
25 —	25 —	20 —	24 —	13 —	12 12	15 —	15 —	6 —	6 —	11 12	12 —	Jhang.
†	†	19 —	18 8	13 —	12 12	14 —	14 —	†	†	12 4	12 4	Multan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	11 6	11 6	‡	‡	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	Montgomery.
‡	‡	‡	‡	14 11	14 11	8 12	13 2	8 2	8 2	16 —	16 —	Dera Ismael Khan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	‡	‡	6 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh.
‡	‡	‡	‡	11 9	11 8	‡	‡	‡	‡	11 14	11 14	Dera Ghazi Khan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
‡	‡	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Karáchi.
‡	‡	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad.
‡	‡	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot).
‡	‡	...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Shikarpur.
‡	‡	...	...	11 8	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
...	‡	6 —	6 —	11 —	9 12	11 2	11 —	8 —	8 —	9 12	9 8	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
12 10	12 10	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	Karwar.
10 9	11 12	...	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	6 1	6 1	10 6	10 6	Ratnágiri.
...	...	...	...	8 8	7 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 14	11 14	Alibág.
7 14	7 14	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 9	9 9	Bombay.
*	*	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	8 3	7 5	12 4	12 4	Tanna.
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	...	...	8 11	8 11	9 —	9 —	Dharwar.
13 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	9 1	9 1	Belgaum.
...	...	...	...	7 15	7 15	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 10	11 10	Satara.
...	...	...	...	10 13	9 14	...	...	8 12	8 5	11 4	11 4	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 4	...	...	9 3	8 6	11 6	10 15	Bijapur.
*	*	...	...	9 3	8 10	...	...	7 1	7 1	11 13	10 12	Poona.
												Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	7 11	7 11	10 5	10 5	Ahmadnagar.
9 12	9 3	...	...	*	9 4	...	...	7 13	8 9	12 1	12 1	Násik.
...	...	...	...	8 11	8 4	...	...	7 11	7 11	10 2	9 12	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	8 5	7 10	...	...	7 14	6 11	12 —	12 —	Surat.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 4	Broach.
9 8	9 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	Kaira.
9 —	*	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
9 8	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Godhra.
*	*	...	...	10 —	9 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 4	13 4	Disa Cantonment.
												Káthiawár—
*	*	...	...	10 5	*	...	...	7 13	7 10	81 10	81 10	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	11 2	7 —	...	...	8 12	8 —	11 4	10 14	Nimar.
*	*	...	...	*	*	...	...	*	*	9 —	9 —	Khandwa.
...	...	...	...	11 1	10 4	...	...	9 —	8 —	9 2	10 11	Hoshangabad.
...	...	...	...	10 10	9 4	...	...	7 15	7 15	8 8	9 2	Betul.
...	...	...	...	10 13	9 8	...	...	7 4	7 14	9 2	8 —	Chhindwára.
...	...	...	...	11 14	10 10	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11	Wardha.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

E

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1899—*concluded.* *(The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	9 2	9 10	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 —	8 —	11 5	10 1	...	...
Saugor	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 2	7 8	8 —	8 9	13 2	10 4	...	...
Damoh	8 14	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 6	8 14	8 14	11 —	12 —	...	...
Jubbulpore	10 12	10 8	...	...	6 8	6 —	11 —	10 —	13 —	12 8	...	...
Mandla	11 8	12 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	9 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	11 5	10 12	...	...	6 —	7 —	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
Bálághát	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	10 —	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...
Chánda	8 8	8 13	...	...	...	...	8 13	9 1	10 14	11 6	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	10 11	10 11	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 14	9 2	...	...	...	...
Raipur	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	9 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 —	8 12	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	7 8	7 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 4	8 6	9 —	8 —
Básim	7 9	7 7	...	...	5 —	4 6	8 —	7 8	9 —	9 4	...	...
Akola	8 —	7 8	...	...	5 12	6 —	10 —	10 2	10 8	9 12	...	...
Ellichpur	7 —	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	...
Amráoti	8 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	11 12	10 12	8 8	8 —
Wun	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	5 —	7 —	6 8	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	7 2	6 10⅔	*	*	5 —	5 3	9 8	9 14⅛	11 4	11 5⅔	11 14	12 1⅛
Boláram	6 15	7 1	*	*	5 11	5 9	8 12	9 2	11 7	11 6	*	*
Chadarghát	6 14	6 14	*	*	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	13 12	13 2
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	11 5	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...
South central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	15 11	14 5	19 2	15 14
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 13	15 8	15 11	17 3	17 3
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	..	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	13 6	12 6	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	9 11	17 8	17 8	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 10	12 10	11 10	11 10
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 3	14 6	13 —	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 5	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	18 13	17 13
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	10 8	15 6	15 6	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	10 11	13 5	12 10	*	*
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	14 13	14 6	14 6	13 3	13 3
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	11 5	13 —	13 —	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	12 13	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	10 11	*	*	*	*
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	13 2	...	...	18 8	21 10
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	12 14	...	...	16 5	20 5
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	10 2	*	*	17 11	17 11
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	11 5	12 14	*	13 13	14 6
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	15 6	12 14	17 10	16 3
Mysore—												
Mysore	7 14	7 10	...	...	9 9	8 3	8 12	8 12	15 12	14 10	...	...
Bangalore	9 6	8 13	...	...	7 7	7 12	8 10	9 2	...	...	...	...
Kolar	9 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	..	...	...
Tumkur	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Hassan	8 —	8 —	7 —	8 —	9 —	8 4	10 —	11 11	...	...	...	...
Kadur	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	14 —	16 —	...	...
Shimoga	9 4	7 6	8 6	8 6	7 6	6 13	8 6	8 6	15 12	13 10	...	—
Chitaldrug	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	8 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	5 9	5 9	...	...	5 6	5 6	6 6	6 6	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Bagi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Central Provinces—*contd.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	...	...	10 11	10 11	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur.
...	...	...	...	11 8	12 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 2	10 11	Saugor.
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 2	9 2	Damoh.
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	...	...	9 13	9 8	9 12	9 8	Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	14 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 8	9 12	Mandla.
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 2	9 2	Seoni.
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	8 —	8 —	Bálághát.
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 8	9 —	Bhandára.
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	9 7	9 7	9 —	9 —	Chánda.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	10 11	10 11	8 8	9 2	Biláspur.
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Raipur.
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Sambalpur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	9 8	8 —	...	...	7 4	6 8	10 8	10 8	Buldána.
...	...	...	...	8 11	8 —	...	...	7 8	6 13	9 —	9 —	Básim.
...	...	...	...	9 8	8 12	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 —	12 —	Akola.
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Amráoti.
...	...	...	...	8 —	6 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	Wun.
												Nizam's Territories—
11 10	11 5½	*	*	9 13½	10 8⅓	*	*	9 4	10 3½	9 8	9 $9\frac{2}{10}$	Secunderabad.
*	*	*	*	9 11	9 13	*	*	*	*	8 12	8 13	Boláram.
*	*	*	*	10 —	10 —	*	*	8 12	8 —	8 12	8 12	Chadarghát.
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	11 10	Malabar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	S. Canara.
												South, central—
18 14	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	11 2	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Nilgiris.
17 8	18 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 5	Salem.
												Central—
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Bellary.
21 5	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anantapur.
15 —	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	Cuddapah.
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	Karnul.
												East Coast, north—
19 3	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	Ganjam.
20 11	20 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Vizagapatam.
17 5	17 5	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Godávari.
												East Coast, central—
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna.
14 14	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
14 14	17 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	Madras.
14 11	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput.
15 6	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	N. Arcot.
17 8	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot.
17 —	21 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Tanjore.
18 5	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
16 6	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	14 5	Tinnevelly.
18 10	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	Madura.
												Mysore—
12 14	13 10	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	6 2	5 13	11 7	11 9	Mysore.
14 —	14 —	...	...	8 6	8 6	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	Bangalore.
14 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar.
17 —	17 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	9 8	9 8	Tumkur.
15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Hassan.
13 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	Kadur.
17 14	17 14	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 6	9 7	10 8	10 —	Shimoga.
18 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	8 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	8 —	Chitaldrug.
												Coorg—
14 8	14 8	...	...	14 8	12 8	...	...	8 8	8 —	9 8	9 8	Coorg.
*	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 6	5 6	32 —	32 —	**Aden.**

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
January 25, 1900.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the nine months, April to December, of									
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	2,02	2,39	2,41	2,51	2,35	2,44	2,81	2,88	2,47	2,34
Liquors:										
Spirit	39.75	38,09	39,83	37,92	40,02	43,07	43,37	44,39	46,39	47,76
Other liquors	4,98	5,07	4,86	4,88	4,48	5,08	4,75	4,43	4,66	4.29
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	6,27	5,50	5,56	4,22	4,85	5,60
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	—	—	1,93	1,94	1,63	2,01	1,96	1,88
Cotton manufactures:										
Twist and yarn	—	—	—	—	6	10,09	—	—	—	—
Piece goods, grey	—	—	—	—	50	47,63	39,05	32,02	33,56	36,53
" white	—	—	—	—	11	15,94	15,36	12,68	12,33	13,61
" coloured	—	—	—	—	11	17,75	16,07	9,91	13,98	18,25
Other goods	—	—	—	—	13	2,33	1,72	1,29	1,31	2,21
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	—	—	2,48	2,47	2,56	2,85	2,70	2,75
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	—	—	2,21	2,90	2,77	3,14	3,05	2,99
Glass and glassware	—	—	—	—	2,33	2,64	2,87	2,07	2,28	2,91
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	5,43	5,25	5,71	5,37	5,36	6,07
Metals:										
Copper	—	—	—	—	2,62	5,96	3,95	4,71	3,95	1,27
Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	1,85	2,87	2,92	2,98	2,49	2,39
Silver	—	—	—	—	25,38	23,83	22,85	30,51	24,84	17.77
Tin	—	—	—	—	1,16	1,07	1,00	83	69	32
Other metals	—	—	—	—	3,39	1,73	1,63	2,11	2,02	1,70
Oils: Petroleum	11,18	12,64	12,32	16,14	19,70	31,79	31,38	36,56	33,03	29.26
Paints and colours	—	—	—	—	1,11	1,30	1,31	1,21	1,32	1,48
Paper	—	—	—	—	1,38	1,83	1,81	1,39	1,66	1,88
Provisions	—	—	—	—	4,08	7,43	6,61	7,42	6,26	6,80
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	9,28	10,88	9,42	7,38	7,76	6,68
Spices	—	—	—	—	2,86	2,49	2,56	3,17	3,33	3,62
Stationery	—	—	—	—	1,10	1,09	1,17	91	92	1,03
Sugar	—	—	—	—	8,72	11,35	11,38	14,83	13,30	18,77
Tea	—	—	—	—	2,70	1,68	2,16	85	70	61
Umbrellas	—	—	—	—	1,23	1,22	1,12	1,13	80	90
Wood and timber	—	—	—	—	79	1,12	94	87	60	87
Woollen goods	—	—	—	—	6,72	6,08	7,28	4,35	6,01	7,68
Imports by post	1	1	1	1	1,08	1,15	1,10	1,11	1,29	1,38
All other articles	3	3	2	18	17,36	17,97	17,72	18,10	17,63	17,29
TOTAL	57,97	58,23	59,45	61,64	1,80,92	2,97,87	2,72,54	2,67,68	2,63,50	2,68,89
EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Rice and rice-flour	54,53	46,75	39,27	40,44	55,28	53,39	42,06	35,33	62,68	54,49
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE	1,12,50	1,04,98	98,72	1,02,08	2,36,20	3,51,26	3,14,60	3,03,01	3,26,18	3,23,38
TOTAL NET REVENUE	1,09,52	1,01,70	96,01	99,08	2,30,60	3,43,09	3,05,83	2,96,88	3,19,90	3,17,39
Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue										
Bengal — Import	18,94	19,89	21,37	21,67	50,64	1,13,87	1,01,72	94,43	98,49	1,08,15
Bengal — Export	11,75	12,39	11,00	10,12	11,10	13,76	8,45	6,08	12,73	12,82
Bombay — Import	16,00	15,68	16,31	18,80	86,57	1,11,22	1,07,15	1,05,96	1,00,79	92,86
Bombay — Export	1,22	93	1,51	1,30	2,46	1,97	1,93	2,05	2,63	1,89
Sind — Import	5,41	5,07	4,67	4,92	9,70	16,53	17,22	16,95	15,89	19,33
Sind — Export	59	52	57	40	53	48	38	53	1,10	80
Madras — Import	9,22	8,53	8,00	8,06	16,82	26,75	20,27	24,27	20,71	22,82
Madras — Export	3,38	2,73	3,19	3,65	5,18	3,48	6,23	7,95	3,50	4,95
Burma — Import	6,93	7,28	7,43	6,30	12,80	22,47	18,67	20,87	23,20	21,20
Burma — Export	36,08	28,68	21,96	23,86	34,80	32,56	23,81	17,79	40,92	32,57

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
January 20, 1900.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, INDIGO, JUTE, TEA, AND RICE.

Quantity (in hundredweight) of COTTON imported by rail and river and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, in November 1899, and from 1st January to 30th November 1899, and in the corresponding periods of 1897 and 1898.

Whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			TOTAL.		
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	Imports in November.											
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	2,363	1,772	1,852	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,363	1,772	1,852
N.-W. P. & Oudh	23,981	9,070	18,489	6,987	15,205	96,708	...	...	...	30,968	24,275	115,197
Panjab	947	641	9,264	698	3,133	48,736	6,747	5,405	53,464	8,392	9,179	111,464
Cent. Provs.	299	706	...	3,074	15,561	27,294	...	...	...	3,373	16,267	27,294
Bombay	...	...	...	23,035	51,297	87,029	...	...	...	23,035	51,297	87,029
Sind	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,079	4,897	5,485	1,079	4,897	5,485
Madras	...	...	...	...	4,308	357	...	...	...	...	4,308	357
Berar	1,808	10,873	1,556	18,527	130,832	35,413	...	...	...	20,335	141,705	36,969
Assam	1,331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,331	...	...
Raj. & C. India	1,708	...	2,242	81	2,585	23,704	...	...	...	1,789	2,585	25,946
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	1,899	326	...	...	...	...	1,899	326
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	32,437	23,062	33,403	52,402	224,820	319,567	7,826	10,302	58,949	92,665	258,184	411,919
By Sea—												
Bengal	727	349	1,018	...	...	...	...	...	...	727	349	1,018
Bombay	13,639	366	...	261	596	3	...	...	...	13,900	962	3
Sind	...	...	...	1,783	...	9,785	...	...	...	1,783	...	9,785
Madras	357	4,591	17	90	908	307	...	...	...	447	5,499	324
Burma	689	3,793	55	...	...	307	...	...	...	689	3,793	362
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	19,166	36,740	38,285	...	...	2	19,166	36,740	38,287
Foreign countries	897	4	4	3,000	341	13,894	...	...	...	3,897	345	13,898
TOTAL	16,309	9,103	1,094	24,300	38,585	62,581	...	...	2	40,609	47,688	63,677
TOTAL IMPORTS	48,746	32,165	34,497	76,702	263,405	382,148	7,826	10,302	58,951	133,274	305,872	475,596
	Imports from January to November.											
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	105,032	48,465	43,745	12	...	...	...	...	...	105,044	48,465	43,745
N.-W. P. & Oudh	307,056	149,201	232,495	251,432	219,607	346,907	...	...	...	558,488	368,808	579,402
Panjab	63,413	43,451	61,399	62,435	76,394	127,106	304,035	335,779	233,978	429,883	455,624	422,483
Cent. Provs.	12,576	19,515	12,946	189,812	344,635	393,758	...	...	...	202,388	364,150	406,704
Bombay	5	...	...	1,754,290	2,286,951	2,566,747	...	...	...	1,754,295	2,286,951	2,566,747
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	186,587	138,584	154,821	186,587	138,584	154,821
Madras	...	...	...	19,657	41,376	18,228	...	...	...	19,657	41,376	18,228
Berar	51,106	103,617	96,857	767,940	1,291,867	1,365,839	...	...	...	819,046	1,395 484	1,462,696
Assam	18,364	13,769	5,021	...	...	...	..	...	...	18,364	13,769	5,021
Raj. & C. India	38,296	32,131	46,987	807,869	571,144	699,739	...	...	...	846,165	603 275	746,726
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	28,089	46,896	32,408	...	...	...	28,089	46,896	32,408
Mysore	...	...	...	234	...	256	...	...	...	234	...	256
TOTAL	595,848	410,149	499,450	3,881,770	4,878,870	5,550,988	490,622	474,363	388,799	4,968,240	5,763,382	6,439,237
By Sea—												
Bengal	20,592	13,124	13,634	2,165	...	...	...	...	...	22,757	13,124	13,634
Bombay	84,169	83,472	22,876	39,200	17,574	24,256	...	976	350	123,369	102,022	47,482
Sind	...	...	...	114,436	56,610	42,309	...	...	...	114,436	56,610	42,309
Madras	1,798	43,340	23,332	6,928	9,982	9,795	...	...	...	8,726	53,322	33,127
Burma	7,309	33,071	36,809	561	200	572	...	...	...	7,870	33,271	37,381
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	608,043	761,941	1,243,111	...	...	2	608,043	761,941	1,243,113
Foreign countries	2,932	3,170	2,428	36,754	40,773	49,025	...	...	...	39,686	43,943	51,453
TOTAL	116,800	176,177	99,079	808,087	887,080	1,369,068	...	976	352	924,887	1,064,233	1,468,499
TOTAL IMPORTS	712,648	586,326	598,529	4,689,857	5,765,950	6,920,056	490,622	475,339	389,151	5,893,127	6,827,615	7,907,736

Quantity (in hundredweight) of WHEAT imported by rail and river and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, in November 1899, and from 1st January to 30th November 1899, and in the corresponding periods of 1897 and 1898.

Whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			TOTAL.		
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	Imports in November.											
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	8,258	46,193	85,984	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,258	46,193	85,984
N.-W. P. & Oudh	161,127	209,644	68,198	8,705	94,961	14	...	...	...	169,832	304,605	68,212
Panjab	12,989	1	...	6,242	59,318	...	301,061	602,430	30,238	320,292	661,749	30,238
Cent. Provs.	...	257	...	4,760	31,004	1,391	...	...	...	4,760	31,261	1,391
Bombay	...	...	...	15,815	17,013	8,076	...	...	...	15,815	17,013	8,076
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,827	162,350	21,012	100,827	162,350	21,012
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	363
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	8,672	15,031	1,166	...	...	...	8,672	15,031	1,166
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	211	...	...	...	...	...	211
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	182,374	256,095	154,545	44,194	217,327	10,858	401,888	764,780	51,250	628,456	1,238,202	216,653
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	26,684	...	...	...	...	...	26,684
Bombay	...	...	...	18	9,328	284	...	...	...	18	9,328	284
Sind	...	...	...	161,901	108,751	52,054	...	...	...	161,901	108,751	52,054
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	261	9,878	5,137	...	...	...	261	9,878	5,137
Foreign countries	...	...	20,648	...	...	5,163	...	...	1,017	...	...	26,828
TOTAL	...	...	20,648	162,180	127,957	89,322	...	...	1,017	162,180	127,957	110,987
TOTAL IMPORTS	182,374	256,095	175,193	206,374	345,284	100,180	401,888	764,780	52,267	790,636	1,366,159	327,640
	Imports from January to November.											
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	131,353	630,862	1,491,618	222	...	112	...	...	...	131,575	630,862	1,491,730
N.-W. P. & Oudh	1,198,274	4,370,145	3,254,460	81,885	2,363,622	862,566	...	139,065	1,001,794	1,280,159	6,872,832	5,118,820
Panjab	82,582	124,674	9,101	36,070	1,042,131	488,399	1,552,440	7,621,903	5,323,683	1,671,092	8,788,708	5,821,183
Cent. Provs.	26,854	2,950	702	28,081	1,449,155	948,360	...	...	...	54,935	1,452,105	949,062
Bombay	...	...	...	207,360	1,309,300	1,781,513	...	...	...	207,360	1,309,300	1,781,513
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	790,167	1,749,490	936,407	790,167	1,749,490	936,407
Madras	...	...	...	...	27	3,864	...	...	...	...	27	3,864
Berar	...	...	...	152	7,278	288	...	...	...	152	7,278	288
Assam	284	840	1,641	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	840	1,641
Raj. & C. India	278	70	...	63,263	445,771	213,905	...	23	2	63,541	445,864	213,907
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	27	1,345	21,491	...	...	...	27	1,345	21,491
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	2,375	...	...	...	...	...	2,375
TOTAL	1,439,625	5,129,541	4,757,522	417,050	6,618,629	4,322,873	2,342,607	9,510,481	7,261,886	4,199,292	21,258,651	16,342,281
By Sea—												
Bengal	75	...	37	9	15	54,133	...	...	...	84	15	54,170
Bombay	...	...	...	5,973	67,954	20,834	60	96	...	6,033	68,050	20,834
Sind	...	...	...	1,158,305	718,006	710,873	61	...	2	1,158,366	718,006	710,875
Madras	...	1,069	70	86	78	120	...	...	...	86	1,147	190
Burma	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	14,343	301,402	342,765	...	890	...	14,343	302,292	342,765
Foreign countries	82,254	...	20,648	54,882	32	16,049	1,216	...	1,109	138,352	32	37,806
TOTAL	82,329	1,074	20,755	1,233,598	1,087,487	1,144,774	1,337	986	1,111	1,317,264	1,089,547	1,166,640
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,521,954	5,130,615	4,778,277	1,650,658	7,706,116	5,467,647	2,343,944	9,511,467	7,262,997	5,516,556	22,348,198	17,508,921

Quantity (in hundredweight) of LINSEED imported by rail and river and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, in November 1899, and from 1st January to 30th November 1899, and in the corresponding periods of 1897 and 1898.

Whence exported.	Calcutta. 1897.	Calcutta. 1898.	Calcutta. 1899.	City of Bombay. 1897.	City of Bombay. 1898.	City of Bombay. 1899.	Karáchi. 1897.	Karáchi. 1898.	Karáchi. 1899.	TOTAL. 1897.	TOTAL. 1898.	TOTAL. 1899.
Imports in November.												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	122,346	338,364	133,536	...	...	...	...	...	...	122,346	338,364	133,536
N.-W. P. & Oudh	34,323	131,422	31,413	4,178	6,209	4,739	...	...	...	38,501	137,631	36,152
Panjab	...	...	...	...	233	153	9	3,678	9,105	9	3,911	9,258
Cent. Provs.	...	6,540	253	17,783	24,029	15,506	...	...	...	17,783	30,569	15,759
Bombay	...	...	2	38,312	63,968	13,698	...	...	...	38,312	63,968	13,700
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	2,991	59	...	...	...	...	2,991	59
Berar	...	...	...	9,249	19,848	324	...	...	...	9,249	19,848	324
Assam	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	6,448	33,588	4,000	...	...	...	6,448	33,588	4,000
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	6,682	15,908	4,612	...	...	...	6,682	15,908	4,612
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	156,669	476,393	165,204	82,652	166,774	43,091	9	3,678	9,105	239,330	646,845	217,400
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	391	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	391	...
Bombay	...	...	...	2	633	...	...	...	...	2	633	...
Sind	...	...	...	969	...	558	...	...	...	969	...	558
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	47	104	282	...	...	...	47	104	282
Foreign countries	...	...	...	3,707	2,169	1,587	...	...	...	3,707	2,169	1,587
TOTAL	...	391	...	4,725	2,906	2,427	...	...	...	4,725	3,297	2,427
TOTAL IMPORTS	156,669	476,784	165,204	87,377	169,680	45,518	9	3,678	9,105	244,055	650,142	219,827
Imports from January to November.												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	1,887,126	3,804,328	4,109,529	...	21	74	...	...	...	1,887,126	3,804,349	4,109,603
N.-W. P. & Oudh	677,307	1,519,765	1,644,642	46,276	224,224	287,341	...	1,773	4,056	723,583	1,745,762	1,936,039
Panjab	...	...	249	...	748	444	2,555	8,494	29,042	2,555	9,242	29,735
Cent. Provs.	1,439	43,402	39,223	122,751	647,937	475,263	...	...	...	124,190	691,339	514,486
Bombay	...	...	2	131,873	686,216	572,856	...	...	...	131,873	686,216	572,858
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	688	28	...	688
Madras	...	...	...	103	36,639	36,476	...	...	...	103	36,639	36,476
Berar	4,229	...	43,330	57,019	325,748	122,180	...	...	...	61,248	325,748	165,510
Assam	36,821	66,669	61,984	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,821	66,669	61,984
Raj. & C. India	7	20,447	20,139	101,599	327,149	334,625	...	...	...	101,606	347,596	354,764
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	42,302	197,453	211,124	...	...	...	42,302	197,453	211,124
Mysore	...	...	...	157	...	3,671	...	...	...	157	...	3,671
TOTAL	2,606,929	5,454,611	5,919,098	502,080	2,446,135	2,044,054	2,583	10,267	33,786	3,111,592	7,911,013	7,996,938
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	1,855	308	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1,855	311
Bombay	...	...	...	1,643	1,337	1,733	40	12	...	1,683	1,349	1,733
Sind	...	...	...	2,056	2,343	2,420	...	...	...	2,056	2,343	2,420
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	5,263	2,108	48,489	...	...	...	5,263	2,108	48,489
Foreign countries	...	...	...	12,875	5,285	4,115	...	...	13	12,875	5,285	4,128
TOTAL	...	1,855	308	21,837	11,073	56,760	40	12	13	21,877	12,940	57,081
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,606,929	5,456,466	5,919,406	523,917	2,457,208	2,100,814	2,623	10,279	33,799	3,133,469	7,923,953	8,054,019

Quantity (in hundredweight) of INDIGO imported by rail and river and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, in November 1899, and from 1st January to 30th November 1899, and in the corresponding periods of 1897 and 1898.

Whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			TOTAL.		
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Imports in November.												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	2,000	1,942	2,605	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	1,942	2,605
N.-W. P. & Oudh	13,284	6,642	8,012	2	12	...	...	...	...	13,286	6,654	8,012
Panjab	28	...	10	...	...	...	413	372	931	441	372	941
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	922	540	206	...	...	...	922	540	206
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	408	425	156	408	425
Madras	...	...	...	77	90	87	...	...	...	77	90	87
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	144	291	70	...	...	...	144	291	70
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	38
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	15,312	8,584	10,627	1,145	933	401	569	780	1,356	17,026	10,297	12,384
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	990	514	850	...	...	...	990	514	850
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	102	...	1	104	2
TOTAL	1	2	2	990	514	850	...	102	...	991	618	852
TOTAL IMPORTS	15,313	8,586	10,629	2,135	1,447	1,251	569	882	1,356	18,017	10,915	13,236
Imports from January to November.												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	18,549	11,866	19,490	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,549	11,866	19,490
N.-W. P. & Oudh	17,519	12,492	14,073	18	15	40	...	...	...	17,534	12,507	14,113
Panjab	330	...	142	76	24	2	4,187	3,553	5,676	4,599	3,577	5,820
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	1
Bombay	1	...	...	2,319	3,039	1,830	...	...	...	2,320	3,039	1,830
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,348	4,445	5,075	3,348	4,445	5,075
Madras	...	...	...	206	715	413	...	...	...	206	715	413
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Assam	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	376	587	458	...	...	...	376	587	458
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	166	...	38	...	...	...	166	...	38
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	36,405	24,358	33,706	3,166	4,380	2,783	7,535	7,998	10,751	47,106	36,736	47,240
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	30	...	...	29	112	...	...	...	...	59	112
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	10	...	179	10	...
Sind	...	...	...	4,542	4,501	6,983	...	...	...	4,542	4,501	6,983
Madras	...	5	...	38	35	...	...	...	...	38	40	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Foreign countries	6	4	6	...	...	35	...	102	...	6	106	41
TOTAL	6	39	6	4,580	4,565	7,130	179	112	3	4,765	4,716	7,139
TOTAL IMPORTS	36,411	24,397	33,712	7,746	8,945	9,913	7,714	8,110	10,754	51,871	41,452	54,379

[For Jute, Tea, and Rice, see next page.]

Quantity (in hundredweight) of JUTE, TEA, and RICE imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA in November 1899, and from 1st January to 30th November 1899, and in the corresponding periods of 1897 and 1898.

Whence exported.	JUTE. 1897.	JUTE. 1898.	JUTE. 1899.	TEA. 1897.	TEA. 1898.	TEA. 1899.	RICE. 1897.	RICE. 1898.	RICE. 1899.
	Imports in November.								
By Rail and River—									
Bengal	3,457,335	2,714,711	2,299,599	55,228	48,489	48,270	451,006	666,171	853,308
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	554	11	...	742	256	238	2	530	...
Panjab	...	...	...	480	54	123	6	9	...
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	475	1,482	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	3,218	19,095	14,297	99,878	102,150	125,187	2	845	4,574
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,461,107	2,733,817	2,313,896	156,328	150,949	173,818	451,496	669,037	857,882
By Sea—									
Bengal	32	2,312	11,010	1,051	1,238	1,542	57,534	4,617	11,352
Bombay	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	140,051	731	6,594
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	...	...	...	60	187	117	2,533	38	39
TOTAL	32	2,312	11,010	1,111	1,430	1,660	200,127	5,398	17,985
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,461,139	2,736,129	2,324,906	157,439	152,379	175,478	651,623	674,435	875,867
	Imports from January to November.								
By Rail and River—									
Bengal	15,653,595	15,043,884	12,427,861	301,833	337,127	322,038	5,129,154	8,104,895	10,031,866
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	3,885	261	265	2,194	2,320	3,417	795	2,916	891
Panjab	...	...	...	3,050	2,636	1,836	154	107	149
Central Provinces	...	...	...	219	2	2	742	105,621	36,409
Bombay	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Assam	74,251	85,057	45,691	594,437	654,583	771,279	5,601	7,338	44,949
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	...	2	1	7	...	...	1
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
TOTAL	15,731,731	15,129,202	12,473,817	901,738	996,669	1,098,581	5,136,453	8,220,877	10,114,265
By Sea—									
Bengal	5,230	17,395	21,410	5,069	6,193	12,752	921,748	649,688	135,713
Bombay	...	...	...	350	13	2	...	231	5
Madras	12	...	...	...	10	133	77,545	37	14
Burma	...	7	71	13	127	6	6,845,323	119,447	119,037
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	13	1,622	125	15,023	5,824	1,492	246,204	145	1,502
TOTAL	5,255	19,024	21,605	20,453	12,167	14,385	8,090,820	769,548	256,271
TOTAL IMPORTS	15,736,986	15,148,226	12,495,423	922,193	1,008,836	1,112,966	13,227,273	8,990,425	10,370,536

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR 1898-99.

No. 106 C. W. T., dated Calcutta, the 20th January 1900.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR 1898-99.

CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNT.

1. *Capital.*—The Capital account of the Department was increased by R18,155, so that the capital expenditure to end of the year amounted to R1,15,53,969. The increase represents partly addition to the stores balance, and partly outlay on construction of quarters for the signalling staff at Teheran and on additions to Karachi office buildings.

The following statement shows how the above increase is made up:—

—	Increase.	Decrease.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R
Works	11,544	...	11,544
Suspense:			
Stores	11,335	...	11,335
Other heads	...	4,724	—4,724
TOTAL	22,879	4,724	18,155

A summary of the year's transactions on Capital account is given in Appendix A.

2. *Revenue.*—Appendix B is a summary of the earnings and expenditure.* The earnings amounted to R14,65,825, or a decrease of R74,328, as compared with 1897-98, when the sum realised was R15,40,153. The expenditure during the year was R7,68,522, against R7,81,981 in the previous year, or a decrease of R13,459, due chiefly to a smaller expenditure on stores for line maintenance in the Persian Gulf. The net result is a profit of R6,97,303 on the year's working, against that of R7,58,172 in 1897-98, or a decrease of R60,869, as compared with that year.

* Excluding the cost of the London Office Establishment (1,632*l*.), which is included as part of the Establishment of the Secretary of State.

3. The following statement shows the chief differences between the earnings and expenditure of the current and previous years. For details, *see* Appendix B :—

EARNINGS.

Head of Account.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
*Traffic Earnings . . .	18,49,445	17,33,000	...	1,16,445
Common Purse . . .	−1,93,331	−1,55,180	38,151	...
Australasian Message Fund .	−1,40,351	−1,21,584	18,767	...
Profit and loss . . .	−304	−391	...	87
Total Message Revenue . .	15,15,459	14,55,845	56,918	1,16,532
Miscellaneous Revenue . .	24,694	9,980	...	14,714
TOTAL .	15,40,153	14,65,825	56,918	1,31,246
Net Decrease .	...	...	...	74,328

4. There was thus a decrease of R74,328 in the earnings of 1898-99, as compared with the preceding year. The rupee figures under Traffic earnings show a falling off, due chiefly to an improvement in the value of the rupee, which resulted in a smaller amount of rupee collection as the franc equivalent. The earnings of 1898-99 as worked out in francs amounted to 2,905,793, against 2,990,675 francs in the preceding year, and the amount drawn out of the Joint Purse was 1,364*l*. less than last year, owing to a falling off in Indian traffic.

EXPENDITURE.

Head of Account.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Persian Gulf Section :—				
General charges . .	1,22,709	1,24,912	2,203	...
Line maintenance . .	40,090	22,424	...	17,666
Signalling . . .	1,80,723	1,81,222	499	...
Cable maintenance . .	1,85,726	1,89,315	3,589	...
Persian Section :—				
General charges . .	91,390	88,118	...	3,272
Line maintenance . .	56,502	62,897	6,395	...
Signalling . . .	84,610	81,864	...	2,746
Exchange . .	11,535	9,357	...	2,178
Expenditure by other Departments	8,696	8,413	...	283
TOTAL .	7,81,981	7,68,522	12,686	26,145
Net Decrease .	...	...	...	13,459

5. The increase and the decrease under the main heads are as follows :—

(1) *General Charges.—Gulf and Persian Sections.*—The increase under this head in the Gulf Section and the decrease in the Persian Section are chiefly in the pay of superior officers, due to the transfer of Directors and to changes in the superior staff consequent on the death of Lieut.-Colonel H. L. Wells. Taking the two sections together, the net decrease represents a smaller outlay on

* NOTE.—The head "Traffic Earnings" includes the amount collected in India, as also the loss on account of exchange on sterling transactions. The tariffs on International messages are fixed in a gold standard, and the balances due to or from foreign administrations are settled in that standard. The rupee collections in India vary, therefore, in correspondence with the fluctuations in exchange, and the balance received from the Indian Telegraph Department at Karachi in rupees is sufficient to pay the telegraph companies and foreign administrations in the gold standard and retain the share of this Department in a gold standard also.

exchange compensation allowance and on stationery and printing. The expenditure in England on general superintendence has also been less, owing to the absence of any tour charges of the Director-in-Chief as in the preceding year. The decrease under "exchange" is due partly to this cause, and partly to an improvement in the value of the rupee.

(2) *Line Maintenance.—Gulf Section.*—The decrease represents a smaller outlay (chiefly stores) on repairs to land lines.

(3) *Line Maintenance.—Persian Section.*—The increase chiefly represents special travelling expenses, and the outlay on repairs and renewals of lines, and carriage of stores has also been somewhat more than in the preceding year.

(4) *Signalling.—Gulf Section.*—The increase was slight and was caused by annual increment of pay to the signalling staff.

(5) *Signalling.—Persian Section.*—The decrease represents partly savings in the cost of the signalling staff, due to casualties, and partly short expenditure on exchange compensation allowance.

(6) *Cable Maintenance.*—The increase is due chiefly to improvement in the pay of the Commander and the Officers of the cable steamer, sanctioned by the Secretary of State in April 1898. There has also been an increased stores expenditure on repairs to cables, but this is partly counterbalanced by short expenditure on coal and repairs to the cable steamer.

NET REVENUE.

6. On a total Capital expenditure of R1,15,53,969 a net profit of R6,97,303 was earned, which gives a dividend of 6·03 per cent. The dividends earned during the past six years are as follows:—

Year.	Interest on Capital.
	R
1893-94	4·28
1894-95	6·50
1895-96	7·42
1896-97	6·17
1897-98	6·57
1898-99	6·03

The higher dividend in 1895-96 was due to the low rate of exchange, that is, a higher rate in rupees collected for the franc equivalent.

CIS-INDIAN JOINT PURSE.

7. Appendix C deals with the transactions in connection with this Agreement, which was entered into in 1878. The number of words carried between Europe and India or Trans-India and *vice versâ* during the year by the three Administrations (*viz.*, the Eastern Telegraph Company, the Indo-European Telegraph Company, and this Department) rose from 6,469,171 to 6,586,085½, showing an increase of 116,914½, while the net value also shows an increase of 2,204*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* The Department's share of the whole Purse shows a decrease of 1,364*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.*, owing to the fact that the total Indian traffic, on which this Department receives 18·06 per cent., was 13,747*l.* less than last year, although the total Trans-Indian traffic, on which we only receive 7·44 per cent., increased by 15,951*l.*

8. The following table shows the sums paid in and drawn out by the Department annually since the Agreement was concluded :—

Year.	Paid in.	Drawn out.	Excess.	
			Paid in.	Drawn out.
	£	£	£	£
1878-79	42,265	62,256	...	19,991
1879-80	52,488	68,905	...	16,417
1880-81	57,235	76,295	...	19,060
1881-82	67,108	74,798	...	7,690
1882-83	110,728	84,914	25,814	...
1883-84	81,408	76,584	4,824	...
1884-85	85,376	76,738	8,638	...
1885-86	107,317	86,012	21,305	...
1886-87	80,980	75,206	5,774	...
1887-88	71,808	74,021	...	2,213
1888-89	91,295	77,125	14,170	...
1889-90	85,661	73,180	12,481	...
1890-91	95,774	77,417	18,357	...
1891-92	102,641	83,352	19,289	...
1892-93	94,209	83,894	10,315	...
1893-94	97,469	89,327	8,142	...
1894-95	99,267	91,012	8,255	...
1895-96	110,380	101,685	8,695	...
1896-97	117,286	100,539	16,747	...
1897-98	118,783	106,469	12,314	...
1898-99	115,391	105,104	10,287	...
TOTALS	1,884,869	1,744,833	205,407	65,371
TOTAL EXCESS PAID IN	...	...	140,036	...

9. *Division of Traffic.*—The following are the proportions according to which the Joint Purse receipts are divided :—

Administration.	Indian Receipts.				Trans-Indian Receipts.	
	To 1894.		From 1894.			
Eastern Telegraph Company	60·39		59·82		80·53	
Indo-European Telegraph Company	22·34	39·61	22·12	40·18	12·03	19·47
Indo-European Telegraph Department	17·27		18·06		7·44	

10. The percentages of traffic which have been actually carried since 1878-79 are:—

Year.	On Indian Traffic.		On Trans-Indian Traffic.	
	Viâ Suez.	*Viâ* Indo-European Route.	*Viâ* Suez.	*Viâ* Indo-European Route.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1878-79	71·31	28·69	95·26	4·74
1879-80	67·91	32·09	94·10	5·90
1880-81	69·01	30·99	92·50	7·50
1881-82	64·63	35·37	81·26	18·74
1882-83	48·34	51·66	59·26	40·74
1883-84	55·96	44·04	83·52	16·48
1884-85	53·02	46·98	84·44	15·56
1885-86	52·14	47·86	75·91	24·09
1886-87	55·46	44·54	85·32	14·68
1887-88	60·93	39·07	86·48	13·52
1888-89	51·69	48·31	77·04	22·96
1889-90	49·92	50·08	82·89	17·11
1890-91	46·67	53·33	83·21	16·79
1891-92	43·52	56·48	80·75	19·25
1892-93	48·09	51·91	82·49	17·51
1893-94	51·75	48·25	85·20	14·80
1894-95	48·91	51·09	84·31	15·69
1895-96	49·03	50·97	84·09	15·91
1896-97	44·15	55·85	83·00	17·00
1897-98	42·98	57·02	87·11	12·89
1898-99	41·88	58·12	88·46	11·54

11. *Interruptions affecting Joint Purse Traffic.*—There was no interruption stopping traffic between Teheran and Karachi on the Persian Section during the year. Beyond Teheran to London the Indo-European Company's lines were totally interrupted for 3 days, 5 hours, 13 minutes, but none of these interruptions affected the divisions of Joint Purse receipts.*

12. On the Turkish route interruptions occurred between Fao and Constantinople lasting 54 days, 4 hours, 16 minutes. The working of this route continues to be very unsatisfactory. The Fao-Bushire cable was also interrupted for repairs for 34 hours, 33 minutes.

During the last six years the Turkish route beyond Fao has been interrupted as follows:—

Year.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Days, hours, minutes .	101—5—41	150—0—52	111—17—35	83—14—56	74—16—21	54—4—16

The Department was only liable to the Joint Purse for 27 days' interruptions on the Turkish route at Fcs. 50 per diem.

AUSTRALASIAN MESSAGE FUND.

13. Full particulars regarding the nature of this Fund are given in the Administration Report for 1893-94 (page 6, paras. 14 to 17), and for 1896-97 (page 7, para. 14).

The Departmental receipts for this year show an increase of 2,484*l.* over the receipts in 1889, on which the original Australasian Message Fund was based. *See* Appendix C. (1).

* The altered proportions only take effect after the lapse of one clear day, calculating from midnight of the day of the interruption of the line.

TRAFFIC.

14. The service regulations of the Buda-Pesth International Conference of 1896 have been in force throughout the year.

15. Appendix E. shows the traffic carried by the two sections of the Department. The number of words was 1,995,740¼, against 2,122,710 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 126,969¾; the value as stated in francs shows a decrease from 2,990,675 to 2,905,793 francs.

16. The comparative values of the franc and rupee varied once only during the year, rising in the case of the rupee from 1 franc = ·62 in March 1898 to 1 franc = ·60 to 1 April 1898, and continued so until the end of March 1899.

17. The following table gives the amounts paid into the Joint Purse by the Department as compared with its independent traffic revenue :—*

——	FOR JOINT PURSE, ETC.		Independent Revenue.	TOTAL.
	Indian.	Trans-Indian.		
	Fcs. cts.	Fcs. cts.	Fcs. cts.	Fcs. cts.
Persian Gulf Section . .	1,979,784·17$\frac{5}{8}$	541,822·68$\frac{1}{2}$	13,593·36$\frac{1}{2}$	2,535,200·22$\frac{5}{8}$
Persian Section . .	287,954·10$\frac{7}{8}$	75,228·73$\frac{2}{3}$	7,409·95$\frac{1}{9}$	370,592·79$\frac{47}{72}$
TOTAL FRANCS .	2,267,738 20$\frac{1}{2}$	617,051·42$\frac{1}{6}$	21,003·31$\frac{11}{18}$	2,905,793·02$\frac{5}{18}$

18. Appendix F. gives the number of messages and words carried under the four following classes during the past five years :—

State. Press.
Commercial and Private. "Times" (special rate).

19. The average length of "private and commercial" messages was 12·76 words in 1898-99, as compared with 13·01 words in the previous year. The average length, calculated from the averages of the past seven years, is 13·14, words.

20. In addition to the messages classified in Appendix F. 866 messages, containing 79,658 words, were forwarded to the British Resident at Bushire free of charge. These are called "Government and Press" telegrams, and would, if charged for, yield R17,425 at press rates.

21. The percentages of traffic carried on the Teheran and Turkish routes were 94·74 and 5·26, respectively. The following table gives the respective percentages for the past seven years :—

Years.	*Viâ* Teheran.	*Viâ* Turkey.	REMARKS.
1892-93	92·96	7·04	
1893-94	93·60	6·40	
1894-95	94·36	5·64	
1895-96	93·55	6·45	
1896-97	94·61	5·39	
1897-98	95·06	4·94	
1898-99	94·74	5·26	

The Turkish route continues to be next to useless, being very slow and inaccurate.

22. The mean rate of transmission of telegrams between the United Kingdom and Karachi, and between Karachi and Teheran, the latter being the sec-

* NOTE.—The independent traffic revenue is that obtained from traffic dealt with by this Department and not touching India, such as for telegrams between the stations of Jask and Bushire.

tion worked by the Department, during each of the past six years is as follows :—

Years.	Between the United Kingdom and Karachi, *viâ* Teheran.		Between the United Kingdom and Karachi, *viâ* Turkey.		Between Karachi and Teheran.			
					Karachi to Teheran		Teheran to Karachi.	
	Hours.	Min.	Hours.	Min.	Min.	Sec.	Min.	Sec.
1893-94	0	43	36	49	5	40	4	28
1894-95	0	43½	40	46	7	7	5	00
1895-96	0	46	34	00	5	27	4	41
1896-97	1	12	36	08	19	33	13	28*
1897-98	0	55	30	23	13	25	10	40
1898-99	0	50	21	23	9	1	8	13

23. The reason of the high rate between Karachi and Teheran during the past three years is owing in great measure to the introduction of a modified system of calculating the daily average delay on the two sections. *See* para. 23 of last year's Report.

24. *Check of Errors.*—The accuracy of transmission over the lines of the Department for the past two years is shown below. It will be seen that in this respect the year under review compares somewhat unfavourably with the preceding one, but the accuracy is still very satisfactory, and the slight falling off his due to Bushire transmitting on the main circuit.

1897-98 . . . . 0·112 per cent.
1898-99 . . . . 0·132 „

25. *Complaints.*—The number of complaints received for investigation amounted to 128, being 31 less than the total for the year 1897-98. Of this number, 90 were from Europe and 38 from India; 33 related to messages *viâ* Turkey.

The following table gives all details :—

Nature of Complaint.	Received from Europe.	Received from India.	Total.
Non-deliveries	13	6	19
Non-deliveries due to insufficient address .	1	...	1
Mis-deliveries	1	1	2
Delays	16	4	20
Errors	40	12	52
Refund of reply deposits not used . .	9	5	14
Miscellaneous references	10	10	20
TOTAL .	90	38	128

Of the above, 37 were not admitted by the Administrations concerned, or are still being investigated by them. Of the remaining 91 this Department is responsible for 22.

OFFICES.

26. The number of offices open to the public throughout the year (excluding those on the Teheran and Meshed (Persian Government) line was, in the Persian Gulf Section 8, and in the Persian Section 9.

ESTABLISHMENT.

27. At the close of the year the strength of the signalling establishment, including four Inspectors in the Persian Section, stood at—

General service civilian clerks	58
Unattached list: Non-commissioned officers of Royal Engineers .	10
Local service signallers	29
Postal employé	1
TOTAL .	98

* Eastern Company's route interrupted in March 1897.

28. The following casualties occurred during the year :—

Resignations :—1 Superintendent; 2 general service clerks (1 pensioned); 2 local service signallers (pensioned).

Died :—1 Director; 2 general service clerks.

Dismissed :—1 Assistant Superintendent; 1 local service signaller.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

CABLES.

29. The lengths of the various cable sections on the 31st March 1897 and 1898 were as follows :—

Cables.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Knots.	Knots.
Fao-Bushire Gutta-percha Cable	154·500	154·451
Bushire-Jask India-rubber Cable of 1869	502·028	501·986
Bushire-Jask Gutta-percha Cable of 1885	520·680	520·680
Jask-Manora Gutta-percha Cable	528·066	527·967
Underground and Harbour cables	15·422	16·106
TOTAL KNOTS	1,720·696	1,721·190

showing an increase in length of ·494 since last year, due to an underground line being laid at Bushire.

30. This Department also keeps the Karachi Harbour defence cables in order and a telephone line for the Port Trust connecting the Port Trust Office at Karachi with the Port Office at Manora, and to the Clock Tower at Kimari.

31. *Summary of the History of the Cables and their Electrical and Mechanical Condition during the year 1898-99.*

I.—*Fao-Bushire Gutta-percha Cable of 1864.*—Three partial earth faults occurred in this cable during the year, two of which were cut out in October 1898 at 28 and 70 knots from Fao, and the third, which has since developed, remains without detriment to the working. The first was caused by a puncture in the di-electric, and the second by a toredo insect.

This cable, which was practically relaid in 1886, contains 54·6 knots of old wire sheathing retaped, the rest of it being composed of new sheathing wires. Since 1886 69·513 knots have been renewed, principally in the cable lying between 25 and 65 knots from Fao, which locality embraces the toredo ground, and where brass-taped core is now used. The electrical condition of this cable during the year was 34 megohms per knot, and, apart from the slight single fault which now exists, its electrical condition may be considered satisfactory.

II.—*Bushire-Jask Gutta-percha Cable of 1885.*—No fault has occurred in this cable during the year, and its mechanical condition may be accepted as good. Of the original cable (knots 520·680), laid in 1885, 482·315 knots have not been disturbed. Its average insulation stands at 179 megohms per knot, as compared with 227·5 for the previous year, which although somewhat lower than last year, may be accepted as satisfactory.

III.—*Bushire-Jask India-rubber Cable of 1869.*—Apart from the failure of a small experimental piece of brass-tape cable inserted between high and low water marks at Bushire, this cable has not been disturbed during the year. It consists of 230·927 knots of new wire sheathing and 271·059 knots of old wire sheathing retaped.

Since 1885 the whole length of this cable has been renewed, and its present mechanical condition seems fairly good. Its average insulation for the past year was 40 megohms per knot, as compared with 60 megohms for the previous year. Of the original india-rubber core laid in 1869, there are still

PERSIAN GULF SECTION—*continued.*

116·947 knots remaining, the balance, 385·039 knots, being composed of gutta-percha core.

IV.—*Jask-Manora Gutta-percha Cable of 1864.*—One fault occurred in this cable during the last year, 236 knots from Manora, where the sheathing had completely disappeared through corrosion, and the exposed core was damaged by fish-bites. A new shore end, off Manora, was laid in March 1899 as a precaution against the possible failure of the old shore end, which had been submerged for seven years, but was found on recovery, to be in a very good state of preservation.

The mechanical condition of this section in satisfactory. It is composed of 385·139 knots of new sheathing and 142·828 knots of old sheathing wires retaped. There are 18 knots of india-rubber core conductor in use. The average insulation for the past year was 59 megohms per knot, as compared with 65 megohms for the previous year. Its electrical condition may still be considered satisfactory.

Harbour Cables.—Two faults occurred in these during the year. In one case the end, near a junction box, had perished, and in the other, a joint which had existed for 10 years, failed. The Fowler-Waring cables are giving satisfaction.

Cable Houses.

32. These were inspected during the year and are in a satisfactory state.

Manora Cable Factory.

33. (A) The following is a summary of the work done in the Cable Factory during the past year:—

	Knots.
Cable manufactured at Manora	21·500
" recovered at sea and retaped	14·209
" bought from Indian Telegraph Department and retaped.	9·830
TOTAL	45·539

	Knots.
Cable stripped for core	0·396
Core, taped, for leads	0·218
TOTAL	0·614

At present the following core is lying in tanks:—

	Knots.
Gutta-percha core, 1st class, from England	21·000
" " " brass-taped	4·000
" " " stripped from cables	2·400
" solid core, 2nd class, fit for harbour work and leads.	0·940
" solid core, 3rd class, in short lengths	0·873
India-rubber solid core, short pieces	0·872
TOTAL	30·085

Cable in Stock and Expenditure of Cable.

	Knots.
Cable in Stock on 1st April 1898	51·071
Received since above date (*see* above A)	45·539
TOTAL	96·610

PERSIAN GULF SECTION—*continued.*

Deduct cable expended during the year :—

	Knots	
To Eastern Telegraph Company, Bombay-Aden Cable	2·223	
Cable leads at Bushire	0·500	
Fao Cable	12·366	
Jask-Manora Cable	8·516	
Expended in Factory	0·118	
		23·723
Balance . Knots		72·887

34. With regard to the 2·223 knots of cable issued to the Eastern Telegraph Company, I may explain that one of that Company's Aden-Bombay cables having failed near Bombay at a time when they had no repairing steamer in the vicinity, the Managing Director on the 21st April asked for the loan of the "Patrick Stewart" to make the repairs. This request was at once acceded to, and by the 29th April the cable was again in working order. Of course the Company paid all expenses incurred, including the hire of the vessel for the time she was employed.

The buildings at Manora are in good order; the tanks remain in a serviceable condition and the cable machinery is in good working order.

Cable Steamer "Patrick Stewart."

35. During the past official year the Cable Steamer made four trips on repairing duty, *viz.* :—

(1) Left Karachi for Bombay on 24th April 1898 and repaired the Eastern Telegraph Company's cable near Bombay on 28th and 29th idem. Then went into dock for repairs and returned to Karachi on 10th May.

(2) Proceeded to the Persian Gulf on 4th October 1898, and having repaired the Fao Cable returned to Karachi on the 30th idem.

(3) Between 9th and 14th January 1899 repaired the cable end off Jask.

(4) On the 11th and 12th March 1899 laid a new shore-end cable off Manora.

In addition to the above, the "Patrick Stewart" made three other trips, *viz.* :—

(1) To Bombay on 27th October 1898, for docking and repairs, and returned to Karachi on 13th November 1898.

(2) To the Persian Gulf on 25th November 1898, with the Director on annual inspection of stations, returning to Karachi on 21st December 1898.

(3) To Charbar on 17th March 1899, where the Director met a Persian Official for the purpose of settling claims, and in arranging for the future payment of subsidies or presents to various chiefs.

During these seven trips the "Patrick Stewart" steamed 8,106·5 knots, and the Cable Establishment was absent from headquarters for 73 days.

The actual earnings of the ship during the year under review amounted to R672.9.3 only. The total earnings shown in accounts, *viz.*, R2111.4.7, includes R1438.11.4 earned in the previous year.

"Working and Testing."

36. A satisfactory improvement in the system of working between Karachi and Teheran was effected during the year :—

(1) By the introduction of *Brown and Allan's* cable relays in connection with condensers on the Mekran Coast Land Line, and

(2) By the employment of double instead of single working currents.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION—*concluded.*

The Brown and Allan relays have enabled direct working between Karachi and Jask on one wire to become an accomplished fact throughout the year, except for 8 or 10 hours at night during the monsoon months, when, owing to the excessive dampness, the total insulation of the line falls below 1,200 ohms absolute, and it becomes necessary to put two intermediate stations in translation.

The employment of double working currents has also helped to give stability and consistency to the signals, which are now protected from the disturbing effects of cross leakage from the second wire.

MEKRAN COAST LAND LINE.

37. The lengths of the various sections of this line on the 31st March 1899 were as follows:—

———	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.
Karachi to Sonmiani Branch	48·31	96·62
Sonmiani Branch	2·50	2·50
" " to Ormara	159·03	318·06
Ormara to Pasni Branch	89·96	179·92
Pasni Branch	3·20	3·20
" " to Gwadur	75·88	151·76
Gwadur to Charbar	117·18	234·36
Charbar to Jask	198·85	397·70
TOTAL	694·91	1,384·12

The difference in the various lengths of those given in last year's Report is due to the line between Karachi and Gwadur having been re-measured during the last working season, the total length being reduced by 6·48 miles.

Maintenance and Repairs to Land Lines.

38. *Karachi-Gwadur Subdivision.*—The inspection of this subdivision was carried out by the Assistant Superintendent, who, in consequence of the rising of the Baluchis during the preceding year, was provided with an escort consisting of a native officer and 20 men of the 2nd Baluch Regiment.

The works carried out consisted of diversion of line, 1; renewal of wires, 5; renewal of supports, 1; tarring posts, 1; washing insulators, clamping and renewing top poles, 1.

In this subdivision 46½ miles of wire were renewed on account of corrosion, and 41 upper and 6 lower tubes were also renewed; 410 wooden posts and 1,700 top poles were tarred, and some 10,000 fluid insulators were cleaned.

Gwadur-Jask Subdivision.—The Assistant Superintendent of this subdivision was also provided with an escort consisting of a native officer and 20 men of the detachment of the 21st Native Infantry stationed at Jask. He inspected the whole subdivision, and carried out such work as was necessary, renewing 44½ miles of wire, and 910 strengthening bands on the posts. All insulators were carefully washed.

Interruptions on Land Lines.

39. During the past year only two total interruptions occurred, lasting altogether 21¾ hours. Both were caused by corrosion of the wires. The partial interruptions, *i.e.*, those not affecting communication, were more numerous than usual, mainly through the corrosion of the wires, and amounted to 39 days, 9 hours.

MEKRAN COAST LAND LINE—*continued.*

40. The causes of the faults are summarised as follows :—

	Number.	Duration. Hours.
Definitely traced to preventable causes :—		
Faulty construction	...	...
Faulty maintenance	25	601
Working parties	...	...
Other preventable causes	...	...
Unpreventable causes :—		
Cyclones and storms	5	62
Floods	2	141
Animals and birds	2	53
Malice	1	71
Unknown causes	2	17

Of the 25 faults due to faulty maintenance, 20 were due to corrosion of the line wire. Strict orders have been issued to more extensively renew the corroded wire for the future.

Inspections.

41. All the offices of the Persian Gulf Section, with the exception of Fao, where the Director was not allowed to land owing to the Turkish quarantine regulations against plague, were inspected and were generally found in a satisfactory state.

General Remarks.—Persian Gulf Section.

42. In last year's Report the murder of Mr. Graves in December 1897 was referred to. One of the murderers was killed during a fight with the Persians; the second was captured and hanged at Jask; a third gave himself up and is now in prison. A child, the son of a fourth murderer, was taken by the Persians as a hostage for the surrender of his father, but this man and one other murderer are still at large, and there appears no immediate prospect of their capture.

43. In the Geh and Dashtyari districts it was decided that the services of the headmen residing along the route of the telegraph line should be enlisted to secure its better protection. With this view, new arrangements have been made, and came into force on 1st January 1899, whereby 13 headmen of the district between Sadaich and Charbar have agreed, for a small yearly present, to protect the telegraph line and employés in their respective districts.

44. The Baluchis in Mekran were quiet throughout the year, and in the Lus Beyla district the telegraph line and the property of our employés have been as safe as if in British territory.

PERSIAN SECTION.

45. The lengths of the various sections of this line on 31st March 1899 were as follows :—

Sub-section.	Locality.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.
1	Tehran to Ispahan	247	741
2	Ispahan to Meshed-i-Meerghab	195	585
2	Meshed-i-Meerghab to Mean Kotal	124	372
4	Mean Kotal to Bushire	108	324
	TOTAL	674	2,022
	Local lines—		
	Teheran to Gulahek	7	41
	Ispahan to Persian Office	2·25	6·75
	TOTAL	9·25	47·75
	GRAND TOTAL	683·25	2,069·75

PERSIAN SECTION—*continued.*

46. *Line Maintenance.*—Exceptionally high floods near Shiraz brought to light the fact that portions of the alignment were standing on ground below flood level or subject to inundation by floods. This necessitated a diversion of about 9 miles. In addition to this a diversion of about 2 miles was made at the site of the total interruption caused by the snowstorm of March 1898. Several long spans were eliminated and a safer alignment adopted.

47. *Offices*—The same storm which caused floods in the neighbourhood of Shiraz, caused considerable damage to the buildings at Dasht-Argin, Shiraz, and Sivand, and it was considered necessary to re-roof the first-named with corrugated iron sheeting in place of the mud roof, which leaked badly. All other damages have been repaired, and ordinary repairs were carried out to all the other buildings.

48. *Interruptions.*—No total interruption occurred in this section throughout the year. The faults from all causes, including contacts between the wires during the past three years have been—

Year.	1 Wire.		2 Wires.		3 Wires.	
	Hours.	Mins.	Hours.	Mins.	Hours.	Mins.
1896-97	606	0	17	12	20	53
1897-98	340	56	7	3	22	5
1898-99	441	0	10	0	*Nil.*	

49. The causes of them may be summarised as follows:—

	Number.	Duration. Hours.
Definitely traced to preventable causes:—		
Faulty construction and maintenance	8	83
Working parties	...	...
Unpreventable causes :—		
Cyclones and exceptional storms	2	34
Floods	...	...
Lightning	1	2
Snow	...	...
Fires	...	...
Trees falling other than those caused by cyclones . .	...	...
Animals and birds	7	93
Malice	15	173
Other unpreventable causes	6	35
Unknown causes	3	17
Faults in offices	4	14

50. *Wilful Damage.*—There were 376 acts of wilful damage reported during the year, being 102 less than last year. They were distributed along the line as follows:—

Sub-section.	Locality.	No. of miles.	No. of Acts, 1897-98.	No. of Acts, 1898-99.
1st . .	Teheran to Ispahan . .	247	138	116
2nd . .	Ispahan to Meshed-i-Meerghab, 88 miles north of Shiraz.	195	143	112
3rd . .	Meshed-i-Meerghab to Mean Kotal, 60 miles south of Shiraz	124	143	121
4th . .	Mean Kotal to Bushire . .	108	54	27

The reason for the decrease is doubtless due, to a great extent, to the frequent representations which have been made to His Highness the Sadar Azam and the other Persian Authorities. The amount claimed for damages from the

PERSIAN SECTION—*concluded.*

Persian Government was *Krans 7,490; of these, Krans 2,117·50 have been collected locally, and the balance, Krans 5,372·50, was deducted from the Jask royalty. Of the sum collected locally, all but Krans 20 was recovered from the Governor-General of Fars.

51. Wilful damage caused interruptions for the past four years as shown below:—

Year.	1 Wire.		2 Wires.		3 Wires.	
	Hours.	Mins	Hours	Mins.	Hours	Mins.
1895-96	158	8	*Nil.*		5	16
1896-97	315	46	*Nil.*		20	53
1897-98	93	50	*Nil.*		*Nil.*	
1898-99	171	0	2	0	*Nil.*	

Of the 376 acts of wilful damage committed during the year ending 31st January 1899,† no less than 359, of which 3 caused faults, were cases in which one or more insulators were broken by stones or gun shots.

General Remarks.

52. The principal events which occurred in Persia affecting this Department are as follows:—

On three occasions linemen were attacked, one having his leg broken by some soldiers. These men were subsequently arrested, beaten, and made to pay compensation.

On one occasion the postman carrying the mail between Shiraz and Bushire was shot dead and the mails looted.

Two of the Persian staff received compensation for outrages committed in 1896 and 1897.

Buildings.

53. The work, mentioned as remaining to be finished, to the buildings for the clerks' quarters in last year's Report, has been completed, and, in addition, eight small cellars were built, one for each of the eight sets of quarters occupied by unmarried clerks. A well for drinking water, 210 feet deep, was sunk (a water-bearing stratum was struck at 204 feet) but owing to scanty snow and rainfall during the past winter, the water level has since fallen, and it has become necessary to continue the well-sinking during the current year, so as to obtain a minimum depth of 3 feet of water under the most unfavourable circumstances.

Medical.

54. The year 1898-99 will long be memorable in Teheran on account of the serious cases of illness from which the staff and the members of their families suffered.

During the summer five cases of typhoid fever occurred among the Europeans, resulting in three deaths, and one infant died from acute meningitis. In addition to these cases an unusual amount of malarial fever and diarrhœa occurred. During the winter the health of the staff was good, but amongst the members of their families three cases of diphtheria and three cases of scarlet fever occurred; happily all recovered.

It has been an anxious time for our Medical Superintendent, Dr. Odling, C.M.G.

Meteorology.

55. Telegrams reporting the state of the weather in Persia were, as usual, sent to India from 15th November 1898 to 15th March 1899.

* Krans 354=100 rupees.

† For the Convenience of the Persian Government these claims are sent in annually, the year commencing in February.

TEHERAN-MESHED LINE.

56. Mr. S. Butcher, Acting Assistant Superintendent, was in charges this line throughout the year. Four hundred and ninety-seven new juniper pole were erected, and 516 old poles were re-erected after the rotten bases had been cut off; 1,109 field service insulators were fixed.

No money was received from the Persian Government during the year towards the maintenance of the line. There is still a balance of 5,091 krans from the old grant, which will be expended on poles. Frequent representations have been made to Her Britannic Majesty's Minister and His Excellency the Mukhber-ed-Dowleh, pointing out the necessity for a further grant being made by His Imperial Majesty the Shah, but so far these have been fruitless.

Offices.

57. These were inspected by the Assistant Superintendent and are satisfactory.

Interruptions.

58. The interruptions to communication from all causes during the past three years are given in the statement below :—

—	1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Hours.	Mins.	Hours.	Mins.	Hours.	Mins.
Faulty construction and maintenance.	...		3	20	36	0
Working parties	...		...		...	
Cyclones and exceptional storms.	...		...		15	0
Floods	15	20	82	0	11	0
Animals and birds	18	30	...		32	0
Malice	144	47	33	36	196	0
Faults in offices	...		65	28	23	0
Unknown causes	7	48	...		13	0
TOTAL	186	25	184	24	326	0

The attention of His Excellency the Mukhber has been drawn to this increase in the number of faults due to malice.

Wilful Damage.

59. One hundred and forty-five cases of wilful damage occurred, in which 131 insulators, 20 posts, and 94 yards of wire were carried away.

The figures were for the years —

	Acts.
1896-97	169
1897-98	197
1898-99	145

There is thus a decrease of 52 acts during the year under report.

Traffic.

60. The table below shows the amount of paid conversational traffic, etc., carried by the line during the past three years :—

Year.	Total Paid Conversation and State Messages.	State Messages only.
	Krans.	Krans.
1896-97	2,993	1,195
1897-98	2,529	1,278·5
1898-99	2,919·5	1,066·5

There were no events of a political nature which affected the line or offices on the Meshed line.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

STORES.

61. The principal items of expenditure under this head have been as follows :—

	R	a.	p.
Stores purchased in India	6,491	12	0
London stores, including freight, landing charges and exchange	88,303	4	0
Stores from other Departments	10,329	11	0

The following were the principal issues of stores, including adjustments to the end of March 1899 :—

	R	a.	p.
Repairs to cable	46,892	2	0
Cable steamer	20,839	3	0

The issues to repairs and renewals of land line and offices in the Persian Gulf Section amounted to R19,738-8-0, and in the Persian Section to R5,146-3-0.

Personal.

62. On the 31st August 1898 the sad death of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Lake Wells, R.E., C.I.E., a Director in this Department, occurred at Karachi, just one month after he assumed charge of the Persian Gulf Section on transfer from the Persian Section, to which he had been attached for 18 years. Lieutenant-Colonel Wells' loss to the Department was great, his energy and watchfulness in preventing any unnecessary expenditure of Government money were unceasing, while his control of the traffic largely helped in maintaining the Indo-European Telegraph route as the most accurate and most rapid communication between Europe and India and the Far East.

To Mr. Sealy and Mr. Barker, the Directors, my continued special acknowledgments are due, and also to Mr. Twisaday, the senior clerk in my office, whose thorough knowledge of all traffic matters and of the rules of the International Telegraph Convention is at all times most valuable.

INDIA OFFICE ;
13th November 1899.

B. T. FFINCH,
Director-in-Chief.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT TO 31ST MARCH 1899.

	Charges. In India.	Charges. In England.	Charges. Exchange.	Charges. Total.	Credits. Total.		
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Capital expenditure on 31st March 1898						......	1,15,35,813 12 2
Capital expenditure from 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899 :—							
PERSIAN GULF SECTION.							
Works	4,299 1 11	...	...	4,299 1 11	...		
Do. (expenditure by Public Works Department)	...	...	...	...	...		
Suspense Heads :—							
Stores	25,079 0 0	61,214 4 0	30,730 14 7	117,024 2 7	1,05,689 3 4		
Advances	15,788 14 6	...	...	15,788 14 6	22,487 5 5		
Sales	367 7 9	...	...	367 7 9	400 0 3		
Purchases	4,770 8 0	...	...	4,770 8 0	4,770 8 0		
Balance debited to Capital	...	...	...	...	8,903 1 9	8,903 1 9	
TOTAL	50,305 0 2	61,214 4 0	30,730 14 7	1,42,250 2 9	1,42,250 2 9		
PERSIAN SECTION.							
Works	7,244 14 9	...	...	7,244 14 9	...		
Suspense Heads :—							
Advances	25,424 15 11	...	...	25,424 15 11	23,418 4 8		
Balance debited to Capital	...	...	...	...	9,251 10 0	9,251 10 0	18,154 11 9
TOTAL	32,669 14 8	...	...	32,669 14 8	32,669 14 8		
GRAND TOTAL						..	1,15,53,968 7 11

APPENDIX B.

REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st MARCH 1899.

To NET EARNINGS from 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899.	Frs. cts.	R a. p.
Traffic Earnings.		
Net Earnings on Indian, Trans-Indian, and Local Traffic, including mean rate *viâ* Turkey.		
India	3,150,953 54[illegible]	
England	—245,160 52$\frac{1}{24}$	
TOTAL (Appendix E)	2,905,793 02[illegible]	17,32,999 13 3
Cis-Indian Common Purse.		
Receivable from companies	2,172,148 33$\frac{1}{3}$	
Payable to companies	—2,429,327 18$\frac{3}{4}$	
TOTAL (Appendix C)	—257,178 85[illegible]	
Payable on account of interruptions *viâ* Turkey	1,106 25	
NET TOTAL Cis-Indian Common Purse	—258,285 10[illegible]	—1,55,179 15 10
Australasian Message Fund.		
Drawn out of Fund	217,964 79$\frac{1}{6}$	
Paid into Fund	—420,332 50	
NET TOTAL Australasian Message Fund	—202,367 70$\frac{5}{8}$	-1,21,584 5 2
Profit and Loss.		
Loss by exchange on remittance from Constantinople of Ottoman Traffic balance, 1895-96.	—876 14$\frac{7}{12}$	
Write off traffic outstandings, 1895-96	226 14$\frac{7}{12}$	
TOTAL Profit and Loss	—650 00	—390 8 5
TOTAL	2,444,490 21$\frac{1}{3}$	

Miscellaneous Receipts.

—	Gulf. R a. p.	Persia. R a. p.	R a. p.
India	4,393 9 6	5,511 4 4	
England	50 0 0	...	
Exchange	25 1 8	...	
TOTAL	4,468 11 2	5,511 4 4	9,979 15 6
GRAND TOTAL			14,65,824 15 4

BY EXPENDITURE FROM 1ST APRIL 1898 TO 31ST MARCH 1899.

—	India. R a. p.	England. R a. p.	Exchange. R a. p.	TOTAL. R a. p.	R a. p.
PERSIAN GULF SECTION.					
General Charges	1,11,342 7 6	13,569 3 6	6,812 0 8	1,31,723 11 8	
Line Maintenance	22,423 14 9	...	...	22,423 14 9	
Cable Maintenance	1,89,315 1 4	...	...	1,89,315 1 4	
Signalling	1,81,222 5 2	...	...	1,81,222 5 2	
TOTAL	5,04,303 12 9	13,569 3 6	6,812 0 8	5,24,685 0 11	
PERSIAN SECTION.					
General Charges	83,047 12 7	5,069 12 6	2,545 2 4	90,662 11 5	
Line Maintenance	62,897 5 6	...	...	62,897 5 6	
Signalling	81,864 7 10	...	...	81,864 7 10	
TOTAL	2,27,809 9 11	5,069 12 6	2,545 2 4	2,35,424 8 9	
TOTAL Indo-European Telegraph Department	7,32,113 6 8	18,639 0 0	9,357 3 0	7,60,109 9 8	
Cost of Repairs, P. W. D.	...	...	...	...	
Jask Royalty	...	...	...	8,412 8 0	
					7,68,522 1 8
By Balance					6,97,302 13 8
GRAND TOTAL					14,65,824 15 4

APPENDIX B (1).

STATEMENT showing DETAILS of WORKING EXPENSES for past FIVE YEARS.

YEAR.	Account Heads.	Establishments.	Apparatus and Plant.	Office Expenses.	Store-keeping Charges.	Repairs to Lines and Buildings.	Repairs to Cables.	Cable Steamer.	Subsidies.	Miscellaneous.	Total as per Finance Accounts.	Expenditure by other Departments.	Total as per Administrative Accounts, Appendix B.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1893-94	General Charges	1,97,688	...	5,435	711	...	...	...	27,080	6,629	2,37,543	...	2,37,543
	Line Maintenance	67,531	...	228	...	34,428	...	...	...	...	1,02,187	12,245	1,14,432
	Cable Maintenance	12,575	...	101	...	2,347	89,715	1,23,286	...	...	2,28,024	...	2,28,024
	Signalling	2,41,231	...	19,882	...	13,252	...	...	...	5,729	2,80,094	515	2,80,609
	TOTAL	5,19,025	...	25,646	711	50,027	89,715	1,23,286	27,080	12,358	8,47,848	12,760	8,60,608
1894-95	General Charges	2,19,871	...	4,830	1,744	...	...	...	27,733	5,666	2,59,844	...	2,59,844
	Line Maintenance	59,796	...	748	...	26,997	...	...	...	...	87,541	10,526	98,067
	Cable Maintenance	12,707	...	129	...	2,309	53,640	1,22,030	...	...	1,90,815	...	1,90,815
	Signalling	2,40,888	...	22,343	...	8,555	...	...	...	5,978	2,77,764	406	2,78,170
	TOTAL	5,33,262	...	28,050	1,744	37,861	53,640	1,22,030	27,733	11,644	8,15,964	10,932	8,26,896
1895-96	General Charges	2,02,563	...	3,190	1,066	...	...	...	31,760	6,366	2,44,945	...	2,44,945
	Line Maintenance	62,780	...	628	...	21,825	...	...	...	...	85,233	10,000	95,233
	Cable Maintenance	13,808	...	146	...	1,550	78,003	91,912	...	...	1,85,419	...	1,85,419
	Signalling	2,28,754	...	25,739	...	31,730	...	...	...	5,630	2,91,853	...	2,91,853
	TOTAL	5,07,905	...	29,703	1,066	55,105	78,003	91,912	31,760	11,996	8,07,450	10,000	8,17,450
1896-97	General Charges	2,13,480	...	3,410	874	...	...	...	27,400	10,261	2,55,425	...	2,55,425
	Line Maintenance	55,344	...	1,259	...	21,609	...	...	...	...	78,212	...	78,212
	Cable Maintenance	10,857	...	194	...	1,516	44,634	1,13,878	...	...	1,71,079	...	1,71,079
	Signalling	2,18,937	...	30,092	...	11,598	...	...	...	6,134	2,66,761	...	2,66,761
	TOTAL	4,98,618	...	34,955	874	34,723	44,634	1,13,878	27,400	16,395	7,71,477	...	7,71,477
1897-98	General Charges	1,89,147	...	4,753	921	...	...	...	22,843	7,970	2,25,634	...	2,25,634
	Line Maintenance	56,024	...	1,707	...	38,861	...	...	...	...	96,592	8,696	1,05,288
	Cable Maintenance	12,751	...	162	...	3,411	74,991	94,411	...	...	1,85,726	...	1,85,726
	Signalling	2,22,592	...	26,533	...	9,989	...	...	...	6,219	2,65,333	...	2,65,333
	TOTAL	4,80,514	...	33,155	921	52,261	74,991	94,411	22,843	14,189	7,73,285	8,696	7,81,981
1898-99	General Charges	1,87,408	...	5,704	514	...	...	...	22,590	6,171	2,22,387	...	2,22,387
	Line Maintenance	61,072	...	378	...	23,871	...	...	...	...	85,321	8,413	93,734
	Cable Maintenance	9,615	...	237	...	1,970	83,417	94,076	...	...	1,89,315	...	1,89,315
	Signalling	2,20,049	...	24,990	...	11,706	...	...	...	6,341	2,63,086	...	2,63,086
	TOTAL	4,78,144	...	31,309	514	37,547	83,417	94,076	22,590	12,512	7,60,109	8,413	7,68,522

NOTE.—The total cost of up-keep of the cable steamer *Patrick Stewart*, including the pay of her officers and crew, is shown under "Cable Steamer."
The pay of the Cable Conservancy Establishment, including temporary establishment and cost of provisions, is shown under "Repairs to Cables."

APPENDIX C.

JOINT PURSE.

Table A.—Division of Receipts for past Five Years.

YEAR.	INDIAN MESSAGES.					TRANS-INDIAN MESSAGES.					TOTALS.				
	Number of Words.	Total Net Value.	PROPORTION FOR			Number of Words.	Total Net Value.	PROPORTION FOR			Number of Words.	Total Net Value.	PROPORTION FOR		
			Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.			Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.			Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1894-95 .	2,209,446¼	348,071 19 9	207,673 1 9	76,783 14 7	63,615 3 5	2,900,784½	368,236 9 6	296,540 16 8	44,298 17 1	27,396 15 9	5,110,230¾	716,308 9 3	504,213 18 5	121,082 11 8	91,011 19 2
1895-96 .	2,348,530½	368,116 11 6	220,930 16 5	81,069 7 10	66,116 7 3	3,606,[illegible]0¾	471,640 19 2	378,891 12 0	57,180 19 7	35,568 7 7	5,954,751¼	839,757 10 8	599,822 8 5	138,250 7 5	101,684 14 10
1896-97 .	2,237,249¾	344,353 7 6	205,992 3 6	76,170 19 8	62,190 4 4	3,919,958½	515,434 19 3	415,079 15 5	62,006 16 7	38,348 7 3	6,157,208¼	859,788 6 9	621,071 18 11	138,177 16 3	100,538 11 7
1897-98 .	2,540,809¼	378,218 11 10	226,513 16 10	83,531 11 9	68,173 3 3	3,928,361¾	512,017 19 0	411,940 9 3	61,782 0 6	38,295 9 3	6,469,171	890,236 10 10	638,454 6 1	145,313 12 3	106,4?8 12 6
1898-99 .	2,377,812½	364,471 4 2	218,026 13 4	80,621 0 9	65,823 10 1	4,208,273	527,969 7 9	425,173 14 11	63,514 14 5	39,280 18 5	6,586,085½	892,440 11 11	643,200 8 3	144,135 15 2	105,104 8 6

Table B.—Division of Traffic as actually carried for past Five Years.

YEAR.	INDIAN MESSAGES.				TRANS-INDIAN MESSAGES.				TOTALS.			
	Total Net Value.	PROPORTION CREDITED BY			Total Net Value.	PROPORTION CREDITED BY			Total Net Value.	PROPORTION CREDITED BY		
		Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.		Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.		Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1894-95 . . .	348,071 19 9	170,259 17 2	101,548 6 8	76,263 15 11	368,236 9 6	310,461 3 2	34,771 14 2	23,003 12 2	716,308 9 3	480,721 0 4	136,320 1 10	99,267 8 1
1895-96 . . .	368,116 11 6	180,490 14 6	107,073 10 6	80,552 6 6	471,640 19 2	396,601 9 5	45,212 5 7	29,827 4 2	839,757 10 8	577,092 3 11	152,285 16 1	110,379 10 8
1896-97 . . .	344,353 7 6	152,015 17 4	109,826 9 10	82,511 0 4	515,434 19 3	427,818 19 2	52,841 8 10	34,774 11 3	859,788 6 9	579,834 16 6	162,667 18 8	117,285 11 7
1897-98 . . .	378,218 11 10	162,545 12 8	123,363 3 11	92,309 15 3	512,017 19 0	445,975 0 0	39,569 18 4	26,473 0 8	890,236 10 10	608,520 12 8	162,933 2 3	118,782 15 11
1898-99 . . .	364,471 4 2	152,625 19 1	121,135 14 7	90,709 10 6	527,969 7 9	467,026 3 5	36,261 3 3	24,682 1 1	892,440 11 11	619,652 2 6	157,396 17 10	115,391 11 7

Exclusive of the liability of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for interruptions in Turkey under Article X of Joint Purse Agreement, amounting to 44*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* = R564-10-7.

	£ s. d.
NOTE.—Paid into Joint Purse . . .	115,391 11 7
Received from Joint Purse . .	105,104 8 6
Excess paid in .	10,287 3 1 = R1,54,519-12-5.

APPENDIX C (1).

STATEMENT showing the WORKING of the AUSTRALASIAN MESSAGE FUND since its commencement.

Year.	Paid in.							Drawn out.						
	Cis-Indian Joint Purse.			Eastern Company for non J. P. Traffic.	Eastern Extension Company.	Half share of loss contributed by Australasian Colonies.	Total.	Cis-Indian Joint Purse.			Eastern Company for non J. P. Traffic.	Eastern Extension Company.	Total.	Loss or gain to Department as compared with Traffic of 1883 which was 6,235l.
	Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.					Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1891-92 (11 months)	97,592	14,581	9,018	436	45,012	25,114	192,352	54,601	8,158	5,045	346	124,202	192,353	—670
1892-93	108,168	16,159	9,993	515	54,918	23,905	213,658	60,651	9,060	5,603	385	137,959	213,658	—632
1893-94	121,842	18,201	11,257	854	76,898	4,805	233,357	66,385	9,917	6,133	421	151,001	233,857	—102
1894-95	126,132	18,842	11,653	964	76,962	2,085	236,638	67,174	10,035	6,206	426	152,797	236,638	—29
1895-96	188,591	28,542	17,782	1,403	107,381	—422	343,277	97,144	14,702	9,159	618	221,654	343,277	2,924
1896-97	230,041	34,365	21,253	1,732	128,673	—	416,064	118,107	17,643	10,912	749	268,653	416,064	4,077
1897-98	199,209	29,865	18,507	1,920	112,089	—	361,590	102,557	15,375	9,528	651	233,479	361,590	3,293
1898-99	181,936	27,186	16,814	2,465	103,990	—	332,411	94,369	14,098	8,719	598	214,657	332,441	2,484

APPENDIX D.

SUMMARY of CAPITAL and REVENUE ACCOUNT for the last FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Capital Account.		Revenue Account.									Net Profit or Loss.	Dividend on Capital.	Remarks.
			Receipts.					Expenditure.						
	Capital Expenditure during year.	Total Capital Expenditure to end of year.	Net Traffic Earnings.	Common Purse and Australasian Message Fund.	Profit and Loss.	Miscellaneous Revenue.	Total Earnings.	Persian Gulf Section.	Persian Section.	Expenditure by other Departments.	Total Expenditure.			
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
1894-95	—3,305	1,14,42,885	18,14,916	—2,53,789	—508	9,801	15,70,420	5,48,514	2,67,451	10,932	8,26,897	7,43,523	6·50	
1895-96	46,321	1,14,89,206	19,40,495	—3,06,912	—716	37,214	16,70,081	5,36,718	2,70,732	10,000	8,17,450	8,52,631	7·42	
1896-97	60,568	1,15,49,774	19,20,488	—4,51,308	35	15,292	14,84,507	5,22,357	2,49,120	—	7,71,477	7,13,030	6·17	
1897-98	—13,961	1,15,35,814	18,49,445	—3,33,682	—304	24,694	15,40,153	5,38,752	2,34,533	8,696	7,81,981	7,58,172	6·57	
1898-99	18,155	1,15,53,969	17,33,000	—2,76,764	—391	9,980	14,65,825	5,24,085	2,35,425	8,412	7,68,522	6,97,303	6·03	

APPENDIX E.

DETAILS of the MONTHLY NET EARNINGS (in Francs) of the INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT during the year 1898-99.

MONTH.	PERSIAN GULF SECTION.		PERSIAN SECTION.				TOTAL.	
			Transit Messages.		Terminal Messages.			
	Words.	Amount.	Words.*	Amount.	Words.*	Amount.	Words.	Amount.
		Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.
1898.								
April	148,927$\frac{3}{4}$	194,292 96	136,147$\frac{3}{4}$	27,062 85	4,403	902 61$\frac{11}{18}$	151,127$\frac{3}{4}$	222,258 42$\frac{11}{18}$
May	144,405	184,532 16$\frac{1}{2}$	130,542	25,360 89$\frac{5}{6}$	4,491	901 43$\frac{1}{9}$	146,876	210,794 49$\frac{4}{9}$
June	148,099	189,875 05$\frac{3}{8}$	136,810	26,424 02$\frac{5}{12}$	4,111	866 41$\frac{5}{6}$	150,056	217,165 49$\frac{5}{8}$
July	152,532	197,203 67	141,567	27,555 53$\frac{7}{12}$	4,185	826 30$\frac{8}{9}$	154,760	225,585 51$\frac{17}{36}$
August	150,481	196,611 95$\frac{7}{8}$	138,546	27,263 39	4,294	888 79$\frac{5}{9}$	152,793	224,764 14$\frac{31}{72}$
September	155,585	204,004 12$\frac{1}{2}$	142,615	28,451 71$\frac{1}{4}$	4,661	991 53$\frac{11}{18}$	157,825	233,447 37$\frac{13}{36}$
October	171,986	224,114 86$\frac{1}{4}$	160,344	32,182 77$\frac{11}{12}$	4,632	965 64$\frac{1}{9}$	174,364	257,263 28$\frac{5}{18}$
November	185,676	239,124 27$\frac{3}{8}$	175,451	35,058 87$\frac{5}{8}$	4,317	903 25$\frac{5}{18}$	187,913	275,086 40$\frac{5}{18}$
December	185,294	224,657 55$\frac{3}{8}$	169,952$\frac{3}{4}$	32,177 37$\frac{5}{12}$	5,007	1,083 62$\frac{1}{9}$	187,393	257,918 54$\frac{65}{72}$
1899.								
January	204,157	257,725 55$\frac{1}{3}$	187,024	37,948 56$\frac{1}{3}$	5,113	1,192 49	203,508	296,866 60$\frac{2}{3}$
February	176,985	231,605 78$\frac{5}{8}$	164,784	33,216 54$\frac{5}{6}$	4,275	896 50	178,801	265,718 83$\frac{11}{24}$
March	148,139$\frac{1}{2}$	191,452 25$\frac{1}{4}$	136,490$\frac{1}{2}$	26,266 02$\frac{1}{2}$	5,372	1,205 60$\frac{5}{6}$	150,323$\frac{1}{2}$	218,923 89$\frac{7}{12}$
TOTAL	1,972,267$\frac{1}{4}$	2,535,200 22$\frac{3}{8}$	1,820,274	358,968 57$\frac{17}{24}$	54,861	11,624 21$\frac{17}{18}$	1,995,740$\frac{1}{4}$	2,905,793 02$\frac{5}{18}$

Equivalent of francs 2,905,793·02$\frac{5}{18}$ at 25 francs = 1*l*. . . . . £ 116,232
Difference between the value of the rupee at the drawing rates and R10 to the £ . . . Rx. 61,991
Exchange on English transactions . . . . Rx. — 4,923

Rx. 1,73,300 the exact sum being R17,32,999-13-3 (*vide* Appendix B).

NOTE.—Traffic earnings are primarily worked in francs in accordance with the existing Convention, but in converting the francs into rupees a uniform rate is not adopted. For the receipts from the Indian Department for traffic interchanged with it, a rate of francs 25·21 to the pound sterling is taken; and from sterling to rupees the conversion is made at the latest rate obtained by the Secretary of State for demand bills which is communicated to the Check Office. On the other hand, for the receipts from or payments to the Indo-European Company and Turkey, which are settled in London in sterling, a uniform rate of francs 25 to the pound (in accordance with the Convention) is adopted, and the conversion to rupees made at the average rate of the Secretary of State's drawings for the year, which in the present case is 15·97545735*d*. to the rupee.

* *See* Appendix F. Most of these words are also shown under Persian Gulf Section, and are therefore excluded from the total column.

APPENDIX F.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of MESSAGES and WORDS FORWARDED during the Year 1898-99, compared with four previous years.

YEAR.	State.		Commercial and Private.				Press.		Times.		Total.				Grand Total.		Add or deduct Messages in transit	Total as per Appendix E.
	Gulf.		Gulf.		Persia.		Gulf.		Gulf.		Gulf.		Persia.					
	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages	Words.	Words.	Words.
1894-95	3,113	87,386	122,514	1,552,084	1,604	13,286	488	14,344	296	32,955	26,411	1,686,769	1,604	13,286	128,015	1,700,055	—326	1,699,729
1895-96	3,107	103,825	135,090	1,761,366½	1,541	11,860	450	13,758	213	31,685	138,860	1,910,634½	1,541	11,860	140,401	1,922,494½	2,240	1,924,734½
1896-97	3,684	104,048	142,324	1,888,809¾	1,748	15,927	397	12,715	121	39,679	146,526	2,045,251¾	1,748	15,927	148,274	2,061,178¾	—1,238	2,059,940¾
1897-98	4,560	160,935	138,886	1,807,550	1,843	19,194	1,383	67,728	316	66,300	145,145	2,102,513	1,843	19,194	146,988	2,121,707	1,003	2,122,710
1898-99	3,941	99,966	140,907	1,797,723¼	1,568	14,238	1,006	43,388	170	41,693	146,024	1,982,770¼	1,568	14,238	147,592	1,997,008¼	—1,268	1,995,740¼

NOTE.—Under the columns headed "Gulf" are shown messages and words accounted for in Gulf Traffic Accounts.
Under the columns headed "Persia" are shown messages and words originating or terminating in Persia to or from Indo-European Company's line, which consequently do not appear in the Gulf Traffic Accounts.

APPENDIX G.

STATEMENT of WORK done by the TELEGRAPH STEAMER "PATRICK STEWART" during the year 1898-99.

Date.		Particulars.
From	To	
1898.	1898.	
April 1	April 23	At moorings in Karachi Harbour.
" 24	" 27	Left for Bombay, for repairing Eastern Telegraph cables, arriving 27th.
" 28	" 29	Repaired Eastern Telegraph Company's cables.
" 30	May 3	At moorings in Bombay Harbour.
May 4	" 6	In dock undergoing repairs.
" 7	" 10	Hauled out of dock and left for Karachi, arriving 10th.
" 11	Oct. 3	At moorings in Karachi Harbour.
Oct. 4	" 24	Left Karachi, and repaired two faults in Fao-Bushire cable, and returned to Karachi, arriving 24th.
" 25	" 26	At moorings in Karachi Harbour.
" 27	" 30	Left for Bombay, arriving 30th.
" 31	Nov. 9	In dock undergoing repairs.
Nov. 10	" 10	Hauled out of dock and made fast to moorings in Bombay Harbour, to receive Government stores.
" 11	" 14	Left for Karachi, arriving 14th.
" 15	" 24	At moorings in Karachi Harbour.
" 25	Dec. 22	Left Karachi with Director and Electrician on annual inspection of the Persian Gulf Stations, and with reliefs and stores, and returned to Karachi, arriving 22nd.
	1899.	
Dec. 23	Jan. 8	At moorings in Karachi Harbour.
1899.		
Jan. 9	" 14	Left Karachi, and repaired a fault in Jask-Manora cable, and returned to Karachi, arriving 14th.
" 15	Mar. 10	At moorings in Karachi Harbour.
Mar. 11	" 12	Left moorings and laid new shore end outside of Manora, and returned to moorings.
" 13	" 16	At moorings in Karachi Harbour.
" 17	" 31	Left Karachi with Director for Charbar on political duty.

ABSTRACT.	Days.
At moorings in Karachi Harbour	257
In Bombay Harbour and dock	18
At sea	90
TOTAL DAYS	365

Note reviewing the Administration Report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the year 1898-99.

The following statement shows the financial results of working the Department during the past five years:—

Year.	Total Capita Outlay.	Gross Receipts.*	Expenditure.	Net Receipts.	Percentge of	
					Net Receipts to Capital.	Expenditure to Gross Receipts.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
1894-95	1,14,42,885	15,70,420	8,26,897	7,43,523	6·50	52·6
1895-96	1,14,89,206	16,70,081	8,17,450	8,52,631	7·42	48·9
1896-97	1,15,49,774	14,84,507	7,71,477	7,13,030	6·17	51·9
1897-98	1,15,35,814	15,40,153	7,81,981	7,58,172	6·57	50·77
1898-99	1,15,53,969	14,65,825	7,68,522	6,97,303	6·03	52·43

* This represents the revenue of the Department after adjustments made in accordance with the provisions of the Joint Purse arrangement.

The Capital account was increased by R18,155.

The total earnings of the Department show a falling off of R74,328 as compared with the previous year. This is due to (I) a decrease of 2,350*l.* in the Indian traffic; (II) improvement in the value of the rupee, which resulted in fewer rupees being collected as the franc equivalent, and (III) a decrease of 809*l.* in the value of Australian traffic. On the other hand, the value of the Far East traffic (excluding Australia) shows an increase of 2,678*l.*

The expenditure shows a decrease of R13,459, which is mainly due to fewer repairs being necessary on the Persian Gulf Land Lines.

The net result is a profit of R6,97,303, or 6·03 per cent. on the capital, against 6·57 realised last year.

The proportion of Indian traffic carried by the Indo-European route is about 18 per cent. higher than that on which the Joint Purse was based, but on the other hand, the proportion of Trans-Indian traffic carried by the Indo-European route is about 8 per cent. less than it should be.

Australasian traffic again shows a large falling off, the total value only being 332,441*l.*, against 361,590*l.* last year.

The general working of the Department has been very satisfactory, and there was not any interruption of the land lines or cables which caused an interruption of traffic.

The mechanical and electrical condition of the cables is, considering their age, satisfactory.

In his Memorandum submitting the Report, Mr. Ffinch speaks of the work done by Mr W. King Wood in surveying a part of Central Persia for the proposed new line between Persia and India.

I am, etc.,
EDMUND NEEL,
Secretary, Public Works Department.

2nd December 1899.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 2nd February 1900.

No. 326.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 17 and 27 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Notification

of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as already amended by the notifications hereinafter mentioned :—

Clauses of Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879.	Amending Notifications.	Amendments now directed.
Paragraph I, Clause 5 .	No. 458, dated the 18th March 1898.	For the words "by the holder in the office of the District Magistrate," substitute the words "by the holder, if in Rangoon, in the office of the Commissioner of Police and, if outside Rangoon, in the office of the District Magistrate."
Paragraph VI, Clause 2	No. 114, dated the 25th January 1883.	For the words "from Calcutta, Madras or Bombay." substitute "from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon."
Paragraph VI, Clause 6	No. 115, dated the 25th January 1882. No. 1427, dated the 28th August 1894.	For the sentence "They shall be granted by the Commissioners of Police in respect of each Presidency Town and by the Magistrate of the District in respect of Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab and Karachi", substitute "They shall be granted by the Commissioners of Police in respect of the Presidency Towns and of Rangoon, and by the Magistrate of the District in respect of Moulmein, Akyab and Karachi."
Paragraph VI, Clause 6 C.	No. 865, dated the 8th June 1882. No. 484, dated the 30th March 1897.	For the words "to a Presidency Town", substitute "to a Presidency Town or Rangoon."
Paragraph VI, Clause 7	No. 1892, dated the 25th November 1881. No. 1802, dated the 1st December 1893.	In the third sentence in paragraph 4, after the words "despatched from Presidency Towns", insert "or from Rangoon."
Paragraph VI, Clause 10	No. 987, dated the 1st June 1894.	For the words "or in the case of a Presidency Town" substitute "or in the case of a Presidency Town or Rangoon."
Paragraph VI, Clause 11	No. 847, dated the 19th June 1893.	After the words "in the Presidency Towns" insert "and in Rangoon."
Paragraph VI, Clause 13	No. 321, dated the 10th March 1893. No. 1415, dated the 9th July 1897. No. 1605, dated the 25th July 1898.	For the words "by the District Magistrate with the sanction of the Commissioner", substitute "in Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police, and outside Rangoon, by the District Magistrate, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the division," and for the word "Magistrate" substitute "Commissioner or Magistrate."
Paragraph VI, Clause 16 B.	No. 321, dated the 10th March 1893.	In paragraph 1, for the words "by the District Magistrate," substitute "in Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police, and outside Rangoon, by the District Magistrate." For paragraph 2, substitute "Licenses to possess lead in reasonable quantities proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police or the District Magistrate, according as they are to be issued in Rangoon or outside Rangoon, to be *bonâ fide* required for manufacturing or industrial purposes, other than the manufacture of ammunition, may be granted in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and outside Rangoon, by the District Magistrate in the said form X."

No. 340.—THE following draft additions to the rule published with Home Department Notification No. 600, dated the 23rd March 1899, conferring certain powers on the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India which it is proposed to make in exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), are published as required by section 18 of the said Act and in accordance with the directions contained in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1964, dated the 2nd September 1887, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft additions will be taken into consideration on or after the fifteenth day from the issue of this Notification. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person in respect of the said draft additions before the day aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft additions.

After the words "Chief Inspector", wherever they occur, the words "and Inspector" should be added.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 2nd February 1900.

No. 70.—The services of Mr. W. H. Michael, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the 18th November 1899.

MEDICAL.

The 29th January 1900.

No. 170.—The services of Captain A. E. Berry, M.B., I.M.S. (Madras), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

No. 173.—The services of Captain A. N. Fleming, M.B., I.M.S. (Madras), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

No. 175.—The services of Captain H. M. Moore, I.M.S. (Bombay), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No. 178.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma:—

Captain J. Penny, I.M.S. (Madras).
Captain E. R. Rost, I.M.S. (Madras).
Captain F. A. L. Hamond, I.M.S. (Madras).

The 30th January 1900.

No. 191.—The services of Captain J. C. Robertson, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment on plague duty.

The 2nd February 1900.

No. 211.—The services of Captain J. S. Stevenson, I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 216.—The services of Captain A. P. How, 17th Madras Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment on plague duty.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 2nd February 1900.

No. 279.—IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, taking, sending or consigning of used apparel and bedding (except when carried as the personal baggage of travellers), rags and waste paper from the Nagpur District of the Central Provinces into any other part of British India.

PORT BLAIR.

The 2nd February 1900.

No. 87.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Anson are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 31st January 1900.

JUDICIAL.

The 1st February 1900.

No. 167.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. D. Campbell, Cantonment Magistrate, Meerut, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the date on which he makes over charge of his present duties.

No. 171.—The services of Lieutenant d'A. C. Brownlow, 21st Punjab Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as an Officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 30th January 1900.

No. 55.—The Reverend J. M. Macdonald, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to be Chaplain of Nowgong, Central India.

The 31st January 1900.

No. 57.—The Reverend T. E. F. Cole, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to be Chaplain of Saugor from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties at that place, and is transferred temporarily to act as Chaplain of Pachmarhi.

The 2nd February 1900.

No. 60.—The following programme of the proposed visitation tour of the Right Reverend the Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon is published for general information :—

Stations.	Arrival.	Departure.	REMARKS.
Calcutta . .	...	February 19th	
Jamalpur . .	February 20th	" 21st	
Gya . . .	" 21st	" 22nd	
Dinapur . .	" 22nd	" 23rd	
Bankipur . .	" 23rd	" 24th	
Mozufferpur .	" 24th	" 27th	
Somastipur .	" 27th	" "	
Durbhanga .	" "	March 1st	
Begum Serai .	March 1st	" 2nd	
Calcutta . .	" 3rd	...	

Matters of routine requiring immediate attention may be referred to the Bishop's Commissary, the Venerable Archdeacon Stone, 9 Staff Barracks, Fort William.

No. 63.—The Reverend H. C. S. Anstey, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to be Chaplain of Saugor, with effect from the 25th January 1900, or from the subsequent date on which he may take over charge at Saugor.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 30th January, 1900.

No. 124—68-2 F.—With reference to the Notification of this Department, No. 71 F., dated the 15th instant, Mr. A. Smythies, Conservator, 3rd grade, took over charge of the Southern Forest Circle in the Central Provinces in the forenoon of the 22nd January, 1900, from Mr. G. F. Prevost, Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, who then reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, in the Central Provinces.

LAND SURVEYS.

The 2nd February, 1900.

No. 298.—ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 226—13-5, dated the 26th January, 1900, *for* "8th January, 1900" *read* "9th January, 1900."

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 167-G., dated Fort William, the 29th January, 1900.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

READ—

Resolution of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1633-G., dated the 9th October, 1896.

OBSERVATIONS.—It has been pointed out that the above Resolution, which provides that officers of the Political Department will be eligible, under the rules obtaining in the adjoining Presidency or Province, for rewards for passing examinations in the vernacular languages spoken in the Agency or Province in which they are serving, places those officers at a disadvantage as compared with officers serving under the Punjab Government. Under Rule VII of the revised rules for examination in the Pashtu and Baluchi languages, which were approved by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in his Public despatch No. 120, dated the 4th August, 1898, junior officers of the Punjab

Commission who pass the examination in Pashtu or Baluchi by the Higher Standard and senior officers who pass the same examination "when actually posted to the frontier or likely to be sent there" are eligible for rewards of R500 and R1,000 respectively, without reference to the language spoken in the district where they are serving at the time of passing the examination: whereas officers of the Political Department of the Government of India are, by the terms of the above-quoted Resolution, debarred from obtaining these rewards, unless at the time of passing the examination they are actually serving in a frontier district, where Pashtu or Baluchi is spoken.

RESOLUTION.—With a view to encourage the study of frontier languages by officers of the Political Department of the Government of India, it is desirable that they should be placed on the same footing as regards rewards for passing examinations in those languages with officers of the Punjab Commission. The Government of India have, therefore, decided that the following rules shall henceforth be held applicable to officers of the Political Department of the Government of India :—

(*i*) Any officer below the substantive grade of Political Agent, 2nd class, who shall pass the examination in Pashtu or Baluchi by the Higher Standard, when serving in an Agency in which a Pashtu or Baluchi language allowance is not admissible, shall receive a reward of R500. Rewards for both languages may thus be earned by the same officer, and an officer in receipt of a language allowance for having qualified in one language may obtain the reward of R500 for qualifying in the other.

(*ii*) Officers of or above the substantive grade of Political Agent, 2nd class, who are actually posted to the frontier or likely to be sent there may, with the permission of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, appear for examination in Pashtu or Baluchi by the Higher Standard, and shall receive a reward of R1,000 on passing each such examination.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded * to Local Governments and Administrations and Political officers under the Foreign Department; and to the Military Department for information.

* The Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma.
The Chief Commissioner of Assam.
The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Resident in Mysore.
The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.
The Agent to the Governor-General in Khorassan.
The Resident at Baroda.
The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.
The Political Resident in Turkish Arabia.
The Resident in Nepal.
The Resident in Kashmir.
The General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti.
The Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral.
The Political Officer in charge of the ex-Amir.
The Political Officer with Sardar Ayub Khan.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Home Department, for information and any further action considered necessary, and also to the Finance Department, for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

[True Extract.]

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of Ind'

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 30th January, 1900.

No. 180-*G*.—Mr. T. C. Edwards, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class, and is posted as Second Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad and Assistant Secretary for Berar, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 309 *F*.—Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum, Khan Bahadur, is appointed to the post of Assistant Political Officer in the Khyber, with effect from the date upon which he assumed charge of the duties of the office.

The 1st February, 1900.

No. 194-*G*.—The date from which the services of Mr. C. H. A. Hill, of the Indian Civil Service, were temporarily replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, is the 8th November 1899, and not the 12th November 1899, as given in Notification No. 63-G., dated the 12th January 1900.

The substantive promotions made *vice* Mr Hill in Notification No. 114-G., dated the 19th January 1900, will have effect from the 8th November 1899.

The 2nd February, 1900.

No. 204-*G*.—With reference to Notification No. 415-G., dated the 2nd March 1885, Mirza Muhammad Sadik, Vice-Consul for Persia at Karachi, vacated his office on the 22nd January 1900.

No 634-*I*. *A*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Duncan Mearins Cruickshank, M.A., Principal of the Ernakulam College, Cochin, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the State of Cochin.

N. 641-*I*.-*B*.—In exercise of the power conferred on him by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), as applied by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3382 I. B. dated the 13th November 1899, to the lands which are occupied, or may hereafter be occupied, by the Hyderabad-Godaveri Valley Railway (including the lands occupied by stations and out-buildings and for all other purposes connected with the railway), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that Mr. F. C. Crawford, Superintendent of Railway Police, shall exercise within the said lands the powers conferred on him by the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 96-I., dated the 8th January 1891, and No. 1253-I. B., dated the 12th May 1899.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 2nd February 1900.

APPOINTMENTS.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 111.—The undermentioned officer of Royal Marines, appointed to the Unattached List of the British Army for service in the Indian Staff Corps, is posted to the Bombay Command with effect from the date of his arrival in India:—

Second Lieutenant S. P. Musson.

No. 112.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Second Lieutenant Arthur Duncan Day, Essex Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 31st Regiment (6th Burma Battalion) of Madras (Light) Infantry, 24th December 1899.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 113.—*(23rd Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers)*—

The following direct appointment is made with effect from date of joining:—

Paritam Singh to be Jemadar on probation to fill an existing vacancy.

CANTONMENTS.

No. 114.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Cantonment of Murree the provisions of section 144, clauses (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*), of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891 (XX of 1891), in the modified form hereinafter set forth, namely:—

"The Cantonment Committee may make bye-laws—

(*a*) for rendering licenses necessary within the cantonment in the case of—
  (*i*) persons working as job-porters for the conveyance of goods;
  (*ii*) animals or carriages let out on hire for a day or part thereof; and
  (*iii*) persons impelling or carrying such carriages as aforesaid;

(*b*) for fixing the fees payable for such licenses as aforesaid and the conditions subject to which they are to be granted and may be revoked; and

(*c*) for regulating the charges to be made for the services of such job-porters as aforesaid, and for the hire of such animals or carriages as aforesaid, and for the remuneration of persons impelling or carrying such carriages as aforesaid."

JUDICIAL.

No. 115.—In paragraph 2 of the Notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 664, dated the 16th June 1899, after the words "and cease to have effect," *insert* the words "in the said Cantonments."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 116.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 9th January 1900, page 145.

War Office, January 9, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, and promotions in the Army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers whilst employed in Sierra Leone, the Niger Territories, or Uganda. The promotions to bear date of 10th January 1900.

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order :—

* * * * * *

Captain John Thorold Evatt, Indian Staff Corps (Uganda).

* * * * * *

ORGANISATION.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 117.—Second Lieutenant Bryan Stapleton, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Infantry Branch, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 118.—Conductor Moses Edwards, Ordnance Department, Bombay, has been transferred to the pension establishment with effect from the 3rd February 1900.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 119.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Major is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as Regimental Commandant, Indian Army :—

George Eusebe Even, 16th December 1899.

No. 120.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Captain is granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as Regimental Commandant or Second-in Command, Indian Army :—

Thomas Bate Hawks, 13th December 1899.

No. 121.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captains to be Majors.

31st January 1900.

Frederick Gardner Bradley.
Thomas Hugh Smith
Charles Henry Macintire Hitchins.
George Frederick Dashwood Hamilton.

1st February 1900.

Richard Wapshare.
Edward Ross Hartigan.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

17th October 1899.

Lieutenant Arthur Ward.

30th January 1900.

Alexander Montagu Spears Elsmie.
Arthur Mears.
Frederick Ralph Nethersole.
William Fothergill Cooke Tayler.
Alexander William Henry Lee.
Walter Binny Douglas.
Hugh Wilson Cruddas.
Edward Tennant.
Montague Leyland Hornby, D.S.O.
William Clement Hanmer Bunbury.
Hector Bethune.
Robert Sears Paul.
Robert Lee Morris.
Oscar Michael John daCosta.

1st February 1900.

Thomas Allan Francis Ross Oldfield.

Second Lieutenant to be Lieutenant.

Robert Nicolas,—4th November 1899.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 28th January 1900.

Andrew Augustine Frayne McArdle, M.B.
Jasper Maxwell Woolley, M.B.
Clayton Arbuthnot Lane, M.D.
Thomas Bernard Kelly, F.R.C.S.E.
James Henry Hugo, M.B., D.S.O.
William Hamilton Kenrick.
Charles Henry Watson.
Charles Hope Septimus Lincoln.
Raymond Herbert Price, M.B.
Edgar Francis Eardley Baines.
Geoffrey Orr Fern Sealy.
Reginald Bryson.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No 122.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Robert Henry Dolby to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval ;

First class Assistant Surgeon Walter Henry Harding to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval,

with effect from the 11th October 1899, consequent on the retirement of Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain H. I. Finnamore.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 123.—*26th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Drill Havildar Muhammad Akbar to be Jemadar, *vice* Golu Kai, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 17th December 1899.

No. 124.—*35th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Jawand Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jawahir Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1899.

No. 125.—*40th (Pathan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Drill Havildar Hasan Ali to be Jemadar, *vice* Jabar, deceased, with effect from the 26th October 1899.

No. 126.—*2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment*—

Jemadar Ranjit Rana to be Subadar, and Color Havildar Karbir Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Jasman Rae, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 19th December 1899.

No. 127.—*10th Regiment (1st Burma Gurkha Rifles) of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Bhagwan Giri to be Subadar, and Color Havildar Bhagtabir Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Ram Sing, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 11th October 1899.

No. 128.—*28th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Pioneers)*—

Color Havildar Gunga Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sorab Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1900.

No. 129.—*Bhopal Battalion*—

Jemadar Gokul Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Sambhu Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kharag Chand, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 13th November 1899.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 130.—*1st (Prince Albert Victor's Own Regiment of Punjab Cavalry*—

Dafadar Thakur Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Gujar Singh, deceased, with effect from the 18th October 1899.

No. 131.—*4th Regiment of Punjab Infantry*—

Jemadar Gauhar Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Pir Dad to be Jemadar, *vice* Nek Muhammad, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1 99.

No. 132.—*1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment*—

Havildar Balbir Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Kajiman Khattri, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1899.

RETIREMENTS.

No 133.—Colonel James Beverly Lynch, Indian Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st February, 1900, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 134.—*Madras Volunteer Guards*—

Captain Augustus Henry Deane to be Major *vice* St. Leger, promoted.

No. 135—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifles*—

Andrew Henderson Leith Fraser, Esq., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Officiating Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to be Honorary Colonel, *vice* Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, Esq., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, resigned.

No. 136.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Thomas Clermont Curtis resigns his commission.

No. 137.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Harold Joseph William Sandrey resigns his commission.

No. 138.—*Bombay Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Daniel Joseph Sharp to be Captain, *vice* Jackson, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

George Alexander Phillips, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Hewett, promoted.

No. 139.—*1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers*—

Captain Samuel Esmond Prall, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Medical Officer, resigns his commission.

No. 140.—*Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles*—

Edward Labouchere Ruthven Thornton, gentleman, Indian Civil Service, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Smith, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 141—*Burma Railways Volunteer Corps*—

Major John Henry Sewell, of the Retired List of the British Army, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Barwick, resigned.

Hugh Alexander Craig, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Biggwither, promoted.

No. 142.—*North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Second Lieutenant Douglas Egerton Keatinge to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 6th January 1900, *vice* Mahon, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 143.—*Poona Volunteer Rifles*—

Major Benjamin Phillips, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from the 16th April, 1898.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 144—His Excellency the Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officer's Decoration upon the under-mentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force, who has been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of the 24th May, 1894 (India Army Circulars of 1894, clause 101):—

Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Captain Richard Paisley Dunn.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 4.—Commander E. J. Beaumont, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed to officiate as Port Officer, Calcutta, with effect from the 21st January, 1900, *vice* Commander P. J. Falle, on furlough.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
PUBLIC DEBT.

Fort William, the 2nd February 1900.

No. 594-*A*.—In pursuance of Rule 22 of the rules made by the Government of India under Section 14 of the Indian Securities Act XIII of 1886, and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 7th January 1888, page 6, the following list is hereby advertised of Securities lost or destroyed, in respect of which an order has been made for payment of interest pending the issue of a duplicate Security, or for the issue of such duplicate Security. All persons, other than the respective claimants named below, who have any claim upon these Securities, should communicate immediately with the Comptroller General, the Treasury, Calcutta.

The list is divided into two parts,—Part A being the list of Securities now advertised for the first time, and Part B the list of Securities previously advertised.

N. B.—Under Section 13 of the said Act, Government will be discharged from all liability in respect of these original Securities after the lapse of six years from (*a*) the several dates stated against them in the last column of the list, or (*b*) the last payment of interest on them, whichever date is the later.

A

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
148484 4% 1842-43	1,000	Loke Nath Jana	Feb. 1, 1892	Kedar Nath Das	365/D, dated 3-7-99	February 1900.
125078 „ 1865	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1893	Sreemati Kattayani Dasi, certificate holder to the estate of Mukhoda Sundari Dasi.	759/D, dated 6-10-99	Ditto.
* 053030 3½% 1865	1,000	Chunessari Dabi	May 1, 1894	Chunessari Dabi	479/D, dated 1-8-99	Ditto.
* 053027 „ „	1,000	Chunessari Dabi	May 1, 1894	Chunessari Dabi	479/D, dated 1-8-99	Ditto.
* 049386 „ 1842-43	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1896	Nalin Chandra Ray	479/D, dated 1-8-99	Ditto.
*B001945 „ „	1,000	Deep Chund Nal Chund	Feb. 1, 1896	Dinmahomed Assodamal.	838/D, dated 1-11-99	Ditto.

B

000055 4 % 1828-29	Sic. 200	Punchanun Bysack	Feb. 13, 1876	Amrita Lal Kar	644/D, dated 13-10-93	Feb. 17, 1894.
009710 „ 1835-36	500	Rajnarain Chatterjee	Mar. 31, 1875	Rajnarain Chatterjee	150, dated 13-6-78	Jan. 28, 1888.
025480 „ „	4,600	Radhica Churn Nundy	Sept. 30, 1892	Radhica Churn Nundy.	869/D, dated 8-8-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
024314 „ „	500	Gopinath Chintamon, Admr.	Mar. 31, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	1036/D, dated 30-11-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
051414 „ 1842-43	1,000	Burjorjee Framjee & Co.	Feb. 1, 1878	Administrator General, Bengal, administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	13, dated 19-3-87	Jan. 28, 1888.
170948 „ „	1,600	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.	Feb. 1, 1887	M. La Bouchardiere	493/D, dated 28-7-91	Feb. 20, 1892.
*B001186 „ „	500	Fakirjee Manockjee, Davour and Cooverbai.	Feb. 1, 1889	Fakirjee Manockjee, Davour and Cooverbai.	607/D, dated 8-9-92	Feb. 11, 1893.

* Half notes—Duplicates have been issued.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
159316 4 °/o 1842-43	500	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1887	Girish Chunder Mookerjee.	621/D, dated 9-9-92	Feb. 11, 1893.
103146 „ „	100	Kally Coomar Chowdhry	Ditto			
153774 „ „	100	Debnath Sreemany	Ditto			
158481 „ „	100					
158484 „ „	100					
171815 „ „	100	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1887			
171816 „ „	100					
037065 „ „	1,000	Protab Chunder Roy Chowdhry, executor of Tarini Churn Dutt.	Aug. 1, 1883	Sreemutty Mokhoda Sundari Dassi, executrix to R. N. Dutt.	52/D, dated 20-4-93	Aug. 12, 1893.
131311 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1887	Haradhone Nag	1285/D, dated 27-3-93	Ditto.
131313 „ „	500					
131314 „ „	500					
17877 „ „	1,000	Rajnarain Roy	Feb. 1, 1869	Kader Nath Sanyal, executor to D. B. Mudy.	77/D, dated 26-4-93	Ditto.
17879 „ „	1,000					
173407 „ „	500	The Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Madras.	Aug. 1, 1887	Madum Soobbannah Chetty.	509/D, dated 2-9-93	Feb. 17, 1894.
189049 „ „	500	Sowdamini Dabee	Aug. 1, 1888	Sreemutty Sowdamini Dabee	646/D, dated 13-10-93	Ditto.
087227 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1884	Bissendyal Hurdyal	072/D, dated 31-10-93	Ditto.
134612 „ „	200	Cowkur Kamalaboyammah.	Feb. 1, 1890	Cowkur Srinivasa Row.	992/D, dated 24-1-94	Oct. 13, 1894.
134613 „ „	300					
134014 „ „	500					
134615 „ „	2,800					
172220 „ „	500	Brojendra Lall Singha	Ditto	Sreemutty Netto Soonderi Dassee.	1196/D, dated 16-3-94	Ditto.
104999 „ „	1,000	Koylash Chunder Bauerjee	Ditto	Koylash Chunder Banerjee.	229/D, dated 11-6-94	Ditto.
095713 „ „	500	Ram Lall Sen	Aug. 1, 1890	Bonomally Pal	1551/D, dated 22-10-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
24077 „ „	500	Mohaorjee Dhenjee	Feb. 1, 1867	Sreemutty M. Lukshimoni Dassee.	2090/D, dated 29-12-94	Ditto.
170719 „ „	500	Rashmoney Dassee	Feb. 1, 1890	Sreemutty Rashmoney Dassee.	2266/D, dated 18-1-95	Aug. 10, 1895.
170720 „ „	500					
C155453 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1890	Womesh Chundra Mookerjee.	878/D, dated 1-8-95	Feb. 22, 1896.
C155530 „ „	500					
183550 „ „	1,000	Khetter Mohun Bose	Aug. 1, 1889	Lollit Chand Mitter and Probode Chand Mitter, Receivers to the Estate of Neemdhone Dassee.	826/D, dated 25-7-95	Ditto.
075300 „ „	100	Kartick Chunder Bural	Feb. 2, 1886	Monohur Sen	2028/D, dated 7-2-96	Aug. 8, 1896.
117857 „ „	500	Amrito Lall Bose	Aug. 1, 1893	Amrito Lall Bose	130/D, dated 24-4-96	Ditto.
117858 „ „	1,000					
200801 „ „	100	Prosunno Kumar Bhattacharjee.	Feb. 1, 1891	Prosunno Kumar Bhattacharjee.	151/D, dated 29-4-96	Ditto.
170518 „ „	500	Deenbai	Feb. 1, 1892	Deenbai	601/D, dated 1-7-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
198202 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1894	Shyama Lal Ganguly	1187/D, dated 25-9-96	Ditto.
C159865 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1892	Sreemutty Kusum Kamini Dabee.	1414/D, dated 30-10-96	Ditto.
165422 „ „	500	Deb Nath Sremany				
202887 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1892	Poolin Behary Pyne	910/D, dated 17-8-96	Ditto.
156397 „ „	500	Deb Nath Sremany	Feb. 1, 1886	Sham Lall Roy, administrator to the estate of Gopal Lall Roy.	2354/D, dated 15-2-97	Sep. 11, 1897.
063577 „ „	500	Gopal Chunder Sremany	Aug. 1, 1879	Srimati Monmohini Debi, certificate holder for the estate of Ram Gopal Khan.	5/D, dated 1-4-97	Ditto.
018714 „ „	500	Damother Hari Chandrajee.	Feb. 1, 1881	Munshi Navandrai Dulputrai.	347/D, dated 17-6-97	Ditto.
109131 „ „	1,000	R. Srinivasa Aingar	Aug. 1, 1890	C. Chuckerai Chetty.	389/D, dated 29-6-97	Ditto.
C120432 „ „	500	The Bank of Madras	Feb. 1, 1890			
C120441 „ „	500					
123918 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1890	Sreemuty Kamini Dassi.	451/D, dated 12-7-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
123919 „ „	500					
108529 „ „	2,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1884	Mussamat Mulla Bibee.	490/D, dated 20-7-97	Ditto.
145550 „ „	1,500	Nibaran Chandra Basu	Feb. 1, 1891	Nibaran Ch. Basu	692/D, dated 27-8-97	Ditto.
231182 „ „	500	The Agra Bank, Ld.	Feb. 1, 1894	Serenebai	823/D, dated 27-9-97	Ditto.
B007126 „ „						
103788 „ „	500	The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	Aug. 1, 1886	Rajeswar Paul	986/D, dated 16-11-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
059043 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	1036/D, dated 30-11-97	Aug. 13, 1898.
152907 „ „	3,000	Bissomoyee Dabee	Feb. 1, 1894	Sreemutty Bissomoyee Dabee.	1168/D, dated 31-12-97	Ditto.
143101 „ „	1,000	V. Canacavally Ammall	Aug. 1, 1886	C. Chengalvaraya Naidu.	164/D, dated 18-5-98	Aug. 13, 1898.

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	R					
022401 3½°/₀ 1842-43	500	Bhoot N. Chukerbutty	Aug. 1, 1894	Bhoot N. Chukerbutty.	567/D, dated 3-8-97	Aug. 13, 1892.
038805 3½°/₀ ,,	2,000	Pundit Kanhya Lall of Etah.	Feb. 1, 1895	Pundit Kanhya Lall of Etah.	482/D, dated 10-8-98	Feb. 25, 1898.
029713 ,, ,,	500	Taruk Nath Mukerjee	Aug. 1, 1894	Taruk Nath Mookerjee.	757/D, dated 14-10-98	Ditto.
Ct. 10299 4°/₀ 1854-55	1,000	Administrator General, Bengal.	June 30, 1868	Sreemutty Bama Sundary Dabee, administratrix to the estate of Tarini Chunder Banerjee	24, dated 30-10-82	Jan. 28, 1888.
33693 ,, ,,	1,000	Abdul Rahman	Dec. 31, 1855	Mussummat Ammeeran, administratrix, estate, Abdul Rahman.	25, dated 5-10-87	Ditto.
039035 ,, ,,	1,000	Hurry Pado Banerjee and Shama Pado Banerjee.	June 30, 1887	Hurry Pado Bandopadhya and Shama Pado Bandopadhya.	706/D, dated 24-9-92	Feb. 11, 1893.
055895 ,, ,, 055896 ,, ,, 051998 ,, ,,	1,700 1,300 500	S. Appu Row	June 30, 1889	S. Appu Row	1169/D, dated 13-3-94	Ditto.
052081 ,, ,,	500	Nemy Churn Dey	Dec. 31, 1885	Nemy Churn Dey	308/D, dated 6-7-94	Ditto.
062340 ,, ,, 062341 ,, ,,	5,000 5,000	Vurjeevandoss Madhowdoss	Dec. 31, 1889	Vurjeevandoss Madhowdoss	190/D, dated 15-1-96	Aug. 8, 1896.
071604 ,, ,,	500	Nanabhoy Balcrustnaji	Dec. 31, 1892	Atmaram Balcrustna Kirtikar.	446/D, dated 3-6-96	Ditto.
065944 ,, ,,	500	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1891	Poolin Behary Pyne	919/D, dated 17-8-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
012711 ,, ,, 032436 ,, ,,	500 500	Obhoy Charn Roy Tara Prosunna Mukerjee	Dec. 31, 1882	Gunga Prosunna Mukerjee.	1023/D, dated 16-12-96	Ditto.
038066 ,, ,, 038067 ,, ,,	2,000 500	Uma Churn Ghose	June 30, 1885	Surendra Nath Ghose Hari Har Ghose and Monmohini Dasi, administrators and Administratix to the estate of Uma Churn Ghose.	2395/D, dated 20-2-97	Sep. 11, 1897.
Bom. 002242 Cal. 091472 ,, ,,	500	The National Bank of India, Ld.	June 30, 1893	M. X. D'Souza	2555/D, dated 22-3-97	Ditto.
039268 ,, ,,	1,000	Chintamon S. Chitnis	June 30, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	1036/D, dated 30-11-97	Feb. 5, 1895.
054275 ,, ,,	6,000	Moonya Bye	June 30, 1894	Nawab Mahomed Hamid Ali Khan.	1095/D, dated 10-12-97	Ditto.
065115 ,, ,,	500	Tara Chund Chukerbutty	Dec. 31, 1890	Devi Das Chukerbutty.	638/D, dated 14-9-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
054136 ,, ,,	2,000	Nawab Askuree Begum and Sultanat Ara Nawab Askuree Begum, administratrix of Zeatonissa Begum.	June 30, 1892	Sakina Begum, mother and guardian of Muhammad Zaki Ali Khan.	858/D, dated 24-11-98	Ditto.
35532 ,, ,,	500	D. C. McAlhum	Dec. 31, 1871	Alamelu Ammal, administratrix to the estate of M. Raghavachary.	86/D, dated 25-4-99	Aug. 26, 1899.
013200 3½°/₀ ,,	1,000	Sir Arthur Lawrence Haliburton, K.C.B.	Dec. 31, 1895	H. M. Callaghan	1188/D, dated 27-2-99	Ditto.
Bom. 7013 ,, ,,	1,000	Cursetjee Dadabhoy	Dec. 31, 1894	Cursetjee Dada h y	1036/D, dated 16-1-99	Ditto.
5256 4% 1865 000208 ,, ,,	500 500	E. E. Petrocochino & Co. Kartick Chundra Bural	May 1, 1868	Sreemutty Bama Sundary Dabee, administratrix to the estate of Tarini Churn Banerjee.	24, dated 30-10-82	Jan. 28, 1888.
048219 ,, ,,	500	Mooltan Chand	May 1, 1876	Chuna Lal	31, dated 29-12-82	Ditto.
103146 ,, ,, 105488 ,, ,,	500 500	Luchmee Chand Radha Kissen. Deb Nath Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1877 Nov. 1, 1878	Administrator General, Bengal, administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	13, dated 19-3-87	Ditto.
227104 ,, ,, 227105 ,, ,, 227106 ,, ,, 227107 ,, ,, 234771 ,, ,, 234772 ,, ,, 234773 ,, ,,	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1886 Nov. 1, 1886	T. Luchman Pillai.	1473/D, dated 25-3-90	Aug. 2, 1890.
225114 ,, ,,	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1886	Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy and Peroshaw Merwanjee Jejeebhoy.	481/D, dated 27-7-91	Feb. 20, 1892.
161977 ,, ,, 191011 ,, ,,	1,000 1,000	The Bank of Bengal Deb Nath Sreemany	May 1, 1887	T. R. Stokoe	737/D, dated 3-10-91	Ditto.
093425 ,, ,, 093426 ,, ,,	1,000 1,000	Madhubun Dass Dwarka Dass.	May 1, 1887	Gones Dass	974/D, dated 18-12-91	Ditto.
087717 ,, ,, 087764 ,, ,,	5,000 2,000	Bolaki Dass	May 1, 1876	Bolaki Dass	975/D, dated 18-12-91	Ditto.

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	R					
242257 4°/o 1865	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1887	Grish Chunder Mukerjee.	$\frac{621}{D}$, dated 9-9-92	Feb. 11, 1893.
221180 " "	100	Omrito Lall Sen				
221181 " "	100					
114004 " "	500	Ram Durga	Nov. 1, 1885	Sreemutty Ram Durga Dassee.	$\frac{1193}{D}$, dated 3-3-93	Aug. 12, 1893.
111657 " "	500					
102108 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal				
102109 " "	500					
102110 " "	500					
102111 " "	500					
165443 " "	500	Bapoojee Morojee	May 1, 1889	Maneekbai	$\frac{12}{D}$, dated 6-4-93	Ditto.
189684 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1887	Haradhone Nag	$\frac{1285}{D}$, dated 27-3-93	Ditto.
190072 " "	1,000					
190073 " "	1,000					
226942 " "	1,000					
006909 " "	500	Radha Nath Chatterji	May 1, 1876	Bissendyal Hurdyal	$\frac{672}{D}$, dated 31-10-93	Feb. 17, 1894.
229064 " "	100	The Agra Bank, Limited	Nov. 1, 1886	Rustomjee Framjee Wadia.	$\frac{574}{D}$, dated 21-9-93	Ditto.
277723 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Ditto	Kumud Behary Samanta.	$\frac{1162}{D}$, dated 10-3-94	Oct. 13, 1894.
205875 " "	1,000	Ditto	May 1, 1891	Sreemutty Souraviny Dassee.	$\frac{1302}{D}$, dated 25-9-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
232068 " "	500	Agra Bank, Limited	May 1, 1887	Admr. Genl., Bombay.	$\frac{1366}{D}$, dated 27-9-94	Ditto.
232069 " "	500					
156555 " "	5,000	Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	Nov. 1, 1889	Moung Shwe Boo	$\frac{1083}{D}$, dated 4-12-94	Ditto.
Bom. 003368 Cal. 301944 " "	1,000	The Accountant General, Bombay.	May 1, 1890	S. Rangasami Aiyar.	$\frac{2233}{D}$, dated 16-1-95	Aug. 10, 1895.
235977 " "	500	Kumud Kaminy Dassee	May 1, 1891	Sreemutty Kumud Kamini Dassee.	$\frac{2268}{D}$, dated 18-1-95	Ditto.
235978 " "	500					
235979 " "	500					
235991 " "	500					
220245 " "	500	Tarini Churn Ghose				
206706 " "	500	Comptroller General				
163493 " "	500	Ramjiban Ghosh				
037562 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1871	Hurry Churn Sett, administrator to the estate of Amrito Kumari Dassee.	$\frac{42}{D}$, dated 5-4-95	Ditto.
191030 " "	1,000	Ditto	Nov. 1, 1891	Huzaree Loll	$\frac{980}{D}$, dated 14-8-95	Feb. 22, 1896.
191031 " "	1,000					
325177 " "	1,000	Ditto	May 1, 1892	Rama Shunker Misra	$\frac{1694}{D}$, dated 7-12-95	Ditto.
325178 " "	1,000					
325179 " "	1,000					
325180 " "	1,000					
325181 " "	1,000					
306355 " "	1,000	Ganoda Debi	Nov. 1, 1890	Sreemutty Ganoda Dabee.	$\frac{1960}{D}$, dated 24-1-96	Aug. 8, 1896.
321307 " "	2,500	Shamapodo Sreemany	May 1, 1892			
299592 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	May 1, 18[illegible]0			
158605 " "	1,000	Amrito Lall Bose	Aug. 1, 1893	Amrito Lall Bose	$\frac{130}{D}$, dated 24-4-96	Ditto.
281383 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1893	Shyama Lal Ganguly	$\frac{1187}{D}$, dated 25-9-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
219907 " "	500	Ohick Ch. Chuckerbutty	Nov. 1, 1892	Sreemutty Mokshada Dabee.	$\frac{1219}{D}$, dated 30-9-96	Ditto.
219908 " "	500					
332503 " "	500	Mokshada Dabee, admx. of Ohick Ch. Chuckerbutty				
264758 " "	500	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1892	Vinayak Chintamon Joglekar.	$\frac{671}{D}$, dated 7-7-96	Ditto.
273273 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1890	Mussmut Hosseinee Begum.	$\frac{2557}{D}$, dated 22-3-97	Sep. 11, 1897.
257741 " "	500					
294511 " "	1,000	Troylucko Nath Banerjee	Nov. 1, 1890	Mohendra Nath Sircar.	$\frac{112}{D}$, dated 27-4-97	Ditto.
195947 " "	1,000	Commissioner, Salt Revenue, Madras.	Nov. 1, 1890	C. Chuckerai Chetty	$\frac{389}{D}$, dated 29-6-97	Ditto.
280318 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1890	Sreemutty Kamini Dasi.	$\frac{451}{D}$, dated 12-7-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
045008 " "	500	Peary Mohun Ghose				
145009 " "	500					
147973 " "	500	William Moran & Co.	May 1, 1889	Prosad Das Mullick and others.	$\frac{449}{D}$, dated 12-7-97	Ditto.
329258 " "	5,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1892	Ardeshir Jamsedjee Doorgaji.	$\frac{821}{D}$, dated 27-9-97	Ditto.
130739 " "	500	Chintamon S. Chitnis	May 1, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	$\frac{1036}{D}$, dated 30-11-97	Ditto.
282491 " "	500	Gopinath Chintamon				
174591 " "	500	The National Bank of India, Ld.	Nov. 1, 1893	Byramjee Juwajee Daruwalia.	$\frac{1082}{D}$, dated 7-12-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
174592 " "	500					
228625 " "	100	Deepchand Nalchand				
228626 " "	100					
228630 " "	100					

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	R					
197376 4°/o 1865	1,000	Bolly Chand Roy				
202844 " "	2,000	The Accountant General, Madras.				
110324 " "	1,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.	Nov. 1, 1886	C. Chengalvaraya Naidu.	164/D, dated 18-5-98	Aug. 13, 1898.
110326 " "	1,000					
190265 " "	1,000	The Bank of Madras				
190266 " "	1,000					
233713 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1894	Madhave Narayan Joglekar.	244/D, dated 11-6-98	Ditto.
234661 " "	1,000	Bama Sundary Gupta	May 1, 1893	Bama Sundari Gupta	421/D, dated 27-7-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
339872 " "	1,500	Ram Gopal	Ditto	Lalla Umrao Singh	579/D, dated 29-8-98	Ditto.
038346 " "	500	Gopal Chandra Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1880	Kally Bhoosun Ghose & others surviving administrators to the estate of Kamini Kumar Ghose.	991/D, dated 3-1-99	Aug. 26, 1899.
277677 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1888	Administrator General, Bengal, administrator to the estate of Dr. R. T. Darwin.	1136/D, dated 9-2-99	Ditto.
236970 " "	1,500	Thom. D'Souza & Co.	Nov. 1, 1893	Kissory Mohun Mookerjee.	993/D, dated 3- -99	Ditto.
023716 3½% "	500	Taruk Nath Mukerjee	May 1, 1894	Taruk Nath Mookerjee.	757/D, dated 14-10-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
023717 " "	500					
Bom.000653 " "	500	Cursetjee Dadabhoy	Nov. 1, 1894	Cursetjee Dadabhoy	1036/D, dated 16-1-99	Aug. 26, 1899.
Bom.14324 " "	1,000					
015282 4½°/o 1878	1,500	V. N. Gopaulinga	Ditto.	Papannah	1113/D, dated 18-9-96	March 6, 1897
023973R 4°/o 1879	5,000	Beethal Pershad	July 16, 1873	Mussummat Laitmina, administratrix estate of Beethal Pershad.	2305, dated 27-7-77	Jan. 28, 1888.
008776 " "	500	Bunsi Lall Abeerchand	July 16, 1874	P. Durgachellum Modelier.	1, dated 8-2-82	Ditto.
055431 " "	500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Sialkot.	Jan. 16, 1876	Bhogaon Dass	29, dated 15-12-87	Ditto.
056857 " "	5,000	Ram Lall Budreedas	July 16, 1876	Gones Dass	974/D, dated 18-12-91	Feb. 20, 1892.
060886 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Jan. 16, 1885	Sashipodo Bandopadya, guardian of Sreemutty Sukhtra Bandopadhya.	1265/D, dated 7-3-92	Aug. 13, 1892.
062887 " "	500	Mohomedbhoy Rowj Labai and Ibrahimbhoy Mohomedbhoy.	July 16, 1887	Atmaram Damodher	344/D, dated 25-7-92	Feb. 11, 1893.
A032274 " "	100	Balchand Tarachand	Jan. 16, 1886	Rustomjee Framjee Wadia.	574/D, dated 21-9-93	Feb. 17, 1894.
A032275 " "	100					
A027214 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Jan. 16, 1890	Gopal Ch. Gooptu	755/D, dated 17-11-93	Ditto.
A017810 " "	10,000	Ditto	July 16, 1882	T. Rethinasami Nadar.	862/D, dated 13-8-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
A020023 " "	1,000	Ramungalu Chetty	Jan. 16, 1888	Fathay Chand Golacha.	2116/D, dated 3-1-95	Aug. 10, 1895.
A020024 " "	1,000					
A023717 " "	1,000	Rev. Dr. J. M. Strachan.				
A028378 " "	1,000	The Bank of Madras				
062851 " "	500	Promotho Nath Bose	July 16, 1883	Sreemutty Surnomoyee Dabee.	1664/D, dated 25-11-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
006517 " "	500	Tara Prosonno Mukerjee	Jany. 16, 1883	Gunga Prosunna Mukerjee.	1923/D, dated 16-12-96	Ditto.
A029044 " "	500	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis, Admr.	July 16, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	1036/D, dated 30-11-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
042335 " "	500	Elizabeth M. Philips	Ditto.	Nawab Mahomed Hamid Ali Khan.	1095/D, dated 10-12-97	Ditto.
A040787 " "	500	Tara Chund Chuckerbutty.	Jan. 16, 1891	Devi Das Chuckerbutty.	638/D, dated 14-9-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
A040788 " "	500					
A040789 " "	500					
007296 3½°/o "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Jan. 16, 1896	Sirdar Natha Sing	928/D, dated 14-12-98	Ditto.
049181 " "	1,000	The Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.	Mar. 15, 1887	B. Wiggin, administrator of Mrs. J. E. Wiggin.	1212/D, dated 8-3-93	Aug. 12, 1893.
073556 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Mar. 15, 1889	Ahmed Hossein	724/D, dated 13-11-93	Feb. 17, 1894.
072756 " "	500	Ditto				
079105 " "	500	Wm. Watson & Co.	Sep. 15, 1887	Mr. E. H. Hearn and Mrs. Mary H. H. Hearn.	1263/D, dated 22-9-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
082145 " "	100					
082146 " "	100					
082147 " "	100					
082148 " "	100					
082149 " "	100					
M000124 Cal.086685 " "	500	The Bank of Madras	Sep. 15, 1888	F. J. Gonsalves	1424/D, dated 29-10-95	Feb. 22, 1896.
087335 " "	300					
063548 " "	2,500	Sarah Walker Stevenson	Sep. 15, 1888	Mrs. Sarah Walker Stevenson.	2286/D, dated 13-3-96	Aug. 8, 1896.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
043016 3½% 1879	500	The Bank of Bengal	Mar. 15, 1884	Dosibai	1330/D, dated 24-10-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
•66208 " "	1,00·	V. Vencata Naru Singh	Sept. 15, 1887	*P. Narain Row	580/D, dated 5-8-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
042456 4½% 1879 042457 " " 042458 " " 031472 " " 031473 " "	1,000 1,000 1,000 500 500	Bunsee Lall Abeerchand R.B. The Bank of Bengal	Sep. 15, 1887	A. B. Chiodetti	49/D, dated 18-4-98	Aug. 13, 1898.
000250 4% Cawnpore-Farrukhabad Railway Debenture	1,000	Choubay Sadhari Lall	June 30, 1880	Collector of Cawnpore.	760/D, dated 18-8-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
Non-transferable Treasury Note 000062 5%	500	Gopika Bai, manager of Mandir Vitul Rookhmai of Ramtek.	Mar. 16, 1883	Gopika Bai, manager of Mandir Vitul Rookhmai of Ramtek.	11, dated 15-2-87	Jan. 28, 1888.
*9042 5% 1825-26	2,000	Armogatha Pillai	Feb. 28, 1843	Chockalinga Pillai	359/D, dated 8-7-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
†188573 4% 1842-43	500	Goormukh Singh	Aug. 1, 1888	Goormukh Singh	1921/D, dated 7-12-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
†190711 " "	800	The Bank of Madras	Feb. 1, 1893	The National Bank of India, Limited.	206/D, dated 4-5-95	Aug. 10, 1895.
*131670 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1885	Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division.	1556/D, dated 21-11-95	Feb. 22, 1896.
*151922 " "	1,000	Gopal Chunder Dutta	Aug. 1, 1885	Mritonjoy Mukerjee	432/D, dated 2-6-96	Aug. 8, 1896.
*133848 " "	500	Chander Madhub Ghose	Aug. 1, 1893	C. Mathews	843/D, dated 29-9-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
†164021 " "	1,000	The Agra Municipality	Feb. 1, 1894	Municipal Board, Agra.	984/D, dated 16-11-97	Ditto.
*074218 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1894	Saroda Sundary Dabee.	981/D, dated 30-12-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
*113093 3½% " *164317 " "	1,000 1,000	Loke Nath Mullick Debuk Rai	Feb. 1, 1887	Surajmal	1070/D, dated 24-1-99	Aug. 26, 1899.
†097401 4% 1854-55	10,000	The Allahabad Bank, Limited.	Dec. 31, 1893	L. B. Simeon	11/D, dated 2-4-95	Aug. 10, 1895.
†039431 " "	500	Ghunesham Mitter	June 30, 1883	Ghunesham Mitter	1130/D, dated 21-9-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
†042222 3½% " †042241 " " †042242 " " †042243 " " †042244 " "	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1897	The Bank of Bengal	754/D, dated 14-10-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
*033633 5½% 1859-60	1,000	The New Bank of Bombay, Limited.	Nov. 30, 1876	Shapurjee Jehangirjee.	672/D, dated 6-7-95	Feb. 22, 1896.
†172391 4% 1865	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1889	Ahmed Hosein	724/D, dated 13-11-93	Feb. 17, 1894.
†257559 " " †268403 " " †268404 " "	300 500 500	The Accountant General, High Court, Madras. The Bank of Madras	Nov. 1, 1888	A. DeSouza Barrett	997/D, dated 24-1-94	Oct. 13, 1894.
†332766 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1893	Judge of Burdwan	132/D, dated 12-5-94	Ditto.
†B135450 " "	5,000	The National Bank of India, Limited.	Nov. 1, 1889	Inderjee Makanjee Nichabhai Fouzdar	1261/D, dated 22-9-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
†147021 " "	500	Bunsee Dhur	May 1, 1894	The Bank of Bengal.	2650/D, dated 13-3-95	Aug. 10, 1895.
†210155 " " †209218 " "	1,000 1,500	King Hamilton & Co.	May 1, 1893	The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited.	157/D, dated 22-4-95	Ditto.
*344705 " "	500	Ekkari De, certificate holder in the estate of Rambullov De.	May 1, 1894	The Bank of Bengal.	250/D, dated 4-5-95	Ditto.
†194443 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Ditto	Radha Madhub Gossainee.	1157/D, dated 9-9-95	Feb. 22, 1896.
*356990 " " *356999 " "	1,500 1,500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1894	Executive Engineer, Agra Division.	1402/D, dated 30-10-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
‡321444 " "	5,000	Ashutosh, Mohendra Nath, Sushil Chunder, and Promotho Nath Banerjee, surviving executors of Taramony Dabee.	May 1, 1893	Ashutosh, Mohendra Nath, Sushil Chunder, and Promotho Nath Banerjee, surviving executors of Taramony Dabee.	2448/D, dated 2-3-97	Sep. 11, 1897.
*073587 3½% 1865	1,000	Accountant General, Punjab.	May 1, 1894	Judge, Small Cause Court, Delhi.	2398/D, dated 22-6-97	Ditto.
*029045 " " *029040 " "	100 100	Jogendra Nath Ghose	May 1, 1895	Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.	940/D, dated 20-8-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
†099129 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1897	Chief Commissariat officer, Presidency District, Calcutta.	947/D, dated 20-12-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
†038896 " "	800	Bindrabun	Mar. 1, 1895	Bindrabun	1038/D, dated 16-1-99	Aug. 26, 1899.
†032061 4½% 1879	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Sep. 16, 1887	Luxmibai, widow of Yesmantrao Gopal RaoMairal Jambekar	2601/D, dated 27-3-97	Sep. 11, 1897.
‡071224 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Mar. 15, 1889	Ahmed Hosein	724/D, dated 13-11-93	Feb. 17, 1894.

* Duplicates of these notes have been issued. † Half notes—Duplicates have been issued. ‡ Mutilated notes—Duplicates have been issued.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
‡A016221 4°/o 1879	1,000	Choonee Lall Nanchund.	Jan. 16, 1889	Ahmed Hosein	724/D, dated 13-11-93	Feb. 17, 1894.
†A014138 " "	1,000	The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited	Ditto	{ Inderjee Makanjee { Nichabhai Fouzdar	1261/D, dated 23-9-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
‡A 026951 " "	1,000	Salum Meenatchu	July 16, 1892	Srikakolapu Venkataratnam.	785/D, dated 24-7-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
‡A010934 " "	1,000	The Joint Admrs. of the Gondal State.	July 16, 1880	P. Sevapatha Modr,	671/D, dated 7-7-96	Ditto.
007540 3½°/o "	500	Perozshah Ruttonjee Sujoo.	July 16, 1897	Chief Commissariat Officer, Quetta.	913/D, dated 9-12-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
*009951 3½% 1893-94	2,000	Shama Pada Sreemany	} Dec. 31, 1894	Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.	940/D, dated 20-8-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
*020112 " "	100	} H. W. Barber				
*020113 " "	100					

* Duplicates of these notes have been issued. † Half notes—Duplicates have been issued. ‡ Mutilated notes—Duplicates have been issued.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 1st February, 1900.

No. 31.—Mr. Arthur Devon is appointed, under covenant, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway Traffic for employment on the North Western Railway.

No. 32.—Mr. Kenneth Mackay Kirkhope is appointed, under covenant, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway Traffic for employment on the North Western Railway.

The 2nd February, 1900.

No. 35.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 403 of 11th November, 1892, Mr. R. A. English, Examiner of Accounts in the service of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, reverted to Government service on the 25th November, 1899.

No. 36.—The following reversions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Establishment with effect from the 25th November, 1899:—

Name.	From	To
E. A. Lee	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, s. *p. t.*	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade.
W. E. Durant	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, s. *p. t.*	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.
A. H. Wollaston	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, s. *p. t.*	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, *temporary.*
C. E. Hubbard	Deputy Examiner, class I, s. *p. t.*	Deputy Examiner, class I, *temporary.*

No. 37.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 200, dated 8th May, 1899, the promotion of Mr. H. Phillips, State Railways, to Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is antedated from 23rd March, 1899, to 22nd February, 1899.

No. 38.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from.
Gales, R. R.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	23rd March, 1899.
Smyth, Captain W. C., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Ditto	19th August, 1899.
Harford, J.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Ditto	1st September, 1899.
Sheo Nath	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Ditto	1st October, 1899.
Walsh, A. R.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Addis, R. B.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Sisson, W. A. C.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Rose, E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	...	25th October, 1899.
Hearn, Lieutenant G. R., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	...	29th October, 1899.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 1st February, 1900.

No. 33.—The services of Captain R. E. Greer, R.E., Military Works Services, who has been deputed temporarily to the Public Works Department for employment on Famine Relief Works, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

The 2nd February, 1900.

No. 34.—Lieutenant Henry Schofield Rogers, R.E., Military Works Services, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and posted to the Punjab.

T. HIGHAM,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1900.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th September, 1899.

From the 4th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 28th October all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

CHAS. SANDERSON,

Offg. Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 1st February 1900.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 423 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 27th January 1900:—

No. 36 of 1900.—Isiah William Richards, master mariner, 1 Hartford's Lane, Calcutta. *A life-saving apparatus.*

No 37 of 1900.—Charles Havelock Taylor, mechanical engineer, of 57 Clandeboye Avenue, in the town of Westmount, District of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada. *Improvements in rotary engines.*

No. 38 of 1900.—William Bellew Ewin, gentleman, of 11 Ripon lane, Calcutta. *A self-disengaging shackle to be used for lowering boats in bad weather, and for hoisting and disengaging automatically any weight.*

No. 424 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 138 of 1899.—Charles Henry Dyer, chief clerk, Goods Superintendent's office, East Indian Railway, Howrah. *Metal seals for railway wagons, postal and railway mail and cash bags and the like.* (Specification filed 18 January 1900.)

No. 179 of 1899.—W. A. Stuart-William, civil engineer, Nahan, Sirmoor State. *A water lift styled the "Jat" for irrigating purposes.* (Specification filed 16 January 1900.)

No. 218 of 1899.—Thomas Ashworth, machinist, of Lynwood, Urmston, in the county of Lancaster, Joseph Shaw Gaunt, yarn merchant, of Cromford Court, and George Andrew Robinson, accountant, of 10 St. James' square, both of Manchester, in the said county. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for spinning and doubling cotton and other fibrous substances.* (Specification filed 25 January 1900.)

No. 221 of 1899.—Louis Etienne Roze, gentleman, of Colombes (Seine Department), in the Republic of France. *Improvements in aërial machines and anchoring devices therefor.* (Specification filed 25 January 1900.)

No. 225 of 1899.—Alexander James Smith, merchant, 11 Gladstone Place, and Alexander George Smith, optician, 9 Forest road, both of Aberdeen. *Improvements in acetylene gas generators.* (Specification filed 25 January 1900.)

No. 230 of 1899.—Thomas Ashworth, machinist, of Lynwood, Urmston, in the county of Lancaster, Joseph Shaw Gaunt, yarn merchant, of Cromford Court, and George Andrew Robinson, accountant, of 10 St. James' Square, both of Manchester, in the said county. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for spinning and doubling cotton and other fibrous substances.* (Specification filed 25 January 1900.)

No. 231 of 1899.—Joseph Leather, merchant, of 65 Huskisson street, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in ventilating appliances.* (Specification filed 25 January 1900.)

No. 275 of 1899.—August Philip Bjerregaard, chemist, residing at No. 12 St. Andrews Place, in the Borough of Brooklyn, of the city of New York, county of Kings, State of New York, U. S. A. *An improved process for the manufacture of varnishes which consist chiefly of linseed oil or other fatty oils and copal gums.* (Specification filed 3 January 1900.)

No. 422 of 1899.—Edward Hett, Lithographer, of New Dorp, in the county of Richmond, and State of New York, U. S. A. *Improvements in transferring and printing and mechanisms therefor.* (Specification filed 20 January 1900.)

No. 423 of 1899.—Edward Hett, Lithographer, of New Dorp, in the county of Richmond, and State of New York, U. S. A. *Improvements in making printing surfaces and mechanisms therefor.* (Specification filed 20 January 1900.)

No. 424 of 1899.—Edward Hett, Lithographer, of New Dorp, in the county of Richmond, and State of New York, U. S. A. *Improvements in printing and mechanisms therefor.* (Specification filed 20 January 1900.)

No. 453 of 1899.—The Moulding Syndicate limited, manufacturers, of 101 Grosvenor Road, London. *Improvements in moulding machines for making metal castings.* (Specification filed 24 January 1900.)

No. 425 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 84 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison. *Improvements in phonographs and phonograms.* (From 30 April 1900 to 30 April 1901.)

No. 85 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison. *Improvements in phonogram blanks and phonograms, and processes of making the same.* (From 30 April 1900 to 30 April 1901.)

No. 86 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison. *Improvements in methods and apparatus for recording and reproducing sounds and for preparing surfaces for receiving sound records and in materials or compositions for such surfaces.* (From 30 April 1900 to 30 April 1901.)

No. 87 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison. *Improvements in phonographs.* (From 30 April 1900 to 30 April 1901.)

No. 88 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison. *Improvements in apparatus for recording and reproducing sound and in surfaces for receiving such sound record and methods of making and using such surfaces.* (From 30 April 1900 to 30 April 1901.)

No. 179 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison. *Improvement in phonographs or apparatus for recording and reproducing sound in devices used in and in connection with such apparatus, and in phonogram blanks or surfaces for receiving the sound records, and in methods of making and using such surfaces.* (From 30 April 1900 to 30 April 1901.)

No. 145 of 1890.—Thomas Alva Edison. *Improvements in phonographs.* (From 2 September 1900 to 2 September 1901.)

No. 213 of 1892.—Edison United Phonograph Company. *Improvements in phonographs.* (From 23 November 1900 to 23 November 1901.)

No. 190 of 1893.—George Speirs Alexander Ranking. *Facilitating the conversion of the indigo forming substance present in the vat liquor after proper fermentation of indigo yielding plants into indigo blue.* (From 15 January 1900 to 15 January 1901.)

No. 94 of 1894.— George Murray Collom. *Collom's patent "Acme" improved tea sorting and sifting machine.* (From 12 January 1900 to 12 January 1901.)

No. 313 of 1894.—James Musgrave and George Dixon. *Improvements in means for superheating steam.* (From 8 February 1900 to 8 February 1901.)

No. 426 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 348 of 1894.—William Henry Deakin. *Improvements in apparatus for locking railway switches.* (Specification filed 21 October 1895.)

No. 78 of 1895.—Charles William Burton-Jones. *An automatic instantaneous electric registering of breakages of railway lines.* (Specification filed 23 October 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payble under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified ; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 25th January, 1900.

No. 83-*C*—984.—The following rules for regulating the procedure in the acquisition of land under Act I of 1894, and the award and payment of compensation for lands acquired thereunder, together with rules regarding land required for Railway purposes and for disposal of land relinquished after permanent appropriation, are issued for information and guidance :—

APPROPRIATION OF LAND.

1.—Rules for procedure in the acquisition of land under Act I of 1894.

[1] PART I.—PERMANENT APPROPRIATION.

1. After publication (under section 4 of the Act) of a notification that land is likely to be needed for any public purpose in any locality, the Collector of the district shall take measures for informing the residents in that locality that such land may be required for a public purpose. To this end the Collector shall cause a notice (in Form I) to that effect, to be affixed at convenient places in the locality—in a town at the police station, and in a villege at the Hatai—and shall also cause the same notice to be published by proclamation in the locality. The notice should also warn all persons not to obstruct the operations of any officer who may be authorized by Government to survey or take levels of the land, and to mark off the ground which may be required for public purposes, under the penalties prescribed by section 46 of the Act.

2. The Collector, on the requisition of the departmental officer entrusted with the conduct of a preliminary investigation under section 4 of the Act, will depute a tahsil officer, usually the naib tahsildar or kanungo, to attend that officer for the purpose of showing boundaries of estates or villages, at the same time furnishing such officials with the field maps of all villages concerned. When the departmental officer has determined, as nearly as he can, the direction in which the road, canal or railway will run, or the site on which the building or public work will be erected or constructed, he shall send to the Collector of the district a map showing the land required and the names of the villages.

3. The departmental officer shall then, in consultation with the Collector of the district, prepare and submit for sanction an estimate, as accurate as the dâta at the time before him will admit, of the total amount which will probably have to be paid to the owners and occupiers of land in those villages on account of land, trees or houses taken up, and of the revenue to be remitted.

4. When it has been finally determined what land is to be taken up permanently, the Chief Commissioner will, under section 6 of the Act, issue a declaration, specifying the purpose for which the land is required, the name of the district, pargana and village, and (approximately) the area required.

5. As soon as possible after the publication of the notification under section 6, the Executive Engineer or other departmental officer shall, after marking off and making a detailed cadastral survey of the land required, send to the Collector of the district a subordinate officer to point out the same. Should the departmental officer, in lieu of a fresh survey, accept the existing village map, it shall be furnished to him by the Collector, and he shall indicate thereon the limits of the land required by him and return it to the Collector.

6. The Collector of the district shall immediately depute the Revenue Extra Assistant Collector or other Revenue officer to the duty of calculating the compensation payable for the land taken up. He shall furnish him with an establishment consisting of a surveyor and two chainmen; the cost of such establishment to be charged in the manner laid down in rule 14.

7. The Revenue officer thus deputed shall enter on this work within seven days from the date of receiving the order. He shall direct the patwari of each village to be present, and shall, where a fresh survey has been made under rule 5 of these rules, obtain the map of the land prepared by the departmental officer, and shall cause to be prepared for each village a khasra (Form III), showing the interests of owners and occupiers, the area and quality of the land, the crops on it, and the number and quality of trees, houses, wells and other such property. When the existing revenue map is not accepted, he shall compare the departmental officer's map and the above mentioned khasra with the settlement map and khasra of the village, if procurable, and shall himself go over the land; and in case of doubt test the measurement, and in all cases the record-of-rights, qualities, etc., in the khasra; and shall refer to the departmental officer and the Coilector any considerable and unexplained differences between the survey (in cases where a departmental survey is made) and the settlement map. The Collector shall thereupon, if necessary, arrage a date on which the Revenue Extra Assistant Collector or other Revenue officer and an official deputed by the departmental officer shall re-visit the land in quistion, to test the measurement in concert and correct any errors that may be found. The Collector shall at the same time make inquiries into the market value of land, according to the instructions laid down in the Compensation Rules (Appendix), and shall make an estimate in Forms IV and V of the compensation required to be paid and revenue to be abated or reduced.

8. The Collector* shall, on the receipt of these papers, issue a notice (Form VI) under section 9, and, if necessary, a notice (Form VII) under section 10, stating the particulars of the land to be taken up, and calling on all persons possessed of an interest in it to appear personally or

by agent before the Collector at a specified place and on a specified date—at least 15 days subsequent to the date of the publication of the notice—to state the nature of their respective interests in the land and the amount and particulars of their claims to compensation, and their objections (if any) to the measurements made under section 8. The contents of the notice shall be communicated to the patwari and lambardar of each village, and a copy affixed at the village Hatai or in a conspicuous place in the village site.

9. The Collector will also serve, in the mode prescribed by section 45 of the Act, a like notice (Form VIII) on the occupier (if any) of the land, and on all persons known or believed to be interested in the land, or to be entitled to act for persons so interested that reside within the district If such person reside elsewhere, notice shall be sent to him by post registered.

10. If the estimate framed by the Collector under rule 7 exceeds by more than 20 per cent. the estimate prepared by the departmental officer under rule 3, the Collector shall inform him of this excess. If within seven days the departmental officer reports to the Collector that in consequence of the difference in price he abandons, or has recommended that Government should abandon, the land which it was proposed to take up, the Collector shall postpone further action until definite instructions from Government shall be received, and till he learns that the department does not intend, in consequence of this excess, to abandon the land it is proposed to take up.

11. Except in the case described in rule 10, the Collector, on the date specified, shall proceed to enquire into the objections (if any) which any person interested has stated, whether to the measurements of the land, the amount of compensation, the person to whom it is payable, or the apportionment of compensation among the persons interested, and shall make an award regarding each of the matters at issue as provided in section 11 of Act I of 1894. He shall then give immediate notice of his award to such of the persons interested as are not present personally or by authorized agent when the award is made. If the parties interested accept the award, the Collector shall direct them to file a razinama (Form IX) and shall pay the amount to them. If they refuse to accept the award and apply to the Collector in writing within the period prescribed in section 18 (1), clauses (*a*) and (*b*), for reference to the Court, the Collector shall deposit the amount of the compensation in the Court to which a reference under section 18 would be submitted.

12. The Collector shall then take possession of the land, and shall hand it over to the departmental officer in behalf of whom it was taken up.

13. Section 54 gives either party (Collector or claimant for compensation) the power of appeal from the decision of a Judge. Should the Collector consider it right to appeal, he will, under the existing rules for the conduct of suits in which Government is a party, apply to the Commissioner for instructions. If the other party appeals, the Collector will forward to the Commissioner a copy (with translation) of the memorandum of appeal and of his proposed reply, with a report on the circumstances of the case. The Commissioner shall submit such application or report for the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

14. Charges incurred in connection with the acquisition of land for public purposes shall be debited according to the following rules :—

(*a*) Where the operations are extensive enough to keep a civil officer and his establishment in full occupation, and such officer is placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department as Public Works Department disburser [*vide* Civil Account Code (fifth edition), Chapter 7, article 104], the pay of such officer and any special establishment entertained by him under the orders of Government is charged to the department or company concerned.

(*b*) Where a temporory subordinate establishment is specially engaged to work under officers of the Revenue Department not placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, the cost of such establishment is debitable—

(i) to the Revenue Department if the purpose for which the land is acquired is a Government purpose ;

(ii) to the company concerned if the contract with the company provides that the cost of land acquisition shall be paid by such company.

The debit of incidental charges, such as those marginally* noted, which may be treated as contingencies of establishment, will follow the same rule as the allocation of establishment charges proper.

* 1. Stamp duty.
2. Law costs, including pleaders' fees and Court costs.
3. Process fees
4. Batta of process-servers.
5. Registration fees.

15. When the whole compensation money has been paid for any village, the Collector shall forward to the departmental officer a statement (Form X) showing the area of the land and the amount paid in that village. A copy of the same statement shall be submitted to the Chief Commissioner through the Commissioner.

The Collector shall maintain in Form XII in English a register of all permanent appropriations of land for public purposes other than railways (for which special registers are prescribed). Entries shall be made in this register on receipt by Collector of the Chief Commissioner's order sanctioning the adjustment of the claim reported by the Collector in Form X. The entries in the register should be made chronologically and not necessarily by departments.

* *N.B.*—From this point the Collector must be understood to mean the Collector of the district, or any officer specially empowered as defined in section 3 of the Act.

PART II.—TEMPORARY APPROPRIATION.

16. When it has been dicided what land is to be taken up temporarily—*i.e.*, for a term not exceeding three years—a notification under section 6 is not necessary, but the procedure in rules 1, 7, 8 and 9 will be followed. The Collector, having calculated the compensation due, will make his offer to the parties interested and will, in other respects, proceed as is laid down in sections 35 and 36 of the Act, and will report to the departmental officer and to the Chief Commissioner through the Commissioner in Form XI.

17. The Collector shall maintain an English register in Form XIII of all temporary appropriations of land for public purposes other than railways, and it shall be his duty to see that land which is thus taken up is either—

(*a*) restored to the owners on the expiry of the term of occupation, which will not exceed three years; or

(*b*) if the owners refuse to receive the land back, disposed of under the orders of the Chief Commissioner; or

(*c*) if the department taking up the land is unwilling to restore it, continued in the occupation of such department at the pleasure of the owners, either for a further term or permanently.

When any land is restored to the owners, report shall be made to the Chief Commissioner through the Commissioner.

18. If the land is continued in the occupation of the department for a further term or permanently, in the former case the compensation shall be calculated for a term; in latter it shall be calculated as in the case of permanent acquisition, the amount already received by the owners being deducted.

APPENDIX.

Rules for guidance in awarding compensation for lands required under Act I of 1894.

1. *Houses.*—The rental of houses shall be calculated, when possible, on the actuals of the three years preceding compensation: and the market value shall ordinarily be *eight* times the average of such rental. Where no guide to the rental exists, the calculation shall be based upon an estimate of the cost of material and re-building, thd former being deducted, if made over to proprietor. For the land occupied by the building compensation shall be given under rule 13.

2. *Wells and tanks not used for agricultural purposes.*—The cost of re-construction shall ordinarily be tendered as compensation under section 11 of the Act, provided—

(1) that if the well or tank has fallen into disuse, compensation shall be allowed on the present value of the material only;

(2) that if the well or tank is in bad repair, deduction shall be made on this account.

3. *Wells or tanks used for agricultural purposes.*—The cost of constructing a similar new well or tank shall, with the same provisos as in rule 2, be tenderd as compensation; but—

(1) if the construction of a new well or tank diminishes the culturable area of any part of a cultivator's holding, compensation shall (if no compensation has been awarded under these rules for the lands occupied by the old well or tank) be tendered for such lands under the rules for awarding compensation to landlords and tenants for land;

(2) if the irrigated area of the holding is likely to be lessened in any way, compensation shall be tendered to the landlord by reducing his revenue by the difference between an irrigated and unirrigated revenue-rate on the land, and to the cultivator under rule 14.

4. *Trees.*—The market value of timber, and eight times the annual value of fruit in the case of fruit trees, shall be tendered in compensation: provided that the owners may be given the option of cutting down trees without compensation for timber.

5. If any tenant possesses by local custom any right in the timber or produce of any tree, the award shall be apportioned according to the custom regulating the distribution of profits or the price of the timber.

6. *Crops.*—In the case of ripe crops the owners shall be required to cut and remove them, and no compensation will be necessary. If it is necessary to cut an unripe crop, its value will be calculated at the estimated value of similar ripe crops in similar neighbouring land.

7. *Landholders' interests.—A, Cultivated land.*—(1) The recorded rental of the jamabandi shall be ascertained for that portion of the appropriated area which is occupied by tenants; and if the landowner object that the recorded rent is less than the rent actually paid, such objection shall not be heard.

(2) The annual value of that portion of the area appropriated which is cultivated by the proprietor, shall be calculated at the recorded rents for similar neighbouring lands with similar advantages paid by tenants-at-will.

(3) In the case of lands for which rents are paid in kind, if no money rates for similar neighbouring lands with similar advantages exist, the annual value shall be estimated at the mean market value of the landlord's share of the average recorded outturn during past three years.

8. *B, Culturable land.*—(1) The rental of "cultivable land recently thrown out of cultivation" (meaning by that term land lying out of cultivation for a term less than three years) shall be estimated at not less than one-third, and not more than two-thirds of the rent of dry cultivated land of similar capacity, according as such land is ordinarily left waste for a longer or shorter term.

(2) The profits of cultivable land yielding assets (as from *dhák* jungle, grass, etc.,) or the piscary from tanks, shall be estimated at the average receipts of three years.

9. The revenue borne by the appropriated area, if not ascertainable from the record-of-rights, shall be calculated on the basis of the assessment rates on the different classes of soil contained in the area; that on *gauhán* land, for instance, being calculated at *gauhán* rates, that on *bhur* land at *bhur* rates. If no separate rates were assessed on classes of soils, the rate of the whole revenue on the total cultivated area of the *mahál* or *patti* may be taken, allowance in all cases being made according as the land taken up is above or below the average, and care being taken to exclude from the calculation any part of the revenue which is due to waste land.

The difference between the revenue, *plus* local and patwaris' rates and cesses, and the rental thus calculated, is the landlord's net profits.

10. The profits of land exempt from Government revenue, if in such land the proprietary and grantee right be distinct, and if settlement have been made between the proprietor and grantee, shall be calculated in the mode prescribed under rule 7 for the calculation of land paying revenue to Government. If the proprietor and grantee are the same, and in all cases in permanently settled districts, the declared rental of the lands recorded in such mahâls, checked by the recorded rents of similar land held by the same class of tenants in adjacent villages, after deduction of cesses, and in mahâls paying revenue, in the permanently settled districts, after deduction of cesses and revenue, shall form the basis of calculation.

11. The number of years' purchase of the profits to be allowed in the case of land assessed to land-revenue, or of which the land-revenue has been assigned or redeemed must be determined by the Collector on a consideration of the market value and local custom as to sale of such land; but in the case of lands paying revenue to Government not more than 16 years' purchase, and in the cases of lands of which the land-revenue has been assigned or redeemed not more than 25 years' purchase, shall be paid without a reference to the Commissioner, under rule 16. The provisions of this rule together with those of rule 9, clause 2, are applicable to land subject to málikána appropriated for railway purposes.

12. In the case of cultivable land lying waste beyond the term of three years, or yielding no assets, or having no appreciable value owing to proximity to a town or village or otherwise, and not taken into calculation under the above rules, a price may be offered, not exceeding two rupees per acre. In the case of fruit and other grove lands compensation should be offered, not exceeding Rs. 2 per acre *plus* the market value of the timber, and in the case of fruit trees eight times the annual value of the fruit, under rule 4 above.

13. In the case of barren land yielding no assets, or having no appreciable value from proximity to a town or village or otherwise, a nominal price shall be offered, not exceeding one rupee per acre. In the case of such land, or of land under rule 12, situate within, or in the vicinity of a town or village, compensation shall be based, if ascertainable, on the market value of similar land. Should no selling price be ascertainable, compensation shall be estimated at eight times the annual value of any fees customarily paid to the proprietors by occupants of houses for the use and occupation of the land on which such houses are erected. In the absence of sales or fees from such land, a nominal price shall be paid, not exceeding one rupee per 100 square yards.

14. *Interests of tenants.*—The compensation tendered to tenants with rights of occupancy shall not be less than three years' purchase, nor without a reference to the Commissioner more than six of the rental determined under rule 7 (1) as the basis of compensation. In proportion as the rent approaches to a rack-rent, the number of years' purchase tenderedi n compensation shall be diminished. In the case of ex-proprietary tenants, 20 per cent. shall be added to the rental on which the compensation to tenants with rights of occupancy holding similar land is calculated.

A larger number of years' purchase should be awarded in cases where the tenant's position is much injured by the absence of other available land in the vicinity than in cases where other land is easily obtainable. To tenants-at-will, besides the compensation prescribed under rule 6, one year's rent shall be awarded.

15. The officer determining the amonnt of compensation awarded shall record clearly in every case for which no fixed rate of compensation is awarded the grounds on which his award is based.

16. Cases for which rules here laid down do not provide or in which the compensation provided appears, for any special reasons, inadequate or excessive, shall be forwarded for orders to the Commissioner of the Division, who, if he agrees with the Collector in recommending a departure from the rules, shall refer the case for instructions to the Chief Commissioner.

17. Nothing in these rules shall be construed to override any of the provisions of section 23 of Act I of 1894.

18. Care should be taken in every instance of permanent appropriation to add 15 per cent. to the ascertained market value of the land under section 23 (2). Arrangements should also be made for the payment of interest from the date of occupation to the date of payment of compensation, or to the date fixed for payment of compensation, whether the occupation is permanent or temporary.

FORMS.

I.

Notification under section 4, *Act I of* 1894.

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern that land may be required for a public purpose, *viz.*, for a road (or canal, or railway, or so forth) in the village of (or town of) , pargana , district . Warning is hereby given that any person or persons obstrutcing the operations of any officer who may be authorized by Government to survey, or to do such other acts as are mentioned in section 4, Act I of 1894, will be liable to the penalties prescribed by section 46 of that Act.

Seal.

Signature of Collector.

II

____________ *Department.*

Notification under section 6, *Act I of* 1894.

THE land designated below being required for a public purpose declaration is made accordingly :—

District.	Pargana.	Munza.	Approximate area.	For what purpose.	Authority.

This declaration is made under section 6, Act I of 1894 (the Land Acquisition Act), and under section 7 of that Act, the Collector is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

By order of the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, for Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

II B

III.

Khasra of mahál ————, *mauza* ————, *pargana* ————.

1	2	3	4	5	6						7	8		9	10		11
					DETAIL OF LAND IN COLUMN 5.							*Name, caste and nature of tenure in land specified in column 5 of*			*Respective interests in property specified in column 9 of*		
					Cultivated.				*Uncultivated.*								
Serial number in this khasra.	Name of thok or patti.	Number of field in settlement khasra.	Area of field in settlement Khasra.	Area by surveyor's measurement of the plot required out of such field.	Irrigated area.	Unirrigated area.	Class of soil.	Crop.	Culturable area.	Barren area.	Rent.	Proprietor.	Cultivator.	Number and description of trees, houses, wells and other such property on land specified in column 5.	Proprietor.	Tenant.	Remarks by Assistant Collector.
			B. b.	A. r. p.							₨ a. p.			Two kikar trees.			
	Thakur Das.	20	4 10	2 0 0	2	...	Dumat 1st	Wheat	...	...	10 0 0	Ram Bakhsh Thakur, son of Kalyan, owner.	Khushal, Lodhi, son of Murli, tenant-at-will.	One mango.	Owned by proprietor Ram Bakhsh.	Tenant allowed to gather the fruit and take fallen wood.	
														One pakka well.	Owned by proprietor.	Owned by tenant.	

NOTE.—A separate khasra will be prepared for each mahál in which land is taken up.

IV.

Estimate of compensation to be awarded to propritors or cultivators.

1	2	3	4				5				6	7	8	9	10
Serial number in Form III (khasra).	Pargana.	Mauza.	*Rent on area.*				*Revenue at Settlement Officer's rates on area.*				Amount estimated as compensation to proprietor or cultivator.	Method of calculating the amount in column 6.	Amount estimated as compensation to tenant.	Method of calculating the amount in column 8.	Collector's order.
			Cultivated.	Culturable.	Barren.	Total rent.	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Barren.	Total.					
			R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.		
...	...	...	10 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	...	...	...	60 0 0	The profit to the land-lord is R 6 per annum after paying the revenue. The rent is a rack-rent, and not likely to be enhanced; 10 years' purchase of profits are given.	10 0 0	Awarded one year's rent as compensation for compulsory ejection.	

V.

Estimate of compensation for houses, trees, wells, etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Initial number in form III khasra.	Description of property.	Estimated value.	Value in column 3 how estimated.	Sum proposed as compensation to propietor.	Sum proposed as compensation to tenant.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Assistant Collector's reasons for proposals in columns 5 and 6.	Collector's remarks.
						R a. p.		

VI.

General notice under clauses (1) and (2), section 9, Act I of 1894.

WHEREAS it is the intention of Government to appropriate land to the extent and for the purpose, and in the village (or town, as the case may be) named below, this is to give notice that all persons having an interest in the land are required to appear personally or by agent at the office of the Collector at on the day of 189 , and to state the nature of their respective interests in the land, the amount and particulars of their claims to compensation for such interest, and their objections (if any) to the measurements made.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Pargana.	Village or town.	Area of land in acres, roods and poles.	Number of field or fields in village map.	Number of plot or plots in map of site.	Name of street or muhalla.	Name of recorded proprietor.	Name of person in proprietary possession.	Name of tenant.	Purpose for which the land is required.

Seal

Signature of Collector.

VII.

Notice and statement for the purpose of section 10, Act I of 1894.

DISTRICT________________.

To________________, son of________________, caste________________, profession________________, residing at________________

WHEREAS it is the intention of Government to appropriate for a public purpose land to the extent and in the village (or town) named below, you are hereby required to enter in the annexed statement, and deliver to the Collector of________________, such information as you may possess regarding the names, interests, profits and rents of any and every person possessing any interest in the said land or any part thereof.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Name of district.	Pargana.	Village or Town.	Area of land in acres.	Number of field in village map.	Number of plot in map of site.	Name of street or muhalla.	Name of proprietor or co-proprietor.	Interest of each co-proprietor in the land.	Rents or profits derived by each co-proprietor during three years next preceding.	Name of sub-proprietor.	Interest of each sub-proprietor in the land.	Rents and profits derived by each sub-proprietor during three years next preceding.	Name of mortgagee.	Interest of each mortgagee in the land.	Rents or profits derived by mortgagee during three years next preceding.	Name of tenant.	Interest of tenant in the land.	Rents or profits derived by tenant during three years next preceding.	Name of sub-tenant.	Interest of sub-tenant in the land.	Profits of sub-tenant during three years next preceding.	Name of any other person possessing interest.	Nature of interest possessed by such person.	Rents or profits derived by such person during three years next preceding.			
								R a. p.	R a. p.			R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.			R a p.			

Seal.

Signature of Collector.

Columns 1 to 7 should be filled up in Collector's Office. Any other columns should similarly be filled up in Collector's office if the materials are available there. It should be explained to the person upon whom the notice is served that he is only required to fill in such information as he may possess regarding the subjects of the columns which are left blank.

The use of this form is discretional with, not obligatory upon, Collector.

VIII.

Special notice under clause 3, section 9, Act I of 1894.

To , son of , caste , profession , residence

WHEREAS it is the intention of Government to appropriate land to the extent and for the purpose and in the village (or town, as the case may be) named below, this is to give you notice that you are required to appear personally or by agent at the office of the Collector of at on the day of 189 , and to state the nature of your interest in this land, the amount and particulars of your claim to compensation for such interest, and your objections (if any) to the measurements made :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Pargana.	Village or Town.	Area in acres, roods and poles.	Number of field or fields in the village map.	Number of plot or plots in map of site.	Name of street or mu-halla.	Name of recorded pro-prietor.	Name of person in pro-prietary possession.	Name of tenant.	Purpose for which the land is required.

IX.

Rásináma.

WE (*specify the names of the parties signing the rásináma*) hereby declare our acquiescence in the amount of remission and compensation detailed below on account of the land specified ; and any suit brought by us, or in our name, preferring any further claim on those accounts, should be at once dismissed :—

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Description of property or right.	DETAIL OF COMPENSATION.	
				Annual remission.	Cash compensation.

N. B.— When trees are acquired, whether in groves or singly, in cultivated land or when trees are removed by the owner without payment of compensation, a special note should be made on the *rásináma.*

X.

Statement of lands permanently appropriated.

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Number of land plan and schedule.	Purpose.	*Notification.*			*Appropriated.*		Number and date of letter explaining reason of non-appropriation of the unappropriated area.	Date on which compensation was given.	*Classification of land, i.e., whether cultivated, culturable, or barren.*		Rental calculated according to rules 7 and 8 of Appendix.	Revenue-rate per acre.	*Amount of revenue to be reduced.*		CASH COMPENSATION.								Price per acre, inclusive of remission of revenue and cesses, but exclusive of value of houses, trees, etc.	Remarks.
																		LOSS OF PROFITS, INCLUDING 15 PER CENT. UNDER SECTION 23(2).									
																		Proprietors.		*Cultivators.*							
					Number.	Date.	Area.	Date of appropriation.	Area of appropriation.			Class.	Area.			From date of appropriation to end of year under report.	Annually.	Amount.	Number of years' purchase of rent, less revenue and cesses.	Amount.	Number of years' purchase of rent.	Value of houses, trees, wells, etc.	Total.	Interest at 6 per cent.	Total, including interest.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27

XI.

Statement of lands taken up temporarily for

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Number of land plan and schedule.	Purpose.	*Government order.* Number.	*Government order.* Date.	*Government order.* Area.	*Appropriated.* Date of appropriation.	*Appropriated.* Area of appropriation.	Number and date of letter explaining reason of non-appropriation of the un-appropriated area.	Date on which compensation was given.	*Classification of land, i.e., whether cultivated, culturable, or waste.* Class.	*Classification of land, i.e., whether cultivated, culturable, or waste.* Area.	Revenue at assessment rate per acre.	Rental calculated according to rules 7 and 8 of Appendix.	RENTAL PAID AS COMPENSATION — *To cultivators* — For portion of year.	RENTAL PAID AS COMPENSATION — *To cultivators* — For whole year.	RENTAL PAID AS COMPENSATION — *To landlords.* — For portion of year.	RENTAL PAID AS COMPENSATION — *To landlords.* — For whole year.	CASH COMPENSATION — LOSS OF PROFITS.* — *Proprietors.* — Amount.	CASH COMPENSATION — LOSS OF PROFITS.* — *Proprietors.* — Number of years' purchase of rent, less revenue and cesses.	CASH COMPENSATION — LOSS OF PROFITS.* — *Cultivators.* — Amount.	CASH COMPENSATION — LOSS OF PROFITS.* — *Cultivators.* — Number of years' purchase of rent.	CASH COMPENSATION — Value of houses, trees, wells, etc.	CASH COMPENSATION — Total.	CASH COMPENSATION — Interest at 6 per cent.	CASH COMPENSATION — Total including interest.	Date of relinquishment.	Amount, if any, paid for deterioration.	Date of notification, if taken up permanently under section 36.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

If annual rent is paid as compensation, fill in columns 16, 17, 18 and 19. If part rent and part value of houses, etc., fill in 16, 17 18, 19 and 24. If cash compensation is only paid, fill in all columns except columns 16, 17, 18 and 19.

* The payment of 15 per cent. under section 23 (2) is only allowed by law in the case of the permanent acquisition of land. It cannot be given in cases of temporary occupation.

XII.

Register of land permanently taken up in the________________district for public purposes other than railways.

File number and serial number.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Purpose for which land has been appropriated.	*Notification authorising appropriation.*		Date of appropriation.	Area appropriated.	Annual reduction of revenue.	Cash compensation paid to proprietors and cultivators.	Value of houses, trees, etc.	Interest.	Total of columns 9 to 11.	Date of Board's sanction to remission and compensation.	Remarks.
				No.	Date.									
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

XIII.

Register of land temporarily occupied in the________________district for public purposes other than railways.

File number and serial number.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Purpose for which land has been appropriated.	*Government order authorising appropriation.*		Date of appropriation.	Area appropriated.	Rental paid as compensation to proprietors and cultivators.	Cash compensation paid to proprietors and cultivators.	Value of houses, trees, etc.	Interest.	Total of columns 8 to 11.	Amount, if any, paid for deterioration.	Total of columns 12 and 13.	Date of Board's sanction to compensation.	Date of relinquishment.	Date of notification if taken up permanently under section 36.	Period of occupation.	Remarks.
				No.	Date.														
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

2.—*Instructions for preparation of Forms X and XI.*

[2] 1. The entries in columns 2, 3 and 5 should be compared with the notifications published in the *Gazette* and all variations explained.

2. In column 13 only three descriptions of land, *viz.*, cultivated, culturable and barren, will ordinarily be shown. Any further detail will be entered in column 27.

3 The particulars of rental, remission and reduction of revenue and cash compensation awarded for each class of land shown in column 13 must be separately specified in columns 14—26 of the statement.

4. In column 15 the revenue assessed on the class of land *per acre*, and not the revenue assessed on the plot appropriated, must be shown.

5. In columns 16 and 17 the remission and reduction of revenue must ordinarily be in full rupees.

6 The difference, whether excess or deficiency, between the sum remitted under this rule and the full revenue borne by the appropriated land, shall be capitalized at 5 per cent.: and if the difference is an excess, the amount so capitalized shall be deducted from the cash compensation payable; if it is a deficiency, it shall be added to such cash compensation.

Thus, suppose the revenue on 10 acres of appropriated land is found by strict calculation to be R20-14-0. The remission shall be R21, and the difference R0-2-0, capitalized at 5 per cent. (*i.e.*, multiplied by 20), is R2-8-0, which shall be deducted from the cash compensation payable to the proprietors.

On the other hand, suppose the revenue of the same land was R20-7-0; then only R20 will be remitted, and the proprietors will receive an addition to their cash compensation of 7 × 20, or R8-12-0.

7. In column 16 the revenue remitted from the date of appropriation up to the close of the revenue year in which the statement is submitted to the Board will be shown.

8. Where more than one description of land is appropriated in a village, a total of the entries in columns 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, and 25 for all the land appropriated in that village should be given; and where the land is appropriated in several villages, a grand total of those columns should be given at the foot of each sheet.

9. In columns 19 and 21 fractions of years, and in column 26 fractions of rupees, should be shown in decimals to two places.

10. When interest is granted on a claim, the date from and up to which it has been allowed should be specified.

11. The remission of revenue and cesses to be considered in calculating the price per acre in column 26 is the value capitalized at 5 per cent. of the revenue and cesses per acre remitted; thus, if the price awarded for an acre of land to proprietors and cultivators on account of loss of profit is R30, and the revenue and cesses remitted are R1, the price to be shown in column 26 will be R50.

12. A cash compensation certificate will be furnished where the compensation is a charge affecting the Civil, Imperial or Provincial Budget. Where the compensation is chargeable, as part of the cost of the work to be constructed, to the Public Works Department Budget, no cash compensation certificate is required

13 The foregoing instructions are applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to the preparation of Form XI.

3.—*Payment of compensation for land taken up for public purposes under the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 and the audit of such payments.*

The following rules prescribed by the Government of India in their Resolution Nos 2209A., 3469A., and 5253A., in the Department of Finance and Commerce, dated the 10th May 1895, 12th August and 12th December 1896 respectively, must be followed in future in regard in to the payment of compensation for land taken up for public purposes.

LAND ACQUISITION OFFICERS.

2. After all preliminaries in respect to estimate, etc., that may be required under departmental rules in force for the time being have been duly carried out, the land will be taken up under the Act either by the Collector or by some special officer who is placed at the diposal of the Public Works Department and invested with the powers of a Collector under the Act. The procedure differs in the two cases.

PROCEDURE OF SPECIAL OFFICERS APPOINTED UNDER THE ACT.

3. Officers who are specially employed for this work, being invested with the powers of a Collector under the Act and placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, are regarded as Public Works disbursers, and are supplied with funds in the manner prescribed in Article 467 of the Civil Account Code. The following procedure shall be observed by such officers.

4. When an award is made under section 11 of the Act, the officer shall have a statement prepared in the appended form (marked A) showing the amounts payable to each person under the award, and shall, on the day the award is made, forward a copy of the statement signed by himself to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts with whom he is in account. Before signing the copy, the officer should carefully satisfy himself that it correctly shows the amounts due under the award, and should himself enter the total of column 6 of the statement in words both in the original and copy. A subsidiary statement in Form AA, giving particulars regarding the acceptance, by the persons concerned, of the amounts entered in column 6 of the award statement should also be furnished to the Examiner as soon as possible. If the subsidiary statement is not complete on the day that the award is made, the necessary entries in column 7 of statement A will be made in the Examiner's office on receipt of the statement in Form AA.

5. In cases where an award has been made by a court under section 26 of the Act, a second award statement should be prepared in the accompanying form (marked B) by the land Acquisition

Officer as soon as the decision of the Court is ascertained, and a copy thereof forwarded to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts. On receipt of this statement the Examiner will proceed to check the entries in columns 1 to 4 with the original award by the officer.

6. Any change in the apportionment of the officer's award made by a court under section 30 of the Act should also similarly be communicated to the Examiner for the necessary corrections in the award statement. And if under section 31 (3) of the Act, it has been arranged to grant a compensation otherwise than in cash, the nature of such compensation should be clearly specified in the column of remarks in the award statement.

7. In giving notice of the award under section 12 (2) and tendering payment under section 31 (1) to such of the persons interested as were not present personally or by their representative when the award was made, the office shall require them to appear personally or by representatives by a certain date, to receive payment of the compensation awarded to them, intimating also that no interest will be allowed to them if they fail to appear. If they do not appear, and do not apply for a reference to the Civil Court under section 18, the officer shall, after any further endeavour to secure their attendance that may seem desirable, cause the amounts due to be paid into the treasury as revenue deposits payable to the persons to whom they are respectively due, and vouched for in the accompanying form (marked E). The officer shall also give notice to the payees of such deposits, specifying the treasury in which the deposits have been made. When the payees ultimately claim payment of sums placed on deposit, the amounts will be paid to them in the same manner as ordinary revenue deposits. The officer should, as far as possible, arrange to make the payments due in or near the village to which the payees belong, in order that the number of undisbursed sums to be placed in deposit on account of non-attendance may be reduced to a minimum. Whenever payment is claimed through a representative, whether before or after deposit of the amount awarded, such representative must show legal authority for receiving the compensation on behalf of his principal.

8. In making direct payments to the persons interested under the award, the officer shall take the receipt of each person to whom money is paid on a separate voucher in the accompanying form (marked C), containing a reference to the item showing the amount due to that person in the statement prescribed in paragraph 4. In cases where payments are made to a number of persons under a single award, an acquittance roll in Form CC may be substituted for separate receipts in Form C. The Officer shall forward the separate receipts of the payees, or the acquittance roll, as the case may be, to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts with whom he is in account, when forwarding to him the account of the month in which the payments are made.

9. All payments into court for deposit under the Act should be made by means of cheques in favour of the presiding officer of the court, payable by order of the court to credit of Civil Court Deposits. The cheques should be accompanied with receipts in triplicate in Form D duly filled up, of which one will be retained by the court for record, and the other two returned duly signed to the Collector, who will keep one copy and forward the other to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts with the accounts of the month in which the payments are made. Payments of the amounts deposited shall be made under the rules for the payment of Civil Court Deposits.

10. When a court has awarded any compensation in excess of the officer's award, the further payment due, as entered in column 6 of the award statement in Form B, should be made into the cou t by means of a cheque, and the procedure described in the preceding paragraph should be followed, Form D being used with the necessary changes to give full particulars of the order of the court.

11. A Local Government may authorize any particular Land Acquisition Officer to make all or any of his payments by cheques, provided no inconvenience is caused thereby to the payees in consequence of the property being situated at a distance from the Treasury. The use of cheques should be safeguarded by a strict observance of the following rules :—

(1 Every cheque-book should contain a certain number of cheques, with consecutive printed numbers and each book should contain its own serial number.

(2) The serial number of the cheque-book, and the number of cheques it contains, should be reported to the Treasury Officer before the book is brought into use.

(3) The cheque-book should be kept under lock and key by the Land Acquisition Officer himself.

(4) The cheques should be filled up by the Land Acquisition Officer with his own hand in words, as well as figures, and cheques should be enfaced "under R "

(5, A periodical examination of pass-books from the Treasury with the counterfoils of the cheque-book should be made by the Land Acquisition Officer himself.

PAYMENTS UNDER THE ACT AFTER THE SPECIAL OFFICER IS RELIEVED OF HIS SPECIAL DUTIES.

12. In any case in which a reference is made to the Civil Court, and the award of the court is not made till after the special officer has been relieved of his special duties, the further payments due under the award shall be made by the Collector, who will observe the same procedure as if the reference to the Civil Court had been made by himself, as prescribed in paragraphs 9 and 10 above.

PROCEDURE OF COLLECTOR OR OTHER CIVIL OFFICER NOT SPECIALLY EMPLOYED FOR LAND ACQUISITION.

13. When the land is taken up by the Collector or other Civil Officer not specially employed for the work, such Collector or Civil Officer is not a Public Works disburser, but draws money for payment due under his award from the Civil Treasury. Such Collector or Civil Officer shall, as soon as he makes the award, or as soon as he ascertains that an award has been made by the Civil Court, prepare a statement in Form A or B, or in both, as the case may be, showing the amounts due, and forward a copy thereof to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts concerned in the manner prescribed in paragraphs 4 and 5. Additions and alterations in the award state-

ment should also be communicated to the Examiner as prescribed in paragraph 6, and a subsidiary statement in Form AA should, if necessary, be furnished, as laid down in paragraph 4. The procedure laid down in paragraph 7 should also be observed by such Collector or Civil Officer.

14. In making the payments due under the award, the Collector shall take from each person to whom payment is made a receipt in Form C, containing a reference to the particular entry in the award, showing the amount due to the payee. In the case of payments to a number of persons under a single award, an acquittance roll may be substituted for separate receipts as laid down in paragraph 8. These receipts will be the Treasury Officer's vouchers for the payments, and shall be forwarded by him with the accounts of the month, to the Accountant General of the Province, who will in ordinary course, forward them to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts. For payments into Civil Courts, the procedure laid down in paragraphs 9 and 10 should be observed.

15. The Treasury Officer has no concern with the award or with the award statement; he makes the payments on the authority of the Collector or other officer assessing compensation. The Collector may either draw the amount to be disbursed to each payee separately, in which case he should countersign the receipt in Form C, and make it payable at the Treasury to the payee, altering the words "Paid in my presence $\frac{\text{in cash}}{\text{by cheque}}$" to "Pay;" or he may draw the total amount to be disbursed by him under the award on his won receipt as an advance, and after making the payments, forward the receipts of the payees to the Treasury Officer in adjustment of the advance. In the former case an advice list of the forms passed for payment should be sent to the Treasury Officer, who in turn, should send weekly an advice of orders paid.

AUDIT BY ACCOUNT OFFICERS.

16. Whether the payment is made by a special officer or by the Collector (or other Civil Officer), the audit of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts shall consist in seeing that every payment is supported by a receipt in Form C or D, and that the amount paid on such receipt is the amount payable under the award, as shown in the statement of which he will have received copies under the preceding orders. The Examiner will also note in the last column of Form A the date on which possession is taken, as reported to him by the Executive Engineer or other officer.

17. The Examiner will, as he receives the vouchers, fill in the entries in the appropriate columns of the award statements (Forms A and B); and as he receives the reports of possession, he will fill in the entries in column 10 of the statement in Form A: when all the vouchers showing either payment to the payee or payment into the court on deposit, and the reports of possession have been received, he will forward a copy of the completed statements in Forms A, AA and B to the Chief Revenue Authority. This will complete the audit of the Examiner; any other or further returns or reports from the officers who assess or pay compensation, will be disposed of by the Chief Revenue Authority without reference to the Examiner.

18. When the land is acquired for, and the cost is debitable to, the Military Works Department, the procedure above laid down will be observed, the Examiner of Military Works Accounts being substituted for the Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

19. When the land is acquired for, and the cost is debitable to, any other Department than the Public Works Department or Military Works Department, the procedure will also be the same, the Account Officer who will audit the payments being substituted for the Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

PROCEDURE WHEN NO MONEY COMPENSATION IS PAID.

20. In cases in which compensation is granted in the shape of other land in exchange, or remission of revenue, as provided in section 31 (3) of the Act, and the land is acquired for Government purposes, no adjustment of the value of the land given in exchange will be required, unless it is separately purchased by Government. If, however, the land is acquired for a body financially independent of Government, the value of the Government land given in exchange, and the capitalized value of the abatement of Land Revenue should be charged against advances of funds (paragraph 22) made by that body.

INVESTMENT OF COMPENSATION MONEY DEPOSITED IN COURT.

21. Investments under sections 32 and 33 of the Act of money deposited in court, should be arranged for, in the case of purchase of Government securities, in communication between the court and the Civil Accountant General concerned, and purchases of land should be effected under the court's orders through the Collector or other Revenue Authority of the Province. The Accountant General will inform the court what sum should be remitted to enable him to make the investment, and this amount will be paid from the deposits in court

AUDIT, ADJUSTMENT, AND RECOVERY OF PAYMENTS ON BEHALF OF BODIES FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT OF GOVERNMENT.

22. In any case in which land is acquired for a municipality or other body financially independent of Government, the Local Government may direct that the payments, instead of being made and audited in the same manner as the ordinary payments of such body, shall be made and audited as if the land were being acquired for Government. If the Local Government issues such an order, the Collecter or other officer who makes payments on account of the land acquired, shall draw funds from the Treasury, and make payments in the manner laid down in these rules, using the forms prescribed, and shall render his accounts to the Civil Accountant General. The municipality or other body will pay the estimated cost of the compensation to the credit of Government in advance on such dates and in such instalments as the Local Government may direct, further payment to Government being required as soon as the Accountant General reports that the payments made exceed the amount received in advance. The Accountant General will deal with the accounts and payments as prescribed in these rules, debiting the payments against the advances received from the Municipality or other body.

A.

No. and date of statement________

Date of award________

Name of work for which land has been acquired________

No. and date of declaration in________ *Gazette, viz.*, No.____, dated________, page____

Statement showing compensation awarded by________, under section____, Act I of 1894, to all the persons interested in the plot of land situated in the village of________, in estate________, No.____ on the Revenue Roll of the District of________, Pargana________.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9*		10*	
Serial number.	Names of persons to whom payment is due under the award.	Area of land.	Abatement of land revenue.	A valuation of any buildings that may be taken upon the land.	Total amount due to each person, including the amount shown in column 5, the amount awarded for the land, interest, costs, and any other amounts due to the payee in connection with the acquisition of the land.	* Distribution of the amount in column 6 taken from the subsidiary statement AA.	Remarks.	*Number and date of voucher.*		*Date on which possession of the land was handed over to the Departmental authorities for whom it is acquired.*	
								No.	Date.	Date.	Reference to the report stating the date.
		A. r. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.						

*To be filled up in the Examiner's Office.

NOTE 1.—Each Award Statement should be confined to the lands to be taken under one declaration—*i.e.*, the awards given for lands acquired under more than one declaration should not be incorporated in one statement, but as many separate statements submitted as there are declarations.

NOTE 2.—Regarding column 7, see note to Statement AA.

AA.

Name of work for which land has been acquired

No. and date of declaration in______ *Gazette, viz.*, No.____, dated____, page____.

Particulars regarding the acceptance by the persons concerned of amounts entered in Award Statement No _____ dated ________

1	2	3			
		PARTICULARS OF AMOUNT ENTERED IN COLUMN 6 OF THE AWARD STATEMENT.			
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Serial number in the statement of award under section 11 of the Act.	Name of person to whom payment is made under the award.	Amount accepted without protest.	Amount accepted under protest.	Amount refused and the Court in which it is deposited.	Amount undisbursed owing to non-attendance and the Treasury in which it is deposited.

NOTE.—In noting these particulars in the Award Statement, it may be sufficient to enter the letter (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*), as the case may be, in column 7 of the statement, when the whole amount of the award is shown in one of the four sub-columns (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*) in this statement.

B.

No. and date of Statement ——————————.

Name of work for which land has been acquired——————————.

No. and date of declaration in——————————*Gazette, viz.*, No.——————, dated——————————, page——————.

Statement showing the amount of compensation awarded by the Court of——————————*under Section* 26 *of Act I of* 1894.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial nnmber in the statement of award under section 11 of the Act.	Names of persons to whom payment is due under the award.	Amount originally awarded.	Amount paid by Collector under the original award.	Total amount awarded by the Court.	Further payments due.	Remarks.	Number and date of voucher.
		R a. p.	R a. p	R a. p.	R a. p.		

C.

No. of Voucher______

Name of work for which the land has been acquired______

Serial No.______in Award Statement No.______, dated______

Name of payee______

I______, of______, pargana______, zila______,

do hereby acknowledge to have received R______on account of cost of land

taken up by Government, as detailed on reverse.

*Signature of the payee*______

*Locality*______

* NOTE.—The receipt should be in English; but when the payee is unable to write in English, he may give a receipt in the Vernacular.

C.

No. of Voucher______

Name of work for which the land has been acquired______

Serial No.______in Award Statement No.______, dated______

Name of payee______

I______, of______, pargana______, zila______,

do hereby acknowledge to have received R______on account of cost of land

taken up by Government, as detailed on reverse.

*Signature of the payee*______

*Locality*______

NOTE.—The receipt should be in English; but when the payee is unable to write in English, he may give a receipt in the Vernacular.

DETAILS OF LAND, ETC., AND THEIR VALUES.

*Mauza*______________, *Pargana*______________, *Zila*______________

*Land*____________ *Acres*____________ *Roods*____________ *Poles.*

*Value*____________ *Rupees*____________ *Annas*____________ *Pies.*

DETAILS OF LAND, ETC., AND THEIR VALUES.

*Mauza*______________, *Pargana*______________, *Zila*______________

*Land*____________ *Acres*____________ *Roods*____________ *Poles.*

*Value*____________ *Rupees*____________ *Annas*____________ *Pies.*

CC.

*Consolidated voucher for payment made during*__________19 , *in accordance with Award Statement No.*________, *dated*__________ *on account of land acquired for*__________ *in the District of*__________, *Tahsil*__________, *Mauza*__________

1	2	3	4			5
Serial number in Award Statement.	Name of payee.	Area of land.	Amount paid.			Signature of the payee and date of payment.
			R	*a.*	*p.*	
	TOTAL .	......				

Paid in my presence in cash / by cheque to the above persons the total sum of rupees*__________ annas*________ pies*________ only.

*Daedt the*__________19 .

*In words.

Signature of Officer.

D.

Name of work for which land has been acquired________

To the Judge of the Court at________

The sum of R________ on account of compensation for land taken up for the above purpose, payable as detailed below, is tendered for deposit in Court under section 31 (2) *of Act I of* 1894:—

Serial No. in Award Statement No.	Names of parties.	Area of land.	Amount payable to each.			Remarks.
		Acres.	R	a.	p.	
	Total					

Land Acquisition Officer.

Dated 189 .

Received the above amount for credit to Civil Court Deposits.

Judge.

NOTE.—This form should be used when the amounts of compensation due are sent to a Civil Court for deposit.

D.

Name of work for which land has been acquired________

To the Judge of the Court at________

The sum of R________ on account of compensation for land taken up for the above purpose, payable as detailed below, is tendered for deposit in Court under section 31 (2) *of Act I of* 1894:—

Serial No. in Award Statement No.	Names of parties.	Area of land.	Amount payable to each.			Remarks.
		Acres.	R	a.	p.	
	Total					

Land Acquisition Officer.

Dated 189 .

Received the above amount for credit to Civil Court Deposits.

Judge.

NOTE.—This form should be used when the amounts of compensation due are sent to a Civil Court for deposit.

D.

Name of work for which land has been acquired________

To the Judge of the Court at________

The sum of R________ on account of compensation for land taken up for the above purpose, payable as detailed below, is tendered for deposit in Court under section 31 (2) *of Act I of* 1894:—

Serial No. in Award Statement No.	Names of parties.	Area of land.	Amount payable to each.			Remarks.
		Acres.	R	a.	p.	
	Total					

Land Acquisition Officer.

Dated 189 .

Received the above amount for credit to Civil Court Deposits.

Judge.

NOTE.—This form should be used when the amounts of compensation due are sent to a Civil Court for deposit.

E.

NAME OF WORK FOR WHICH LAND HAS BEEN ACQUIRED——

*To the Officer in charge of*__________*Treasury.*

Please receive for transfer to credit of Revenue deposits the sum of R________on account of compensation for land taken up for the above purpose, payable as detailed below:—

Serial No. in award statement No.	Names of persons to whom due.	Area of land.	Amount payable to each.	Remarks.
		Acres.	R a. p.	
	Total .			

Dated 189 . *Land Acquisition Officer.*

Received the above amount and credited to Revenue Deposits.

Treasury Officer.

NOTE.—This form should be used when the amounts of compensation due are sent to Treasury in the absence of proprietors who have failed to present themselves for payment.

E.

NAME OF WORK FOR WHICH LAND HAS BEEN ACQUIRED——

*To the Officer in charge of*__________*Treasury.*

Please receive for transfer to credit of Revenue deposits the sum of R________on account of compensation for land taken up for the above purpose, payable as detailed below:—

Serial No. in award statement No.	Names of persons to whom due.	Area of land.	Amount payable to each.	Remarks.
		Acres.	R a. p.	
	Total .			

Dated 189 . *Land Acquisition Officer.*

Received the above amount and credited to Revenue Deposits.

Treasury Officer.

NOTE.—This form should be used when the amounts of compensation due are sent to Treasury in the absence of proprietors who have failed to present themselves for payment.

4.—Special rules regarding lands required for Railway purposes containing.

Rules by the Government of India (Public Works Department Circular No. VI, dated 7th July 1892).

Classification of Railway land—

I.—Railways constructed by Government.

1. On railways constructed by Government, land is divided into two classes, *viz.* :—

I.—Permanent land.
II.—Temporary land.

2. *Permanent land.*—Land which will be required permanently after the railway is open for traffic and the work of construction is complete. Under this head will be included all land to be occupied by the formation of the permanent line of railway, with side-slopes of banks and cuttings, and the berms connected therewith; the entrances to tunnels and shafts belonging to the same; the sites of bridges and protection or training works; station-yards; landing places for railway ferries; ground to be occupied by works belonging to the railway, such as gas-works, arrangements for water supply, etc.; ground for the storage, manufacture, or acquisition of materials; land for cemeteries, plantations, gardens and recreation grounds; sites for permanent stations. offices, workshops, dwelling-houses and other buildings required for the purposes of the railway, or the accommodation of the staff, with the grounds, yards, roads, etc., appertaining thereto.

Under this head will also be classed land which will be permanently occupied by the diversion of roads, or rivers, or for other works undertaken for public purposes incidental to the construction of the railway, although such land will cease to be held by the railway authorities on the completion of the works.

3. *Temporary land.*—All land which is required for temporary purposes only, and which is relinquished after the work of construction is complete.

*II.—Railway constructed by Companies.**

4. On railways constructed by Companies land is divided into four classes, *viz.*,—

I.—*'Class A' land.*
II.—*'Class B' land.*
III.—*'Class C' land.*
IV.—*'Class D' land.*

5. *'Class A' land.*—Land which the Company receives *for permanent occupation* free of charge under its contract or other arrangement with Government. Under this head is included all land required for the permanent works of the railway, including the formation of the line with its side-slopes, berms, bridges, etc., and for all stations, workshops, permanent store-houses, and the like necessary for the line when opened, and which, under the contract or other arrangement, is to be provided by Government free of cost to the Railway Company. The occupation of this land by the Company will be so far permanent that it will cease only when the contract is terminated or surrendered and the whole lapses to Government.

6. *'Class B' land.*—Land which the Railway Company receives *for temporary occupation* free of charge under its contract or other arrangement with Government. Under this head is included all land essential for the execution of the permanent works of the Railway, but not required after the completion of the line in part or whole. Such is land for spoil-banks, for extra excavation to make banks, and for the storage of material held in stock by the Railway Company pending the construction of the line or their despatch to the works.

7. *'Class C' land.*—Land which the Railway Company has to provide at its own cost. Under this head is included land which is required for the provision or preparation of materials, for purposes contingent on the actual execution of the works on the line, or for other miscellaneous objects which the Government recognises as falling legitimately within the scope of the Railway Company's operations, though not giving the Company a claim to the provision of land free of charge. 'Class C' land will be taken up by Government and handed over to the Railway Company for occupation at a fixed rental.

8. *'Class D' land.*—Land which. being required in consequence of the works of a railway, still does not come directly into the occupation of the Railway Company at all. Under this head is classed land required *outside* the Company's boundary, for the diversion of roads or rivers, and for the construction of roads which are made for public purposes, and which will not afterwards be maintained by the Company. 'Class D' land will be provided by Government free of charge.

Amount of land required—

9. In estimating for the amount of land to be taken up for a railway, care should be taken to make provision not only for the land which will be required permanently for the purposes of the open line (such as those indicated on page 41 under 'Permanent Land'), but also for such land as will be required during construction only, for spoil-banks, side-cuttings, quarries, stacking and preparation of material, temporary offices, workshops, and quarters, and for temporary purposes generally, to be relinquished after the work is complete.

10. Land is everywhere (except under the special sanction of the Government of India previously obtained) to be provided of a width sufficient to allow of the line being doubled For this purpose the *minimum* width required for the 'Permanent land' (in the case of a railway

* The classification given here would apply *fully* only in the case of a railway for which land was taken up on terms similar to those adopted for the old Guaranteed Companies. The conditions under which land is occupied by other Railway Companies in India vary according to the terms of their respective contracts (or other arrangements) and are in some cases practically the same as specified above for railways constructed by Government.

constructed by Government) or 'Class A land' (in the case of a railway constructed by a Company) under ordinary circumstances is as follows* both for the 5 feet 6 inches and for the metre gauge :—

Embankment	.	70 feet + 2 slopes.
Cutting	. .	76 feet + 2 slopes.

11. It is to be remembered that the width here specified is, in each case, the *minimum*, and that it may frequently be necessary to arrange for extra land which will be required *after the line is open*, for repairs to embankments, for stacking material, or for other purposes. Land so provided would be *additional* to the minimum permanent land shown on the diagram, and during the construction of the line should be reserved and kept free from excavation or spoil.

12. At station-yards the cutting or filling for the formation of the main line and sidings may sometimes be arranged for in the general levelling and improvement of the plot of grouud to be permanently acquired. Where this cannot be done, provision should be made *outside* the proposed boundary of the station-yard for such additional land as may be required for side-cuttings or spoil-banks.

13. Where a piece of ground is to be reserved for a plantation or other similar purpose. care should be taken that proper arrangements are made for sufficient land outside and distinct from such piece of ground, for the side-cuttings or spoil-banks which may have to be provided for.

14. In making provision for land for side-cuttings, the width will, under ordinary circumstances, depend upon the nature of the soil, height of bank, facilities for getting earth, and other local conditions. Under special circumstances, as, for example, in the neighbourhood of large towns or where land is unusually expensive, it may be advisable to equalize the quantities for cutting and filling, and take the material for banks from the adjacent cuttings.

General arrangement, side-widths, etc.—

15. For the line between stations, the general arrangement shown on the sections,—Appendix I, pages 53 and 54, is to be followed, and the side-widths set out accordingly.

16. Where practicable for low banks or shallow cuttings, the land taken up for side-cuttings or spoil-banks should be on one side of the line only.

17. In setting out land for side-cuttings, arrangements should be made for berms at suitable intervals to allow convenient access to the line during construction, and prevent the side-cuttings ultimately developing into water-courses alongside the embankment. A width of 40 feet in a length of 200 feet is generally suitable for this purpose ; that is to say, each excavation would be 160 feet long and separated from the next excavation by an interval of 40 feet of undisturbed earth.

18. In setting out land for spoil-banks, care should be taken to leave sufficient space for arrangements for drainage and for catch--water drains, where required, to prevent surface water from the adjacent land running down the slopes of the cutting.

19. The sides of spoil-banks and side-cuttings, next the line, are to be sloped off (as shown on the sections, Appendix I, pages 53 and 54 before the earthwork is finished and in setting out side-widths the distance allowed to the nearest part of the excavation or spoil must be such as to preserve the specified width of strip of clear unbroken ground *after* this sloping has been carried out.

20. In arranging the side-widths, the line for the fencing and for the inner edge of side-cutting or spoil should be continued straight in portions as long as practicable. That is to say, these lines should follow the *average* variation in height of bank or depth of cutting over considerable lengths, not be made to zig-zig to suit the local variation at each chain peg. Where the variation in side-widths would be comparatively unimportant it will often be advisable to neglect such local variations entirely, and take up the land in a parallel strip for some distance.

Plans to be made—

21. To enable the civil authorities to take action for the acquisition of land required for railway purposes, it is necessary† that proper plans should be made for reference by all concerned.

22. The scale for these Land Plans should, under ordinary circumstances, be 400 feet to 1 inch ; but where this would not admit of sufficient detail being shown with clearness, the scale should be 100 feet to 1 inch.

23. The data for the preparation of the Land Plans should generally be obtained during the progress of the survey for the location of the line, and the general instructions for the preparation of plans to accompany a project for a railway, when submitted to the Government of India, are to be held to supply also to plans required for the acquisition of the land necessary for the construction of the railway.‡

24. The following *additional* information is to be supplied on the Land Plans ;—

(*a*) In the case of a railway to be constructed by Government or by a Company under the terms of whose contract land is divided into two classes, 'permanent' and 'temporary,' the plans made out for the first acquisition of the land will show the outer boundary line; and all land, for whatever purpose it may be required, will be taken up as for permanent occupation. This land will be distinguished on the Land Plans by being coloured pink.

* For details see sections showing widths of land to be taken up, Appendix I, pages 139 and 140. The ditch shown on these sections need not be dug, unless required ; but whether the ditch is required or not, a width of *not less* than 24 feet must in every case be preserved from toe of slope to edge of side-cutting, or from edge of cutting to foot of spoil-bank.

Land for a railway on the metre gauge should ordinarily be taken up of the full width required for the 5 ft. 6 in. gauge, as specified above. In special cases, however, where it may be considered as practically certain that the railway will, at no future time, be converted to the 5 feet 6 inch gauge, the width given in the diagram for metre gauge may be worked to.

N. B.—This rule applies only to the copies of the plans made for the civil authorities for use on the acquisition of the land, and is not intended to prevent Engineers from marking on their office copies the intended disposition of the land as 'permanent' and 'temporary,' or any other information which may be found convenient for use during construction, or for the purpose of the estimate.

† See Land Acquisition Act, 1894, sections 6 and 8.

‡ See Rules for the preparation of Railway Projects, pages 11 and 12 (not printed in Board's Circulars).

As early as practicable, after the line is opened, and it is known definitely what land can conveniently be relinquished the original plans will be corrected (or fresh plans made), showing the boundaries of the land required for permanent occnpation ('Permanent Land') and also those of the land to be relinquished ('Temporary Land'). On these latter Land Plans, the two classes of land are to be distinguished by colour as follows—

Permanent Land—Pink.
Temporary Land—Yellow.

(*b*) In the case of a railway constructed by a Company, by the terms of whose contract (or other arrangement with Government) land has to be taken up under special classes A, B, C and D as defined on page 42 of these rules, or under other conditions of a like nature, the plans made out for the first acquisition of the land will show clearly the boundaries of the land to be taken up under *each* of these classes.
As early as practicable, after the line is opened, the original plans will be corrected (or fresh plans made), showing the disposition of the land as determined after the work of construction is completed.

On these Land Plans, the four classes of land are to be distingnished by colour as follows :—

Class A Land—Pink.
Class B Land—Yellow.
Class C Land—Purple.
Class D Land—Green.

(*c*) Detached portions of land should be referred to some fixed point on one of the main sheets with distances and compass or other bearings, or such reference to the published maps of the neighbourhood as will ensure a ready identification of the land. A corresponding entry should in each case be made on the nearest main sheet to draw attention to the detached plot.

(*d*) On all Land Plans, whether made out under clause (*a*) or under clause (*b*), the position of the boundary of each class of land is to be determined by dimensions written on the plan; these dimensions to be sufficiently complete to enable such boundaries to be, at any time, readily ascertained or verified.

(*e*) The names of villages to which the land belongs are, in each case, to be written on the plan alongside of the line indicating the village boundary. If the boundary line crosses the railway line, the names are to be repeated on the other side of the railway line, and the chainage of the crossing point noted.

(*f*) When boundary marks have been erected for the demarcation of the land occupied by the railway, the position and corresponding number of each detached boundary mark is to be shown on the Land Plans.

25. The Land Plans are to be made up in sets for continuous portions of land, each set being complete for a revenue district or charge of a Collector or Deputy Commissioner (or length of Native State). On each end sheet (first and last) of every set of Land Plans, a sufficient portion of the continuation sheet of the next set should be repeated, to enable the two sheets to be connected or traced together, if required. For each set of Land Plans the sheets are to be numbered consecutively throughout, and the name of the Civil district (or Native State) to which the set belongs, is to be marked conspicuously on *each* sheet.

26. For a railway constructed by Government, the minimum number of sets of Land Plans required is two, *viz.*, one for the Civil authorities and one for the railway. For a railway constructed by a Company, the minimum number of sets of Land Plans required is three, *viz.*, one for the Civil authorities, one for the Railway, and one for the Consulting Engineer.

27. Each set of Land Plans is to be signed by the officer immediately responsible for its preparation, and by the Chief Engineer of the Railway. In the case of land required for a line already opened, the Manager will also countersign the plans before sending them on.

28. Land Plans are to be kept up to date either by adding to the existing plans or substituting new sheets, as may be necessary. Each such addition or alteration is to be carefully checked by the officer in immediate charge of that portion of the railway and attested by his signature. It is to be understood that the Land Plans at any date must show a clear and accurate record of the land occupied by the railway on that date.

29. A complete series of Land Plans for the whole line is to be kept in the office of the Chief Engineer of the Railway.

Acquisition of land—

30. All arrangements for the acquisition of land required for the construction of a railway will be made by the local Civil officers.*

31. To this end each Civil officer in charge of a district, in which land is required for railway purposes, is to be furnished with particulars of such land, as follows :—

(*a*) a complete set of Land Plans prepared in accordance with the instructions given above;

(*b*) a complete set of Schedules prepared in the form given as Appendix II (see pages 55 and 56).

*This rule is not intended to prevent preliminary enquiries regarding the probable cost of land being made by the railway officer direct from the owners.

32. On receipt of sanction for the construction of the railway a statement containing the following information should at once be sent to the Secretary to the Local Government or Administration, with a request that the notification required under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 may be inserted in the local official Gazette, and that the District Civil officers concerned may be instructed to arrange for the transfer of the land required :—

(*a*) the name of the railway;

(*b*) a copy of the order of Government sanctioning the construction of the railway;

(*c*) a brief general description of the route to be followed by the railway, with the names of the more important villages or towns through or near which it is intended that the railway shall pass;

(*d*) a list of the civil districts in which land will be required for the purposes of the railway with the approximate area in acres of the land required in each;

(*e*) for each civil district the name or description of the place or places at which the Land Plans for that district will be available for inspection by the public.

33. With the statement above specified should also be sent, for the information of the Local Government or Administration, a general index plan to a scale of 1 mile to 1 inch showing the route to be followed by the railway.*

34. On receipt of the information specified above, the Local Government or Administration will publish in the local official Gazette the notification required under the provisions of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, together with such statements as may be considered advisable under section 3, clause 1, of the Land Acquisition (Mines) Act of 1885, and will instruct the Local Civil officers to arrange for the acquisition of the land required, and its transfer to the railway.

35. When orders are received for the construction of the railway, the land required should be properly marked out, unless this has already been done.

36. Except so far as may be necessary for the proper survey or marking out of the land required, work must not be commenced or damage done, materials deposited, or any excavation or demolition put in hand until the land has been formally made over or unless approval in writing has been obtained from the local Civil authorities.

37. Where land required for railway purposes forms part of a cantonment or camping ground, the Military Authorities in the Quartermaster-General's Department should be consulted before steps are taken for the acquisition of such land.

Under Government of India Resolution No. 2646, Military Works, dated 7th September 1894, forming the enclosure of Government of India, Public Works Department, Circular No. XIII, dated 2nd November 1894, all applications for the transfer of lands in cantonments to civil departments, railways, etc., should be submitted to the Government of India in the Military Department for sanction, *through the local military authorities only*, in order to avoid much unnecessary correspondence consequent on their submission through different channels.

38. In the case of a railway to be constructed by a Company, all arrangements with the Civil authorities (or with the Political Officers for Native States) for the acquisition of the land required will be made through the Consulting Engineer, who will be responsible that the proper procedure is followed, and that the Land Plans and Schedules are drawn up in accordance with these rules. All such Land Plans and schedules will be furnished by the Company to the Consulting Engineer, in triplicate. The Consulting Engineer will countersign all three copies, and will then return one set to the Company and forward a second set to the Civil authorities, retaining the third set for record in his office.

Valuation and Payment—

39. The valuation of the land and assessment of all claims and payment for the same will be made by the Civil authorities.†

40. All land for railway purposes, whether required temporarily or permanently, will be taken up in the first instance as for permanent occupation, and valued accordingly. It is to be understood that the distinction between 'Permanent' and 'Temporary' land or 'Class A' and 'Class B' land, is merely of the nature of a forecast showing what the disposition of the land will probably be on completion of the work.

41. In the case of a railway constructed by Government, or by a Company under the terms of whose contract land is divided into two classes 'Permanent' and 'Temporary,' the railway will, in the first instance, be debited with the full cost of all land which may be acquired, and will afterwards be credited with the amount realized by the sale of such land as may be relinquished.

42. In the case of a railway constructed by a Company, by the terms of whose contract (or other arrangement with Government) land has to be taken up under special classes A, B, C and D, as defined on page 42 of these rules, or under other conditions of a like nature 'Class C' land will be acquired by Government and leased to the company, the rent being fixed at 5 per cent. on the cost of the land, *plus* any Government revenue with which the land may be chargeable. An annual settlement of accounts connected with the re-sale of 'Class C' lands will be made between Government and the Company; the Company bearing any loss owing to diminished value and being credited with any gain arising from enhanced value.‡ Houses, trees, tanks, or or other pro-

* This index plan should be prepared in accordance with the instructions given on page 113 of the rules for the preparation of Railway Projects under the head 'Index Plan and Section' (not printed in Board's Circulars).

† The procedure to be adopted by the Civil authorities and Accounts officers in connection with this work is laid down in Government of India, Financial Department, Resolution No. 1580, dated 29th June 1886.

‡ This rule came into force in 1877, and does not apply to land for which, under the previous rules, an enhanced rent had been paid to allow for deterioration (*see Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution Nos. 3755—60R., dated 16th October 1877*).

perty, on land which is not provided free of charge, and for which special payment or compensation is necessary, will be paid for at once by the Railway Company. In the case of land provided free of charge, the materials, etc., derived from the 'clearance' of the surface (which then will be at the expense of Government) will be disposed of by the Revenue officers to the best advantage.

Land Relinquished—

43. Land having been occupied for the purposes of a railway, should, when no longer required be made over to the local Civil authorities, who will arrange for its disposal.

Dealings with Native States—

44. For land required in Native States the procedure laid down in these rules is to be adopted as far as applicable in every respect, the arrangements being made through the Political Officer.—See also Appendix V, page 58.

Demarcation of Land—

45. The following rules for the demarcation of land have been laid down by the Government of India under section 13 (*a*) of the Indian Railways Act of 1890*:—

(*a*) All land permanently occupied for the purposes of a railway shall have its boundaries defined on the ground in such a manner as to enable such boundaries to be readily ascertained and identified.

(*b*) For this purpose the boundary of the railway land may be defined by a continuous wall, fence or ditch, or by detached marks, posts or pillars.

(*c*) Where the boundary mark is continuous, the boundary of the railway land is to be on the outer edge of the wall, fence, or ditch ; that is to say, the wall, fence or ditch will be situated wholly on railway land.

(*d*) Where detached marks, such as isolated posts or pillars, are used, the boundary of the railway land will pass through the centres of such marks. Between the marks the boundary will in each case be taken in a straight line from the centre of one mark to the centre of the next mark.

(*e*) Detached marks are in no case to be at a greater distance apart (centre to centre) than one-eighth of a mile (660 feet). They are to be of a substantial character, not easily destroyed or moved by accident or mischief, and are to be of such size and form as to be readily found and recognised.

(*f*) Each detached boundary mark is to bear a number, and the position and corresponding number of each detached boundary mark is to be shown on the Land Plan.

(*g*) Where a fence, wall, or ditch is for convenience situated at some distance within the boundary, and does not mark the actual limit of the railway land, it will be necessary that, in addition to such fence, wall or ditch, the actual boundary of the railway land shall be properly marked and defined in accordance with these rules.

46. In the case of a railway constructed by a Company, the expression 'land permanently occupied' is intended to include not only 'Class A' land, but also such 'Class B' and 'Class C' land as may be required for a considerable period. In the event of any 'Class B' or 'Class C' land enclosed by the boundary being afterwards relinquished, the boundary is to be shifted to mark the new limit.

* See Government of India, Public Works Department, Circular No. XIVR., dated 6th August 1890.

APPENDIX II (TO PART I, B. C. 7-VIII).—*Form of Schedule for Land Acquisition.*

BANDA DISTRICT.
Bilaspur Tahsîl.

GONDA-AZAMGARH RAILWAY.

Azamgarh Section.

Schedule showing land required for Railway purposes in the Bilaspur Tahsîl of the Banda District.

Name of Village—MANDWAL.

Reference to plan. Set.	Sheet.	Purpose for which the land is occupied.	Area of land required. Class A. (*Pink*). Acres.	Class B. (*Yellow*). Acres.	Class C. (*Purple*). Acres.	Class D. (*Green*). Acres.
Set C—Banda District.	3	Main line from chainage 36,627 to chainage 38,900, land to be permanently occupied.	4·6963	...	...	...
	3	Same length for side-cuttings	...	3·1309	...	...
	3	Extra land for stacking material, etc., at site of Bridge No. 57.	...	9·5500	...	...
	4	Mandwal Station-yard	28·6961	...	...	...
	4	Approach road to Mandwal Station	...	...	...	2·7548
	4	Site for temporary House and Office for Assistant Engineer.	...	5·5096	...	...
	5	Brick-field to north of line opposite chainage 42,[illegible]0 .	...	...	11·2163	...
	6	Main line from chainage 41,440 to chainage 42,728, land to be permanently occupied.	2·4389	...	...	...
	6	Same length for side-cuttings	...	1·5243	...	...
		TOTAL . .	35·8313	19·7148	11·2163	2·7548

Azamgarh;

17th September 1891.

District Engineer.

Consg. Engineer.

Chief Engineer.

APPENDIX II (TO PART I, B. C. 7-VIII).—*Form of Schedule for Land Acquisition.*

BANDA DISTRICT.
Bilaspur Tahsil.

GONDA-AZAMGARH RAILWAY.

Azamgarh Section.

Schedule showing land required for Railway purposes in the Bilaspur Tahsil of the Banda District.

Name of Village—MANDWAL.

Reference to plan.		Purpose for which the land is occupied.	Area of land required. (*Pink*). Acres.
Set.	Sheet.		
Set C—Banda District.	3	Main line from chainage 36,627 to chainage 38,900, land to be permanently occupied.	4·6963
	3	Same length for side-cuttings	3·1309
	3	Extra land for stacking material, etc., at site of Bridge No. 57 . . .	9·5500
	4	Mandwal Station-yard	28·6961
	4	Approach road to Mandwal Station	2·7548
	4	Site for temporary House and Office for Assistant Engineer . . .	5·5096
	5	Brick-field to north of line opposite chainage 42,350	11·2163
	6	Main line from chainage 41,440 to chainage 42,728, land to be permanently occupied.	2·4389
	6	Same length for side-cuttings	1·5243
		TOTAL . .	69·5172

Azamgarh;

17th September 1891.

Consg. Engr.
(*for Company's Ry.*).

Executive Engr.

Manager
(*for open line State Railway*).

Engr.-in-Chief.

APPENDIX III (TO PART I, B. C. 7-VIII).

LAND REQUIRED FOR DWELLING-HOUSES FOR EMPLOYÉS OF A RAILWAY COMPANY TO BE PAID FOR AS UNDER 'CLASS C.'

Government of India, Public Works Department, Circular No. 16, dated 6th April 1861.

The following extract of orders, passed by the Governor-General in Council on a reference from Madras, is circulated for guidance in cases where application may be made by Railway officers for land to build dwelling-houses on, or where the Railway officers propose to build such dwelling-houses on land provided at the cost of the State. It will be seen that, whatever may have been admitted in some such cases hitherto, no claim should in future be recognised for the provision of land for such dwelling-houses at the cost of the State.

Extract from letter to Secretary to Government of Madras.

"I am directed to state in reply that the Government of India cannot admit that dwelling-houses for Engine Drivers or Station Masters, and still less for general workmen, are "conveniences" under terms of the contract. This sort of accommodation being given or refused is merely a question of wages."

APPENDIX IV (TO PART I, B. C. 7-VIII).

5—Disposal of land relinquished after permanent appropriation.

[4] THE following rules are framed to give effect to the principles approved by the Government of India in Resolution No. $\frac{13}{44-13}$, dated 30th October, 1896, regarding the disposal of land which has been permanently acquired for public purposes and is no longer required for such purposes :—

1. When any agricultural or pastoral land which has been permanently acquired for public purposes by Government in any department, whether by private purchase or by compulsory acquisition, shall be relinquished under the orders of Government, it shall be made over by the department to the Collector of the district for disposal.

2. The Collector shall cause the land to be surveyed and shall assess it to revenue at such rates as he shall consider fit with reference to the quality of the land, the condition in which it was relinquished and the rent paid for similar land in the neighbourhood. He shall submit the proposed assessment in the form prescribed for summary settlements to the Commissioner for sanction.

3. On receipt of sanction to the assessment, the proprietary rights in the land should ordinarily, as an act of grace, subject to the conditions in rule 5, be first offered to the persons from whom they were acquired, or to their heirs, if discoverable. If at the time of acquisition compensation was paid on account of rights of occupancy in the land to tenants or others, the rights of occupancy extinguished by the acquisition should be offered to the persons who received compensation or their heirs: the proprietary rights being made subject to the rights of occupancy under the provisions of the Crown Grants Act (XV of 1895).

4. The price at which the proprietary rights and rights of occupancy (if any) in the land shall be offered shall be the amount of compensation originally paid for them, less, in the case of proprietary rights and of rights of tenants at fixed rates, the 15 per cent. in excess of the value which will have been paid if the acquisition had been compulsory. This price may be reduced, if necessary, on account of any deterioration that may have taken place in the fitness of the land for agricultural or pastoral purposes while it was in the occupation of Government, but it should not be increased, except in the cases stated below, on account of any rise in its market value during the period.

5. In the case of plots of land which by reason by their situation, size or shape are practically of no value to any one but the owners of the adjoining land, or in the case of land forming a small share of a mahál which it is desirable should not pass into the possession of any one but the owners of the mahál, if these owners are not entitled to receive the first offer of the proprietary rights under rule 3 above, they should nevertheless receive the first offer on condition of their paying to Government the fair market value of the land, any reasonable offer on their part having the preference over that of an outsider.

6. If no one referred to in rules 3 and 5 will accept the land on these terms, the Collector shall, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner, dispose of the land otherwise to the best advantage of Government.

7. The above rules do not apply to building sites or town lands.

By Order,

A. D. BANNERMAN, *Captain*,

First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner Ajmer-Merwara.

II F 2

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

Bangalore, the 15th January 1900.

No. 7020.—In exercise of the powers conferred under section 137 (1) (*f*), (*g*) and (*l*) and 137 (2) of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore have made the following Bye-law, and the same having been confirmed by the Resident in Mysore as required by section 139, it is hereby notified for public information under section 180 (3) of the said Law :—

BYE-LAW No. OCTROI.

BANGALORE MUNICIPAL LAW, SECTION 137 (1) (*f*), (*g*) AND (*l*) AND 137 (2).

1. The Octroi limits for the purpose of collecting Octroi shall be the Municipal limits.

2. No articles liable to Octroi shall be brought within these limits except by one of the high roads described in the schedule hereto annexed, or by the railway.

3. The Octroi posts at which such goods shall be liable to inspection, etc., under section 63 shall be the Ookads on the high roads described in the schedule, the Bonded Warehouse and the Railway Station. And every person bringing dutiable goods within the station shall report the fact at the first of such posts on the route by which such goods are brought. All officers of the Octroi Department not below the rank of Mutsuddy are authorized to inspect the contents of any conveyance or package under section 63.

4. A table showing the Octroi leviable shall be open to the inspection of any person at the Municipal Office, and copies shall be supplied without charge to any person requiring the same. Such tables shall also be affixed in a conspicuous place at every post or office at which Octroi is collected.

5. When the goods have been examined at the Octroi post, a pass in duplicate for such of the goods as are liable to Octroi duty shall be furnished to the importer by the Octroi Post Mutsuddy. On receiving such pass the importer shall forthwith bring the taxable goods to the Central Octroi Office at the Bonded Warehouse accompanied by a Peon, provided that if the duty to which the goods are liable does not exceed 8 annas, the Octroi Post Mutsuddy may, unless the importer declares that he intends to re-export the goods, receive such duty and give to the importer a permit showing the nature and quantity of the goods and the duty received.

Provided also that in the case of goods imported by railway, the Inspector in charge of the Octroi post at the Railway Station may in the same manner receive duty not exceeding three rupees.

Provided further that Octroi duty may be paid at any post of entry, if notice be given at the Chief Octroi Office by 4 P.M. the previous day: any officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector may be duly empowered by the President to collect this duty.

Explanation.—For purposes of this priviso, Sunday is regarded as a *dies non*.

6. When goods accompanied by a pass as aforesaid are brought to the Central Octroi Office, they may be unloaded and weighed or counted by the Superintendent or other officer for the time being in charge of the office. Upon ascertainment of the amount of Octroi payable on the goods, the importer shall either pay the amount due and receive a permit for the removal of the goods, or shall deposit the same in the Bonded Warehouse. When the duty is paid as above, a permit shall be granted by the Superintendent for the removal of the goods, showing the quantity or weight of the goods, the amount paid in respect thereof and the date of payment. The fact of the receipt shall also be noted on each copy of the duplicate pass, one copy of which shall be filed in the office and one copy returned to the Octroi post from which it was received.

7. With a view to the appraisement of the value of the goods when the tax is assessed on value, the importer may be called upon to produce the invoice of the goods for the inspection of the officer in charge of the Central Octroi Office. Should he fail or refuse to produce the invoice, the value of the goods shall be assessed by the Superintendent at current rates and Octroi levied accordingly.

8. With the previous approval of the President in each case, any carrying Agent through whom goods are imported on behalf of persons resident within the Municipality, or any wholesale importer, may, on depositing as security such amount as may in each case be fixed by the President, not being less than R 250, be exempted from producing the goods imported by him or through his agency for inspection at the Central Octroi Office, provided that he makes arrangements satisfactory to the President for the supply to the Commission of correct and detailed lists of all such goods with the names of the consignees in each case. Every such Agent shall be responsible to the extent of his deposit, for the payment of Octroi on all goods which may have left his premises without Octroi having been paid.

Provided that the President may at any time cancel such exemption by giving notice in writing to such Agent or importer and returning to him the amount of his deposit or such portion thereof as may remain to his credit, or may in any case require such Agent or importer to produce any such goods for inspection at the Central Octroi Office.

9. With regard to timber in log imported from the City Municipality the following special rule shall be observed :—

When such timber is produced at the Central Octroi Office, if it is accompanied by a refund pass from the City Municipality showing full duty has been paid in that Municipality, and that a refund of such duty has been sanctioned, the Superintendent, if he is satisfied that the timber is duly covered by such pass, and that the pass has been duly checked and endorsed as required by the rules of the City Municipality, shall receive the refund pass as full payment of duty, and grant permit for the issue of the timber. All refund passes so received for payment of duty shall be presented in due course for payment at the City Municipal Office.

Bonded Warehouse.

10. The Municipal Commission shall provide a Bonded Warehouse for the custody of goods which may be deposited under paragraph 6.

11. The Bonded Warehouse shall be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily except on Sundays and holidays authorized by the President. Arrangements shall, however, be made by the Superintendent for dealing with perishable articles, such as betel leaves, on such days.

12. Any importer depositing goods in the Bonded Warehouse shall, unless the Superintendent has previously by weighing, counting or appraising, ascertained the amount of Octroi payable thereon, give a declaration of the description, weight, quantity, and, if necessary, the value of such goods.

13. A receipt shall be given by the Superintendent for all goods deposited in the Bonded Warehouse, and a Register of all such goods shall be maintained.

14. Any person who has deposited goods in the Bonded Warehouse may break bulk, or change the packing thereof, on application to the officer in charge of the Warehouse ; or may, on paying full duty thereon, import such goods into the station covered by a permit ; or may export such goods free covered by an export pass, provided that new packages covered by such pass shall, if possible and before they are taken from the Warehouse, be stamped by the officer in charge so as to show that they are under Bond. The export pass shall be in triplicate, the original being retained by the officer in charge of the Warehouse, and the duplicate and triplicate delivered to the exporter.

(2) For every free export pass granted under this rule a fee of one anna shall be charged.

(3) No goods shall be allowed to leave the Bonded Warehouse under free export pass until storage fees have been paid thereon under the following rules :—

(i) Goods shall be allowed to remain for 24 hours free of charge.

(ii) After that period single rates as in the following schedule shall be charged for seven days :—

——	Per week or portion thereof. R a. p.	
Tobacco, per maund of 24 lbs.	0 0 6	a week or portion thereof.
Betel leaves, per 1,000	0 0 3	a day.
Green cocoanuts, per 100	0 0 3	a day.
Dry cocoanuts, per maund of 24 lbs.	0 0 3	a day.
Timber, sawn, per ton	0 4 0	a week or portion thereof.
Do., in log	0 4 0	a week "
Tiles, per 1,000	0 4 0	a week "
Piece goods, per bale of 400 lbs. or over, or per case of 6 dozen or over	0 2 0	a week "
Do. do. of less than 400 lbs. or per case of less than 6 dozen	0 1 0	a week "
Sugar, Kulthi, gram, bran, oats, chaff for 400 lbs. or fraction of 400 lbs.	0 1 0	a week "

(iii) Double rates shall be charged after seven days, provided that the President may in his discretion allow a reduction in, or exemption from, such penal rates.

(iv) The date of admission and removal of goods shall reckon as one day, and Sundays and close holidays shall not be taken into account in reckoning the date from which fees under each class shall be payable. When delay is caused by the inability of the officer in charge of the Warehouse to examine and pass the goods, such delay shall not be reckoned.

15. The President may permit any wholesale dealer to occupy a room in the Bonded Warehouse for the storing of dutiable articles intended for sale to retail traders in the Municipality, and may make such rules regarding the occupation of such rooms as may from time to time be found necessary.

16. When goods stored by a Wholesale trader in the Bonded Warehouse under the above rule are issued on payment of duty, such allowance may be made on the original weight on ac-

count of materials used in the packing or on account of reduction of weight owing to dryage or wastage as may from time to time be fixed by the President.

17. All perishable commodities remaining uncleared or unclaimed after 48 hours shall be sold by public auction to the highest bidder at the Bonded Warehouse. All other goods remaining uncleared or unclaimed for a longer period than six months shall be sold in like manner, provided that before selling such goods notice of the fact shall be posted for seven days at the Bonded Warehouse, and at the Municipal Office.

18 When any goods are sold under para. 17 the sale proceeds shall be credited to the Municipal Funds in payment of duty and storage fees due in respect thereof, provided that if the amount realised by the sale exceed the amount so due, the balance shall be kept in deposit for one year, and any claims for such balance received during that time shall be duly considered by the President. At the expiry of one year, or after all claims received during that period have been duly disposed of, the balance shall be credited to Municipal Funds. No claims shall be admitted after the said period of one year, except by special permission of the Commission.

19. The Commission shall not be responsible for any damage that may be caused to goods deposited in the Bonded Warehouse, while such goods are being passed into or out of the Warehouse, or while they remain therein, unless such damage is proved to have been caused by the wilful neglect of the Warehouse keeper, or other person charged with the safe custody of the goods.

20. Any person may, with the sanction of the President, be permitted to use any place as a Bonded Warehouse on payment of the cost of such establishment, and subject to such conditions, as may, in each case, be fixed by the President.

Refunds.

21. On all articles on which Octroi duty has been paid and which are subsequently exported beyond Octroi limits, refunds shall, subject to the following rules, be granted at the rates originally charged at the time of import.

Provided that no refund shall be granted of any sum less than one rupee.

22. Any person claiming refund under the above rule shall produce the goods to be exported at the Central Octroi Office, together with the original receipt for octroi duty paid thereon, and an application for refund prepared in triplicate in such form and showing such particulars as the President may, from time to time, prescribe. Refund shall not be withheld solely on the ground that the person producing the receipt is not the person to whom such receipt was granted in the first instance.

23. Any person who has been exempted under para. 8 from production of goods at the Central Octroi Office on import shall, subject to the same conditions, be exempted from the production of goods to be exported.

24. The Superintendent on being satisfied as to the identify of the goods produced with those for which receipt has been granted, shall endorse the three parts of the application with an export pass, and keeping one part in the office shall deliver the other parts to the applicant.

25. All goods exported under such pass, and also all goods exported under free export pass under para. 14 shall be produced by the exporter, together with the duplicate pass, at the Octroi Station of exit.

26. The Octroi subordinate in charge of the station of exit shall satisfy himself that the goods produced as being covered by the duplicate pass, correspond with the entries in the pass presented with them.

27. If the goods are being exported otherwise than by rail and if the consignment appears to be duly covered by the pass, he shall retain the duplicate pass and return the triplicate pass to the exporter or his Agent, after due endorsement of the particulars specified in the form subjoined; otherwise he shall retain both the duplicate and triplicate passes and shall report the circumstances forthwith for the orders of his immediate superior. If the goods are being exported under refund pass, he shall in either case allow the consignment to proceed. If the goods are under a free export pass, and do not appear to agree with the particulars given therein, they shall be detained until the orders of his superior are received.

28. If the goods are for export by rail, the Octroi subordinate in charge of the station of exit shall retain the triplicate pass, pending production of a railway receipt for the goods covered by the pass. Upon production of the railway receipt, if after due enquiry, the said Octroi subordinate is satisfied that the goods produced are covered by the pass and also by the railway receipt in question, he shall then endorse on the duplicate and triplicate passes, respectively, the number and date of the railway receipt, and shall return the triplicate copy to the person in charge of the goods, but he shall retain the duplicate pass, subject to disposal in the prescribed course of business.

29. In all cases in which refund is claimed, the triplicate pass duly endorsed as provided by paras 27 and 28, respectively, must be produced at the Central Octroi Office by the person seeking the refund, and if after due check the Superintendent is satisfied that a refund of Octroi covered by such pass is duly payable, he shall, if the amount so payable does not exceed R20, forthwith pay the same to the person presenting the triplicate pass. If the amount to be refunded exceeds R20, or if the Superintendent sees any cause to refuse payment of any sum claimed, the claim shall be forwarded for the orders of the President.

Schedule of Roads refferred to in paragraph 2.

Name of routes.	Names of Ookads or Octroi posts.
Oossoor Road	Oossoor road Ookad.
Anikal or Bannairghatta Road	
Laul Bagh Road	Langford Road Ookad.
Fort Road	Residency Road out-post.
Sydney Road	Sydney Road Ookad.
Jail Road	Pettah or Sydney Road Ookad.
Pettah Road	Pettah Road Ookad.
Race Course Road	Race Course Road Ookad.
Avenue Road	Ditto.
Bellary Road	
Cunningham Road	Cunningham Road.
Miller's Road	
Thimmiah Road	Miller's Tank Ookad.
Tumkur Road	Miller's Road Ookad.
Nund drug Road (Hebbal)	Benson Town Ookad.
Devarjivanhulli cart track	Baderhalli Ookad.
Nagavata or Tannery Road	Tannery Road Ookad.
Roads from Kosapalli and Bhanswadi . .	Tannery Road Ookad. Muthukarpanpalyam out-post or Weeler's Road Ookad.
Subannapalaya cart track	Jivanhalli Ookad.
Kristnarajpoor cart track	Kalhalli Ookad.
Old Madras or Kolar Road	Old Madras Road Ookad.
La Coondi cart track	Binnamangalam Ookad.
Cart tracks from Tippasundra and Kodaihalli .	Dukkanhalli Ookad.
Dumlur Road	Dumlur Ookad.
Agram Road	Agram Road Ookad.
Cart tracks from Ijapur, etc.	Ijapur Ookad.
Cart tracks from Koramangala	Vannarpett Ookad.

Application for refund of Octroi duty.

1	Name of applicant— Address of exporter (Firm or individual)—
2	Detail of goods, *i.e.*— (1) Description— (2) No. of articles— (3) Weight— (4) Value— (5) Remarks—
3	Place to which goods are to be re-exported— Mode of transit— Detail of carriage—
4	Station of Exit—
5	No. and date of receipt accompanying for Octroi paid on importation— Amount of Octroi duty paid on goods imported—
6	Amount of claim—
7	Signature of applicant— Date—
	Date. No. of Register— Date of Presentation— Signature of President or Vice-President— Date—

NOTE.—This part will be kept in the Office of the Municipal Committee.

Duplicate of Permit.

1	Name of applicant— Address of exporter (Firm or individual)—
2	Detail of goods, *i.e.*— (1) Description— (2) No. of articles— (3) Weight— (4) Value— (5) Remark—
3	Place to which goods are to be re-exported— Made or transit— Detail of carriage—
4	Station of Exit—
5	No. and date of receipt accompanying for Octroi paid on importation— Amount of Octroi duty paid on goods imported—
6	Amount of claim—
7	Signature of applicant— Date—
	Date. No. of Register— Date of presentation— Signature of President or Vice-President— Date—

NOTE.—This part will be made over first to the applicant, and afterwards given up at the Station of Exit.

Application for refund of Octroi duty.

1	Name of applicant— Address of exporter (Firm or individual)—
2	Detail of goods, *i.e.*— (1) Description— (2) No. of articles— (3) Weight— (4) Value— (5) Remarks—
3	Place to which goods are to be re-exported— Mode of transit— Detail of carriage—
4	Station of Exit—
5	No. and date of receipt accompanying for Octroi paid on importation— Amount of Octroi duty paid on goods imported—
6	Amount of claim—
7	Signature of applicant— Date—
	Date. No. of Register— Date of presentation— Signature of President or Vice-President— Date—

NOTE.—I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief all the above entries are correct.

Applicant's signature.

This part will be first delivered to the applicant who will, after having it verified at the Station of Exit, lay it before the Municipal Committee for refund of Octroi duty.

1	Date of presentation of application—
2	No. of application—
3	Station of Exit—
4	Amount of claim R annas pies only.
5	Report of Octroi writer or peon at Station of Exit—
6	Signature of Official making the above (column 5) and date—

Nothing to be written on this side by the applicant.

1	Date of presentation of application—
2	No. of application—
3	Station of Exit—
4	Amount of claim R annas pies only.
5	Report of Octroi writer or peon at Station of Exit—
6	Signature of Official making the above (column 5) and date—

1	Date of presentation of claim—
2	No. of application—
3	Station of Exit—
4	Amount of claim R annas pies only.
5	Report of Octroi writer or peon at Station of Exit—
6	Signature of Official making the above (column 5) and date—
7	Certified that R annas and pies only are due for refunds of Octroi. *Octroi Superintendent.*
8	Issue cheque for R annas and pies only. *Signature of President or Vice-President.*
9	Register No.
10	Paid by cheque No.
11	Date— *Municipal Clerk.*

Nothing to be written on this side by the applicant.

The 24th January, 1900.

In exercise of the powers conferred under section 137 (1) (i) of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore have made the following Bye-laws, and the same having been confirmed by the Resident in Mysore as required by section 139, they are hereby notified for public information under section 180 (3) of the said Law.

1. The tax on the vehicles and animals specified in Schedule A hereto attached, at the rates mentioned therein shall be payable half-yearly for each half of the year commencing on the 1st day of April, and shall become due on the expiration of thirty days from the commencement of each half-year, or, in the case of any such vehicle or animal newly come into the possession of a person, from the date of such possession.

Provided that no person shall become liable to the tax on any vehicle or animal which has been in his possession for less than thirty days in any half-year.

Provided also that no person by reason of transfer of ownership shall be liable to pay tax on a vehicle or animal for any half-year when the tax thereon for such half year has been paid previous to its transfer.

Provided also that the tax for the last quarter of the year 1899-1900 shall become due on the 1st day of February 1900, and shall be half the rate mentioned in Schedule A.

2. The owner or person in charge of a vehicle or animal liable to the tax shall, before the tax becomes due, forward to the Municipal Office a statement in writing signed by him, in the form set forth in Schedule B, and containing a correct description of the vehicles and animals owned by him or in his charge and liable to the tax.

Forms of the statement will be provided on application to the Secretary to the Municipal Commission.

3. The President or any person anthorized by him may send to any person supposed to be liable to the payment of the tax a form as is set forth in Schedule B, to be filled up with the required information respecting the vehicles and animals owned or kept by him.

4. Such form shall be filled up and signed and dated, and returned within one week of its receipt to the Municipal Office by the person to whom it has been sent.

5. If any person to whom a form has been sent under rule 3 omits within one week of its receipt to fill up date, sign and return it to the Municipal Office, the President may cause to be sent to such person a bill for the amount of tax to which such person is believed to be liable, and the amount stated in such bill shall be recoverable from such person, subject to the appeal provided under section 50 of the Bangalore Municipal Law.

6. The President or any person or persons duly authorized by him in writing for that purpose may exercise all the power conferred on the Municipal Commission by section 134 of the Municipal Law, 1897.

7. On receiving the amount of the tax payable for any vehicle or animal, the President or some person duly authorized by him in that behalf, shall give to the person paying the same a license for such vehicle or animal for the period in respect of which the money has been received.

Every person who has received such license shall at all reasonable times during the said period, produce such license when required to do so by the President or any person duly authorized in writing by him to demand its production.

Every person failing to comply with such requisition shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees.

8. Every owner or person having the charge of a vehicle or animal liable to tax, who omits to obtain a license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and shall also pay the amount of the tax payable by him in respect of such vehicle or animal.

On payment of the said tax, fine and such costs as may be awarded, such owner or person shall receive a license for the vehicle or animal in respect of which he has been fined, and for the period during which he has been in default.

Provided that whenever any person omits without sufficient reason to return to the Municipal Office the form which has been sent to him under rule 3 ot these rules, the amount of the bill mentioned in rule 5 shall be considered to be the amount of tax payable by such person.

9. Breach of any of these rules shall, except when otherwise expressly provided for herein or in the Bangalore Municipal Law of 1897, render the offender liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after such conviction during which the breach continues.

SCHEDULE A.

I. A tax on all or any vehicles, animals used for riding, driving, draught or burden, and dogs, when the vehicles, animals used as aforesaid, and dogs are kept in the station at the following rates:—

	Half-yearly. R	a.
For every four-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by 2 horses	9	0
Ditto four-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by one horse or a pair of horses under 13 hands or by bulls or bullocks	4	8
Ditto two-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by a horse, mule, bull or bullock	3	0
Ditto Bicycle or Tricycle	1	8
Ditto Horse over 13 hands	4	8
Ditto Horse of or under 13 hands, or mule	1	8
Ditto Elephant	12	0
Ditto Camel	6	0
Ditto Horse of or under 11 hands	0	8
Ditto Bullock or Bull	0	8
Ditto Male Buffalo	0	8
Ditto Ass	0	4
Ditto Dog	0	8

SCHEDULE B.

No. Div.

To ——————————————

——————————————

You are hereby requested to fill up in writing in the Form given below all the Vehicles and Animals kept by you within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and liable to Tax for the current half-year, to date and sign the said Form, and return it to this office within one week from the date of delivery hereof. And please take notice that, in case of your omitting to do so or making an incorrect return, you will be liable to prosecution under the provisions of section 53 of the Bangalore Municipal Law of 1897.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL OFFICE;
C. & M. Station, Bangalore, *190* .

L. T. HARRIS,
President.

Examiner. *Manager.*

Caution.—The half-yearly periods terminate respectively on the 30th of September and the 31st March in each official year. Possession for thirty days in the half-year creates the liability for the half-year. Any person in possession for such thirty days without a license will be subject to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees in addition to the tax. Vehicles and animals for which you may have already obtained licenses for the half-year are recommended to be included in this form and noted as having been paid for with the License numbers. Payments must be sent to the Municipal Office by the tax-payers themselves where no person other than the Shroffs specially employed for the purpose, is authorized to receive the same. Please do not propose any arrangement or prefer any objection to the bearer who is not authorized to receive the same. Payments will be received between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., and on Saturdays between 11 A.M. and 1 P.M.

No. Div.

To

THE PRESIDENT OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSION, CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE.

Form of Statement in respect to Vehicles and Animals.

I hereby certify that I have in my possession the Animals and Vehicles set forth in the list given hereunder, and no others liable to tax under Schedule A, to the Bye-Law framed under section 137 (1) (i) of the Bangalore Municipal Law of 1897, for the half-year ending the

Description of Vehicles and Animals.	No. in possession.	For the Half-year. Rate for each. R	a.	Tax.
Four-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by 2 horses		9	0	
Four-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by one horse or a pair of horses under 13 hands or by bulls or bullocks		4	8	
Two-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by a horse, mule, bull or bullock		3	0	
Bicycle or Tricycle		1	8	
Horse over 13 hands		4	8	
Horse of or under 13 hands, or mule		1	8	
Elephant		12	0	
Camel		6	0	
Horse of or under 11 hands		0	8	
Bullock or Bull		0	8	
Male Buffalo		0	8	
Ass		0	4	
Dog		0	8	

Date—————————*190* . (*Signature*)—————————

Residence No.—————————*Street.*

L. T. HARRIS,
President, Municipal Commission.

II G 2

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED tenders will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, at Rangoon, up to 12 noon, on each of the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified below.

Forms of tenders and schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer up to 4 o'clock P.M. one day previous (Sundays and holidays excepted) to the date of opening tender.

No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officer.

Description of articles.		Stations where required.	Estimated requirements.	Period of Contract. From	Period of Contract. To	Amount of earnest money.	Date on which tenders will be received.
SCHEDULE No. 53.							
For one year.							
Wheat, Ava, picked and thoroughly cleaned, best quality as per sample,	lbs.	Rangoon.	1,300,000	1st June 1900.	31st May, 1901.	R2,000.	8th March, 1900.
or							
Wheat, Gungajelly, picked and thoroughly cleaned, best quality, as per sample.	„		1,300,000				
Wheat, doodia, picked and thoroughly cleaned, best quality, as per sample.	„		400,000				
For five years.							
Wheat, Ava, picked and thoroughly cleaned, best quality, as per sample,	lbs.		6,500,000		31st May, 1905.		
or							
Wheat, Gungajelly, picked and thoroughly cleaned, best quality, as per sample.	„		6,500,000				
Wheat, doodia, picked and thoroughly cleaned, best quality, as per sample.	„		2,000,000				
SCHEDULE No. 54.							
For one year.							
Flour, machine ground, best quality and well sifted. — At station	lbs.		720,000		31st May, 1901.		
In camp, 10 miles	„		As required.				
In camp, 40 miles	„		do.				
On command	„		do,				
Atta, well ground, dried and free from bran. — At station	„		144,000				
In camp, 10 miles	„		As required.				
In camp, 40 miles	„		do.				
On command	„		do				
Bran wheat — At station	„		84,000				
In camp, 10 miles	„		As required.				
In camp, 40 miles	„		do.				
On command	„		do.				
For five years.							
Flour, machine ground, best quality and well sifted. — At station	lbs.		3,600,000		31st May, 1905.		
In camp, 10 miles	„		As required.				
In camp, 40 miles	„		do.				
On command	„		do.				
Atta, well ground, dried and free from bran. — At station	„		720,000				
In camp, 10 miles	„		As required.				
In camp, 40 miles	„		do.				
On command	„		do.				
Bran wheat — At station	„		420,000				
In camp, 10 miles	„		As required.				
In camp, 40 miles	„		do.				
On command	„		do				

N.B.—Sample bags of flour, bran and atta, containing not less than 150 lbs. of each, must be supplied free of charge and forwarded so as to reach this office 14 days before the tenders are opened. Unless otherwise required, a godown within easy reach of the Bakery will be rented to the contractor.

CHIEF COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
Rangoon, 26th September, 1899.

C. B. BYERS, *Lieut., D.A.C.G.,*
for *Chief Commissariat Officer, Rangoon District.*

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE.

Agents for Sale of Maps.

ALLAHABAD.—Superintendent, Government Press.
ASSAM.—Baboo J. N. Barua, Dibrugarh, for maps of Assam only.
CALCUTTA.—No Agent. Maps can be obtained from the Office, 13, Wood Street.
LAHORE.—Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Sing & Sons, Government Publishers and Booksellers.
LONDON.—Mr. Edward Standford, 26 and 27, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S.W.
MADRAS.—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.
MANDALAY.—The Manager, Mandalay Herald Press.
MUSSOOREE.—The Mussooree Book Society, Baring Institute.
NAGPUR.—Curator, Government Books, Central Provinces.
POONA.—Superintendent, Government Photo-Zincographic Department.
RAJKOT.—The Treasury Officer.
RANGOON.—Messrs. Myles, Standish & Co.
SIMLA.—Messrs. Cotton and Morris, The Exchange.

The following Catalogues of maps are available at annas six per copy:—

1. Assam.
2. Atlas of India.
3. Bengal.
4. Berar, or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts; and the Nizam's Dominions.
5. Bombay Presidency.
6. Burma.
7. Central India and Rajputana Agencies.
8. Central Provinces.
9. India and Adjacent Countries.
10. Madras Presidency.
11. N.-W. P. and Oudh.
12. Punjab.

All published maps are sold at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for cash *prepaid.*
Agents cannot issue maps on the *Public Service, except on cash payment.*

Maps published at the Head-Quarter Offices, Calcutta and Dehra-Dun, for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1899.

TITLE.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED. Uncolored.	Colored.	REMARKS.
ATLAS OF INDIA.				R a.	R a.	
Sheets Nos. 70 S. E., 71 S. W., 125 S. E., and 131 N. W.	1″= 4 M.	4	27″×20″ each.	0 12 each.	0 12 each.	With additions to 1899.
Sheet No. 17	1″= 4 M.	1	40″×27″	2 0	2 0	With additions to 1898.
" " 61	1″= 4 M.	1	40″×27″	2 0	2 0	With additions to 1899.
" " 106	1″= 4 M.	1	40″×27″	2 0	2 0	With additions to September 1898.
GENERAL MAPS.						
SKELETON MAP OF INDIA	1″=64 M.	2	40″×25″ each.	3 0	3 8	
Ditto	1″=96 M.	1	33″×27″	2 0	2 8	With additions and corrections to railways to 1898.
INDIA (with hills)	1″=128M.	1	26″×27″	1 12	2 0	Engraved, with additions to railways to 1898.
PROVINCIAL MAPS.						
MAP OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH	1″=32 M.	1	30″×22″	0 8	0 12	With additions to June 1899.
MAP OF THE PUNJAB AND SURROUNDING COUNTRIES (skeleton)	1″=32 M.	1	40″×27″	0 12	1 0	With additions and corrections to railways and boundaries to September 1899.
DISTRICT MAPS.						
DARRANG	1″=4 M.	1	40″×27″	1 0	1 4	

Maps of the Survey of India Department—continued.

Title.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	Price of Map unmounted.		Remarks.
				Uncolored.	Colored.	
				R a.	R a.	
STANDARD MAPS.						
CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPUTANA,—						
Sheet No. 205	1"=1 M.	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	With additions to roads and railways to May 1891.
" " 410	1"=1 M.	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	
" " 471	1"=1 M.	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	With additions to railways to 1899.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,—						
Sheet No. 15	1"=1 M.	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	With additions to village boundaries, etc., to September 1898.
PUNJAB,—						
Sheet No. 82	1"=1 M.	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	
Sheets Nos. 66 S. E. and 67 S. E.	2"=1 M.	2	40"×25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
N. E. FRONTIER TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY,—						
Sheet No. 13	2"=1 M.	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	With additions to roads, etc., to June 1899.
NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER SERIES,—						
Sheet No. 22	1"=8 M.	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	6th Edition.
ADMINISTRATION REPORT MAPS.						
PURNEAH (Bengal)	1"=8 M.	1	17"×13"	0 6	...	Corrected to 1899.
HILL TIPPERAH (do.)	1"=8 M.	1	17"×13"	0 6	...	Do. Engraved.
ROHTAK (Punjab)	1"=8 M.	1	15"×10"	0 6	...	Do.
ASSAM	1"=48 M.	1	17"×14"	0 6	...	2nd Edition.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Conventional Signs for Cadastral Maps on 16 and 32-inch scales	...	1	30"×22"	0 8	...	
Published at the Dehra Office.						
STANDARD SHEETS.						
PUNJAB,—						
Sheet Nos. 306 $\frac{N. E.}{3}$ and 306 $\frac{S. E.}{1}$ (in one) 306 $\frac{N. W.}{3 \& 4}$, 307 $\frac{S. E.}{3}$, 308 $\frac{N. E.}{1}$, and 308 $\frac{S. E.}{4}$	4"=1 M.	5	40"×25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
SIND,—						
Sheets Nos. 48, 49, 69, and 88	1"=1 M.	4	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	
TRIANGULATION CHARTS.						
Triangulation and Traverse of Sheet No. 77* (Sind)	1"=2 M.	1	28"×21"	1 0	...	

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, 2nd January, 1900.

A. E. SPRING,
Asst. Surveyor General,
In charge Map Record and Issue Office.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th January, 1900.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	98,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . 63,27,165 2 3; Public Deposits at Branches . 70,68,484 6 9	1,33,95,649	9	0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,69,18,991	6	10
Bank Post Bills, etc.	1,67,551	15	7
Sundries	13,53,782	15	5
RUPEES	10,16,85,975	14	10

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	39,35,567	0	0
Other authorized Investments	71,97,034	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	2,29,82,493	8	5
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	2,24,77,956	9	11
Bills discounted and purchased	1,07,34,257	1	8
Balances with other Banks	11,31,003	1	3
Bullion	5,079	2	10
Dead Stock	13,77,459	14	4
Stamps	8,954	0	1
Sundries	9,56,081	1	5
	7,08,06,485	7	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . 1,37,41,801 10 0; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . 1,71,37,688 12 11	3,08,79,490	6	11
RUPEES	10,16,85,975	14	10

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 1st February, 1900.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 42.9.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Bart, Mr. Thomas (of 3 European Asylum Lane).	Presidency General Hospital.	16th January, 1900	The District Judge of the 24-Parganas, Alipore, on the 20th January, 1900.	No Will. No application.
Everett, Mr. E. S. (late an Assistant of the Firm of Messrs. Stewart, Mackenzie & Co.)	Campbell Hospital	27th December, 1899	The same Judge on the 15th January, 1900.	Ditto.
Agabeg, Mr. T.	Not stated	7th July, 1899	The District Judge of Dacca, on the 19th January, 1900.	Ditto.
Rosamond, Mrs. Sarah Maria.	Darjeeling	27th December, 1899	The District Judge of Dinajpur, on the 16th January, 1900.	Will left in the custody of the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling. Misses and Mr. Rosamond, the executrices and executor named in the Will, have applied for administration.
Macleod, Mr. Malcolm Neynor (residing at Rajpur Factory, District Champaran).	Mozafferpur	28th October, 1899	The District Judge of Tirhoot, Mozafferpur, on the 13th January, 1900.	Will left. Messrs. James M. Wilson and Reginold S. Routh, executors and trustees named in the Will, have applied for Probate.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 2nd February, 1900.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned candidates have passed the B.L. Examination:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Majumdar, Panchanan ... ... T. N. Jubilee College.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In order of merit)

No.	Name	College
1	Ray, Srischandra	Krishnagar College.
2.	„ Binodbihari	Ripon College.
3.	Sen, Kumudkanta	Ditto.
4.	Datta, Atulchandra	Ditto.
5.	Chakrabarty, Nibaranchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
6.	Datta, Nikunjabihari	City College.
7.	Adhikari, Nalinikanta	Ripon College.
8.	Aminul Islam	Ditto.
9.	Datta, Khagendranath	Ditto.
10.	Baksi, Tarinikanta	Ditto.
11.	Bandyopadhyay, Rajkumar	Metropolitan Institution.
12.	„ Anukulchandra	T. N. Jubilee College.
13.	„ Saratchandra	Ripon College.
14.	Mukhopadhyay, Surendranath	Ditto.
	Sanyal, Saratchandra	Ditto.
16.	Ray, Madhusudan	Dacca College.
17.	Nasiruddin Ahmed	Ripon College.
	Das, Lalbihari	T. N. Jubilee College.
19.	Niyogi, Rameschandra	Raj Chandra College.
20.	Gangopadhyay, Giribihari	Dacca College.
21.	Sinha, Brajendrakumar	Ripon College.
22.	Bandyopadhyay, Rasikchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
23.	Datta, Satischandra	Ripon College.
24.	Majumdar, Satischandra	Ditto.
25.	Syed Ali Mohsen	Midnapore College.
26.	Zohhadur Rahim	City College.
27.	Basu, Sasankakumar	Ripon College.
	Dasgupta, Durgaprasanna	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
29.	Ghosh, Rajanikumar	Dacca College
	Basu, Anandamohan	Raj Chandra College.
31.	Chaudhuri, Narendranarayan	Bangabasi College.
	Guha, Bibhucharan	Raj Chandra College.
33.	Ghosh, Bankimchandra	Midnapore College.
34.	Basu, Narendrakumar	Ripon College.
	Sen, Kalikrishna	Ditto
36.	Guptabhaya, Surendranath	Rajshahi College.
37.	Basu, Taraknath	Metropolitan Institution.
38.	Asadazzaman	Dacca College.
39.	Chakrabarti, Praphullakumar	Ripon College.
40.	Ramrao Madhav Wathodkar	Morris College.
41.	Sadasive Vishnu Parajpe	Ditto.
	Sanyal, Ganganath	Bangabasi College.
43.	Ray, Satischandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
44.	Mukhopadhyay, Jatindranath	Ripon College.
45.	Dhar, Kshirodranjan	Victoria College, Cooch Behar
	Bhattacharyya, Saratchandra	Dacca College.
	Ghosh, Anangamohan	Bangabasi College.
	Mitra, Kalidas	Ripon College.
	Sen, Praphullachandra	City College.
50.	Bardhan, Asutosh	Ditto.
51.	Mitra, Lalbihari (No. I)	Ripon College.
	Basu, Hemchandra	Ditto.
	Ray, Ramanikisor	Ditto.
54.	Chakrabarti, Lalmohan	Ditto.
	Datta, Purnachandra	Ditto.
	Keshav Ganesh Gokhale	Morris College.
57.	Balwant Raghav Deshmukh	Ditto.
	Basu, Lalbihari	Ripon College.
	Mitra, Kiranchandra	Ditto.
60.	Bagchi, Dinanath	City College.
	Das, Pyaricharan	Ripon College.

No.	Name		College
62.	Bandyopadhyay, Manindralal	...	... City College.
	Lala Tarak Nath ...	...	... Ripon College.
	Sen, Indubhushan ...	...	... City College.
65.	Jadunandan Sahay ...	...	... Patna College.
	Chattopadhyay, Aswinikumar	...	... Ripon College.
67.	Acharyya, Nandalal	...	... Dacca College.
	Ghosh, Binodlal ...	...	... City College.
69.	Ragho Prasad	...	... Patna College.
	Mustaphi, Sasibhushan	...	... City College.
71.	Karmakar, Sripati	...	... Ripon College.
	Ray, Anukulchandra	...	... Ditto.
73.	Bhaumik, Brindabanchandra	...	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Bipinchandra	...	... Ripon College.
75.	Abdur Razak	...	... Midnapore College.
	Ghosh, Jatindranath	...	... Ripon College.
77.	Guin, Harigopal	...	... Ditto.
	Das, Upendranath	...	... Metropolitan Institution.
79.	Thakur Saran	...	... Patna College.
80.	Mangal Charan	...	... Ditto.
	Guha, Ramsundar	...	... Dacca College
82.	Jagaddip Sahay	...	... T. N. Jubilee College.
	Bhattacharyya, Debendrachandra		... City College.
	Ghoshal, Nilmani	...	... Berhampore College.
85.	Dasgupta, Bimalananda	...	... City College.
	Guha, Durgamohan	...	... Raj Chandra College.
	Datta, Kaminikumar	...	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Shivanandan Prasad	...	... B. N. College, Bankipore.
89.	Basu, Kesabchandra	...	... Ripon College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Krishnachandra		... Ditto.
	Sen, Sasijiban	...	... Ditto.
	Nag, Nisikanta	...	... City College.
	Bhattacharyya, Haricharan	...	... Bangabasi College.
94.	Mitra, Priyanath	...	... Ripon College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Panchugopal	...	... Ditto.
96.	Chattopadhyay, Harendrachandra		... Ditto.
	Mallik, Manoranjan	...	... Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Kshitibhushan	...	... Ditto.
	Chandra, Brajanath	...	... Midnapore College.
100.	Sarbadhikari, Binayprasad	...	... Ripon College
	Datta, Ramanath ...	...	... Metropolitan Institution.
102.	Biswas, Kaliprasanna	...	... Dacca College.
	Ray, Rasamay ...	...	... Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Mrigankalal	...	... Ripon College.
105.	Chattopadhyay, Jogindranath	...	... B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	Chaudhuri, Umeschandra	...	... Ripon College.
	Shamnandan Prasad	...	... Patna College.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 30th January 1900.

A. C. EDWARDS,
Registrar.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24th January, 1900.

No. 3.—Second Class Military Assistant Surgeon E. S Baillie, attached to the Staff Dispensary, Simla, held, in addition to his own duties, Medical charge of the junior grades of the Secretariat Establishments of the Government of India at Simla, from the afternoon of the 9th to the afternoon of the 26th December, 1899.

E. ROBERTS, *M.B., Major, I.M.S.,*
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st January, 1900.

No. 41.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India :—

Brevet-Major P. G. Shewell, I.S.C., Military Accountant, 4th class (M.C.), for six months.

J. A. MILEY, *Colonel,*
Accountant-General, Military Department.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th January, 1900.

No. 26.—Mr. S. O. Madras, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, and draftsman, additional establishment, is granted leave without allowances from the 22nd to the 29th January, 1900, both dates inclusive, under Article 372, Civil Service Regulations.

ST. G. GORE, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Surveyor-General of India.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE.

Agra, the 26th January, 1900.

No. 258.—Mr. G. St. A. Sylvester, Superintendent, Allahabad Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch, is granted privilege leave for sixty days.

R. M. DANE,

Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th January, 1900.

No. 11.—Mr. G. F. Thompson, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Khandwa-Akola-Basim Railway Survey to the North Western Railway.

C. W. HODSON,

Director of Railway Construction.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

The Fleet of Steamers, Barges, Floating dock, and plant appertaining thereto, the property of the North Western Railway and now lying on the River Indus at Kotri, Sind.

A printed list giving full particulars of the above, and also conditions of sale, delivery, etc., can be obtained on application to the Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Superintendent of the North Western Railway at Lahore.

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 23rd January, 1900.

No. 46-J.—Under the powers conferred on him by section 20 of the British Baluchistan Criminal Justice Regulation, 1896, the Judicial Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan :—

I. When counterfeit coin is produced before a Court under sections 517, 523 and 524 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Court should, with the consent of the person, if any, who may be legally entitled to it, forward it to the nearest Treasury or Sub-Treasury Officer to be remitted by him to the mint.

II. If the person legally entitled to the coin does not consent to its being sent to the mint, unless the broken pieces are afterwards returned to him, the coin should be sent to the Officer in charge of the District Treasury or of a Sub-Treasury to be broken and returned. Such Officer should thereupon either break the coin and return the pieces to the Court, or may, as provided in the Rules prescribed by Resolution of Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 217-A., dated the 27th January, 1899, purchase the coin and remit the price to the Court for payment to the person entitled to receive it.

III. Notification No. 508-J., dated the 12th June, 1899, is hereby cancelled.

No. 47-J.—Under the powers conferred on him by section 20 of the Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law, 1896, the Judicial Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules, with the previous sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan :—

I. When counterfeit coin is produced before a Court under sections 517, 523 and 524 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Court should, with the consent of the person, if any, who may be legally entitled to it, forward it to the

nearest Treasury or Sub-Treasury Officer to be remitted by him to the mint.

II. If the person legally entitled to the coin does not consent to its being sent to the mint, unless the broken pieces are afterwards returned to him, the coin should be sent to the officer in charge of the District Treasury or of a Sub-Treasury, to be broken and returned. Such Officer should thereupon either break the coin and return the pieces to the Court, or may, as provided in the Rules prescribed by Resolution of Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 217-A., dated the 27th January, 1899, purchase the coin and remit the price to the Court for payment to the person entitled to receive it.

III. Notification No. 509 J., dated the 12th June, 1899, is hereby cancelled.

J. RAMSAY, *Captain*,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 27th January, 1900.

No. 1.—Mr. H. H. Spalding, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Urdu on the 2nd January, 1900.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, North Western Railway.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1898, the price of this Quinine will be as follows :—

1-pound tin, R17, or, post-free, R17-12.
½ " R8-8, " R9-0.
¼ " R4-4, " R4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture ; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৮ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১৭৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৭৸৹
৷ আধ " " ৮৷৹ " ৯৲
। সিকি " " ৪৷৹ " ৪৸৹

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনিডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগনের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকট শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারে।

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th January, 1900.

No. 11064.—Mr. Sorabji Dadabhai Surti, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 12 days, with effect from the 29th January, 1900, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Lakhubhai Bhaichand Parek is appointed to act as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Sorabji Dadabhai Surti, or until further orders.

No. 11074.—Lala Balmukand, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, with effect from the 15th January, 1900.

Munshi Khan Muhammad is appointed to act as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Lala Balmukand, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 29th January, 1900.

Anderson & Co., Macknight.
Assam Oil Company, Ld., Agent.
Barry, Miss M.
Calder, E.
Califf & Co., Dodnill
Clark & Co., Lyon.
Currie, Ada Dow (Joint Waldorf Co.)
Dailey, Frank O.
Davis, F. C.
Deas and Lynn, Messrs.
Donaldson, Mrs.
Dyer, Lyman, T., care of E. H. Litchfield, care of Anderson & Co.
East Indian Insurance Co.
Foulds, T. H.
Franzins, A., care of
FSparenberg & Co.
Fret do. and Bros.
Gilmour, H. A.
Greens, E. E.
Grose & Co., Phonograph Agents.
Gunner & Co.
Guscard, Jules.
Hall Arthur, J.
Hammond & Co.
Herbert, W. J. E.
Huntkott, G.
Ibbetson and Dias, Cycle Agents.
"Indian Jurist," Manager.
"Indian Mechanic Journal, Manager.
Kilwarth, Mrs. John.
Kursoll & Co., W. S.
Kuster-Havens & Co., C.
Lawrence, G. S.
Litchfield, Mr. E. H.
Llewllyn, A.
Makintosh & Co., Steel.
Mancrief, Mrs. Harry.
Marriott, Wm. S.
Meartin, Robert, Rowlette.
Paynter, Mrs.
Ravenshawe.
Ross, S
Spencer & Co., Stuart.
Taylor, J.
Turner & Robinson.
West, Mrs.
William, H. H.
Williamson, [illegible] L.
"Windsor Magazine," Editor.
Wood Line Steamers The.
Wynter, Mrs

Letter marked "Care of Post Office."

Adams, C. A. E. G.
Alexander, H. A.
Allen, C. H.
Allen, J. W.
Allix, M.
Arthur, Mrs., care of Smith Rodwell & Co.
Austruther, Sir W. R. C.
Atkinson, E. M.
Beeston, R. A.
Beeston, R. C.
Pence, R.
Bennett, F. J.
Beresford, C.
Berger, G.
Berol, Max.
Berry, J. G.
Bettie, Douglas.
Bevill & Co., R. C.
Bewick, R. M.
Bird, Harry.
Blackwell, B. W.
Bondaile, R.
Bourn, S. M.
Bradbury, J. F.
Bridge, E. A.
Brisco, Mrs.
Broun, Olat.
Browne, Graham.
Brown, J.
Buncher, A. J.
Burrowes, Mr.
Burrows, C. M.
Burton, Chas. R.
Burton, Mrs. C. R.
Callaghan, W. O.
Carpenter, Mr. Wm.
Carr, Miss E. R. Baker.
Cawte, F.
Campbell, Wm. F.
Chapsal, George.
Charleer, H. A.
Chatterton, Mrs.
Chester, D.
Chester, E. J.
Christian, Jas. R.
Clarke, Joseph.
Clement, W. Stanley
Clementson, F.
Collins, Mr.
Comberland, W. C.
Compton, Miss.
Condorcet, Lucille.
Conry, E. P.
Crowdy, Mrs. H.
Cruddock, Mrs.
Cubbin, J. F.
D'Abrue, F. A.
Damon, E. C.
Damon, R. C.
Davies, H.
Davies, P. V.
Dawson, A.
Dease, C.
Deavin, H. P.
de Fremond d'ars, Jean
DeFries, Jean.
deLahi, Mrs. Bertha
Denan, Paul.
Dixon, Mrs. A.
Dods, Miss M. E. J.
Driscall, Capt. D. P.
Edwards, W. I.
Enfield, Dr. Marshall.
Esselmont, J.
Faure, Gaston.
Ferguson, Mrs. Nellie.
Finnimore, B. K.
Foley, J. N
Forbes, Mrs. C. E.
Fowle, Major T.
Franter, J.
Fry, A. H.
Gale, F. W.
Gillon, E. A.
Grant, C.
Grose, Arthur.
Haddon, Mrs. M.
Hall, E. A., Ship *Glencova*.
Hamilton, Miss Maud.
Harbord, Miss Constance.
Harrison, Miss Norah.
Hart, Marie, Mrs.
Hawkes, W.
Hodgkins, Major H. C.
Holland, Miss.
Houghton, Mrs.
Iphegian Barroman, Z. S
Jacob, E. E.
Jenkins, H. Leslie.
Johnson, Miss F.
Johnston, J. O.
Jordan, H., care of R. H. Parker.
Kasab, Samaun.
Kennedy, T. L.
Kennedy, W. D.
Kirkland, Miss.
Kopeli, Schapiro.
Lampard, C. A.
Lampard, Mr.
Lazard, Alphonse.
Lazarus, N. A., care of C. Martens.
Lazarus, W.
Leder, Willy.
Lehmann, Ludwig.
Leonard, E.
LePatourell, Capt., S.S. *Seagull*.
Leplat, Paul.
Lepoer—Power, Mrs. Austin.
Levien, Reginald.
Lewis, Mrs. Helen,
Linetzkz, Anna.
Linton, Prof. C. H.
Lockart, E. T.
Lowis, Bomlay, care of Dr. Emily Ryder.
Lumsden, E. G.
Luracres, Miss.
Luschwitz, Miss G.
Lynch, J J.
Mackintosh, G. Bell.
Macleod, Miss F.
MacManaman, P. A.
Maitre, C. E.
Marriott, Douglas.
Marshall, J.
Martin, Fresk Steams & Co.
Martin, Miss A. M.
Mazoué, J. H.
McIver, r.
McKerrow, R. C.
McMaster, Thos.
McPherson, J.
McQueen, W.
Mcdonell, A.
Money, J.
Moncrieff, A. L.
Montgomery, P. H. T.
Morgan, James.
Morris, G. F.
Murphy, Mrs. C.
Nicholas, A. G.
Nightingall, R.
Northcole, Stofford, H.
Nyss, S. R.
O'Neill, C. N. J.
O'Neill, N. J.
O'Reilly, W.
Palin, E. W.
Pansley, Miss Hettie.
Papagicas, Coumas J.
Park, C. L.
Paulsen, Dr. Axel.
Pettigrew, W. E.
Phillips, H. L.
Pockels, Sy. Udo.
Power, B. L.
Renan, Van.
Reynolds, J.
Ring, H. G.
Robertson, Dr. Wm. of S. S. *Umlazi*.
Rose, G. W.
Rouse, Miss Ruth.
Rouston, D.
Row, E. H. P.
Russell, M. M. Miss
Sargood, W.
Saunders, Mrs. M. A.
Sealy, J. M.
Selling, Miss Rae.
Selway, Miss G.
Selway, Miss G.
Shepherd, R. S.
Skaer, Mrs. J.
Smith, Dr. L. W. C. C.
Spencer, Mrs.
Standford, Miss Ella.
Stannion, G.
Stevens & Co., G.
Stevenson, Mrs.
Stevensons, Esq. & Bioscope Co.
Stewart, J.
Stuart, A.
Symond, A. P.
Tarleton, Master B.
Thomas, F. W.
Thomas, Miss C.
Tifte, E.
Tuckett, Geo. T.
Turner, Mrs.
Twining, Miss A. C.
Vallany, J.
Villard, P.
Von Liebicg, Ferdinand Ritter.
Walker & Co., J. W.
Walker, Herbert C.
Wallace, J. H.
Warwick, Mrs. F. L.
Waterfeild, G.
Webster, R. A.
Wheeler, Mrs. A.
Whittey, E.
Wilckens, Hugo Otto.
Wilson, Norman E.
Woeg, A. H.
Wright, A.
Young, Fred.
Zobel, Joseph.

Registered Letters.

Aitken, John.
Ander son, C. B.
Artlepp. Richard
Grandenburg, J. A.
Brown, W. M., Mrs.
Chester, D.
DeDowat Valdiemer.
Neve, Bernard.
Hollies, A. L.
Ramsey, H J.
Rosewood, Clayton. H.
Smyth, J. Major.
Snow, H.
Sterling, H. A.
Stevenson, Mrs.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 26th January, 1900.

Bean, Miss Adela
Brown, C.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Anantaram Bulli.
Anhalt, Sabine, Mrs.
Briasco, Lodovico.
Bobby, Johnny.
Brown, W. H.
Bean, P. H.
Bingham, A. Doyle.
Bennet, N.
Badoordeen Sahiboo.
Berliavsky, Annetto.
Chamier, S. D.
Chandler, George, Mrs.
Canning, H. Renton.
Cooper, W.
Carson, A. M.
Coats, J. C.
Combes, J. C.
Duff, Thomas, Mrs.
Daniel, J. & Co.
Elkes, F., Miss.
Echalie, Maurice.
Edilstone, S.
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The 3rd February, 1900.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1900.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	8th Feb.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	7th "	Ditto.
* Australasian Colonies . .	3rd "	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Colombo	17th "	Per P. & O. Str. *Ballarat.*
Straits Settlements, China and Japan.	9th "	Per Steamer (not fixed).
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	8th "	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore	5th "	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	3rd "	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.	3rd "	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	5th "	Per land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto A.M. At 5-30	6th "	Ditto.
Port Blair	5th "	Per Steamer *viâ* Rangoon.
South Africa	8th "	Per Steamer *Umhloti.*

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the forenoon Mails at the following hours:—

For Goalundo and Chittagong Express train at 5-30 A.M.
For Eastern districts as far as Dacca at 6-30 A.M.
For Midnapore, Orissa and Madras Presidency at 7-30 A.M.
For Bombay Mail *viâ* Nagpur at 7-30 A.M. and with a late fee of ½ anna up to 8 A.M.
For Khulna Line at 8-15 A.M.

The letter-box will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For E. I. Railway Loop Mail at 2-30 P.M. and up to 2-55 P.M. with a late fee of ½ anna.
For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-50 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.
For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also Mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.
For the Punjab Mail at 7-30 P.M.

For Midnapore District only at 7-30 P.M.
For Khulna Mail at 7-30 P.M.
For Eastern Bengal Mail at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab and Eastern Bengal Mails only.

Late registered articles will be received between the following hours :—

For Offices served by the Bombay Mail *viâ* Allahabad and Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.
For Offices served by the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Eastern Bengal Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

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JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

It is notified, for information of Military and Civil officers, that services of Shams-ul-Ulama, Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Persian Instructor, and Mr. R. F. Azoo, Arabic Instructor, have been specially retained by Government for giving instruction to candidates intending to present themselves for examinations in Arabic and Persian before the Board of Examiners. Gentlemen requiring their tuition should communicate with them at the office of the Board of Examiners.

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Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act II of 1898 (Indian Paper Currency). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act III of 1898 (Lepers). In Urdu. 6*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IV of 1898 (Indian Penal Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
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Act V of 1898 (Criminal Procedure Code). In Urdu. R1-3-3. (6*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. R1-6. (6*a.*)

Act VI of 1898 (Post Office). In Urdu. 2*a.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Act VIII of 1898 (Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IX of 1898 (Live-stock Importation). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1898 (Indian Insolvency Rules). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

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Act II of 1899 (Stamps). In Urdu. 4*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)
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Act V of 1899 (Indian Evidence). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
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Act VI of 1899 (Indian Contract Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VII of 1899 (Inland Steam-vessels Act (1884) Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VIII of 1899 (Petroleum). In Urdu. 9*p.* (1*a.*)
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Act XI of 1899 (Court-fees Amendment). In Urdu. 6*p.* (1*a.*)
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Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XVII of 1899 (Indian Registration Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* 1*a.*)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*concld.*

Act XVIII of 1899 (Land Improvement Loans) (Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

In the Press.

Act XV of 1869 (Prisoners' Testimony), as modified up to 1st December, 1898. In Urdu.
Ditto. In Nagri.

Act XV of 1877 (Indian Limitation), as modified up to 1st April, 1899. In Urdu.

Act XIV of 1887 (Indian Marine), as modified up to 15th February, 1899. In Urdu.
Ditto. In Nagri.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

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The Quetta Municipal Law, 1896. In Urdu. 3*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

List of books and publications which are more than two years old.

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REVISED EDITION.

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[The Central Provinces Code (Ed. 1891) and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Code (Ed. 1892) are out of print.]

C.—Local Codes.

The Ajmere Code, Ed. 1883. R3 (7*a.*)

The Bengal Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1889; containing the Bengal Regulations, the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bengal. R5. (10*a.*)

The Bengal Code, Vol. II, Ed. 1891; containing the Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council in force in Bengal. R5. (R1.)

The Coorg Code, Ed. 1893. R2. (6*a.*)

The Madras Code, Ed. 1888. R5. (10*a.*)

The Punjab Code, Ed. 1888. R4. (8*a.*)

The Bombay Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1894; containing the unrepealed Bombay Regulations and the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bombay. R4. (8*a.*)

The Bombay Code, Vol. II, Ed. 1896, containing the unrepealed Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council up to the end of the year 1880. R 5 (10*a.*).

The Bombay Code, Vol. III, Ed. 1896; containing the unrepealed Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council from 1881 to 1895. R6. (12*a.*)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Acts X of 1841 and XI of 1850 (Registration of Ships), as modified up to 1st December, 1893. 7*a.* (1*a.*)

Act XX of 1847 (Copyright), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 5*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act IV of 1857 (Tobacco, Bombay Town), as modified up to 1st August, 1895. 3*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*contd.*

Act XXIX of 1857 (Land Customs, Bombay), as modified up to 1st December, 1895. 4*a.* (1*a.*)

Act V of 1861 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 6*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act XXIII of 1863 (Claims to Waste-lands), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VI of 1864 (Whipping), as modified up to 1st March 1895. 3*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XVII of 1864 (Official Trustees), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5*a.* 0*p.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1865 (Succession), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. R1-8 (2*a.*)

Act III of 1867 (Gambling), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4*a* (1*a.*)

Act XXV of 1867 (Printing-presses and Books), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5*a.* (1*a.*)

Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895, with an Index. R1-2 (2*a.*)

Act XX of 1869 (Volunteers), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 4*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XXIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. 4*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Act I of 1871 (Cattle-trespass), as modified up to 1st March, 1891. 5*a.* (1*a.*)

Act V of 1871 (Prisoners), as modified up to 1st May, 1894. 5*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XXVII of 1871 (Criminal Tribes), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act III of 1872 (Marriage), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. 4*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IV of 1872 (Punjab Laws), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. 7*a.* (1*a.*)

Act IX of 1872 (Contract), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. R1-4. (3*a*)

Act XV of 1872 (Christian Marriage), as modified up to 1st January, 1894. 10*a.* (2*a.*)

Act V of 1873 (Savings Banks), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. 3*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 3*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act II of 1874 (Administrator General), as modified up to 1st July, 1890; with a list of Native States included within the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively, for the purposes of the Act. 11*a.* (2*a.*)

Act XIV of 1874 (Scheduled Districts), as modified up to 1st October, 1895 6*a.* (1*a.*)

Act XV of 1874 (Laws Local Extent), as modified up to 1st October, 1895. 7*a.* (1*a.*)

Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief), as modified up to 1st May, 1896 11*a.* (2*a.*)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VII of 1878 (Forests), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. 10*a.* (2*a.*)

Act VIII of 1878 (Sea Customs), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. R1-5-3. (4*a.*)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 5*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act XVII of 1879 (Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief), as modified up to 1st March, 1895 10*a.* (2*a.*)

Act XVIII of 1879 (Legal Practitioners), as modified up to 1st May, 1896 7*a.* 6*p* (1*a.*)

Act XXI of 1879 (Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition), as modified up to 1st May, 1891. 4*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VII of 1880 (Merchant Shipping), as modified up to 15th October, 1891. 10*a.* (2*a.*)

Act V of 1881 (Probate and Administration), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 12*a.* (2*a.*)

Act XIX of 1881 (Lower Burma Forests), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 10*a.* (2*a.*)

Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May, 1893. R1-2. (2*a.*)

Act IV of 1882 (Transfer of Property), as modified up to 1st April, 1893. 15*a.* (2*a.*)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*concld.*

Act VI of 1882 (Companies), as modified up to 1st August, 1895; with Appendices containing Table B in the Schedule to Act XIX of 1857 and the Indian Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1895. R1-10. (3*a*. 6*p*.)

Act XII of 1882 (Salt), as modified up to 1st December, 1890. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XV of 1882 (Presidency Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1895. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*)

Act VIII of 1883 (Little Cocos and Preparis Islands Laws), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XXI of 1883 (Emigration), as modified up to 5th March, 1897. 11*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act IV of 1884 (Explosives), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 4*a* 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VI of 1884 (Inland Steam-vessels), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. 9*a*. (2*a*.)

Act VII of 1884 (Steamships), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XVIII of 1884 (Punjab Courts), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. 7*a* (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act II of 1886 (License-tax Amendment), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. 8*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act VI of 1886 (Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1889 (Merchandise Marks), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 11*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XIII of 1889 (Cantonments), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 7*a*. (1*a*.)

Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff), as modified up to 1st March, 1896. 9*a*. (2*a*.)

Regulation III of 1876 (Andaman and Nicobar Islands), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Regulation II of 1881 (Coorg Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 3*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Regulation I of 1886 (Assam Land and Revenue), as modified up to 1st June, 1894. 13*a*. (2*a*.)

Regulation III of 1886 (Sonthal Parganas Laws), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Regulation VI of 1886 (Ajmere Rural Boards), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Regulation XIV of 1887 (Upper Burma Villages), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. 5*a*. (1*a*.)

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Act XX of 1847 (Copyright), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XXXVI of 1858 (Lunatic Asylums), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XLV of 1860 (Penal Code), as modified up to 1st January, 1893. In Urdu. R1. (5*a*.)

Act V of 1861 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. In Urdu. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VI of 1864 (Whipping), as modified up to 1st March 1895. In Urdu. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Act III of 1867 (Gambling), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
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Ditto. In Nagri. 8*a*. 3*p*. (2*a*. 6*p*.)

Act XXIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1871 (Cattle-trespass), as modified up to 1st March, 1891. In Urdu. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*)

Act V of 1871 (Prisoners) as modified up to 1st May, 1894. In Urdu. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1872 (Evidence) as modified up to 1st May, 1891 (with footnotes brought down to 15th December, 1896). In Urdu. 8*a*. (2*a*.)
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Act IV of 1872 (Punjab Laws), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. In Urdu. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act IX of 1872 (Contract), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. In Urdu. 12*a*. (4*a*.)

Act XV of 1872 (Christian Marriage), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. In Urdu. 4*a*. (2*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 4*a*. (2*a*.)

Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 9*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. In Urdu. 5*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 4*a*. 3*p*. (2*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 4*a*.6*p*. (2*a*.)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p* (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VII of 1878 (Forests), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. In Urdu. 4*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 2*a*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a* 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XVIII of 1879 (Legal Practitioners), as modified up to 1st May, 1890. In Urdu. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XX of 1879 (Glanders and Farcy), as modified up to 1st October, 1896. In Urdu 1*a*. (1*a*)
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Act XXI of 1879 (Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XV of 1881 (Factories), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. In Urdu. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May, 1893. In Urdu. 6*a*. (2*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 6*a*. (2*a*.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*contd.*

Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1883; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2002, 2063 and 2064, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. *1a. 6p. (1a.)*

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IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*concld.*

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Ditto ditto Burdwan Division. R1 (2a.)
Ditto ditto Patna „ R4 (3a.)
Ditto ditto Bhagalpur „ R1-4 (2a.)
Ditto ditto Rajshahi „ R1 (2a.)
Ditto ditto Dacca „ R1 (2a.)
Ditto ditto Chittagong „ 4a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto Orissa „ R1-8 (2a.)
Ditto ditto Chota Nagpur „ R1 (2a.)
A Book of Rules for the Orissa Canals, first edition. 4a. (3a.)
A Book of Rules for the Sone Canals. 4a. (3a.)

MARINE.

Abstract of the Rules of the Road at Sea in Tamil. R1 (1a. 6p.)
Ditto ditto, in Telegu. R1 (1a. 6p.)
The Bengal Pilots' Code of Signals. R3 (2a. 6p.)
Regulations and Suggestions as to the Survey of the Hull, Equipments and Machinery of Sea-going Steam-ships carrying passengers and of Inland Steam-vessels. R1 (2a.)
Regulations relating to the Examination of Engineers for Colonial Certificates of Competency under Act VII of 1884. R1 (1a.)
Ditto relating to the Examination of Engine-drivers under Act VII of 1884. 2a. (1a.)
Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine for Colonial and Home Trade Certificates of Competency. R1 (1a.) (Edition of 1895.)
Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates for local certificates in the Mercantile Marine, under Act I of 1859. R1 (1a.)
Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters, Engineers and Engine-drivers under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884. 4a. (1a.) (Edition of 1895.)
Ditto ditto in Bengali. 10a. (2a.)
Ditto ditto in Hindi. 12a. (2a.)
Instructions as to the Survey of Passenger accommoda-tion on Inland Steam-vessels. 2a. (1a.)
Rules, Bye-Laws, Regulations and Notifications relating to the Port of Chittagong. 4a. (1a.)
Rules under sections 21, 50 and 51 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, V of 1884. 4a. (1a.)
Report on the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal for 1898-99. 4a. (1a.)
Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea. R1-8 (1a.)
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Ditto ditto in Arabic. R1-8 (1a.)
Ditto ditto in Uriya. R1-4 (1a.)
Ditto ditto in Hindi. R1-4 (1a.)
Report on the working of the Calcutta Shipping Office for 1897-98. 6a. (1a.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st January, 1900 (in the Press). R3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

The Wards' Manual, 1897. R1-4 (5a.)
The Waste-lands Manual, 1898. R1-8 (4a.)
The Survey and Settlement Manual, 1895. R1-10 (6a.)
Papers relating to the Cultivation and Trade of Wheat. 8a. (2a.)
The Inspection Manual, 1891. 8a. (2a.)
Stamp Manual, 1890. R1-8 (4a.)
Land Acquisition Manual, 1890. R1 (3a.)
Excise Manual, 1891. R2-8 (6a.)
The Salt Manual, 1891. R1-8 (3a.)
The Opium Manual, 1891, Part I. R1 (3a.)
Ditto ditto, 1891 (Benares), Part II. R3 (7a.)
Ditto ditto, 1892 (Bihar), Part II. R5 (8a.)
Ditto ditto, 1893 (Bihar), Part IV. R2-8 (6a.)
Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden for the year 1897-98. 8a. (1a.)
The Board's Rules, 1896. R1-8 (5a.)
The Certificate Manual, 1898. 12a. (3a.)

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Board's Tamil Manual, 1899. R1-4 (4a.)
The Revenue Officers' Manual, 1896. R1 (4a.)
The Records Manual, 1895. R1 (2a.)
Income-Tax Manual, 1897. (Revised edition.) R1 (4a.)
Manual of Rules, Forms and Executive Instructions under the Land Records Maintenance Act, III (B.C.) of 1895. 1a. 6p. (6p.)
Aid to Revenue and Magisterial Duties in Bengal. By W. C. MACPHERSON, B.C.S. R1-8 (4a.)
The Completion Report of Survey and Settlement for Kanika Wards' Estate, season 1889—94. R1-12 (3a.)
Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act, in English. 3a. (1a.)
Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act in Hindi. 2a. (½a.)
Rules of the Customs Preventive Service in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. 4a. (1a. 6p.)
Rules under the Indian Factories Act in English and Bengali. 4a. (1a.)
A Revenue History of the Sunderbuns. By F. E. PARGITER, C.S. R2-8 (3a.)
A Sketch of the Administration of the Hooghly District. By MR. G. TOYNBEE. R1-8 (3a.)
The Fauna of British India, Part I. Mammalia. R7-8 (3a.)
The Fauna of British India, Part II. Mammalia. R7-14 (3a.)
Ditto ditto Fishes, Vol. I. R15 (6a.)
Ditto ditto ditto, Vol. II. R15 (6a.)
Ditto ditto Birds, Vol. I. R13 (6a.)
Ditto ditto ditto, Vol II. R9-12 (4a.)
Ditto ditto ditto, Vol. III. R9-12 (5a.)
Ditto ditto ditto, Vol. IV. R9-12 (5a).
Ditto ditto Reptilia and Batrachia. R13 (6a.)
Ditto ditto Moths, Vol. I. R17 (6a.)
Ditto ditto ditto, Vol. I. R17 (6a.)
Ditto ditto ditto, Vol. III. R17 (6a.)
Ditto ditto ditto, Vol. IV. R17 (6a.)
Ditto ditto Hymenoptera, Vol. I. R17 (6a.)
Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March, 1899. 8a. (2a.)
Ditto ditto on settlements for the year ending 30th September, 1898. R2 (4a.)
Memorandum on the material condition of the lower orders in Bengal during the 10 years from 1881-82 to 1891-92, by F. H. B. SKRINE, C.S. R1-8 (2a.)
The Land-Systems of British India, by B. H. Baden-Powell, C.I.E., in 3 vols. *Price 1½ guineas* at the current rate of exchange. (R1-8.) For sale to Government officers only.
A Brief History of Bodh Gaya Math, District Gaya, compiled by RAI RAM ANUGRAH NARAYAN SINGH, Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Gaya. 8a. (1½a.)
Census of India, 1891, Volume III. The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories (Report). R3 (8a.)
Ditto ditto, Volume IV. The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories (Administrative Tables). R8 (R1).
Ditto ditto, Volume V. The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories. (The Caste Tables). R6 (10a.)
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Rules for the grant of leases of waste lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. 4a. (1a.) (Edition of 1896.)
Ditto ditto (Edition of 1894.) 2a. (1a.)
Gazetteer of Sikhim. R8 (12a.)
Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1898-99. 2a. (½a.)
Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)
Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1898-99. 2a. (½a.)
Early English Administration of Bihar, 1781—1785, by J. REGINALD HAND, late Deputy Collector, Shahabad. R1 (2a.)
Report on the Administration of the Opium Department for 1895-96. R4-8 (4a.)
Rules for Emigration from Bihar to Burma, in Kaithi. 3a. 6p. (1a.)
Report of the Agriculture of the District of Lohardaga, by B. C. BASU, Esq. R2-8 (5a.)
Report on the agricultural experiments and enquiries in the Burdwan Division by A. C. SEN, Esq. R1-10 (3a.)
Agricultural Series, No. 3, Bulletin No. 4 of 1898. Mustard. 2a. (1a.)
Agricultural Series, No. 4, Bulletin No. 5 of 1899. 8a. (1a.)
Vegetable Product Series, No. 38. The Agricultural Ledger, 1898, No. 1. 9a. (2a.)
Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal by N. N. BANERJEE, ESQ., B.A., M.R.A.C., 1896. R1-8 (2a.)
Monograph on the Cotton Fabrics of Bengal, 1898. R1-12 (2a.)
Monograph of the Woollen Fabrics of Bengal, 1899. 12a. (2a.)
Annual Report on the Survey operations in Bengal during the year 1897-98. R1-8 (3a)
Final Report on the Settlement of the Kolhan Government Estate in District Singbhum. R2 (5a.)
Final Report on the Darjeeling Terai Settlement, 1898. R1 (2a.)
Settlement Report of the Burdwan and certain other estates in districts Burdwan, Hooghly and Bankura in 1891 –96. R1-10 (2a.)
Final Report on the Settlement of the Jaipur Government Estates, Bogra District. R1-8 (2a.)
Final Report on the Survey and Settlement of the Palamau Government Estate, 1894-95 to 1896-97. R5 (7a.)
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Final Report on the Survey Settlement of the Tantibania Estate in the Khulna District, seasons 1894 to 1898. R1 (2a.)
Hand-Book of Sericulture by N. G. Mookerjee, M.A. R3 (4a.)
Report on the Material Condition of small Agriculturists and Labourers in Gaya, 1898. R2 (2a.)
Report on the Agriculture of the District of Cuttack, by N. N. BANERJEE, ESQ., B.A., M.R.A.C., F.H.A.S. R3 (6a.).
Report on the System of Agriculture and Agricultural statistics of the Dacca District, by A. C. SEN, Esq. R1-8 (3a.)
Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, for 1897-98. R3 (4a.)
Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1897-98. R1-8 (3a.)
List of trees, shrubs and large climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. 12a. (2a.)
Report on the Land-Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1898-99. R3 (5a.)
Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1895-96. R1-8 (2a.)
Appendices to the Final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine of 1896 and 1897, Vol. I. R1-8 (3a.)
Ditto ditto, Vol. II. R5 (13a.)
Ditto ditto, Vol. III. R5 (10a.)
Minute by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the Services of Government Officers and private Gentlemen in connection with the Famine of 1896 and 1897 and final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine. R2 (3a.)
Report on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)
Annual Report of the Economic and Art Section of the Indian Museum for 1898-99. 4a. (1a.)

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for the years 1896-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99. R1-8 (3a.)
Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)
Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur, by the Rev. E. H. WHITELEY, S. P. G., RANCHI. 6a. (1a.)
Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1898. R1-8 (5a.)
Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1895. R1 (2a.)
Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R2 (6a.)
Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (5a.)
Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (3a.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reports on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, etc., in India and Australian Snake-poisons. R3 (4*a*.)

Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October 1876. R3 (4*a*.)

Winds of Northern India. R1 (2*a*.)

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma and on the Upper Brahmaputra. R5 (4*a*.)

Tables for use with Brandis' Hypsometer for measuring the height of trees, etc. 8*a*. (1*a*.)

Rules for the estimation of Alcohol in imported spirits. By C. J. H. WARDEN, M.D. R10 (6*a*.)

Way to Health, in Bengali. 1*a*. per copy.

Ditto, in Kaithi. 1*a*. per copy.

A Hand-book of the Management of Animals in Captivity in Lower Bengal. By RAM BRAMHA SANYAL (with photo.) R5 (6*a*.)

Ditto ditto (without photo.) R2 (5*a*.)

Report on the Tols of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. May 1891. R1 (3*a*.)

The List of Books available for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot will in future be published once only in each month.

Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1900.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LD.

The ordinary Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Bank Office on Saturday, the 3rd February, at noon, to receive the Director's Report and the accounts for the half-year ended 31st December 1899.

The Bank's Transfer Books will be closed from 20th instant till Saturday, the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

D. KING,

Agent

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1900.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 2nd February, 1900, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. II OF 1900.

An Act to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Transfer of Property Act, 1900; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Addition to section 3, Act IV, 1882.

2. In section 3 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, after the definition of "attached to the earth" the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"Actionable claim" means a claim to any debt, other than a debt secured by mortgage of immovable property or by hypothecation or pledge of moveable property, or to any beneficial interest in moveable property not in the possession, either actual or constructive, of the claimant, which the Civil Courts recognize as affording grounds for relief, whether such debt or beneficial interest be existent, accruing, conditional or contingent."

Amendment of section 6, Act IV, 1882.

3. In section 6 of the same Act—

(i) in clause (*e*) the words "for compensation for a fraud or for harm illegally caused" shall be omitted; and

(ii) in clause (*h*) the words "for an illegal purpose" shall be omitted and instead thereof the words "for an unlawful object or consideration within the meaning of section 23 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872," shall be inserted. IX of 1872.

Substitution of new Chapter for Chapter VIII, Act IV, 1882.

4. For Chapter VIII of the same Act, the following Chapter shall be substituted, namely:—

"CHAPTER VIII.

"OF TRANSFERS OF ACTIONABLE CLAIMS.

Transfer of actionable claim.

"130. (1) The transfer of an actionable claim shall be effected only by the execution of an instrument in writing signed by the transferor or his duly authorized agent, and shall be complete and effectual upon the execution of such instrument, and thereupon all the rights and remedies of the transferor, whether by way of damages or otherwise, shall vest in the transferee, whether such notice of the transfer as is hereinafter provided be given or not:

Provided that every dealing with the debt or other actionable claim by the debtor or other person from or against whom the transferor would, but for such instrument of transfer as aforesaid, have been entitled to recover or enforce such debt or other actionable claim, shall

(save where the debtor or other person is a party to the transfer or has received express notice thereof as hereinafter provided) be valid as against such transfer.

(2) The transferee of an actionable claim may, upon the execution of such instrument of transfer as aforesaid, sue or institute proceedings for the same in his own name without obtaining the transferor's consent to such suit or proceedings and without making him a party thereto.

Exception.—Nothing in this section applies to the transfer of a marine or fire policy of insurance.

Illustrations.

(i) A owes money to B, who transfers the debt to C. B then demands the debt from A, who, not having received notice of the transfer, as prescribed in section 131, pays B. The payment is valid, and C cannot sue A for the debt.

(ii) A effects a policy on his own life with an Insurance Company and assigns it to a Bank for securing the payment of an existing or future debt. If A dies, the Bank is entitled to receive the amount of the policy and to sue on it without the concurrence of A's executor, subject to the proviso in sub-section (1) of section 130 and to the provisions of section 132.

Notice to be in writing, signed.

"131. Every notice of transfer of an actionable claim shall be in writing, signed by the transferor or his agent duly authorized in this behalf, or, in case the transferor refuses to sign, by the transferee or his agent, and shall state the name and address of the transferee.

Liability of transferee of actionable claim.

"132. The transferee of an actionable claim shall take it subject to all the liabilities and equities to which the transferor was subject in respect thereof at the date of the transfer.

Illustrations.

(i) A transfers to C a debt due to him by B, A being then indebted to B. C sues B for the debt due by B to A. In such suit B is entitled to set off the debt due by A to him, although C was unaware of it at the date of such transfer.

(ii) A executed a bond in favour of B under circumstances entitling the former to have it delivered up and cancelled. B assigns the bond to C for value and without notice of such circumstances. C cannot enforce the bond against A.

Warranty of solvency of debtor.

"133. Where the transferor of a debt warrants the solvency of the debtor, the warranty, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, applies only to his solvency at the time of the transfer, and is limited, where the transfer is made for consideration, to the amount or value of such consideration.

Mortgaged debt.

"134. Where a debt is transferred for the purpose of securing an existing or future debt, the debt so transferred, if received by the transferor or recovered by the transferee, is applicable, first, in payment of the costs of such recovery: secondly, in or towards satisfaction of the amount for the time being secured by the transfer; and the residue, if any, belongs to the transferor or other person entitled to receive the same.

Assignment of rights under marine or fire policy of insurance.

"135. Every assignee, by endorsement or other writing, of a policy of marine insurance or of a policy of insurance against fire, in whom the property in the subject insured shall be absolutely vested at the date of the assignment, shall have transferred and vested in him all rights of suit as if the contract contained in the policy had been made with himself.

Incapacity of officers connected with Courts of Justice.

"136. No Judge, legal practitioner, or officer connected with any Court of Justice shall buy or traffic in, or stipulate for, or agree to receive, any share of, or interest in, any actionable claim, and no Court of Justice shall enforce, at his instance or at the instance of any person claiming by or through him, any actionable claim so dealt with by him as aforesaid.

Saving of negotiable instruments, etc.

"137. Nothing in the foregoing sections of this Chapter applies to stocks, shares or debentures or to instruments which are for the time being, by law or custom, negotiable, or to any mercantile document of title to goods.

Explanation.—The expression "mercantile document of title to goods" includes a bill of lading, dock-warrant, warehouse-keeper's certificate, railway receipt, warrant or order for the delivery of goods, and any other document used in the ordinary course of business as proof of the possession or control of goods, or authorizing or purporting to authorize, either by endorsement or by delivery, the possessor of the document to transfer or receive goods thereby represented."

Repeal.

5. So much of the Policies of Insurance (Marine and Fire) Assignment Act, 1866, as is unrepealed, and so much of the Indian Short Titles Act, 1897, as relates thereto, are hereby repealed. V of 1866. XIV of 18

J. M. MACPHERSON.

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 2nd February, 1900, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. III OF 1900.

THE PRISONERS ACT.

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The Prisoners Act.

(Part I.—Preliminary. —Sections 1-2.—Part II.—General.—Sections 3-4.—Part III.—Prisoners in the Presidency-towns.—Sections 5-11.)

An Act to consolidate the law relating to Prisoners confined by order of a Court.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate the law relating to prisoners confined by order of a Court; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Prisoners Act, 1900.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Court" includes a Coroner and any officer lawfully exercising civil, criminal or revenue jurisdiction; and

(*b*) "prison" includes any place which has been declared by the Local Government, by general or special order, to be a subsidiary jail.

PART II.

GENERAL.

Officers in charge of prisons to detain persons duly committed to their custody.

3. The officer in charge of a prison shall receive and detain all persons duly committed to his custody, under this Act or otherwise, by any Court, according to the exigency of any writ, warrant, or order by which such person has been committed, or until such person is discharged or removed in due course of law.

Officers in charge of prisons to return writs, etc., after execution or discharge.

4. The officer in charge of a prison shall forthwith, after the execution of every such writ, order or warrant as aforesaid other than a warrant of commitment for trial, or after the discharge of the person committed thereby, return such writ, order or warrant to the Court by which the same was issued or made, together with a certificate, endorsed thereon and signed by him, showing how the same has been executed, or why the person committed thereby has been discharged from custody before the execution thereof.

PART III.

PRISONERS IN THE PRESIDENCY-TOWNS.

Warrants, etc., to be directed to Police-officers.

5. Every writ or warrant for the arrest of any person issued by the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary, extraordinary or other criminal jurisdiction shall be directed to and executed by a Police-officer within the local limits of such jurisdiction.

Power for Local Governments to appoint Superintendents of Presidency prisons.

6. The Local Government may appoint officers who shall have authority to receive and detain prisoners committed to their custody under this Part.

Explanation.—Any officer so appointed, by whatever designation he may be styled, is hereinafter referred to as "the Superintendent".

Delivery of persons sentenced to imprisonment or death by High Court.

7. Where any person is sentenced by the High Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction to imprisonment or to death, the Court shall cause him to be delivered to the Superintendent together with its warrant, and such warrant shall be executed by the Superintendent and returned by him to the High Court when executed.

Delivery of persons sentenced to transportation or penal servitude by High Court.

8. Where any person is sentenced by the High Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction to transportation or penal servitude, the Court shall cause him to be delivered for intermediate custody to the Superintendent, and the transportation or penal servitude of such person shall be deemed to commence from such delivery.

Delivery of persons committed by High Court in execution of a decree or for contempt.

9. Where any person is committed by the High Court, whether in execution of a decree or for contempt of Court or for any other cause, the Court shall cause him to be delivered to the Superintendent, together with its warrant of commitment.

Delivery of persons sentenced by Presidency Magistrates.

10. Where any person is sentenced by a Presidency Magistrate to imprisonment, or is committed to prison for failure to find security to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour, the Magistrate shall cause him to be delivered to the Superintendent, together with his warrant.

Delivery of persons committed for trial by High Court.

11. Every person committed by a Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or Coroner for trial by the High Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction shall be delivered to the Superintendent,

The Prisoners Act.

(Part III.—Prisoners in the Presidency-towns.—Sections 12-13. Part IV.—Prisoners outside the Presidency-towns.—Sections 14-18.)

together with a warrant of commitment, directing the Superintendent to produce such person before the Court for trial; and the Superintendent shall, as soon as practicable, cause such person to be taken before the Court at a criminal session thereof, together with the warrant of commitment, in order that he may be dealt with according to law.

Custody pending hearing by High Court under section 350 of the Code of Civil Procedure of application for insolvency. XIV of 1882.

12. The High Court may, pending the hearing, under section 350 of the Code of Civil Procedure, of any application for a declaration of insolvency, cause the judgment-debtor concerned to be delivered to the Superintendent, subject to the provisions as to release on security of section 349 of the said Code, and the Superintendent shall detain the said judgment-debtor in safe custody until he is re-delivered to an officer of the High Court for the purpose of being taken before it in pursuance of its order, or until he is released in due course of law.

Delivery of persons arrested in pursuance of warrant of High Court or Civil Court in Presidency-town.

13. (*1*) Every person arrested in pursuance of a writ, warrant or order of the High Court in the exercise of its original civil jurisdiction, or in pursuance of a warrant of any Civil Court established in a Presidency-town under any law or enactment for the time being in force, or in pursuance of a warrant issued under section 5, shall be brought without delay before the Court by which, or by a Judge of which, the writ, warrant or order was issued, awarded or made, or before a Judge thereof, if the said Court, or a Judge thereof, is then sitting for the exercise of original jurisdiction.

(*2*) If the said Court, or a Judge thereof, is not then sitting for the exercise of original jurisdiction, such person arrested as aforesaid shall, unless a Judge of the said Court otherwise directs, be delivered to the Superintendent for intermediate custody, and shall be brought before the said Court, or a Judge thereof, at the next sitting of the said Court, or of a Judge thereof, for the exercise of original jurisdiction in order that such person may be dealt with according to law; and the said Court or Judge shall have power to make or award all necessary orders or warrants for that purpose.

PART IV.

PRISONERS OUTSIDE THE PRESIDENCY-TOWNS.

References in this Part to prisons, etc., to be construed as referring also to Reformatory Schools.

14. In this Part all references to prisons or to imprisonment or confinement shall be construed as referring also to Reformatory Schools or to detention therein.

Power for officers in charge of prisons to give effect to sentences of certain Courts.

15. (*1*) Officers in charge of prisons outside the Presidency-towns may give effect to any sentence or order or warrant for the detention of any person passed or issued—

(*a*) by any Court or tribunal acting, whether within or without British India, under the general or special authority of Her Majesty or of the Governor General in Council or of any Local Government, or

(*b*) by any Court or tribunal in the territories of any Native Prince, or State in India—

(i) if the presiding Judge, or if the Court or tribunal consists of two or more Judges, at least one of the Judges, is an officer of the British Government authorized to sit as such Judge by the Native Prince or State or by the Governor General in Council, and

(ii) if the reception, detention or imprisonment in British India or in any province of British India of persons sentenced by any such Court or tribunal has been authorized by general or special order by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, or

(*c*) by any other Court or tribunal in the territories of any Native Prince or State in India, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council or of the Local Government in the case of each such sentence, order or warrant.

(*2*) Where a Court or tribunal of such a Native Prince or State has passed a sentence which cannot be executed without the concurrence of an officer of the British Government, and such sentence has been considered on the merits and confirmed by any such officer specially authorized in that behalf, such sentence, and any order or warrant issued in pursuance thereof, shall be deemed to be the sentence, order or warrant of a Court or tribunal acting under the authority of the Governor General in Council.

Warrant of officer of such Court to be sufficient authority.

16. A warrant under the official signature of an officer of such Court or tribunal as is referred to in section 15 shall be sufficient authority for holding any person in confinement, or for sending any person for transportation, in pursuance of the sentence passed upon him.

Procedure where officer in charge of prison doubts the legality of warrant sent to him for execution under this Part.

17. (*1*) Where an officer in charge of a prison doubts the legality of a warrant or order sent to him for execution under this Part, or the competency of the person whose official seal or signature is affixed thereto to pass the sentence and issue the warrant or order, he shall refer the matter to the Local Government, by whose order on the case he and all other public officers shall be guided as to the future disposal of the prisoner.

(*2*) Pending a reference made under sub-section (*1*), the prisoner shall be detained in such manner and with such restrictions or mitigations as may be specified in the warrant or order.

Execution in British India of certain capital sentences not ordinarily executable there.

18. (*1*) Where a British Court, exercising, in or with respect to territory beyond the limits of British India, jurisdiction which the Governor General in Council has in such territory,—

(*a*) has sentenced any person to death, and,

The Prisoners Act.

(Part V.—Persons under Sentence of Penal Servitude.—Sections 19-25.)

(*b*) being of opinion that such sentence should, by reason of there being in such territory no secure place for the confinement of such person or no suitable appliances for his execution in a decent and humane manner, be executed in British India, has issued its warrant for the execution of such sentence to the officer in charge of a prison in British India,

such officer shall, on receipt of the warrant, cause the execution to be carried out at such place as may be prescribed therein in the same manner and subject to the same conditions in all respects as if it were a warrant duly issued under the provisions of section 381 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

V of 1898.

(*2*) The prisons of which the officers in charge are to execute sentences under any such warrants as aforesaid shall be such as the Governor General in Council or a Local Government authorized by the Governor General in Council in this behalf may, by general or special order, direct.

(*3*) A Court shall be deemed to be a British Court for the purposes of this section if the presiding Judge, or if the Court consists of two or more Judges, at least one of the Judges, is an officer of the British Government authorized to act as such Judge by any Native Prince or State in India or by the Governor General in Council:

Provided that every warrant issued under this sub-section by any such tribunal shall, if the tribunal consists of more than one Judge, be signed by a Judge who is an officer of the British Government authorized as aforesaid.

PART V.

PERSONS UNDER SENTENCE OF PENAL SERVITUDE.

Persons under sentence of penal servitude how to be dealt with.

19. (*1*) Every person under sentence of penal servitude may be confined in such prison within British India as the Governor General in Council, by general order, directs, and may, while so confined, be kept to hard labour and, until he can conveniently be removed to such prison, be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, and dealt with in all other respects as persons under sentence of rigorous imprisonment may, for the time being, by law be dealt with.

(*2*) The time of such intermediate imprisonment, and the time of removal from one prison to another, shall be taken and reckoned in discharge or part discharge of the term of the sentence.

Enactments respecting persons under sentence of transportation or imprisonment with hard labour applied to persons under sentence of penal servitude.

20. Every enactment now in force in British India with respect to persons under sentence of transportation, or under sentence of imprisonment with hard labour, shall, so far as is consistent with this Act, be construed to apply to persons under sentence of penal servitude.

Power to grant license to person sentenced to penal servitude.

21. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may grant to any person under sentence of penal servitude a license to be at large within British India or in such part thereof as is in such license expressed, during such portion of his term of penal servitude and upon such conditions as the Governor General in Council may think fit.

(*2*) The Governor General in Council may revoke or alter any license granted under sub-section (*1*).

Licensee to be allowed to go at large.

22. So long as any license granted under section *21*, sub-section (*1*), continues in force and unrevoked, the licensee shall not be liable to imprisonment or penal servitude by reason of his sentence, but shall be allowed to go and remain at large according to the terms of the license.

Apprehension of convict where license revoked.

23. In case of the revocation of any such license as aforesaid, any Secretary to the Government of India may, by order in writing, signify to any Justice of the Peace or Magistrate that the license has been revoked, and require him to issue a warrant for the arrest of the licensee, and such Justice or Magistrate shall issue his warrant accordingly.

Execution of warrant.

24. A warrant issued under section 23 may be executed by any officer to whom it is directed or delivered for that purpose in any part of British India, and shall have the same force in any place within British India as if it had been originally issued or subsequently endorsed by the Justice of the Peace or Magistrate or other authority having jurisdiction in the place where it is executed.

Licensee when arrested to be brought up for recommitment.

25. (*1*) When the licensee, for whose arrest a warrant has been issued under section 23, is arrested thereunder, he shall be brought, as soon as conveniently may be, before the Justice or Magistrate by whom the warrant was issued, or before some other Justice or Magistrate of the same place, or before a Justice or Magistrate having jurisdiction in the district in which the licensee has been arrested.

The Prisoners Act.

(Part V.—Persons under Sentence of Penal Servitude.—Sections 26-27. Part VI.—Removal of Prisoners.—Sections 28-31.)

(2) Such Justice or Magistrate as aforesaid shall thereupon make out a warrant under his hand and seal for the recommitment of the licensee to the prison from which he was released under the license.

Recommitment.

26. When a warrant has been issued under section 25, sub-section (2), the licensee shall be recommitted accordingly, and shall thereupon be liable to be kept in penal servitude for such further term as, with the time during which he may have been imprisoned under the original sentence and the time during which he may have been at large under an unrevoked license is equal to the term mentioned in the original sentence.

Penalty for breach of condition of the license.

27. If a license is granted under section 21 upon any condition specified therein, and the licensee—

(a) violates any condition so specified, or

(b) goes beyond the limits so specified, or

(c) knowing of the revocation of the license, neglects forthwith to surrender himself, or conceals himself, or endeavours to avoid arrest,

he shall be liable upon conviction to be sentenced to penal servitude for a term not exceeding the full term of penal servitude mentioned in the original sentence.

PART VI.

REMOVAL OF PRISONERS.

References in this Part to prisons, etc., to be construed as referring also to Reformatory Schools.

28. In this Part, all references to prisons or to imprisonment or confinement shall be construed as referring also to Reformatory Schools or to detention therein.

Removal of prisoners from one prison to another in the same Province.

29. Where any person is, or has been, sentenced to imprisonment or transportation by any Court, or, in default of giving security for keeping the peace or maintaining good behaviour, has been committed to, or is detained in, prison under section 123 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Local Government or (subject to its orders and under its control) the Inspector General of Prisons may order his removal during the period for which he has been sentenced to imprisonment or transportation or the security has been ordered to be given, as the case may be, from the prison in which he is confined to any other prison within the Province.

V of 1898.

Lunatic prisoners how to be dealt with.

30. (1) Where it appears to the Local Government that any person detained or imprisoned under any order or sentence of any Court is of unsound mind, the Local Government may, by a warrant setting forth the grounds of belief that the person is of unsound mind, order his removal to a lunatic asylum or other place of safe custody within the Province, there to be kept and treated as the Local Government directs during the remainder of the term for which he has been ordered or sentenced to be detained or imprisoned, or, if on the expiration of that term it is certified by a medical officer that it is necessary for the safety of the prisoner or others that he should be further detained under medical care or treatment, then until he is discharged according to law.

(2) Where it appears to the Local Government that the prisoner has become of sound mind, the Local Government shall, by a warrant directed to the person having charge of the prisoner, if still liable to be kept in custody, remand him to the prison from which he was removed, or to another prison within the Province, or, if the prisoner is no longer liable to be kept in custody, order him to be discharged.

(3) The provisions of section 9 of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1858, shall apply to every person confined in a lunatic asylum under sub-section (1) after the expiration of the term for which he was ordered or sentenced to be detained or imprisoned; and the time during which a prisoner is confined in a lunatic asylum under that sub-section shall be reckoned as part of the term of detention or imprisonment which he may have been ordered or sentenced by the Court to undergo.

XXXVI of 1858.

(4) In any case in which a Local Government is competent under sub-section (1) to order the removal of a prisoner to a lunatic asylum or other place of safe custody within the Province, the Governor General in Council may order his removal to any lunatic asylum or other place of safe custody in any part of British India; and the provisions of this section respecting the custody, detention, remand and discharge of a prisoner removed by order of a Local Government shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to a prisoner removed by order of the Governor General in Council.

Removal of prisoners from territories under one Local Government to territories under another.

31. When any person is or has been sentenced to imprisonment or transportation by any Court, or, in default of giving security for maintaining good behaviour, has been committed to or is detained in prison under section 123 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor General in Council may order his removal during the period for which he has been sentenced to imprisonment or transportation or the security has been ordered to be given, as the case may be, from the prison in which he is confined to any other prison in British India.

V of 1898.

The Prisoners Act.

(Part VII—Persons under Sentence of Transportation.—Section 32. Part VIII.—Discharge of Prisoners.—Section 33. Part IX.—Provisions for requiring the Attendance of Prisoners and obtaining their Evidence.—Sections 34-38.)

PART VII.

PERSONS UNDER SENTENCE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Appointment of places for confinement of persons under sentence of transportation and removal thereto.

32. The Governor General in Council may appoint places within British India to which persons under sentence of transportation shall be sent; and the Local Government, or some officer duly authorized in this behalf by the Local Government, shall give orders for the removal of such persons to the places so appointed, except when sentence of transportation is passed on a person already undergoing transportation under a sentence previously passed for another offence.

PART VIII.

DISCHARGE OF PRISONERS.

25 Release, on recognizance, by order of High Court, of prisoner recommended for pardon.

33. Any Court established under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, may, in any case in which it has recommended to Her Majesty the granting of a free pardon to any prisoner, permit him to be at liberty on his own recognizance.

PART IX.

PROVISIONS FOR REQUIRING THE ATTENDANCE OF PRISONERS AND OBTAINING THEIR EVIDENCE.

Attendance of Prisoners in Court.

References in this Part to prisons, etc., to be construed as referring also to Reformatory Schools.

34. In this Part, all references to prisons or to imprisonment or confinement shall be construed as referring also to Reformatory Schools or to detention therein.

Power for Civil Courts to require appearance of prisoner to give evidence.

35. Subject to the provisions of section 39, any Civil Court may, if it thinks that the evidence of any person confined in any prison within the local limits of its appellate jurisdiction, if it is a High Court, or, if it is not a High Court, then within the local limits of the appellate jurisdiction of the High Court to which it is subordinate, is material in any matter pending before it, make an order in the form set forth in the first schedule, directed to the officer in charge of the prison.

District Judge in certain cases to countersign orders made under section 35.

36. (*1*) Where an order under section 35 is made in any civil matter pending—

(*a*) in a Court subordinate to the District Judge, or

(*b*) in a Court of Small Causes outside a Presidency-town,

it shall not be forwarded to the officer to whom it is directed, or acted upon by him, until it has been submitted to, and countersigned by,—

(i) the District Judge to which the Court is subordinate, or

(ii) the District Judge within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the Court of Small Causes is situate.

(*2*) Every order submitted to the District Judge under sub-section (*1*) shall be accompanied by a statement, under the hand of the Judge of the subordinate Court or Court of Small Causes, as the case may be, of the facts which in his opinion render the order necessary, and the District Judge may, after considering such statement, decline to countersign the order.

Power for certain Criminal Courts to require attendance of prisoner to give evidence or answer to charge.

37. Subject to the provisions of section 39, any Criminal Court may, if it thinks that the evidence of any person confined in any prison within the local limits of its appellate jurisdiction, if it is a High Court, or, if it is not a High Court, then within the local limits of the appellate jurisdiction of the High Court to which it is subordinate, is material in any matter pending before it, or if a charge of an offence against such person is made or pending, make an order in the form set forth in the first or second schedule, as the case may be, directed to the officer in charge of the prison:

Provided that if such Criminal Court is inferior to the Court of a Magistrate of the first class, the order shall be submitted to, and countersigned by, the District Magistrate to whose Court such Criminal Court is subordinate or within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such Criminal Court is situated.

Order to be transmitted through Magistrate of the district or subdivision in which person is confined.

38. Where any person, for whose attendance an order as in this Part provided is made, is confined in any district other than that in which the Court making or countersigning the order is situate, the order shall be sent by the Court by which it is made or countersigned to the District or Subdivisional Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the person is confined, and that Magistrate shall cause it to be delivered to the officer in charge of the prison in which the person is confined.

The Prisoners Act.

(Part IX.—Provisions for requiring the Attendance of Prisoners and obtaining their Evidence.—Sections 39-43.)

Procedure where removal is desired of person confined in Presidency-town or more than one hundred miles from place where evidence is required.

39. (*1*) Where a person is confined in a prison within a Presidency-town, or in a prison more than one hundred miles distant from the place where any Court, subordinate to a High Court, in which his evidence is required, is held, the Judge or presiding officer of the Court in which the evidence is so required, shall, if he thinks that such person should be removed under this Part for the purpose of giving evidence in such Court, and if the prison is within the local limits of the appellate jurisdiction of the High Court to which such Court is subordinate, apply in writing to the High Court, and the High Court may, if it thinks fit, make an order in the form set forth in the first schedule, directed to the officer in charge of the prison.

(*2*) The High Court making an order under sub-section (*1*) shall send it to the District or Subdivisional Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the person named therein is confined, or, in the case of a person confined in a prison within a Presidency-town, to the Commissioner of Police, and such Magistrate or Commissioner shall cause it to be delivered to the officer in charge of the prison in which the person is confined.

Persons confined beyond limits of appellate jurisdiction of High Court.

40. Where a person is confined in a prison beyond the local limits of the appellate jurisdiction of a High Court, any Judge of such Court may, if he thinks that such person should be removed under this Part for the purpose of answering a charge of an offence or of giving evidence in any criminal matter in such Court or in any Court subordinate thereto, apply in writing to the Local Government of the territories within which the prison is situate, and the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that the person be so removed, subject to such rules regulating the escort of prisoners as the Governor General in Council may prescribe.

Prisoner to be brought up.

41. Upon delivery of any order under this Part to the officer in charge of the prison in which the person named therein is confined, that officer shall cause him to be taken to the Court in which his attendance is required, so as to be present in the Court at the time in such order mentioned, and shall cause him to be detained in custody in or near the Court until he has been examined or until the Judge or presiding officer of the Court authorizes him to be taken back to the prison in which he was confined.

Power to Government to exempt certain prisoners from operation of this Part.

42. The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, by notification in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, direct that any person or any class of persons shall not be removed from the prison in which he or they may be confined; and thereupon, and so long as such notification remains in force, the provisions of this Part, other than those contained in sections 44 to 46, shall not apply to such person or class of persons.

Officer in charge of prison when to abstain from carrying out orders.

43. In any of the following cases, that is to say,—

(*a*) where the person named in any order made under section 35, section 37 or section 39 appears to be, from sickness or other infirmity, unfit to be removed, the officer in charge of the prison in which he is confined, shall apply to the District or Subdivisional Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the prison is situate, and if such Magistrate, by writing under his hand, declares himself to be of opinion that the person named in the order is, from sickness or other infirmity, unfit to be removed; or

(*b*) where the person named in any such order is under committal for trial; or

(*c*) where the person named in any such order is under a remand pending trial or pending a preliminary investigation; or

(*d*) where the person named in any such order is in custody for a period which would expire before the expiration of the time required for removing him under this Part and for taking him back to the prison in which he is confined;

the officer in charge of the prison shall abstain from carrying out the order, and shall send to the Court from which the order has been issued, a statement of the reason for so abstaining:

Provided that such officer as aforesaid shall not so abstain where—

(i) the order has been made under section 37; and

(ii) the person named in the order is confined under committal for trial, or under a remand pending trial or pending a preliminary investigation, and does not appear to be, from sickness or other infirmity, unfit to be removed; and

(iii) the place, where the evidence of the person named in the order is required, is not more than five miles distant from the prison in which he is confined.

The Prisoners Act.

(Part IX.—Provisions for requiring the Attendance of Prisoners and obtaining their Evidence.—Sections 44-50.)

Commissions for Examination of Prisoners.

Commissions for examination of prisoners.

44. In any of the following cases, that is to say,—

(*a*) where it appears to any Civil Court that the evidence of a person confined in any prison within the local limits of the appellate jurisdiction of such Court, if it is a High Court, or if it is not a High Court, then within the local limits of the appellate jurisdiction of the High Court to which it is subordinate, who, for any of the causes mentioned in section 42 or section 43, cannot be removed, is material in any matter pending before it; or

(*b*) where it appears to any such Court as aforesaid that the evidence of a person confined in any prison so situate and more than ten miles distant from the place at which such Court is held, is material in any such matter; or

(*c*) where the District Judge declines, under section 36, to countersign an order for removal;

the Court may, if it thinks fit, issue a commission, under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, for the examination of the person in the prison in which he is confined. XIV of 1882.

Commissions for examination of prisoners beyond limits of appellate jurisdiction of High Court.

45. Where it appears to a High Court that the evidence of a person confined in a prison beyond the local limits of its appellate jurisdiction is material in any civil matter pending before it or before any Court subordinate to it, the High Court may, if it thinks fit, issue a commission, under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, for the examination of the person in the prison in which he is confined. XIV of 1882.

Commission how to be directed.

46. Every commission for the examination of a person issued under section 44 or section 45 shall be directed to the District Judge within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the prison in which the person is confined is situate, and the District Judge shall commit the execution of the commission to the officer in charge of the prison, or to such other person as he may think fit.

Service of Process on Prisoners.

Process how served on prisoners.

47. When any process directed to any person confined in any prison is issued from any Criminal or Revenue Court, it may be served by exhibiting to the officer in charge of the prison the original of the process and depositing with him a copy thereof.

Process served to be transmitted at prisoner's request.

48. (*1*) Every officer in charge of a prison upon whom service is made under section 47 shall, as soon as may be, cause the copy of the process deposited with him to be shown and explained to the person to whom it is directed, and shall thereupon endorse upon the process and sign a certificate to the effect that such person as aforesaid is confined in the prison under his charge and has been shown and had explained to him a copy of the process.

(*2*) Such certificate as aforesaid shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the service of the process, and, if the person to whom the process is directed, requests that the copy shown and explained to him be sent to any other person and provides the cost of sending it by post, the officer in charge of the prison shall cause it to be so sent.

Miscellaneous.

Application of Part in certain cases.

49. (*1*) For the purposes of this Part, the Courts of Small Causes established in the Presidency-towns and the Courts of Presidency Magistrates shall be deemed to be subordinate to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be.

(*2*) For the purposes of this Part, every prison in Lower Burma shall be deemed to be within the local limits of the appellate jurisdiction of the Judicial Commissioner, and the Recorder of Rangoon may issue orders under section 35 or section 37, and may issue a commission under sections 44 to 46 for the examination of any person confined in any prison in Lower Burma.

(*3*) To obtain the removal of a person confined in a prison outside Lower Burma for the purpose of giving evidence in any criminal matter in any Court within the local limits of the ordinary civil jurisdiction of the Recorder of Rangoon, the Recorder shall have the power conferred on a Judge of a High Court by section 40, and the other provisions of that section shall, as far as they can be made applicable, apply.

Deposit of costs.

50. No order in any civil matter shall be made by a Court under any of the provisions of this Part until the amount of the costs and charges of the execution of such order (to be determined by the Court) is deposited in such Court:

Provided that, if upon any application for such order it appears to the Court to which the application is made, that the applicant has not sufficient means to meet the said costs and charges, the Court may pay the same out of any fund applicable to the contingent expenses of such Court, and every sum so expended may be recovered by the Government from any person ordered by the Court to pay the same, as if it were costs in a suit recoverable under the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 1882.

The Prisoners Act.

(Part IX.—Provisions for requiring the Attendance of Prisoners and obtaining their Evidence.—Sections 51-53. The First Schedule. The Second Schedule. The Third Schedule.)

Power to make rules under this Part.

51. (*1*) The Local Government, and in cases arising under section 40, the Governor General in Council, may make rules—

(*a*) for regulating the escort of prisoners to and from Courts in which their attendance is required and for their custody during the period of such attendance:

(*b*) for regulating the amount to be allowed for the costs and charges of such escort; and

(*c*) for the guidance of officers in all other matters connected with the enforcement of this Part.

(*2*) All rules made under sub-section (*1*) shall be published in the local official Gazette or the Gazette of India, as the case may be, and shall, from the date of such publication, have the same force as if enacted by this Act.

Power to declare who shall be deemed officer in charge of prison.

52. The Local Government may declare what officer shall, for the purposes of this Part, be deemed to be the officer in charge of a prison.

Repeals.

53. The enactments mentioned in the third schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the last column thereof.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See sections 35 and 37.*)

Court of .

To the officer in charge of the (*state name of prison*).

You are hereby required to produce , now a prisoner in , under safe and sure conduct before the Court of at on the day of next by of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, there to give evidence in a matter now pending before the said Court, and after the said has then and there given his evidence before the said Court or the said Court has dispensed with his further attendance, cause him to be conveyed under safe and sure conduct back to the prison.

The day of .

A. B.

(Countersigned) *C. D.*

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section 37.*)

Court of .

To the officer in charge of the (*state name of prison*).

You are hereby required to produce , now a prisoner in , under safe and sure conduct before the Court of at on the day of next by of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, there to answer a charge now pending before the said Court, and after such charge has been disposed of or the said Court has dispensed with his further attendance, cause him to be conveyed under safe and sure conduct back to the said prison.

The day of

A. B.

(Countersigned) *C. D.*

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(*See section 53.*)

Year.	No.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
1869	XV	The Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869.	The whole Act.
1871	V	The Prisoners Act, 1871.	The whole Act, except section 15.
1882	IX	The Prisoners Act Amendment Act, 1882.	The whole Act.
1886	X	The Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1886.	Section 25.
1889	XI	The Lower Burma Courts Act, 1889.	Section 98.
1891	XII	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1891.	So much as relates to Act V of 1871.
1893	V	The Foreign Jurisdiction (Capital Sentences) Act, 1893.	The whole Act.
1894	VII	The Prisoners Act (1871) Amendment Act, 1894.	The whole Act.
1897	VIII	The Reformatory Schools Act, 1897.	Section 30.'

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1900.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Whipping Act, 1864, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd February, 1900 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Whipping Act, 1864, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1965, dated 12th August, 1899 [Paper No. 1].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 864, dated 9th August, 1899 [Paper No. 2].
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 6601, dated 26th August, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].
From High Court, Calcutta, No. 3392, dated 5th September, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].
From Government, Madras, No. 1439, dated 8th September, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
From Officiating Agent to Governor General, Baluchistan, No. 7093, dated 19th September, 1899 [Paper No. 6].
From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 154 L. & L.—4003 J., dated 26th September, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
From Resident, Hyderabad, No. 294, dated 28th September, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
From Government, Burma, No. 480—L-25, dated 11th October, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
From Government, Bombay, No. 7088, dated 16th October, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
From Government, Bengal, No. 1684J.-D., dated 18th October, 1899, and enclosure [Papers No. 11].
From Government, Punjab, No. 1399, dated 20th October, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
From Mr. Zinda Hossain, Vakil, High Court, Patialia, dated 4th August, 1899 [Paper No. 13].
From Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 3186, dated 26th October, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].

2. Having regard to the adverse criticisms which have been passed on clause 2 of the Bill, which proposed to add rioting armed with a deadly weapon as defined in section 148 of the Penal Code to the list of offences punishable with whipping, we would recommend the abandonment of the proposal and have, therefore, omitted the clause from the Bill as amended by us.

3. We have suggested various amendments in the new section 5 which clause 3 of the Bill as introduced (now clause 2) proposed to add to the Whipping Act. In the first place, we have made the section cover cases in which juvenile offenders abet the commission of, as well as when they commit or attempt to commit, the offences specified in the section. Then, in order to make it clear that the clause covers all laws other than the Penal Code

under which the offender is punishable with imprisonment, we have substituted the word "other" for the words "special or local" before the word "law" in clause (*b*) of the section. Further, we have made it clear that orders by the Governor General in Council under the proviso must be notified in the Gazette of India by introducing express words to this effect Lastly, we have expanded the *Explanation* so as to indicate to the Courts that, in cases in which the same appears to them necessary, they should make some enquiry before deciding whether an offender is a "juvenile offender."

4. Adopting a suggestion of the Government of Bombay, we have, by an addition to clause 4 (now clause 3) of the Bill, amended section 1 of the Act of 1864 so as to make it clear that it does not restrict the punishment of whipping to offences under the Indian Penal Code.

5 We may add that the papers noted above contain various suggestions for the amendment of the law of whipping which have not been dealt with by us, because in our opinion they lie beyond the scope of the present Bill. We think, however, that some of them are well worthy of consideration when the Whipping Act next comes under general revision.

6. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	24th June, 1899.
Fort Saint George Gazette	11th July, 1899.
Bombay Government Gazette	29th June, 1899.
Calcutta Gazette	5th July, 1899.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	1st July, 1899.
Punjab Government Gazette	29th June, 1899.
Burma Gazette	15th July, 1899.
Central Provinces Gazette	1st July, 1899.
Assam Gazette	15th July, 1899.
Coorg District Gazette	1st August, 1899.
Sindh Official Gazette	27th July, 1899.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil	25th July, 1899.
	Telugu	18th July, 1899.
	Hindustani	18th July, 1899.
	Kanarese	18th July, 1899.
	Malayalam	18th July, 1899.
Bombay	Marathi	10th August, 1899.
	Gujarathi	10th August, 1899.
	Kanarese	10th August, 1899.
Bengal	Bengali	18th July, 1899.
	Hindi	25th July, 1899.
	Uriya	20th July, 1899.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	8th July, 1899.
Punjab	Urdu	3rd August, 1899.
Burma	Burmese	15th July, 1899.
Central Provinces	Hindi	9th August, 1899.
Assam	Bengali	29th July, 1899.
Coorg	Kanarese	1st August, 1899.
Sindh	Sindhi	3rd August, 1899.

7. We think that the measure has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

DENZIL IBBETSON.
T. RALEIGH.
P. M. MEHTA (subject to note).*
J. K. SPENCE.
K. AHSUNOLLAH.

The 23rd January, 1900.

* In view of the large number and diversified character of special and local laws, I think it would be safer if, instead of including in section 5 all offences under 'other' laws, and then empowering the Governor General in Council to exclude such as he may think fit, it were provided that the section should apply to such offences under 'other' laws as the Governor General in Council may notify from time to time.

P. M. M.

[NOTE.—The italics indicate the alterations proposed by the Select Committee.]

No. II.

A Bill further to amend the Whipping Act, 1864.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Whipping Act, 1864; It is hereby enacted as follows:— VI of 1864.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Whipping Act, *1900*;

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Substitution of new section for section 5, Act VI, 1864.

2. For section 5 of the Whipping Act, 1864, as amended by section 6 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1895, the following shall be substituted, namely:— VI of 1864. III of 1895.

Juvenile offenders when punishable with whipping.

"5. Any juvenile offender who *abets*, commits or attempts to commit—

(*a*) any offence which is punishable under the Indian Penal Code otherwise than with death, or XLV 1860.

(*b*) any offence which is punishable under any *other* law with imprisonment,

may be punished with whipping in lieu of any other punishment to which he may for such offence, abetment or attempt be liable:

Provided that the Governor General in Council may, by *notification in the Gazette of India*, direct that the punishment of whipping shall not be inflicted in respect of such offences falling under clause (*b*) as he may think fit to specify in this behalf.

Explanation.—In this section the expression 'juvenile offender' means an offender *whom the Court, after making such enquiry (if any) as may be deemed necessary, shall find to be under sixteen years of age, the finding of the Court in all cases being final and conclusive.*"

Repeal.

3. The words "under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code" in the preamble to the Whipping Act, 1864, *the words "under the provisions of the said Code" in section 1 of the same Act*, and section 6 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1895, are hereby repealed. VI of 1864. III of 1895.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to authorize certain Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, to keep branch registers of their members in the United Kingdom, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd February, 1900:—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to authorize certain Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, to keep branch registers of their members in the United Kingdom was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From High Court, Calcutta, No. 1947, dated 25th July, 1899 [Paper No. 1].
From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1945, dated 11th August, 1899 [Paper No. 2].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 882, dated 14th August, 1899 [Paper No. 3].
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 6242, dated 15th August, 1899, and enclosure [Papers No. 4].
From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 124-L. & L.—3435-J., dated 21st August, 1899 [Paper No. 5].
From Resident, Hyderabad, No. 271, dated 7th September, 1899 [Paper No. 6].
From Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 778, dated 19th September, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
From Government, Burma, No. 1088-L.—26, dated 29th September, 1899, and enclosure [Papers No. 8].
From Government, Punjab, No. 36, dated 7th October, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
Telegram from Agent to Governor General, Baluchistan, No. 297, dated 17th October, 1899 [Paper No. 10].
From Government, Bengal, No. 1572J.—D., dated 13th October, 1899, and enclosure [Papers No. 11].
From Government, Madras, No. 1695, dated 23rd October, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
From Government, Bombay, No. 157-M., dated 11th November, 1899, and enclosure [Papers No. 13].

2. We have omitted conditions (*ii*) and (*iii*) from the definition of "Company" in clause 2, assimilating that definition to the one enacted in the Companies (Colonial Register) Act, 1883. We see no necessity for imposing any special limitations, either as to the amount of their capital or as to the time for which they must have carried on business, in the case of Indian Companies.

3. We have omitted the words "resident in the United Kingdom" at the end of sub-clause (*1*) of clause 3. They were reproduced from the corresponding provision in the Companies (Colonial Register) Act, 1883, but having regard to all the circumstances that come into consideration in the present case, the retention of such a qualification in our proposed law seems to us to be undesirable.

4. The last portion of sub-clause (*3*) of the same clause which contemplates the rectification of a British register in the United Kingdom and provides that it should be done by any competent Court has also been omitted by us. As it appears clear that an Indian Act cannot vest jurisdiction in an English Court, the retention of this provision seems to us misleading and therefore objectionable.

5. We think that a reference to section 60 as well as section 55 of the Indian Companies Act is desirable in sub-clause (*4*) of the same clause, and we have accordingly inserted the same.

6. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	24th June, 1899.
Fort Saint George Gazette	11th July, 1899.
Bombay Government Gazette	29th June, 1899.
Calcutta Gazette	5th July, 1899.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	1st July, 1899.
Punjab Government Gazette	29th June, 1899.
Burma Gazette	15th July, 1899.
Central Provinces Gazette	1st July, 1899.
Assam Gazette	15th July, 1899.
Coorg District Gazette	1st August, 1899.
Sind Official Gazette	27th July, 1899.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil	Not reported.
	Telugu	
	Hindustani	
	Kanarese	
	Malayalam	
Bombay	Marathi	31st August, 1899.
	Gujarathi	
	Kanarese	
Bengal	Bengali	18th July, 1899.
	Hindi	1st August, 1899.
	Uriya	27th July, 1899.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	8th July, 1899.
Punjab	Urdu	13th July, 1899.
Burma	Burmese	22nd July, 1899.
Central Provinces	Marathi	Not reported.
	Hindi	
	Kanarese	
Assam	Bengali	29th July, 1899.
Coorg	Kanarese	Not published.
	Marathi	
Sindh	Sindhi	3rd August, 1899.

7. We think that the measure has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

C. E. DAWKINS.
T. RALEIGH.
HARNAM SINGH AHLUWALIA.
J. BUCKINGHAM.
ALLAN ARTHUR.

The 30th January, 1900.

[The italics indicate the alterations proposed by the Select Committee.]

No. II.

A Bill to authorize certain Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, to keep branch registers of their members in the United Kingdom.

WHEREAS it is expedient to authorize certain Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, to keep branch registers of their members in the United Kingdom; It is hereby enacted as follows:— (VI of 1882.)

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Companies (Branch Registers) Act, *1900*.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 30, s. 2.]

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,

(*a*) the expression "Company" means a Company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, *having its* capital divided into shares; and (VI of 1882.)

(*b*) the expression "shares" includes stock.

[Cf. 46 & 47 Vict., c. 30, s. 3.]

Power to keep branch registers in the United Kingdom.

3. (*1*) Any Company may, if authorized so to do by its regulations as originally framed or as altered by special resolution, cause to be kept in the United Kingdom a branch register or registers of members.

(*2*) The Company shall give to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies notice of the situation of the office where any such branch register (hereinafter called a "British register") is kept, and any change therein, and of the discontinuance of any such office in the event of the same being discontinued.

(*3*) A British register shall, as regards the particulars entered therein, be deemed to be a part of the Company's register of members kept under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and shall be *primâ facie* evidence of all particulars entered therein. Every such branch register shall be kept in the manner provided by section 47 of the said Act. (VI of 1882.)

(*4*) The Company shall transmit to its registered office in India a copy of every entry in its British register or registers as soon as may be after such entry is made, and shall cause to be kept at such office, duly entered up from time to time, a duplicate or duplicates of its British register or registers. The provisions of section 55 *and section 60* of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, shall apply to every such duplicate, and every such duplicate shall, for the purposes of the said Act, be deemed to be part of the register of members of the Company. (VI of 1882.)

(*5*) Subject to the provisions of this Act with respect to the duplicate register, the shares registered in a British register shall be distinguished from the shares registered in the Indian register, and no transaction with respect to any shares registered in a British register shall, during the continuance of the registration of such shares in such British register, be registered in any other register.

(*6*) The Company may discontinue any British register, and thereupon all entries in that register shall be transferred to some other British register kept by the Company in the United Kingdom or to the register of members kept at the registered office of the Company in India.

Power to make rules and prescribe forms.

4. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, make rules and prescribe forms for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

Construction with Act VI, 1882.

5. This Act shall, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, be construed as one with the Indian Companies Act, 1882. (VI of 1882.)

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the protection of certain telegraphic press messages was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd February, 1900:—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for the protection of certain telegraphic press messages was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From Resident, Hyderabad, No. 240, dated 10th August, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 1].
From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1905, dated 8th August, 1899 [Paper No. 2].
From Government, Punjab, No. 1117, dated 11th August, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 6093, dated 10th August, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].
From Bombay Presidency Association, dated 11th August, 1899 [Paper No. 5].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 892, dated 16th August, 1899 [Paper No. 6].
From Editor, *Times of India*, Bombay, dated 15th August, 1899 [Paper No. 7].
From Government, Bombay, No. 3571, dated 15th August, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. $\frac{110 \text{ L. \& L.}}{3299}$ J., dated 12th August, 1899 [Paper No. 9].
From President, Madras Mahajana Sabha, dated 15th August, 1899 [Paper No. 10].
From Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1165, dated 19th August, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
Telegram from Manmohan Dass Ramjee, President, Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, and Luckumsey Nappoo, President, Bombay Grain Merchants' Association, dated 17th August, 1899 [Paper No. 12].
From Government, Burma, No. 664—1-B—4, dated 17th August, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].
From E. J. Buck, Esq., Reuter's Agent with the Government of India, dated 23rd August, 1899 [Paper No. 14].
From High Court, Calcutta, No. 2248, dated 23rd August, 1899 [Paper No. 15].
From Secretary, European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, dated 26th August, 1899 [Paper No. 16].
From Government, Bengal, No. 2510, dated 11th August, 1899, and enclosures, and No. 2695, dated 23rd August, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 17].
From Government, Madras, No. 935, dated 21st August, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 18].
From Officiating Agent to Governor General, Baluchistan, No. 6717, dated 11th September, 1899, and enclosure [Papers No. 19].
Memorial of Madho Pershad, Editor, *Khichri Samachar*, dated 4th December, 1899 [Paper No. 20].
From Messrs. L. J. Cogswell and Geo. Sim, Joint General Managers of the *Pioneer*, Allahabad, dated 6th January, 1900, and extracts from enclosures [Papers No. 21].

2. We have altered the extent clause of the Bill so as to make it clear that all parts of British India where there are or may be telegraph stations are within the scope of the Bill.

3. In clause 2 we propose to add a proviso permitting publication of telegraphic messages after 18 hours of their first publication at the same place. It seems to us inexpedient that a Calcutta paper, *e.g.*, should be precluded from stating the substance of the news which has appeared in another Calcutta paper of the previous day. In such a case we think the 18 hours protection which we propose will be found sufficient.

4. In the same clause we have added another proviso to make it clear that no paper is precluded from publishing a message received *bonâ fide* from outside India, merely by reason that a similar message has previously been received and published by another paper. As it seems possible that a message published in British India might be telegraphed to Ceylon or some other neighbouring country, and repeated back and published here as a 'similar message' from outside India, we have added words which will enable the Governor General in Council to prevent any such evasion of the Act by specifying places outside India to which this proviso is not to apply.

5. At the end of the same clause we propose to omit *Explanation 1* of the Bill as introduced. The words in that *Explanation* 'or any comment upon or any reference to such intelligence' have attracted much adverse criticism. It is, no doubt, desirable to prevent the piracy of a message under the guise of comment upon the news conveyed, but we think that under the Bill as amended by us the Courts will be able to deal with such piracy as an appropriation of the substance of the message.

6. The new *Explanation 1* which we propose to insert is intended to provide a satisfactory definition of the term "first publication."

7. In clause 3, sub-clauses (1) and (2), we have added the words "on conviction by a Magistrate of the first class." We have added also a new sub-clause, directing that the prosecution is to be at the instance of a party aggrieved. The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has asked us to consider whether a sufficiently summary and efficacious remedy cannot be provided by the civil law. But the remedy given by the Bill is, we think, more effective than the remedy by suit, and by imposing a fine we avoid the questions as to proof of damage, etc., which might be raised in a Civil Court.

8. In clause 5, sub-clause (1), we propose to strike out the words 'and states' and to insert 'with a true statement of.' We also propose to add the words 'in British India' at the end of the sub-clause.

9. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	15th July, 1899.
Fort Saint George Gazette	25th July, 1899.
Bombay Government Gazette	20th July, 1899.
Calcutta Gazette	26th July, 1899.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	22nd July, 1899.
Punjab Government Gazette	20th July, 1899.
Burma Gazette	5th August, 1899.
Central Provinces Gazette	22nd July, 1899.
Assam Gazette	5th August, 1899.
Coorg District Gazette	1st August, 1899.
Sind Official Gazette	27th July, 1899.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil	8th August, 1899.
	Telugu	1st August, 1899.
	Hindústani	8th August, 1899.
	Kanarese	1st August, 1899.
	Malayalam	8th August, 1899.
Bombay	Marathi	10th August, 1899.
	Gujarathi	
	Kanarese	
Bengal	Bengali	1st August, 1899.
	Hindi	
	Uriya	3rd August, 1899.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	29th July, 1899.
Burma	Burmese	12th August, 1899.
Assam	Bengali	12th August, 1899.
Coorg	Kanarese	1st September, 1899.
Sindh	Sindhi	3rd August, 1899.

10. We think that the measure has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

DENZIL IBBETSON.
C. E. DAWKINS.
T. RALEIGH.
P. M. MEHTA.*
RAMESHWARA SINGH.*
H. F. EVANS.
ALLAN ARTHUR.

The 30th January, 1900.

* Subject to minute.

I do not think that this Bill is calculated to achieve the object it has in view, *viz.*, a first rate service of telegraphic news. While telegraphic rates remain as high for India as they are at present, the proposed legislation will only succeed in creating a monopoly which, as in the case of all monopolies, will after a certain point cease to care for further improvement. The direct interest of the monopoly will then lie in opposing and obstructing the reduction of rates, in which lies the only real and effectual remedy for the object the Bill has in view. But I have signed this Report as, in the spirit of practical compromise, I appreciate the abandonment of *Explanation I* to the original Bill which prohibited "the publication of a telegraphic press message, or of the substance thereof, or of the intelligence therein contained, or any comment upon, or any reference to, such intelligence." Paragraph 5 of the Report, dealing with this part of the Bill, is somewhat diplomatically worded, but I trust that it will be possible in Council to make it quite clear that the right of *bonâ fide* comment and criticism will not be affected.

With regard to the 7th paragraph of the Report, I am unable to agree with the majority of the Committee that a civil remedy would not be so effective as a penal one. I do not think that there would be any difficulty in providing a civil remedy of as summary a character as can be possibly desired.

P. M. MEHTA.

I am thoroughly alive to the importance of a first class service of telegraphic news between England and India: but I feel that the much needed reduction in telegraphic rates, even if accompanied for a few years by a subsidy from Government, will be a far more appropriate method of attaining that object than the creation of a monopoly in news. And if the *raison d'être* of the present proposals is to protect those newspapers and press agencies who supply special information of current events at heavy expense to themselves, I think that inland as well as foreign telegrams should be included within the scope of the Bill. The real source of an Indian newspaper's popularity lies quite as much in the excellence of its foreign intelligence as in the thoroughness and completeness of its local information. These inland telegrams form quite as formidable an item of expense to more than one great Calcutta paper as their foreign telegraphic service. But as matters now stand, there is nothing to prevent other Calcutta papers from copying these items and sending them up-country in their dâk editions by the same train which carries the dâk edition of the journal which has gone to the expense of obtaining those items at first hand. And similarly there is nothing to prevent an up-country paper from systematically copying such local items from Calcutta journals for the benefit of their Bengal and Behar subscribers. I think, if we are to legislate upon this subject at all, we should do it thoroughly and not confine ourselves to the protection of foreign telegrams.

Then, again, I am of opinion that the Bill should clearly lay down that its provisions are intended to apply only to such cases as those in which two newspapers compete with one another over the same area of circulation. I refer particularly to the case of the Vernacular Press, the existence of which is peculiar to India. The persons who read the *Bangabasi* or the *Oudh Akhbar* are not likely to buy the *Pioneer* or the *Englishman*, if the former papers are prohibited by law from reproducing the latter's telegrams. The two sets of journals appeal to entirely two different classes of the community. It is quite certain that one of the consequences of this Bill, as it now stands, will be to deprive of all foreign news that large section of the Indian public who cannot or do not read English; and who will not subscribe to Anglo-Indian papers any more than Europeans will subscribe to Vernacular papers. If my information is correct, not one of these Vernacular papers could afford to subscribe to Reuter's telegraphic service under any circumstances, and certainly not while the present prohibitive telegraphic tariff prevails; and I very much doubt if a reduction even in the overland telegraph rates would enable them to do so. They simply have not the means for such a heavy outlay; and they do not compete in any sense whatever with the Anglo-Indian journals who have. I would suggest that the Vernacular papers should be exempted from the provisions of the Bill, and trust it is not too late to do so. It must be remembered that the result of the passing of this Act will be to confer a very substantial boon upon the Press agencies and the wealthy Anglo-Indian newspapers. I hope it is not too much to ask that some generosity of treatment may be extended to the Vernacular papers, which form the only channel of information open to the vast majority of the people of this country.

In conclusion, I wish to advert to Sir Antony MacDonnell's suggestion that the remedy given under this Bill should be civil, and not criminal, in its nature. There has been such a strong feeling expressed against this Bill, as evidenced by the papers which have been placed before us, that I much regret the majority of the Select Committee have not seen their way towards adopting that suggestion. Where other kinds of infringement of copyright are concerned, a civil action for damages must be brought; and I have not been able to discover any reason why copyright in foreign telegrams should be placed in a category of its own. I am of opinion that the Bill should be modified in this respect, and that the Civil, and not the Criminal, Courts should be invested with power to deal with cases of the kind contemplated by the Bill. Proof of damage is surely most essential, whether the matter is looked at from the point of view of the aggrieved party or of the alleged offender.

Subject to these observations, I sign the report of the Select Committee.

RAMESHWARA SINGH.

[The italics indicate the alterations proposed by the Select Committee.]

No. II.

A Bill to provide for the protection of certain telegraphic press messages.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the protection of certain telegraphic press messages; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Telegraphic Press Messages Act, *1900*;

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, *including British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti*; and

(3) It shall come into force *at once*.

Prohibition as regards re-publication of certain telegraphic press messages.

2. Subject to the provisions of section 5, where any person lawfully receives in British India a telegraphic press message despatched to him from any place outside India, and publishes the same, or permits the same to be published, in any newspaper or other printed paper published and circulated in British India, no other person shall, without the consent, express or implied, of such first-mentioned person, or his agent duly authorized in this behalf, publish, or cause to be published, in any newspaper or other printed paper such message, or the substance thereof, or any extract therefrom, until after a period of thirty-six hours from the time of first publication *in any such newspaper or printed paper* in British India :

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit—

(*a*) *the publication at any place of any such message after the expiration of eighteen hours from the time of its having been first published at, or within a distance of ten miles from, that place, or*

(*b*) the publication of any such message after the expiration of sixty hours (exclusive of public holidays within the meaning of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881) from the time of the receipt thereof as aforesaid, *or*

XXVI of 1881.

(*c*) *the publication at any time of any similar message in like manner despatched and received except where such message is received from any place outside India which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, specify in this behalf.*

Explanation 1.—A newspaper or other printed paper is published for the purposes of this Act when copies thereof are offered to the public for sale or are delivered to persons who pay or subscribe for the same, whichever of these events shall first happen.

Explanation 2.—A telegraphic press message despatched and received as aforesaid, which is transmitted by the person receiving the same to any newspaper published and circulated in British India, is a telegraphic press message within the meaning of this Act, although *such message* is also transmitted to persons who pay or subscribe for the same.

Penalties.

3. (1) Whoever, in contravention of section 2, publishes any matter, or causes any matter to be published, shall, *on conviction by a Magistrate of the first class*, be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(2) Whoever, having been convicted of an offence under this section, is again so convicted, shall, *on conviction by a Magistrate of the first class*, be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(3) *No court shall take cognizance of an offence under this section unless on the prosecution of a party aggrieved by the same.*

Presumptions in prosecutions.

4. In any prosecution under this Act, the production of any document which purports to be a telegraphic message from some place outside India, received either directly or through some other person who has received the same directly, and which has been delivered to some person entitled to receive the same by a telegraph officer, as defined by the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, shall be *primâ facie* evidence that the message published as hereinbefore prescribed is a telegraphic press message within the meaning of this Act; and proof that any person is the owner, or is, or is acting or appears to be acting as, the editor or manager of a newspaper or other printed paper in which there has been any publication in contravention of the provisions of this Act, shall be *primâ facie* evidence that such person has caused such unlawful publication.

Conditions as to publication of telegraphic press messages.

5. (1) The provisions of this Act shall not apply to any telegraphic press message unless the same is printed and published under the heading "By Foreign Telegraph" *with a true statement of* the day and hour of its receipt *in British India*.

(2) Every such statement as aforesaid shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the time of receipt of the telegraphic press message to which it relates.

Construction of references to time.

6. For the purposes of this Act, all references to time shall be construed as referring to "Madras Time".

Saving as to publication by the Government.

7. Nothing in this Act shall apply to any document published by, or under the authority of, the Government.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 5.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1900.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 20th, 1900.

The shallow depression lying over Gujarat on Saturday, the 13th January had moved in a north-north-easterly direction into East Rajputana by Sunday morning, and had developed a secondary depression in the East and Central Punjab. Showers had been received in the west and central districts of the Central Provinces, the east of Central India and the adjoining districts of the North-Western Provinces, and snow and rain had commenced falling in the North-West Himalayas and submontane districts. The rainfall was not heavy, the largest amounts reported being 1·00 inch at Sutna and ·88 inch at Jubbulpore. On Monday pressure had risen briskly in Rajputana, and the primary depression had advanced into the Eastern States of Central India, but had partly filled up. It had, however, given rain to Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and the central and eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, and showers had fallen in the Central Provinces and Bihar. The depression in the Punjab had also partially filled up and had given rain and snow to the North-West Himalayas and showers in the submontane and East Punjab and the west submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces. The weather was also disturbed in Baluchistan where rain and snow had fallen. Amounts ranging from one to two inches were received at Chakrata, Dehra Dun, Mussooree, Ranikhet, Chaman and Simla. Jubbulpore reported a fall of ·88 inch, Allahabad ·84 inch, Rawalpindi and Sutna ·75 inch and a number of stations amounts ranging from a quarter to half an inch. Pressure rose generally over India and Burma on Tuesday except in the West and Central Punjab, while it had fallen briskly in Baluchistan. The depression in Central India had filled up, but another feeble disturbance had apparently advanced from Baluchistan into the Punjab where it

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had the effect of intensifying the residual depression in that area. Rain and snow had fallen in the Upper India hill districts and rain in the submontane districts of the Punjab, in the east of the North-Western Provinces, in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, West Bengal, and very light showers in the east of the Central Provinces. The largest amounts reported were: Hazaribagh 1·17 inches; Cherat 1·02 inches; Rawalpindi ·86 inch and Berhampore ·75 inch. The depression in the Punjab advanced Eastwards during the next two days and filled up at the foot of the Kumaon Himalayas. It gave light to moderate snow during these days on the North-West Himalayas and rain in the Punjab and the adjacent submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces. A few showers were also received on Thursday in Chota Nagpur and the eastern districts of the Central Provinces. The largest amounts reported were: Sialkot 1·50 inches and Murree 1·10 inches on Wednesday and Chakrata 1·52 inches, Mussooree 1·42 inches and Bareilly 1·23 inches on Thursday.

On Thursday the barometer fell briskly to rapidly in Persia and snow was falling at Teheran—indications that another depression had formed in Persia which advanced eastwards and entered Lower Sind on Saturday. It gave moderate snow in Baluchistan, the fall at Quetta on Saturday being equivalent to ·76 of rain, and snow and rain had again commenced falling in the North-West Punjab hills and plains.

On Friday and Saturday intensified north-easterly winds gave a few light showers over the south of the Peninsula, chiefly on the Madras Coast. Wellington received ·80 inch and Negapatam half an inch.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, January 14th.*—Pressure had fallen briskly to very rapidly in East Rajputana, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand, the Punjab and adjacent districts of the North-Western Provinces, and had been steady or had fallen slightly elsewhere. The shallow depression in Gujarat on Saturday, the 13th January, had advanced into East Rajputana and had developed a secondary depression in the East and Central Punjab. Showers had been received in the Central Provinces, the east of Central India and adjoining districts of the North-Western Provinces, and snow had commenced falling in the North-West Himalayas and rain in the Punjab submontane districts. Mean temperature was in excess in the Peninsula and was normal or in excess in North-West India. It was in defect over the greater part of North-East India.

Monday, January 15th.—The depression in East Rajputana had advanced into the Eastern States of Central India and the adjacent districts and was filling up.

The secondary depression in the Punjab had also partly filled up and was not so well defined as in the previous day. Light to moderate general rain had fallen in the North-Western Provinces, Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand, rain and snow in Baluchistan and the Upper India hills, and showers in the Central Provinces, the Punjab and Bihar. Mean temperature was in excess in all provinces, except in Bihar, where it was in moderate defect, and Burma, Bengal, Assam, Sind and Rajputana, where it was normal.

Tuesday, January 16th.—Pressure had risen generally in India and Burma, but had been steady in the West and Central Punjab, and the depression in the Punjab was better defined than it had been on Monday. The shallow depression in Central India had filled up, and another very shallow depression was shown lying over the Madras Deccan. Rain and snow had fallen in the Upper India hill districts and rain in the submontane districts of the Punjab, the east of the North-Western Provinces, Chota Nagpur and Bihar; and showers in West Bengal and the east of the Central Provinces. Mean temperature was below the normal in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Gujarat and Rajputana; and in moderate to large excess in Bengal, the Madras Coast, Mysore and the Madras Deccan.

Wednesday, January 17th.—Pressure had risen slightly to briskly in Baluchistan and the West Punjab, and had fallen briskly to rapidly in the Simla and Mussooree hills and the adjacent submontane districts. The depression in the Punjab had moved very slowly in an east-north-easterly direction and though it had partly filled up was still a well defined disturbance with pressure about a sixth of an inch in defect in its central area. Pressure had fallen briskly to

rapidly in Persia. Light to moderate falls of snow had been received in the North-West Himalayas and rain in the Punjab. A few light showers had fallen in north-east India and the east of the Central Provinces. Temperature had fallen very rapidly in Baluchistan and the Indus Valley, and a well marked cold wave was entering India from the west. Mean temperature was in very large defect in Baluchistan and Sind and in considerable to large defect in Gujarat, Rajputana and the Bombay Deccan. It was in large excess in the Madras Deccan.

Thursday, January 18th.—Pressure had been steady in the south of the Peninsula and Tenasserim, and had risen elsewhere, the rise having been remarkably rapid in North-West India, amounting to nearly four-tenths of an inch at Khushab and Lahore. The depression in the Punjab had practically filled up. The barometer had continued falling briskly to rapidly in Persia and snow had commenced falling at Teheran. Light to moderate snow had fallen in the Upper India hills and rain in the Punjab and adjacent submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces. A few showers had been received in the east of the Central Provinces and Chota Nagpur. Temperature had fallen rapidly to very rapidly in the Punjab, Sind, Gujarat and Rajputana, and mean temperature was in very large defect in these provinces. It was in considerable defect in the Bombay Deccan and the West Coast, but continued in excess in the east of the Peninsula, Burma, Bengal, Assam, Bihar and the North-Western Provinces.

Friday, January 19th.—Pressure had given way slightly to briskly in the Punjab, Gujarat and on the West Coast, and a shallow depression was advancing eastwards along the Mekran Coast. Light snow had continued in the Simla and Mussooree hills, and showers had fallen in Chota Nagpur, Ceylon and the Madras Coast. Snow had commenced falling at Quetta. Temperature had fallen rapidly in Central India and the west of the North-Western Provinces, but the cold wave had advanced very slowly during the preceding 24 hours. Mean temperature was in large defect in Rajputana, Gujarat, the Punjab, Sind and Central India and in moderate defect in Chota Nagpur and the West Coast. It was normal or in excess in all other provinces.

Saturday, January 20th.—Pressure had given way briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan, the greater part of the Punjab, Sind, Raiputana and Gujarat, and the shallow depression lying over the Mekran Coast on Friday had entered Lower Sind. Snow had fallen in Baluchistan and rain and snow had commenced falling in the North-West Himalayas and the West Punjab. Light showers had been received in the south of the Peninsula. Temperature had risen generally and the advance of the cold wave eastwards had been arrested. Mean temperature was in general excess in North-East India, Burma and the Peninsula; but continued in defect in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, the Punjab and Central India.

Temperature.—A well marked cold wave entered India from the West on Tuesday and advanced eastward as far as Central India and the west of the North-Western Provinces by Friday, but its progress was then arrested and a general rise of temperature took place on Saturday. The following gives the more remarkable changes due to the cold wave on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday:—

Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.	
Gujarat	-4°	Sind	$-9\frac{1}{3}^{\circ}$	Punjab	$-6\frac{1}{3}^{\circ}$
Central India	-3°	Punjab	$-2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$	Sind	$-2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$
Central Provinces	-3°	Bombay Deccan	$-2\frac{1}{3}^{\circ}$	Rajputana	-4°
Berar	$-8\frac{1}{3}^{\circ}$			Gujarat	-4°
Bombay Deccan	$-4\frac{1}{3}^{\circ}$				

The largest variations of the mean temperature from the normal occurred in Sind where they ranged from $-6\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ on 19th and 20th to -11° on the 18th. Mean temperature was from $7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to 9° below the normal in Gujarat on the 18th and 19th, from $6\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in Rajputana on the 18th, 19th and 20th, and from $6\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in the Punjab on the 18th and 19th.

The mean temperature of the week has been below the normal in the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, and Gujarat; normal in Assam, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Central India, the West Coast and the Bombay Deccan; and in excess elsewhere. The largest variations from the normal were: Madras Deccan (+5°.2), Sind (−4°.5), Mysore (+4°.2), Rajputana (—3°.7) and Berar (+3°.5).

The mean temperature for the whole of India was in slight defect on the 18th, normal on the 16th, 17th and 19th, and in slight to moderate excess on the remaining days of the week. For the whole week the variation from the normal was +0°.7.

The following table gives mean temperature variation data of the week:—

Province.	Variation from normal of mean temperature of 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. of							Mean variation of week.
	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1.6	+0.9	+1.1	+1.0	+1.7	+2.9	+2.3	+1.6
Assam	−1.7	−0.7	+0.4	−0.5	+2.0	+3.3	+2.8	+0.8
Bengal	−2.1	−0.4	+2.0	+1.4	+2.9	+2.9	+2.9	+1.4
Orissa	+1.1	+1.2	+1.6	+2.4	+2.2	+0.8	+0.8	+1.4
Bihar	−1.0	−2.3	−3.5	+0.4	+3.0	+2.3	+3.2	+0.3
Chota Nagpur	+2.1	+2.3	−4.5	+0.4	−2.2	−1.9	+1.9	−0.3
N.-W. P. and Oudh	+0.4	+3.0	+1.0	+2.4	+1.9	+1.0	+2.1	+1.7
Punjab	+2.8	+2.0	+1.3	−1.3	−7.6	−6.3	−2.2	−1.6
Sind	−0.4	+0.7	+0.7	−8.6	−11.1	−6.6	−6.4	−4.5
Rajputana	+5.4	−0.4	−3.0	−4.6	−8.5	−8.1	−6.4	−3.7
Gujarat	+1.8	+1.7	−2.4	−4.9	−9.1	−7.4	−2.5	−3.3
Central India	+2.6	+2.8	−0.3	−1.6	−2.7	−5.2	−2.0	−0.9
Central Provinces	+5.7	+4.4	+1.5	+1.7	+1.3	+1.4	+1.3	+2.5
Berar	+10.4	+8.3	−0.1	−0.9	0	+2.2	+5.2	+3.5
West Coast	+1.4	+1.1	−0.3	−1.8	−3.5	−2.1	+0.9	−0.6
Bombay Deccan	+5.2	+3.1	−1.3	−3.8	−3.7	−0.5	+3.5	+0.4
Mysore	+3.1	+3.7	+3.8	+4.0	+3.9	+5.4	+6.5	+4.2
Madras Coast	+3.3	+3.0	+2.0	+2.8	+2.1	+2.8	+2.1	+2.6
Madras Deccan	+4.3	+5.6	+6.4	+6.5	+4.3	+3.7	+5.4	+5.2
South India	+1.1	+2.0	+1.4	+3.4	+2.1	+3.9	+2.5	+2.3
Mean for whole of India	+2.4	+2.1	+0.4	−0.1	−1.1	−0.3	+1.2	+0.7

Rain.—More or less rain has been received during the week in the majority of the Indian rainfall divisions. No rain has been received in Burma and in the following divisions in India: Malabar, Coorg, Mysore, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Sind, West of Central India, Rajputana, the Northern Division of the East Coast, and Central Madras. The rainfall of the week has been normal or in excess of the normal in Central Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Oudh, the North-Western and Central Provinces, the Punjab, the Baluchistan Hills, east of Central India, the South of the East Coast and South Central and South Madras.

The last three columns of the table at the end show that the rainfall of the period, December 31st to January 20th, has been normal or in excess in the Surma Valley, Central Bengal, Chota Nagpur, South Bihar, the North-Western Provinces (with the exception of the west division), the Punjab (with the exception of the south division), Baluchistan Hills, Malabar, Mysore, the central and east divisions of the Central Provinces and South and South Central Madras.

The following gives the largest amounts received at individual stations during the week:—

North-Western Provinces—Chakrata	3.06 inches.
Ditto Champawat (Almora)	4.71 "
Punjab—Murree	5.40 "
Ditto—Abbottabad	3.21 "
Ditto—Hunga (Peshawar)	3.40 "

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 20TH, 1900.			RAINFALL DATA FROM DECEMBER 31ST 1899 TO JANUARY 20TH, 1900.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, December 31st to January 20th	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0	0	0	0·06	— 100
	3. Central do.	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·02	— 100
	4. Upper do.	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·04	0·07	— 43
	5. Arakan	0	0	0	0	0·02	— 100
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	0·03	0·10	— 0·07	0·03	0·33	— 91
	7. Assam Surma	0·02	0·11	— 0·09	0·32	0·38	— 16
	8. Do. Hills	0·02	0·15	— 0·13	0·09	0·50	— 82
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·06	0·22	— 0·16	0·45	0·56	— 20
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·03	0·06	— 0·03	0·03	0·26	— 88
	11. Central do.	0·30	0·08	+ 0·22	0·30	0·25	+ 20
	12. North do.	0·07	0·14	— 0·07	0·07	0·24	— 71
	13. Bengal Hills	0·04	0·23	— 0·19	0·04	0·38	— 89
	14. Orissa	0·02	0·04	— 0·02	0·02	0·13	— 85
	15. Chota Nagpur	1·19	0·12	+ 1·07	1·19	0·36	+ 231
	16. South Bihar	0·55	0·15	+ 0·40	0·55	0·36	+ 53
	17. North do.	0·27	0·15	+ 0·12	0·27	0·34	— 21
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. N.-W. P., East	0·88	0·09	+ 0·79	0·88	0·35	+ 151
	19. South Oudh	0·45	0·13	+ 0·32	0·49	0·40	+ 23
	20. North do.	0·38	0·12	+ 0·26	0·38	0·32	+ 19
	21. N.-W. P., Central	0·43	0·11	+ 0·32	0·43	0·38	+ 13
	22. Do. West	0·16	0·11	+ 0·05	0·16	0·28	— 43
	23. Do. East Submontane	0·47	0·08	+ 0·39	0·47	0·28	+ 68
	24. Do. West do.	0·85	0·30	+ 0·55	0·85	0·69	+ 23
	25. Do. Hills	1·95	0·52	+ 1·43	2·01	1·24	+ 62
PUNJAB	26. South-East Punjab	0·48	0·16	+ 0·32	0.48	0·49	— 2
	27. South do.	0·14	0·12	+ 0·02	0·14	0·40	— 65
	28. Central do.	0·63	0·21	+ 0·42	0·63	0·69	— 9
	29. Punjab Submontane	1·13	0·28	+ 0·83	1·14	0·85	+ 34
	30. Do. Hills	1·49	0·49	+ 1·00	1·68	1·07	+ 57
	31. North Punjab	1·96	0·33	+ 1·63	1·96	0·94	+ 106
	32. West do.	0·25	0·12	+ 0·13	0·25	0·25	0
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·34	0·26	+ 31
	34. Madras South Central	0·22	0·03	+ 0·19	1·02	0·19	+ 437
	35. Coorg	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·02	0·21	— 90
	36. Mysore	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·09	0·07	+ 29
	37. Konkan	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·02	0·10	— 80
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·03	0·06	— 50
	39. Hyderabad North	0			0		
	40. Khandesh	0·01	0·04	— 0·03	0·01	0·11	— 91
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	0·04	0·11	— 0·07	0·07	0·25	— 72
	42. Central Provinces, West	0·16	0·19	— 0·03	0·10	0·29	— 45
	43. Do. Central	0·84	0·19	+ 0·65	0·96	0·36	+ 167
	44. Do. East	0·89	0·10	+ 0·79	0·89	0·24	+ 271
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·02	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0	0
	47. Sind	0·01	0·06	— 0·05	0·01	0·20	— 95
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·89	0·43	+ 0·46	1·62	1·36	+ 19
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India, East	0·26	0·18	+ 0·08	0·26	0·34	— 24
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·14	— 100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·18	— 100
MADRAS	52. East Coast, North	0	0·09	— 0·09	0	0·15	— 100
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0	0	0	0·09	— 100
	53. Hyderabad, South	0			0		
	54. Madras, Central	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·05	— 100
	55. East Coast, Central	0·06	0·25	— 0·19	0·06	0·34	— 82
	56. Do, South	0·16	0·10	+ 0·06	0·18	0·41	— 74
	57. Madras, South	0·12	0·11	+ 0·01	0·49	0·46	+ 7

W. A. BION,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

SIMLA, *25th January, 1900.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 27th January.*—There has been no rain except a few light showers in South Arcot, Madura, and Tinnevelly. Irrigation supplies are diminishing and are generally deficient. Some cultivation is proceeding on small areas under irrigation. The standing crops, except those effectively irrigated, are deteriorating, and are in very poor condition in parts. The harvest of dry crops is yielding poorly in parts. Pasturage is scarce but fodder is generally sufficient. Cattle are in normal condition. Prices are almost stationary. They are very slightly easier in the Deccan and southern districts and slightly dearer in the Carnatic and central districts. No relief has yet been found necessary, but relief measures are being organized for weavers in Cuddapah.

Bombay.—*For week ending 29th January.*—There was slight rain during the week in Sind. The harvesting of autumn crops has been completed in almost all districts. The standing spring crops are in good condition in the Konkan, Bijapur, Belgaum and Thar and Parkar, and in irrigated lands in three districts of Gujrat and three of the Deccan. Autumn crops have withered in Nasik, Satara and Dharwar, and have been somewhat damaged by frost in the Panch Mahals and four districts of Sind. The fodder supply is scanty in parts of Sindh, the Deccan, and the Karnatak. Cattle are suffering severely owing to insufficiency of fodder in Rajkot, Baroda, and in three districts of Gujarat, and three of the Deccan. Prices have fallen in seven districts, risen in one district, and are stationary elsewhere. The daily average numbers on relief are as follows :—British districts :—On test works, 31,249; on relief works, 608,093; dependants, 185,876; total on works, 825,218. In poor-houses, 8,997; on village relief, 42,352; total on gratuitous relief, 51,349. Grand total on relief, 876,567. Native States :—On relief works, 275,638; dependants, 37,709; total on works, 313,347. In poor-houses, 22,045; on village relief, 7,561; total on gratuitous relief, 29,606. Grand total on relief, 342,953.

Bengal.—*For week ending 29th January.*—Excessive rain fell in the week in the Patna Division with injury to the spring crops in Saran, Gaya, Shahabad, and Muzaffarpur. Severe hail also caused damage in Patna, Gaya, and Saran. In the west of the Bhagalpur Division also, the rain was excessive and caused some damage; but in the east, and in the Sonthal Parganas, the lighter showers benefited the spring crops. Damage by excessive rain and hail is also reported from Palamau. Slight rain also fell in Hazaribagh, in the Khondmals, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, and Mymensingh. The pressing of sugarcane is going on and the earlier spring crops are being gathered in some districts. Scarcity of water is reported from Chuadanga. Prices, elsewhere practically stationary, have risen in the Patna Division and in Chota Nagpur.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 31st January.*—The rain which began on the 21st continued during the week and extended throughout the whole provinces being uniformly heaviest in the Gorakhpur and the Fyzabad Divisions. Pilibhit is reported to have received a fall of over five inches of rain; Azamgarh of four inches; Dehra Dun, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, and Sultanpur of over three inches. In the Agra Division the rain has been more general than in the previous week, Muttra having received 22½ cents and Agra 22 to 87 cents. In Bundelkhand over half an inch fell in two districts, while 20 cents were registered in Jhansi and 37 in Jalaun. In most of the other districts there have been good showers of rain. The standing crops have

been greatly benefited by the rain and prospects have improved, but a break would now be beneficial. The rain has facilitated the ploughing of fields for extra crops as well as for the next autumn sowings. Serious damage by hail to some crops is reported from Sultanpur, Partabgarh, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Balia, Ghazipur, and Mirzapur; while some damage from the same cause occurred in Aligarh, Budaun, Kheri, Barabanki, Lucknow, Fyzabad, Fatehgarh, Allahabad, Benares, Basti, Gorakhpur, Hamirpur, and Banda. Injury by frost is also reported from Hardoi, Rai Bareli, and Hamirpur. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices have generally fallen slightly, but have risen in districts where hail did much damage. There were 3,423 persons on three relief works in the Jhansi district, and 85 persons in the poor-house. There were no workers on one test work in Agra which was open. The Agra poor-house contained 12 persons including three strangers from Native States. In Muttra there were 196 inmates in the poor-house.

Punjab.—*For week ending 31st January.*—More or less rain has fallen in all districts except Lahore and Amritsar. A fall of snow is reported to have occurred in the plains of the south-western part of the Peshawar district. Over an inch of rain has fallen in parts of Gurgaon, Amballa, Jullundar, and the hilly tracts of the Rawalpindi district. The sowings of extra spring crops have commenced on irrigated areas in parts of Gurgaon, and land is being prepared for sowings of the same crops in Lahore. Wheat and barley mixed are being sown on dry lands in parts of Sialkot and Gujrat. Owing to the recent rainfall certain inferior autumn crops are being sown and land is being ploughed for sowing of sugarcane in Amballa. The condition and prospects of the standing irrigated crops are said to be good in Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Amritsar, and Peshawar; fair in Karnal; favourable in Sialkot; average in Jullundar, Ferozepur and parts of Rawalpindi, and poor in Lahore. The condition of crops irrigated by brackish wells are still worse in Rohtak and Gurgaon, and that of lands dependent on rain is bad. The recent rain has benefited the standing crops in Hissar, Mooltan, Sialkot, Gujrat, Bannu and parts of Dera Ismail Khan; but it has not materially improved their condition in Gurgaon and Delhi where the rainfall was insufficient. Loans are being given to poor agriculturists in Gujrat. The gram, rape and barley crops are being damaged by caterpillars in parts of Ferozepore. The condition of cattle is reported fair in Karnal. Cattle are starving in Delhi, Lahore, Gujrat, Shahpur, Jhelum, and Dera Ismail Khan; they are weak and out of condition in other districts also on account of overwork and scarcity of fodder. Fodder is said to be scarce in all districts except Peshawar. Cattle are being fed on weeds and leaves of trees where procurable. The prices of almost all food grains are falling in Delhi, Amballa, and Shahpur; and are unchanged in Rohtak, Jullundar, Ferozepore, Lahore, Rawalpindi, and Dera Ismail Khan. In other districts the prices are unsettled, *i.e*, of some grains they are rising while of others they are falling or are unchanged. Wheat is selling from 9½ to 12; gram, 11 to 14; barley, 11½ to 13½; great millet, 10¾ to 15; bulrush millet, 9¾ to 13; maize, 11 to 17 seers per rupee. Rice is selling from 9 to 9½ seers in Sialkot. The average number on relief was as follows:—Relief workers:—Hissar, 64,563; Rohtak, 21,056; Gurgaon, 921; Delhi, 2,531; Shahpur, 4,473. Dependants:—Hissar, 22,341; Gurgaon, 1,226; Delhi, 549; Karnal, 287; Shahpur, 1,499. On test works:—Gurgaon, 9,138; Karnal, 7,240; Amballa, 179; Ferozepore, 3,540; Lahore, 563; Amritsar, 523; Jhelum, 111. Poor-house inmates:—Hissar, 3,135; Rohtak, 59; Gurgaon, 69; Delhi, 169; Shahpur, 102. Otherwise relieved:—Hissar, 15,306; Rohtak, 2,301; Gurgaon, 336; Karnal, 135. One test work has been newly opened and another closed in Amballa. In addition to the above, 1,645 persons have been employed on relief works in the Native States. The details for each State are given below:—Relief works:—Pataudi, 275; Loharu, 544; Dujana, 287. Gratuitously relieved:—Pataudi 426; Loharu, 119; Dujana, 84.

Burma.—*For week ending 20th January.*—In Lower Burma the reaping of paddy continues in five districts. Threshing and winnowing are progressing. In Upper Burma reaping of wet weather paddy continues in seven districts. The transplanting of dry weather paddy is in progress in six districts, and the

cultivation of Island crops and reaping of jowar and sessamum continue as before. Crop prospects are everywhere good. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Rangoon and Myingyan, and largely in Minbu; and has fallen in Pegu and Toungoo. Elsewhere it is stationary.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 30th January.*—The weather is generally cloudy and cool. Light showers of rain fell in Mandla, Bhandara, Chanda and Bilaspur approximating to half an inch and 6, 2 and 3 cents respectively. Only a few drops fell in Wardha. The rain of last week has benefited the spring crops in parts of Saugor, Seoni, Mandla and Chhindwara. Slight damage to crops through cloudy weather is reported from Bhandara and Balaghat; by hail from Damoh; and through frost from Jubbulpore. The damage by frost and hail in the Khurai Tahsil of the Saugor district is reported to be considerable. The agricultural outlook is still very gloomy and has not much altered. The cutting of *tur* and *til* crops has been completed in Nagpur, and pressing of sugarcane continues in Betul and Sambalpur. The harvesting of spring crops is in progress in parts. The preparation of land for autumn sowings continues in Nagpur. Fodder and water are generally scanty. Prices are steady in Saugor, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Betul, Chhindwara, Nagpur, Balaghat, Raipur and Sambalpur; they have slightly fallen in Jubbulpore, Mandla, Chanda and Bilaspur. There are local fluctuations elsewhere. The cheapest prices are:—wheat, 12; gram, 15; rice, $11\frac{7}{8}$; juar, 12 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are:—wheat, $8\frac{3}{8}$; gram, $9\frac{1}{4}$; rice, 8; juar $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. There are 125 Public Works Department relief camps now open. The numbers on famine relief have fallen substantially in Raipur and Betul, and there is a net decrease of 14,000. The numbers on relief during the week were as follows:—relief works, Public Works Department, adults, 598,869; children, 90,677; village works, 269,414; grass-cutting works, 44,698; weaver relief, 21,539; total, 1,025,197. Dependants:—adults, 3,239; children, 97,730; total, 100,969. Gratuitous relief:—poor-houses, adults, 205; children, 90; kitchens, adults, 17,498; children, 170,243; otherwise relieved, adults, 124,841; children, 37,516. Total on gratuitous relief, 350,393. Total on all forms of relief, 1,476,559.

Assam.—*For week ending 24th January.*—The weather is seasonable. The reaping of late rice still continues in Nowgong. The outturn is generally good. Pruning of tea and the pressing of sugarcane are in progress. Mustard is being gathered in places. Prospects are generally good. The prospects of sugarcane are good in Sylhet and Lakhimpur, but indifferent elsewhere. The ploughing for early rice has commenced in Nowgong. Fodder is scarce in Nowgong, Khasia and Jaintia hills and in parts of Sylhet. Prices are:—common rice, Silchar, 16 to 17; Dhubri, Tezpur, and Nowgong, 16; Sylhet, $17\frac{1}{2}$; Gauhati, 18; Sibsagar and Dibrugarh, 13 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 30th January.*—MYSORE: Dry crops are withering for want of rain. Prices have risen slightly in Hassan. Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) has been harvested in parts of Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore, Kadur, Kolar and Chitaldrug. Fodder and water are reported scarce in Hassan, Kadur, Shimoga and in parts of Tumkur.

COORG: Harvesting of rice continues. Coffee-picking is almost completed. Prices of food grains are rising. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 24th January.*—BERAR: The weather is cool. Winter crops sown on well lands are progressing. The ploughing of fields for the ensuing crops continues in five taluqs. Fodder is inadequate to wants except in Basim. Water is insufficient. Prices:—Akola, $9\frac{1}{2}$; Amraoti, 11; Basim, $9\frac{1}{2}$; Buldana, 9; Ellichpur, 11; Wun, 12 seers per rupee. Relief workers:—Akola, 69,868; Amraoti, 21,208; Basim, 27,334; Buldana, 142,190; Ellichpur, 12,323; Wun, 555. On gratuitous relief:—Akola, 9,271; Amraoti, 5,085; Basim, 4,350; Buldana, 2,274; Wun, 308. Poor-

houses :—Akola, 331 ; Amraoti, 826 ; Basim, 768 ; Buldana, 352. Grand total on relief, 297,043.

HYDERABAD : *For week ending 27th January.*—There has been no rain during the week. The total rainfall from 1st January has been 13 cents. The spring harvest continues, but the result is unsatisfactory. Winter rice is being sown in land under wells. The condition of cattle is far from satisfactory. The water supply is decreasing. Wells are being sunk and repaired in many talukas. Prices :—wheat, $5\frac{7}{8}$; coarse rice, $6\frac{1}{4}$; jowari, $9\frac{5}{8}$ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 31st January.*—General rain fell in Baghelkhand, and slight showers in Bundelkhand and Bhopal during the week. Agricultural operations have been completed in Baghelkhand and are in progress in other Agencies. The crops have been slightly damaged in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand by hail. There has been no change in the condition of agricultural stock and pasturage since last report. Prices are steady in Gwalior and Indore ; high in Bhopal ; above normal in Bundelkhand ; below normal in Baghelkhand ; rising in Malwa. Prices of staple food grains are as follows :—12 seers in Gwalior ; 9 to 12 in Bhopal ; $11\frac{1}{8}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$ in Bundelkhand ; 9 to $10\frac{1}{4}$ in Malwa ; 9 to 10 in Bhopawar ; 7 to 9 in Indore. Number on relief works :—Gwalior, 20,008, including 14,557 on test works ; Sehore Agency limits, 598 ; Bhopal, 238 ; Sutalia, 122 ; Basoda, 42 ; Bundelkhand, 4,868 ; Nagode, 2,818 ; Maihar, 2,387 ; Jaora, 1,018 ; Rutlam, 1,452 ; Sailana, 2,207 ; Sitamau, 875 ; Piploda, 361 ; Bhowgalli district, Mundesaur, 1,630 ; Agar district, Gwalior, 8,005 ; Dhar, 31,324 ; Amjhera, 1,511 ; Barwani, 8,674 ; Alirajpur, 3,187 ; Jhabua, 6,101 ; Jobut, 1,985 ; Manpur, 332. Number on gratuitous relief :—Gwalior 85 ; Sehore Agency limits, 82 ; Bundelkhand, 1,164 ; Nagode, 168 ; Maihar, 136 ; Jaora, 177 ; Rutlam, 1,120 ; Sailana, 155 ; Sitamau, 125 ; Piploda, 42 ; Barwani, 808 ; Alirajpur, 61 ; Jhabua, 1,504 ; Jobut, 200 ; Manpur, 9 ; Sirdarpur, 624.

Baroda.—*For week ending 20th January.*—The average number of persons employed on relief works in Baroda territory was 51,789, and the number on gratuitous relief 12,846. There has been no change in agricultural prospects. The prices of food grains were as follows :—bajri, 15 ; jowar, 20 ; wheat, 16 ; rice, superior, 11 ; inferior, 17 pounds of 40 tolas per British rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 24th January.*—The average rainfall in cents was as follows :—Ajmer, 2 ; Kishengarh, 8 ; Jaipur, 4 ; Dholpur, 21, Bharatpur, 10 ; Alwar 4. Slight showers have also been reported from other places. The condition of the standing crops and cattle is unchanged. Fodder is scarce. Prices are rising slightly in four States and are steady in others. Emigration has practically ceased. Prices :—Bundi, $9\frac{1}{8}$; Tonk, $9\frac{11}{16}$; Shahpura, $10\frac{1}{4}$; Ajmer, $9\frac{7}{8}$; Beawar, $10\frac{1}{4}$; Bharatpur $12\frac{5}{16}$; Bikaner, $8\frac{1}{2}$; Marwar, $9\frac{3}{16}$; Mewar, $7\frac{1}{4}$; Alwar, $10\frac{15}{16}$; Kotah, $8\frac{1}{8}$; Jhalawar, $9\frac{1}{8}$; Jaipur, $13\frac{7}{16}$; Kishengarh, 11 seers the rupee. The numbers employed on relief works were as follows :—Bundi, 5,148 ; Tonk, 5,053 ; Shahpura, 2,751 ; Ajmer, 21,485 ; Merwara, 60,334, Bharatpur, 19,288 ; Bikaner 26,494 ; Alwar, 4,790 ; Jaipur, 35,340 ; Kishengarh, 6,240 ; Kotah, 9,043 ; Marwar, 78,670 ; Mewar, 73,092. On gratuitous relief :—Ajmer, 3,618 ; Merwara, 12,592 ; Bharatpur, 373 ; Bikaner, 7,422 ; Alwar, 1,107 ; Jaipur, 27,034 ; Kishengarh, 3,037 ; Kotah, 1,096 ; Marwar, 19,421 ; Mewar, 12,227 Besides these there were 1,034 persons in Bharatpur, 6,999 in Marwar, and 214 in Ajmer returned as relieved by private charity. Total for all Rajputana, excluding figures for Jaisalmer and Sirohi which have not yet been received, on works, 338,728 ; gratuitous and charitable relief, 96,174. Bundi reports 25, Shahpura 5 and Tonk 30 deaths from starvation.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 30th January.*—No snow has fallen during the week. The weather is frosty. Prices continue below normal. The price of rice is 27 seers the rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 31st January.*—No rain. Prices are rising slightly. Wheat is selling from 9½ to 16; maize 12 to 18 seers the rupee. Spring sowings are in progress. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is scarce.

Nepal.—*For week ending 27th January.*—The weather is cloudy and very cold. The price of rice is 8¾ seers per rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	PRECEDING WEEK.			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
British Provinces.							
Bombay and Sind	768,043	37,454	805,497	825,218	51,349	876,567	+71,070
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	4,081	236	4,317	3,423	293	3,716	—601
Punjab	125,892	21,135	147,027	140,740	21,612	162,352	+15,325
Central Provinces	1,096,015	395,193	1,491,208	1,126,166	350,393	1,476,559	—14,649
Berar	239,259	20,604	259,863	273,478	23,565	297,043	+37,180
Ajmer-Merwara	92,024	16,645	108,669	81,819	16,210	98,029	—10,640
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	2,325,314	491,267	2,816,581	2,450,844	463,422	2,914,266	+97,685
Native States.							
Rajputana States	192,522	39,493	232,015	256,909	71,717	328,626	+96,611
Central India States	103,419	19,776	123,195	100,005	6,657	106,662	—16,533
Bombay Native States . . .	305,345	25,171	330,516	313,347	29,606	342,953	+12,437
Baroda	50,062	12,495	62,557	51,789	12,846	64,635	+2,078
Punjab Native States	1,090	425	1,515	1,106	529	1,635	+120
TOTAL NATIVE STATES .	652,438	97,360	749,798	723,156	121,355	844,511	+94,713
GRAND TOTAL .	2,977,752	588,627	3,566,379	3,174,000	584,777	3,758,777	+192,398

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 6th January 1900.			For the week ending the 13th January 1900.			For the week ending the 20th January 1900.			For the week ending the 27th January 1900.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Bombay and Sindh.													
1	Ahmedabad	921,712	43,949	6,578	50,527	50,076	6,933	57,009	61,133	9,166	70,29	71,719	10,953	82,672
2	Kaira	871,589	13,672	1,906	15,578	13,950	2,173	16,123	14,994	2,665	17,659	16,335	3,277	19,612
3	Panch Mahals	313,417	14,633	589	15,222	20,506	343	20,849	22,091	51	22,141	16,954	21	16,975
4	Broach	341,490	73,159	4,343	77,502	82,157	2,046	84,203	94,309	1,748	96,057	92,754	3,150	95,904
5	Surat	649,989	6,470	...	6,470	7,730	...	7,730	7,761	...	7,761	9,342	...	9,342
6	Thana	904,868	...	...	...	467	...	467	467	...	467	500	...	500
7	Ahmednagar	888,755	61,450	1,371	62,821	68,588	4,689	73,277	82,570	5,032	87,602	97,290	9,538	106,828
8	Khandesh	1,434,716	203,101	198	203,299	236,968	571	237,539	223,315	3,148	226,463	229,549	5,682	235,231
9	Nasik	843,582	20,043	305	20,348	30,963	308	31,271	42,397	409	42,806	57,454	322	57,776
10	Poona	1,067,800	12,185	1,302	13,487	13,257	1,927	15,184	9,988	1,732	11,720	21,657	1,819	23,476
11	Satara	1,225,989	12,688	5	12,693	15,362	20	15,382	16,097	...	16,097	15,767	21	15,788
12	Sholapur	750,689	87,230	5,070	92,300	107,072	5,954	113,026	130,025	7,798	137,823	130,715	887	131,602
13	Belgaum	1,013,261	1,694	...	1,694	1,694	...	1,694	1,213	...	1,213	1,128	...	1,128
14	Dharwar	1,051,314	199	...	199	199	...	199	443	...	443	269	...	269
15	Bijapur	796,339	3,861	...	3,861	4,608	...	4,608	6,748	...	6,748	6,454	...	6,454
16	Thar & Parkar	298,203	932	1,461	2,393	1,418	2,046	3,464	1,293	2,046	3,339	156	1,784	1,940
	TOTAL BOMBAY	13,373,713	555,266	23,128	578,394	655,015	26,990	682,005	714,814	33,797	748,611	768,013	[illegible]	805,497
	N.-W.-P.													
1	Muttra	382,660	...	...	...	...	135	135	...	152	152	...	155	155
2	Agra	540,459	...	...	...	85	39	124	102	29	131	...	15	15
3	Jhansi	914,528	...	...	...	3,540	71	3,611	1,350	84	1,434	1,081	66	1,147
	TOTAL N.-W.-P.	1,137,647	...	...	...	3,625	245	3,870	1,452	265	1,717	1,081	236	1,317
	Punjab.													
1	Hissar	776,006	57,547	17,011	74,558	62,715	17,386	80,101	66,268	19,020	85,288	75,946	18,673	94,619
2	Rohtak	590,475	13,521	1,909	15,430	2,797	2,511	5,308	15,498	2,437	17,935	20,115	2,182	22,297
3	Gurgaon	668,929	8,742	557	9,299	8,272	18	8,290	890	1,099	1,989	10,988	142	11,130
4	Delhi	638,689	3,840	167	4,007	2,912	95	3,007	2,931	97	3,028	2,912	139	3,051
5	Karnal	683,718	7,459	...	7,459	8,618	...	8,618	9,435	37	9,472	8,324	29	8,263
6	Ambala	1,033,127	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	150	141	...	141
7	Ferozepur	886,676	4,438	...	4,438	5,680	...	5,680	4,672	...	4,672	4,596	...	4,596
8	Multan	631,434	3,066	...	3,066	4,188	...	4,188	5,366	...	5,366	...	...	...*
9	Lahore	1,075,379	...	...	...	662	...	662	738	...	738	494	...	494
10	Amritsar	992,027	...	...	...	1,115	...	1,115	782	...	782	677	...	677
11	Gujrat	760,875	851	...	851	724	...	724	905	...	905	592	...	592
12	Shahpur	609,056	1,812	...	1,812	6,142	156	6,298	...	...	...*	...	...	...*
13	Jhelum	493,588	...	...	...	...	...	*	1,229	...	1,229	1,167	..	1,167
	TOTAL PUNJAB	9,840,949	101,276	19,644	120,920	103,825	20,166	123,991	108,864	22,690	131,554	125,892	21,135	147,027
	Central Provinces.													
1	Saugor	591,743	16,120	13,798	29,918	21,208	13,956	35,164	16,578	11,975	28,553	16,372	8,581	24,953
2	Damoh	325,613	...	253	253	...	288	288	780	509	1,289	800	1,307	2,107
3	Jubbulpur	748,146	18,421	15,267	33,688	21,976	16,037	38,013	22,368	16,839	39,207	24,552	18,671	43,223
4	Mandla	339,373	...	528	528	...	554	554	...	508	508	...	578	578
5	Seoni	370,767	21,152	11,071	32,523	25,214	11,761	36,975	26,164	15,993	42,157	26,825	17,812	44,637
6	Narsinghpur	367,026	3,316	1,215	4,531	3,441	1,328	4,769	3,604	1,328	4,932	3,526	1,725	5,251
7	Hoshangabad	529,945	41,539	11,455	52,994	46,616	13,465	60,081	46,230	8,557	54,787	41,777	9,618	51,395
8	Nimar	253,486	37,901	5,169	43,070	37,512	5,262	42,774	38,615	5,367	43,982	38,183	6,390	44,573
9	Betul	323,196	78,596	29,349	107,945	82,591	27,575	110,166	82,638	28,537	111,175	83,088	27,439	110,527
10	Chhindwara	407,491	45,871	5,990	51,861	52,100	6,332	58,432	63,129	4,785	67,914	49,277	8,904	58,181
11	Wardha	400,854	18,907	6,840	25,747	25,704	6,463	32,167	28,998	6,206	35,204	33,496	5,948	39,444
12	Nagpur	757,862	32,872	7,351	40,223	33,406	4,915	38,321	34,722	5,054	39,776	33,953	5,241	39,194
13	Chanda	697,610	70,024	14,008	84,032	73,724	14,245	87,969	71,784	14,132	85,916	67,068	14,866	81,934
14	Bhandara	742,850	58,502	12,820	71,332	65,361	13,696	79,057	67,659	14,662	82,321	73,398	16,440	89,838
15	Balaghat	383,331	46,466	35,482	81,948	50,788	37,391	88,179	57,932	37,667	95,599	62,165	37,832	99,997
16	Raipur	1,584,427	319,085	119,031	438,116	334,576	116,421	450,997	404,046	87,649	491,695	377,534	141,917	519,451
17	Bilaspur	1,164,158	121,864	43,975	165,839	145,807	48,500	194,307	157,448	53,004	210,452	158,765	56,195	214,960
18	Sambalpur	796,413	...	5,335	5,335	1,100	14,807	15,907	1,522	13,409	14,931	2,196	15,739	17,935
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	10,784,294	930,936	338,937	1,269,873	1,021,124	352,996	1,374,120	1,124,217	326,181	1,450,398	1,096,015	395,193	1,491,208
	Berar.													
1	Akola	574,782	60,029	6,152	66,181	59,792	6,786	66,578	64,022	8,577	72,599	68,793	8,723	77,516
2	Basim	398,181	2,677	475	3,152	10,467	2,214	12,681	16,297	2,994	19,291	22,408	4,101	26,509
3	Buldana	481,021	105,008	2,077	107,085	114,106	2,185	116,291	108,159	2,363	110,522	118,641	2,228	120,869
4	Amraoti	655,645	22,168	6,691	28,859	27,329	7,293	34,622	25,803	6,074	31,877	20,114	5,361	25,475
5	Wun	471,613	280	53	333	1,075	...	1,075	942	...	942	735	191	926
6	Ellichpur	315,798	6,079	...	6,079	4,000	...	4,000	8,019	...	8,049	8,568	...	8,568
	TOTAL BERAR	2,897,040	196,241	15,448	211,689	216,769	18,478	235,247	223,272	20,008	243,280	239,259	20,694	259,863
1	Ajmer-Merwara	542,358	90,738	32,657	123,395	90,149	17,041	107,190	96,735	21,771	118,506	92,024	16,645	108,669
	TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	38,576,001	1,874,457	429,814	2,304,271	2,090,507	435,916	2,526,423	2,269,381	424,712	2,694,093	2,325,314	491,267	2,816,581

* Figures not reported.

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 6th January 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	For the week ending the 13th January 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	For the week ending the 20th January 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	For the week ending the 27th January 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Rajputana States.													
1	Marwar	2,519,868	73,920	14,458	88,378	83,246	15,312	98,558	84,741	18,285	103,029	80,970	18,353	99,323
2	Tonk	118,934	4,765	...	4,765	4,642	...	4,642	4,892	...	4,892	5,577	...	5,577
3	Bundi	292,675	6,014	...	6,014	5,589	...	5,589	6,308	...	6,308	5,866	...	5,866
4	Bharatpur	640,303	12,295	81	12,376	11,842	176	12,018	11,183	237	11,420	10,500	326	10,826
5	Bikaner	832,000	26,366	6,864	33,230	27,600	7,263	34,863	27,189	7,468	34,957	27,266	7,657	34,923
6	Shahpura	63,646	4,106	...	4,106	4,377	...	4,377	3,575	..	3,575	3,196	...	3,196
7	Jaisalmer	115,500	1,395	155	1,550	1,469	16	1,485	1,384	149	1,533	1,191	132	1,323
8	Alwar	767,786	2,822	513	3,335	3,741	643	4,387	3,134	759	3,893	3,551	825	4,376
9	Meywar	903,553	15,211	3,965	19,176	23,876	11,112	34,988	17,264	8,125	25,389	17,465	7,861	25,326
10	Sirohi	190,836	2,013	..	2,013	...	...	*	31,771	215	31,986	...	...	...*
11	Kishangarh	125,516	6,685	2,233	8,918	7,843	2,166	10,009	6,900	2,270	9,170	6,196	3,165	9,361
12	Jaipur	2,823,566	33,338	7,017	40,355	...	...	*	30,000	7,000	37,000	37,000	...	37,000
13	Jhallawar	342,583	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,962	910	3,872	3,744	1,174	4,918
	Total Rajputana States	9,818,166	188,960	35,286	224,246	174,228	36,688	210,916	231,606	45,418	277,024	192,522	39,493	232,015
	Central India States.													
1	Indore	978,652	5,741	6,980	12,721	5,924	...	5,924	6,401	6,401	12,802	6,146	6,579	12,725
2	Gwalior	3,482,351	5,022	108	5,130	13,012	1,730	14,742	7,687	1,874	9,561	22,669	2,474	25,143
3	Barwani	80,254	6,835	1,197	8,032	6,080	1,085	7,115	7,920	968	8,888	8,103	921	9,021
4	Jaora	117,000	6,045	...	6,045	6,789	215	7,004	5,757	98	5,855	4,872	185	5,057
5	Sailana	31,000	7,064	624	7,688	967	121	1,088	1,049	141	1,190	1,000	135	1,135
6	Jhabua	119,787	952	952	1,904	776	1,391	2,167	...	...	*	6,138	2,043	8,181
7	Nagode	84,000	3,804	185	3,989	3,653	...	3,653	3,657	215	3,872	449	144	593
8	Alirajpur	70,091	3,613	...	3,613	4,099	40	4,139	34,555	250	34,805	2,996	156	3,152
9	Rutlam	89,000	3,972	863	4,835	2,303	1,588	3,891	...	...	*	1,740	847	2,587
10	Jobut	9,387	1,504	...	1,504	1,479	...	1,479	1,920	...	1,920	1,936	70	2,006
11	Dhar	167,504	27,366	...	27,366	2,736	...	2,736	40,826	...	40,826	35,628	...	35,628
12	Sehore	...	372	...	372	642	...	642	452	...	452	495	541	1,036
13	Narsingarh	116,280	318	...	318	793	...	793	838	...	838	1,091	...	1,091
14	Khilchipur	36,302	35	...	35	...	...	...	300	25	325	...	...	...*
15	Sitamau	33,307	...	40	40	500	40	540	525	100	625	875	125	1,000
16	Piploda	12,814	304	27	331	323	18	341	410	40	450	378	39	417
17	Manpur	...	514	...	514	665	...	665	820	...	820	315	...	315
18	Maihar	77,546	728	33	761	180	...	180	2,690	292	2,982	3,037	2,615	5,652
19	Kurwai	21,787	140	...	140	986	...	986	171	...	171	76	...	76
20	Mohamedgarh	4,720	30	...	30	30	...	30	40	...	40	...	...	...*
21	Shonj	...	205	...	205	...	...	*	213	...	213	...	...	...*
22	Rajgarh	119,189	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	700	864	186	760	946
23	Sutalia	5,081	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	...	107	118	...	118
24	Basoda	6,710	30	...	30	...	...	*	3	25	28	...	...	...*
25	Bundelkhand	1,737,608	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,578	1,036	5,614	5,174	1,176	6,350
26	Rewa	1,503,176	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,700	...	12,700	...	...	...*
27	Sirdarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	966	966
	Total Central India States	8,903,354	74,594	11,009	85,603	46,464	6,228	52,692	133,783	12,165	145,948	103,419	19,776	123,195
1	Baroda	2,415,396	53,648	9,940	63,588	53,781	9,699	63,480	53,158	11,973	65,431	50,062	12,495	62,557
	Bombay Native States.													
1	Kathiawar	2,752,404	183,332	10,429	193,761	183,334	9,858	193,192	176,833	14,714	191,547	171,834	14,143	185,977
2	Palanpur	645,526	7 186	2,282	80,692	78,678	2,663	81,341	70,540	3,058	73,598	66,722	3,388	70,110
3	Cutch	558,415	26	3,059	29,245	28,228	3,074	31,302	30,757	3,876	34,633	33,851	4,142	37,993
4	Cambay	89,722	3,236	825	4,061	2,540	755	3,295	1,875	880	2,755	2,164	972	3,136
5	Rewa Kantha	733,506	11,931	199	12,130	12,920	324	13,244	13,564	391	13,955	16,496	680	17,176
6	Jath	79,786	4,278	40	4,318	4,287	44	4,331	4,658	84	4,742	4,122	87	4,209
7	Radhanpur	98,017	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*
8	Jamkhandi	102,162	306	...	306	304	...	304	1,511	1	1,512	1,616	...	1,616
9	Mahi Kantha	581,568	5,491	2,034	7,525	5,357	1,829	7,186	5,020	937	5,957	6,058	1,694	7,752
10	Aundh	58,916	819	16	835	1,080	35	1,115	1,135	35	1,170	1,192	37	1,229
11	Miraj (Junior)	30,541	203	...	203	232	...	232	212	...	242	257	...	257
12	Miraj (Senior)	88,343	254	...	254	...	...	...	425	...	425	550	...	550
13	Sangli	238,945	...	...	...	...	...	...	323	26	349	483	28	511
	Total Bombay Native States	6,057,851	314,446	18,884	333,330	316,960	18,582	335,542	306,883	24,002	330,885	305,345	25,171	330,516
	Punjab Native States.													
1	Pataudi	19,002	...	...	...	292	...	292	273	332	605	289	230	519
2	Dujana	26,450	...	...	...	362	110	472	...	...	*	280	86	366
3	Loharu	20,139	...	...	...	344	42	686	532	73	605	521	109	630
	Total Punjab Native States	65,591	...	...	...	1,298	152	1,450	805	405	1,210	1,090	425	1,515
	Total Native States	27,260,858	631,648	75,119	706,767	592,731	71,349	661,080	726,535	93,968	820,49[illegible]	652,438	97,360	749,798
	Grand Total British Provinces and Native States	65,836,859	2,506,105	501,933	3,011,038	2,683,238	507,265	3,190,503	2,995,919	518,675	3,514,594	2,977,752	588,627	3,566,379

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually show the numbers on relief in each preceding week.

* Figures not reported.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS OF THE TRADE OF INDIA WITH CHINESE AND RUSSIAN TURKISTAN AND TIBET FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1899.

No. 317, dated Leh, the 10th August 1899.

From—CAPTAIN R. L. KENNION, Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir for Leh, Ladakh,

To—The Resident in Kashmir, Gulmarg.

I have the honour to submit herewith, for favour of transmission to the Government of India, the statistics of the trade of India with Chinese and Russian Turkistan and Tibet for the year ending 31st March 1899.

2. The total value of trade which passed through Leh during the year under report amounts to Rs. 39,75,168-4 against Rs. 42,02,640-15 in the previous year—a decrease of Rs. 2,27,472-11.

3. The subjoined table gives the figures for the past ten years. It will be seen that there has been a rapid decline in the last two years. This may be almost entirely attributed to the *charas* trade being no longer profitable.

YEARS.	Import.			Export.			TOTAL.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1889-90	16,00,580	0	0	15,13,626	0	0	31,14,206	0	0
1890-91	15,25,483	0	0	14,10,906	0	0	29,66,389	0	0
1891-92	15,65,278	0	0	14,47,840	0	0	30,13,118	0	0
1892-93	17,95,141	0	0	15,91,544	0	0	33,86,685	0	0
1893-94	21,54,252	0	0	18,37,375	0	0	39,91,627	0	0
1894-95	31,65,218	4	0	28,50,102	12	0	60,15,321	0	0
1895-96	33,20,751	10	0	28,95,426	2	0	62,16,177	0	0
1896-97	31,00,098	0	0	28,30,144	8	0	59,30,142	8	0
1897-98	22,39,262	1	6	19,63,378	13	6	42,02,640	15	0
1898-99	20,91,756	3	0	18,83,412	1	0	39,75,168	4	0
TOTAL	2,25,57,820	2	6	1,99,53,755	4	6	4,25,11,575	7	0
Average	22,55,782	0	3	19,95,375	8	0	42,51,157	8	8

4. The schedule below gives the value and direction of the trade for the past two years between India, Chinese Turkistan and Tibet:—

YEAR.		India.			Chinese Turkistan.			Tibet.			TOTAL.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Import from	1897-98	14,44,008	12	0	6,47,947	5	6	1,47,306	0	0	22,39,262	1	6
	1898-99	12,97,106	14	0	6,56,578	3	0	1,38,071	2	0	20,91,756	3	0
Export to	1897-98	7,66,618	13	6	11,10,723	0	0	86,037	0	0	19,63,378	13	6
	1898-99	7,70,252	1	0	10,32,114	6	0	81,045	10	0	18,83,412	1	0

5. A point noticeable in the above schedule is that, while the value of the goods sent from India to Leh and re-exported thence to Yarkand has fallen by

nearly a lakh and statistics indicate a general depression in the trade, the goods received in Leh from Yarkand and exported to India shew a slight increase in value. The explanation seems to lie in the dislocation of the *charas* trade owing to the tax on this drug in the Punjab.

The crop having been an unusually plentiful one; actually more *charas* was exported to India than for many years past; but owing to the diminished demand, prices ruled low and the money realised by its sale was considerably less than in former years. To pay for the Indian goods imported into Yarkand, however, it was necessary to export more goods of other kinds, silver and gold, etc. The fact appears to be that Chinese Turkistan has had to pay for a diminished quantity of Indian goods with an increased quantity of *charas* and other exports, and it also seems probable that Indian traders, finding the purchase of *charas* in Leh no longer remunerative, embarked less money in the trade, and sent fewer goods to Turkistan.

PIECE GOODS.

6. The exports to Turkistan of English and continental piece goods amounted to Rs. 4,88,250 against Rs. 4,97,750 in the previous year, that of Indian manufactured cotton to Rs. 3,510 against Rs. 15,925 in the previous year.

Exports to Tibet were, of English and continental goods, Rs. 2,000 against Rs. 1,625 in the previous year, and of Indian goods Rs. 1,920 against Rs. 5,395.

There was a decrease of Rs. 25,250 only in the total value as compared with last year.

The following are the totals for the last five years :—

	Rs.
1894-95	6,73,440
1895-96	7,27,000
1896-97	7,67,562
1897-98	5,54,125
1898-99	5,28,875

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

7. The import figures of *charas* for the last four years in *maunds* are as follows :—

	Maunds.
1895-96	6,106
1896-97	4,663
1897-98	4,020
1898-99	5,191

Prices of *charas* ruled low, averaging Rs. 24 to Rs. 35 in Leh against an average of Rs. 55 the previous year. A large quantity is still reported to be lying unsold in the Punjab godowns.

DYEING MATERIAL.

8. The trade in indigo is very fluctuating and depends on prices obtaining in Yarkand. The exports in the year under report were smaller than usual for reasons specified in paragraph 5 of this report.

The figures for the past four years are as follows :—

	Rs.
1895-96	88,275
1896-97	27,160
1897-98	68,640
1898-99	35,880

HIDES AND SKINS.

9. These are exported to Turkistan from India. The value of the trade shows a decrease of Rs. 4,344 from that of the previous year.

The past four years' figures are quoted below :—

	Rs.
1895-96	70,582
1896-97	61,980
1897-98	52,892
1898-99	48,548

LEATHER.

10. Exported to Turkistan. A decrease of Rs. 15,190.

The following are the tables for the last two years :—

	Rs.
1897-98	1,60,860
1898-99	1,45,670

CARPETS AND NAMDAS.

11. The trade under the heads of *Namdas* shows a slight increase of Rs. 1,867 as compared with last year's report, and a decrease of Rs. 1,804 in carpets.

The cause of this increase is that with diminishing profits on *charas* traders are forced to look for other commodities in which to pay for their Indian purchases. The bulk of this class of goods is for sale in Kashmir. The trade is not capable of much extension.

The following are the figures for the past five years :—

	Carpets.	Namdas.
	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	5,070	29,748
1895-96	4,365	27,844
1896-97	9,420	23,550
1897-98	8,400	27,375
1898-99	6,596	29,242

PRECIOUS METALS.

12. The amount of both gold and silver imported in the year under report shows a slight increase over the previous year.

They were both, however, rather a forced medium for the transfer of capital to India than a profitable one. Of the two, gold is the more remunerative, and would be sent down to India in larger quantities if it were obtainable. It is of two kinds, that brought from Tibet and that from the Khotan mines. The prices of the two sorts are at present in Leh :—

Khotani	21½ rupees per tola.
Tibetan	19 ,, ,, ,,

The quantity of the former obtainable is limited owing to the action of the Amban, who, I am informed, has passed orders prohibiting its sale. What arrives in Leh is therefore smuggled. Tibetan gold would come in in larger quantities, if the trade with this country was larger.

Silver as an article of export to India no longer pays.

A Chinese *kurus* weighing 157 tolas is worth in Leh 115 rupees.

The figures under the above head for the past five years are as follows :—

	Gold.			Silver.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.
1894-95	3,56,702	0	0	6,78,331
1895-96	3,25,925	0	0	6,17,524
1896-97	3,48,339	0	0	5,82,347
1897-98	2,48,161	8	0	2,18,412
1898-99	2,59,710	0	0	2,76,640

OPIUM.

13. No opium was imported during the year under report.

SILK, RAW.

14. Raw silk to the value of Rs. 65,494 was imported during the year, as against Rs. 15,570 worth imported in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 49,924. This is due to, on the one hand, the previous year's culture having been unusually successful and also to the conditions mentioned under the head *Carpets* and *Namdas*.

The figures for the previous four years are as follows :—

	Rs.
1895-96	14,332
1896-97	34,050
1897-98	15,570
1898-99	65,494

SPICES.

15. Exported from India to Turkistan.

The trade under this head shows a decrease of Rs. 5,210 as compared with that of last year.

The figures for the past five years are as follows :—

	Rs.
1894-95	35,805
1895-96	36,225
1896-97	58,590
1897-98	22,060
1898-99	16,850

PRECIOUS STONES.

Turquoises and Corals.

16. Turquoises imported are for local use, *i.e.*, in Kashmir and Ladakh. They are obtained from China *viá* Lhassa and from Meshed *viá* Bombay. The latter are of superior quality, but owing to plague regulations were not imported during the year under report.

The trade in coral with Turkistan suffered along with other Indian exports to this country.

The trade with Tibet in this commodity was slack owing to no big caravans passing.

Dealings under the head of turquoises show a decrease of Rs. 5,606 on those of the previous year, and the trade in imported corals and turquoises a decrease of Rs. 24,791 as compared with last year's report.

The figures for the last ten years are attached—

	Rs.
1889-90	35,170
1890-91	45,532
1891-92	56,286
1892-93	56,288
1893-94	1,47,030
1894-95	2,43,262
1895-96	2,48,045
1896-97	1,86,405
1897-98	1,56,440
1898-99	1,31,649

SUGAR.

17. Seven hundred and two maunds of sugar to the value of Rs. 12,084 was imported into Leh this year against 609 maunds to the value of Rs. 14,118,

in the previous year. This decrease in value is due to the lowering of the bazar rate only owing to the import of a large quantity in 1896.

INDIAN TEA.

18. The trade in Indian tea imported this year shows a decrease of Rs. 14,210 on that of previous year.

The trade in Indian tea struggles on under adverse circumstances. Its importation is prohibited both in Chinese Turkistan and in Tibet. It is reported that the Andijanis, who were the principal buyers of tea smuggled into Turkistan, are now prohibited from carrying it into Russian territory.

The figures for the last ten years are as subjoined :—

	Rs.
1889-90	51,762
1890-91	32,947
1891-92	37,220
1892-93	39,060
1893-94	45,700
1894-95	57,280
1895-96	72,315
1896-97	73,025
1897-98	43,180
1898-99	28,970

CHINA TEA.

19. A green leaf tea, imported *viâ* Bombay or Calcutta, shows a decrease of Rs. 1,010.

The figures are as follows :—

	Rs.
1889-90	900
1890-91	1,840
1891-92	1,540
1892-93	4,865
1893-94	8,890
1894-95	7,070
1895-96	9,870
1896-97	9,270
1897-98	8,360
1898-99	7,350

LHASSA BRICK TEA.

20. The trade under this head shows a decrease of Rs. 6,048 as compared with last year.

The trade with Tibet depends entirely on whether any big caravan happens to travel to or from Lhassa during the year.

The figures for the last ten years are as follows :—

	Rs.
1889-90	62,580
1890-91	24,640
1891-92	46,980
1892-93	39,285
1893-94	18,447
1894-95	45,448
1895-96	22,320
1896-97	21,881
1897-98	20,100
1898-99	14,052

WOOL.

Unmanufactured.

21. Imported from Tibet and sent to Kashmir.

The trade under this head shows a decrease of Rs. 888 on that of the previous year.

Prices ruled low. I am told that the Tibet wool is too full of dirt for there to be a great demand for it in Kashmir.

Manufactured.

22. Manufactured woollen goods show also a decrease of Rs. 152-8.

The value of the above goods imported during the year under report was Rs. 2,120 as against Rs. 2,272-8 in the previous year.

Although this class of goods shared in the general depression in trade, it is interesting to notice that a small trade in "Merino" shawls is springing up with Tibet. A few were exported last year and found a ready sale. These are of French and German manufacture and very cheap. They seem to be driving out the Kashmir-made article, "*Pashmina*," which is better and more expensive.

PASHM.

23. The value of the *Pashm* imported from Turkistan and Tibet during the year under report was Rs. 43,969 as against Rs. 49,640 in the previous year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mirrors, etc.

24. The trade under this head shows an increase.

The total amount of the miscellaneous imports is Rs. 39,935 against Rs. 35,088 the previous year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

25. The certainty of a prolonged depression, if not a permanent decline, in the trade between India and Turkistan, has formed the keynote of the Ladakh trade reports since 1896 when, at the instance of the Hemp Drugs Commission, it was decided to impose a tax on *charas* equal to, approximately, 100 per cent. on its value.

In three years the value of the trade has fallen from sixty-two to thirty-nine lakhs of rupees, and at the present time there is every prospect of a further drop.

To understand how the imposition of a tax on a single commodity can destroy the whole trade, it is necessary to remember that *charas* was up to the year 1896 almost the only profitable medium for transmitting to India the capital realised by the sale of imports from India. Other commodities—silk, *namdas*, gold, etc.,—were subsidiary means only to the same end and were either not profitable or not obtainable in sufficient quantities to form an effective substitute for *charas*. The exportation of silver to India has ceased to be attended with profit since the rupee attained a forced value. That the export of *charas* to India during the season under report could not have been profitable is shown by the following figures; indeed it is the complaint of many traders that their operations in the drug during the year 1898-99 resulted in actual loss:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yarkand price of *charas* per pony-load of 2 *pais*	54	0	0
Transport of *charas* to Leh	30	8	0
Brokerage	2	0	0
Transport of *charas* from Leh to Punjab	18	0	0
TOTAL	104	8	0

Price of *charas* in the Punjab per pony-load—Rs. 60 to 100.

26. It will be noticed that the maundage of *charas* imported into the Punjab during the past year was greater than for some years past. This was due to the hemp crop having been a plentiful one in Yarkand and to the fact that there is nothing else in Yarkand for which traders can barter their English and Indian goods or in which they could recover their debts. There are now reported to be large stocks of *charas* lying unsold in the Punjab warehouses and it is said that *charas* will again be brought down in large quantities this year.

27. This, if true, will result in a further drop in prices * and the abandonment of the trade by numbers of merchants who no longer find it profitable. Whether the decline in the trade is permanent or not must depend on whether the increased retail price of the drug has the effect of checking consumption. If not, then after a few years the profits on the trade will adjust themselves to the new conditions and a revival may be expected. If so, and this is the more likely alternative and that at which the legislation prompted by the Hemp Drugs Commission was presumably aimed, the trade will dwindle till it reaches the level determined by the diminished demand.

* Prices of *charas* in Leh—

	Rs.
1896	190 pony-load.
1897	150 „
1898	67 „

28. In either case it will be at least another year before equilibrium is restored and production adjusts itself to demand, and in the meantime the Yarkandis who suffer will be tempted to withdraw their capital from such a precarious trade. I have discussed with many traders the possibility of finding a substitute for *charas* either permanently or as a means of tiding over the present depression, but with the exception of gold from Khotan I am assured there is nothing, and this avenue of profit has been closed by the action of the Chinese authorities.†

† *Vide* paragraph 12 *supra*.

29. There is a margin of profit in the carriage of *Pashm* and *Namdas* to Kashmir, but the demand is not large enough for either of these commodities to take the place of *charas*.

30. The trade in raw silk has improved, but it is not capable of much expansion and its prospects are not improved by the opening of the Kashmir factories.

31. I am pleased to be able to report that the trade in Yarkand mules initiated by Major Trench promises to form in future a remunerative subsidiary investment for traders bringing goods to Leh. During the past year 31 mules were purchased in Leh for the Government of India at a cost of Rs. 4,560, and have been favourably reported on by the Commissariat Department, and a larger number are expected to be brought in this year.

Ladakh trade return for the year ending 31st March 1899.

Articles.	EXPORT TO INDIA.						EXPORT TO TURKISTAN.		EXPORT TO CHANGTHANG.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	Viâ LAHOUL.		*Viâ* KASHMIR.		TOTAL.							
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.
(1) Cotton, manufactured—												
(a) European	......	......	27 10 0	3,406 4 0	27 10 0	3,406 4 0	3,906 0 0	4,58,250 0 0	16 0 0	2,000 0 0	3,949 10 0	4,63,656 4 0
(b) Indian	......	......	16 0 0	1,040 0 0	16 0 0	1,040 0 0	54 0 0	3,510 0 0	29 22 0	1,920 12 0	99 22 0	6,470 12 0
(2) Drugs and medicines—												
(a) Charas	3,743 8 0	89,832 5 0	1,448 7 12	34,756 10 0	5,191 8 4	1,24,588 15 0	......	......	......	......	5,191 8 4	1,24,588 15 0
(b) Miscellaneous	......	......	0 5 0	5 10 0	0 5 0	5 10 0	370 5 0	1,655 10 0	3 25 0	163 2 0	373 35 0	16,824 6 0
(3) Dyeing materials—												
(a) Indigo	......	......	......	......	......	......	225 20 0	27,060 0 0	3 0 0	360 0 0	228 20 0	27,420 0 0
(b) Miscellaneous	......	......	......	......	......	......	13 0 0	3,250 0 0	0 20 0	125 0 0	13 20 0	3,375 0 0
(4) Hides and skins—												
(a) Other skins	......	......	......	......	......	......	12,137 0 0	48,548 0 0	......	......	12,137 0 0	48,548 0 0
(b) Miscellaneous	753 0 0	470 10 0	3,219 0 0	2,011 14 0	3,972 0 0	2,483 8 0	4,494 0 0	2,808 12 0	550 pieces	343 12 0	9,016 0 0	5,635 0 0
(5) Leather—												
(a) Unmanufactured	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,149 0 0	1,45,215 0 0	15 0 0	455 0 0	4,163 0 0	1,45,670 0 0
(b) Manufactured	......	......	......	......	......	......	35 pieces	35 0 0	......	......	35 pieces	35 0 0
(6) Carpets and namdas—												
(a) Carpets	29 0 0	493 0 0	164 pieces	2,788 0 0	193 pieces	3,281 0 0	......	......	27 0 0	459 0 0	220 pieces	3,740 0 0
(b) Namdas	518 0 0	1,036 0 0	9,460 pieces	18,920 0 0	9,978 0 0	19,956 0 0	......	......	261 0 0	522 0 0	10,239 pieces	20,478 0 0
(7) Precious metals—												
(a) Gold	......	......	255	2,040 0 0	255	2,040 0 0	......	......	......	......	255	2,040 0 0
(b) Gold dust	895 tolas	18,795 0 0	12,116 tolas	2,54,436 0 0	13,011 tolas	2,73,231 0 0	......	......	......	......	13,011 tolas	2,73,231 0 0
(c) Silver coin	13,260	13,260 0 0	135,226	1,35,226 0 0	148,486	1,48,486 0 0	14,716	14,716 0 0	10,759	10,759 0 0	173,961	1,73,961 0 0
(d) Silver yambus	8	920 0 0	511	58,765 0 0	519	59,685 0 0	30	3,450 0 0	80	9,200 0 0	629	72,335 0 0
(e) Miscellaneous	3 20 0	105 0 0	16 15 0	491 4 0	19 35 0	596 4 0	23 20 0	675 0 0	2 0 0	60 0 0	44 15 0	1,331 4 0
(8) Opium—												
(9) Saltpetre—												
(10) Silk—												
(1) Raw	12 0 0	3,120 0 0	239 38 0	62,374 0 0	251 38 0	65,494 0 0	......	......	......	......	251 38 0	65,494 0 0
(2) Manufactured	73 0 0	255 8 0	882 pieces	3,087 0 0	955 pieces	3,342 8 0	......	......	25 pieces	87 8 0	980 0 2	3,430 0 0
(a) Brocade of Benares	......	......	......	......	......	......	583 pieces	14,575 0 0	83 pieces	2,075 0 0	666 pieces	16,650 0 0
(b) Brocade of Surat	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,681 0 0	48,258 0 0	100 pieces	1,800 0 0	2,781 0 0	50,058 0 0

(c) Velvet	......	......	......	......	......	......	12,755 yards	25,510 0 0	......	......	12,755 yards	25,510 0 0
(d) Satin tawar	......	......	......	......	......	......	30 pieces	1,350 0 0	......	......	30 pieces	1,350 0 0
(e) Atlas satins	......	......	......	......	......	......	9,410 yards	7,057 8 0	2,400 yards	1,800 0 0	11,810 yards	8,857 8 0
(f) Brocade, European	......	......	......	......	......	......	5,553 yards	5,553 0 0	900 yards	900 0 0	6,453 0 0	6,453 0 0
(g) Miscellaneous	......	......	......	......	......	......	8,346 yards	20,862 8 0	1,669 yards	4,172 8 0	10,014 0 0	25,035 0 0
(11) Spices	......	......	107 0 0	2,140 0 0	107 0 0	2,140 0 0	619 0 0	12,380 0 0	......	......	726 0 0	14,520 0 0
(12) Precious stones—												
(a) Coral	......	......	730 0 0	730 0 0	730 0 0	730 0 0	117,195 0 0	1,17,195 0 0	7,900 0 0	7,900 0 0	125,725 0 0	1,25,725 0 0
(b) Turquoises and precious stones	......	......	3,760 0 0	3,760 0 0	3,760 0 0	3,760 0 0	......	......	4,010 0 0	4,010 0 0	7,770 0 0	7,770 0 0
(13) Sugar—												
(a) Refined	......	......	6 0 0	108 0 0	6 0 0	108 0 0	188 0 0	3,384 0 0	32 0 0	576 0 0	228 0 0	4,068 0 0
(b) Unrefined	......	......	2 0 0	24 0 0	2 0 0	24 0 0	34 20 0	414 0 0	30 0 0	360 0 0	66 20 0	798 0 0
(14) Tea—												
(a) Indian	......	......	23 0 0	460 0	23 0 0	460 0 0	711 20 0	14,230 0 0	......	......	734 20 0	14,690 0 0
(b) China viâ India	......	......	......	......	......	......	57 10 0	6,932 0 0	......	......	57 10 0	6,932 0 0
(c) Lhassa brick tea	......	......	22 0 0	2,640 0 0	22 0 0	2,640 0 0	......	......	......	......	22 0 0	2,640 0 0
(15) Wool—												
(1) Unmanufactured	136 0 0	2,720 0 0	137 0 0	2,540 0 0	263 0 0	5,260 0 0	......	......	......	......	263 0 0	5,260 0 0
(2) Manufactured	275 yards	137 8 0	......	......	275 yards	137 8 0	......	......	1,094 yards	547 0 0	1,369 0 0	684 8 0
(3) Shawl and shawl stuff—												
(a) Pashm	35 0 0	1,225 0 0	827 20 0	28,962 8 0	862 20 0	30,187 8 0	......	......	......	......	862 20 0	30,187 8 0
(b) Pashmina	7 0 0	175 0 0	......	......	7 0 0	175 0 0	......	......	30 0 0	750 0 0	37 0 0	925 0 0
(c) Miscellaneous	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
(16) Miscellaneous	227 0 0	2,270 0 0	1,472 20 0	14,725 0 0	1,699 20 0	16,995 0 0	24	240 0 0	2,980 0 0	29,800 0 0	4,703 20 0	47,035 0 0
	4,156 20 8	1,34,814 15 0	4,334 33 12	6,35,437 2 0	8,491 14 4	7,70,252 1 0	6,226 15 0	10,32,114 6 0	3,006 27 0	81,045 10 0	17,814 16 4	18,83,412 1 0
	1,373 pieces	......	13,725 pieces	......	15,098 pieces	......	19,980 pieces	......	1,046 pieces	......	36,104 pieces	......
	896 tolas	......	255 tilas	......	225 tilas	......	4,139 scores	......	13 scores	......	4,162 scores	......
	13,260 Nos.	......	12,116 tolas	......	13,011 tolas	......	131,911 Nos.	......	22,569 Nos.	......	2[illegible]5 tilas	......
	8 Yambus.	......	139,716 Nos.	......	152,976 Nos.	......	30 yambus.	......	80 yambus.	......	13,011 tolas	......
	275 yards	......	511 yambus.	......	519 yambus.	......	30,063 yards	......	6,063 yards	......	307,456 Nos.	......
	7 pairs	......	......	......	275 yards	......	......	......	30 pairs	......	629 yambus.	......
	......	......	......	......	7 pairs	......	......	......	......	......	42,401 yards	......
	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	37 pairs	......

R. L. KENNION, *Captain*,

Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir for Leh.

Ladakh trade return for the year ending 31st March 1899.

Articles.	Import from India.						Import from Turkistan.		Import from Changthang.		Grand Total.	
	Viâ Lahoul.		*Viâ* Kashmir.		Total.							
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Mds. S. C	Rs. A. P.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.
(1) Cotton, manufactured—												
(a) European	2,242 0 0	2,80,250 0 0	1,989 0 0	2,48,625 0 0	4,231 0 0	5,28,875 0 0	......	......	......	......	4,231 0 0	5,28,875 0 0
(b) Indian	283 0 0	18,395 0 0	53 0 0	3,445 0 0	336 0 0	21,840 0 0	121 0 0	7,865 0 0	......	......	457 0 0	29,705 0 0
(2) Drugs and medicines—												
(a) Charas	......	......	......	......	......	......	5,191 8 4	1,24,558 15 0	......	......	5,191 8 4	1,24,558 15 0
(b) Miscellaneous	298 0 0	13,410 0 0	188 0 0	8,460 0 0	486 0 0	21,870 0 0	......	......	2 25 0	118 2 0	488 25 0	21,986 2 0
(3) Dyeing materials—												
(a) Indigo	60 0 0	7,200 0 0	239 0 0	28,690 0 0	299 0 0	35,890 0 0	......	......	......	......	299 0 0	35,850 0 0
(b) Miscellaneous	7 0 0	1,750 0 0	15 30 0	3,937 8 0	22 30 0	5,687 8 0	......	......	......	......	22 30 0	5,687 8 0
(4) Hides and skins—												
(a) Other skins	4,147 0 0	16,588 0 0	7,999 0 0	31,996 0 0	12,146 0 0	48,584 0 0	......	......	......	......	12,146 0 0	48,584 0 0
(b) Miscellaneous	150 0 0	93 12 0	4,357 0 0	2,723 2 0	4,507 0 0	2,816 14 0	538 0 0	336 4 0	4,800 pieces	3,000 0 0	9,845 pieces	6,153 2 0
(5) Leather—												
(a) Unmanufactured	243 0 0	8,505 0 0	3,874 0 0	1,35,590 0 0	4,117 0 0	1,44,095 0 0	......	......	......	......	4,117 0 0	1,44,095 0 0
(b) Manufactured	250 0 0	250 0 0	4,153 0 0	4,153 0 0	4,403 0 0	4,403 0 0	154 0 0	154 0 0	......	......	4,557 0 0	4,557 0 0
(6) Carpets and namdas—												
(a) Carpets	......	......	......	......	......	......	388 pieces	6,596 0 0	......	......	388 pieces	6,596 0 0
(b) Namdas	......	......	......	......	......	......	14,621 0 0	29,242 0 0	......	......	14,621 0 0	29,242 0 0
(7) Precious metals—												
(a) Gold	......	......	......	......	......	......	255 0 0	2,040 0 0	......	......	235 0 0	2,040 0 0
(b) Gold dust	......	......	350 tolas	7,350 0 0	350 tolas	7,350 0 0	10,766 0 0	2,26,096 0 0	1,154 tolas	24,234 0 0	12,270 tolas	2,57,670 0 0
(c) Silver coin	6,330	6,320 0 0	75,669	75,669 0 0	81,989	81,989 0 0	87,369	87,369 0 0	27,357	27,357 0 0	196,715 0 0	1,96,715 0 0
(d) Silver yambus	......	......	27 0 0	3,105 0 0	27 0 0	3,105 0 0	658 0 0	75,670 0 0	10 0 0	1,150 0 0	695 0 0	79,925 0 0
(e) Miscellaneous	223 0 0	6,690 0 0	351 0 0	10,530 0 0	574 0 0	17,220 0 0	......	......	......	......	574 0 0	17,220 0 0
(8) Opium—												
(9) Saltpetre—												
(10) Silk—												
(1) Raw	......	......	......	......	......	......	251 36 0	65,494 0 0	......	......	251 36 0	65,494 0 0
(2) Manufactured	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,232 0 0	4,312 0 0	......	......	1,232 0 0	4,312 0 0
(a) Brocade of Benares	140 pieces	3,500 0 0	566 0 0	14,150 0 0	706 pieces	17,650 0 0	......	......	......	......	706 pieces	17,650 0 0
(b) Brocade of Surat	398 pieces	7,164 0 0	2,644 0 0	47,592 0 0	342 pieces	54,756 0 0	......	......	......	......	3,042 pieces	54,756 0 0
(c) Velvet	4,370 0 0	8,740 0 0	10,210 yards	20,420 0 0	14,580 yards	29,160 0 0	......	......	......	......	14,580 yards	29,160 0 0

(d) Satin tawar	......	......	30 pieces	1,190 0 0	30 pieces	1,190 0 0	4 pieces	180 0 0	5 pieces	225 0 0	39 0 0	1,595 0 0
(e) Atlas satin	2,900 yards	2,175 0 0	8,736 yards	6,552 0 0	11,636 yards	8,727 0 0	......	......	......	......	11,636 0 0	8,727 0 0
(f) Brocade, European	1,600 yards	1,600 0 0	5,033	5,033 0 0	6,633 yards	6,633 0 0	......	......	......	......	6,633	6,633 0 0
(g) Miscellaneous	3,670 0 0	9,175 0 0	5,615 0 0	14,037 8 0	9,285 yards	23,212 0 0	......	......	......	......	9,285 yards	23,212 8 0
(11) Spices	528 0 0	10,560 0 0	314 20 0	6,290 0 0	842 20 0	16,850 0 0	......	......	......	......	842 20 0	10,850 0 0
(12) Precious stones—												
(a) Coral	33,600 0 0	33,600 0 0	98,049 0 0	98,049 0 0	131,649 0 0	1,31,649 0 0	......	......	......	......	131,649 0	1,31,649 0 0
(b) Turquoises and precious stones	600 0 0	600 0 0	1,450 0 0	1,450 0 0	2,050 0 0	2,050 0 0	3,310 0 0	3,310 0 0	22,070 0 0	22,070 0 0	27,430 0 0	27,430 0 0
(13) Sugar—												
(a) Refined	369 0 0	6,642 0 0	241 0 0	4,338 0 0	610 0 0	10,980 0 0	......	......	......	......	610 0 0	10,980 0 0
(b) Unrefined	69 0 0	828 0 0	23 0 0	276 0 0	92 0 0	1,104 0 0	......	......	......	......	92 0 0	1,104 0 0
(14) Tea—												
(a) Indian	1,007 0 0	20,140 0 0	441 20 0	8,830 0 0	1,448 20 0	28,970 0 0	......	......	......	......	1,448 20 0	28,970 0 0
(b) China viâ India	33 0 0	3,960 0 0	28 10 0	3,390 0 0	61 10 0	7,350 0 0	......	......	......	......	61 10 0	7,350 0 0
(c) Lhassa brick tea	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	117 4 0	14,052 0 0	117 4 0	14,052 0 0
(15) Wool—												
(a) Unmanufactured	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	726 0 0	14,520 0 0	726 0 0	14,520 0 0
(b) Manufactured	......	......	3,090 yards	1,545 0 0	3,090 yards	1,545 0 0	......	......	1,150 yards	575 0 0	4,240 yards	2,120 0 0
(c) Shawl and shawl stuff—												
(1) Pashm	......	......	......	......	......	......	658 0 0	23,030 0 0	598 0 0	20,930 0 0	1,256 0 0	43,960 0 0
(2) Pashmina	......	......	71 0 0	1,775 0 0	71 0 0	1,775 0 0	......	......	......	......	71 0 0	1,775 0 0
(3) Miscellaneous	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
(16) Miscellaneous	356 0 0	3,560 0 0	2,623 0 0	26,230 0 0	2,979 0 0	29,790 0 0	30 20 0	305 0 0	934 0 0	9,340 0 0	3,993 20 0	39,935 0 0
	5,475 0 0	4,71,695 12 0	6,507 0 0	8,25,411 2 0	11,982 0 0	12,97,106 14 0	6,252 24 4	6,56,578 3 0	2,427 29 0	1,38,071 2 0	20,662 13 0	20,91,756 3 0
	5,086 pieces	......	19,749 pieces	......	24,834 pieces	......	16,937 pieces	......	4,806 pieces	......	46,576 pieces	......
	243 scores	......	3,874 scores	......	4,117 scores	......	255 tilas	......	1,154 tolas	......	4,117 scores	......
	40,520 Nos.	......	350 tolas	......	350 tolas	......	10,766 tolas	......	49,4.7 Nos.	......	255 tilas	......
	12,540 yards	......	175,163 Nos.	......	215,698 Nos.	......	90,679 Nos.	......	10 yambus	......	12,270 tolas	......
	......	......	32,684 yards	......	45,224 yards	......	658 yambus	......	1,150 yards	......	355,790 Nos.	......
	......	......	27 yambus	......	27 yambus	......	......	......	......	......	695 yambus	......
	......	......	71 pairs	......	71 pairs	......	......	......	......	......	46,374 yards	......
	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	71 pairs	......

R. L. KENNION, *Captain,*

Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir.

Report on the trade viâ *Ladakh between India and Chinese and Russian Turkistan for the year ending the 31st March 1899.*

According to the statistics of the Leh office, the Indo-Chinese Turkistan trade should have attained its most flourishing condition in 1895-96 when the value of the imports and exports amounted to no less than Rs. 28,01,320. During the following twelve months a fall of Rs. 1,92,956 took place; whilst the year 1897-98, as compared with the preceding, showed a further decline of Rs. 8,49,694. The statistics for 1898-99 have not yet been received in this office; but gauging the value of the trade for that period from the number of merchants engaged, from the quantity of transport hired to and from Ladakh, and other superficial circumstances, there is reason to think that this trade will not prove to have been more satisfactory than that of the preceding year. In March 1898 there were some 30 Hindu merchants in Yarkand. Of these, about 20 returned to India in the autumn, whilst, during the same season, only six fresh traders came to this country. The present number ought not, therefore, to exceed 16, which is, roughly, half of the number of the merchants of last year.

2. The causes of this depression of trade are partly political and partly mercantile. The reasons, purely mercantile, which are accountable for the decline of our trade, are probably the same as those which have been referred to in this office reports for the last two preceding years. These causes are, in the main, of two different characters. First, the decreased demand in India for charas, the chief export from Chinese Turkistan, occasioned by the impost of a duty of Rs. 80 per maund on that commodity; and second, the decreased demand for English and Indian imports, caused by the ever-increasing severity of Russian competition.

3. For an accurate knowledge of the amount of the export trade to India during 1898-99 we must wait for the Leh statistics. But even admitting that there has been no decline as compared with the preceding year, one cannot help noticing the artificial and unhealthy condition under which this trade has been carried on.

4. The exports to India consist chiefly of charas, carpets, namdas, raw silk, wool, gold, and silver.

5. Charas, amounting to 4,020 maunds, was exported during 1897-98. But the quantity for the year under report appears to have been as much as, and possibly more than, that of the previous year. This would *primâ facie* lead one to infer that the demand for charas in India had not been declining. But this inference should not be necessarily correct. The sustained export can be explained in two other ways. First, the Hindu merchants in Yarkand joined last year in a league, binding themselves not to compete against each other in the charas market. This arrangement had the desired effect of lowering prices which, in the spring of 1898, averaged Rs. 17-2 per maund, whilst, anterior to the formation of the league, they often were 100 per cent. higher. And, again, the Chinese authorities had, about April 1898, at Kashgar, issued orders prohibiting the growth of charas in Kashgaria. This prohibition, until the time when it was withdrawn, gave a stimulus to the charas trade in Yarkand, where merchants, believing that this drug would soon be unobtainable, invested in it to a larger extent than they would otherwise have done. Hence the abundance of export. But did this abundance react favourably on the demand in India? The Excise Department are certainly the authority best qualified to answer the question. Information received in Kashgar points, however, to a negative reply, *i.e.*, despite the large export, prices in India, enhanced by a duty of Rs. 2 per seer, still remained almost prohibitive. The cost in Yarkand of one maund of charas was, as above stated, Rs. 17-2. The carriage of this quantity to Ladakh approximated to Rs. 10; whilst its further conveyance to Hoshiarpur or Amritsar entailed an additional outlay of about Rs. 7. Thus the actual cost of one maund of charas, on delivering in the Punjab, was Rs. 34. But the average sale prices in India during the last winter did not seem to have been above Rs. 30. There had, therefore, been an average loss of Rs. 2 on each maund of charas.

Nor does the export of carpets, namdas, and pashm (wool) during 1898-99 appear to have shewn any increase over that of the preceding year. But merchants state that prices realized in Kashmir and India have been fair. The same remark is made with regard to the native cloth known as "chakman," which seems to have found a ready market amongst the natives of Ladakh. The export of gold and silver was considerable. But no profits were apparently made in British Indian territory on the sale of these metals, which were chiefly employed as a means for the transfer of capital. This was not always the rôle assigned to gold and silver. In former years, a Chinese silver Yuen-pao of 50 taels was worth Rs. 170 in India. Its present value fluctuates between Rs. 112 to Rs. 115. The gold exported during 1898-99 was obtained in Khotan and Yarkand at the average ratio of 1 to 25½. The remittance of Russian rubles to India which during 1898-99 was estimated at Rs. 85,000 fell during the present year to about Rs. 2,000, owing probably to the high rate of silver exchange which that currency note maintained in this country.

6. Whatever was the exact value of the exports to India in 1898-99, the imports to Turkistan during the same period would appear to have been both below that value, and less than the imports of 1897-98. This result ought not to be surprising when the decrease which has just taken place in the number of our Hindu traders is taken into consideration. The export as compared with 1897-98 has apparently fallen in the following goods :—Long-cloth, muslin, nainu and sainu gauzes, cotton prints, handkerchiefs, lungis, Benares brocades, atlas silks, broad-cloths, indigo, and skins.

7. The unsaleability of charas in India, a fact which must have paralyzed a considerable amount of capital money, must be held to be primarily responsible for the fall in the return trade.

8. This fall is also largely due to Russian competition, which without doubt is gaining yearly in severity. The inequality of circumstances, largely preponderating in favour of Russian trade, which have been alluded to in the 1897-98 report, have recently been still more emphasized by the opening of the Samarkand-Andijan Railway. The probable result of this will be a reduction of the cost of transport between Moscow and Kashgar, which before the opening of that railway was already as low as Rs. 11-5-9 per maund. The accompanying customs schedules, shewing the results of the Russo-Chinese Turkistan trade *viâ* Naryn and Irkishtan for the year 1897, which have been obtained through the courtesy of the Russian Consul-General at Kashgar, will give an idea of the value of this trade (rubles 4,235,571) as well as of the multifarious nature of the imports and exports. A comparison of these schedules with the returns of the Ladakh office will bring into evidence how diverse are the classes of goods in which both Russia and India stand as competitors in the markets of Kashgaria. Roughly speaking the following commodities are brought from both countries :—European cotton prints, red cottons (shalpar), velvet, atlas satins, long-cloth, broad-cloth, handkerchiefs, alpacca, dyes, cutlery, other skins, unmanufactured leather, sugar, saffron, and threads; whilst from India solely are imported indigo, muslin, nainu and sainu gauzes, European brocades, Benares brocades, turbans, medicines, spices, shawli rumal, tea, and coral. But even in some of these goods competition is indirectly felt. Thus Russian dyes diminish the demand for Indian indigo, and a sort of Russian chintz, mimicking the nainu and sainu gauzes, militates against the latter's sale.

9. The goods which are exported from Kashgaria and are in demand in Russia and India are the same in respect of carpets, namdas, "pashm" (wool) and "chakman" cloth. The value of the carpets and namdas exported to Russia during 1897 should have amounted, according to the schedules, respectively, to rubles 71,140 and rubles 149,041. This competition in buying goods for export tends to raise local prices; and is specially regrettable at the present juncture when, owing to the dulness of the charas market in India, Indian traders are constrained more than ever to turn their attention to the export of woollen goods.

It will be seen from the above that Russian competition affects us in our export, as well as in our import, trade.

10. The commercial relations which we have established through Chinese Turkistan with Russian Central Asia are by no means extensive, the only

articles exported thereto from India being tea, coral, brocades, spices, and certain medicinal plants. Tea is less than ever sent *viá* Kashgar to Russia, not that that commodity does not find a ready market in the Ferghana district, but because probably its carriage from India can be cheaper effected through Afghanistan and Persia than *viá* Ladakh.

11. The goods that find their way from Russia to British Indian territory appear to be less in value than those that travel in the opposite direction. But, despite this fact, it would not be improbable that, were freer communication permitted *viá* the Mintika and the Baroghil passes, Moscow chintz would carry the war of competition with Manchester cottons into our own territory of Gilgit and Chitral. It is noticeable that when a small caravan obtains a pass to travel *viá* Sarikol to Hunza or Gilgit, the goods carried by it are in a large measure of Russian manufacture, chiefly consisting of chintz, Bokhara silks and ready-made chogas. Moreover, a sort of Russian twilling known as "Shaitan-tari", seems to have found favour with the Lamas of Ladakh. In this connection an item in the Ladakh Trade Return for the year ending 31st March 1898, if enquired into, may bring forth some interesting facts. This return shows that 81 maunds of Indian manufactured cotton of the value of Rs. 5,265 had been exported *from* Turkistan to Ladakh. Doubtless it sometimes occurs that, owing to the dulness of the Yarkand market, goods are sent back to British territory. But it is not improbable that a portion at least of the cottons referred to was not of Indian, but of Russian, manufacture.

12. The general condition of our trade is evidently unpromising for the future. Signs are not wanting to show that, although there will always be a certain amount of commercial intercourse between India and Chinese Turkistan, this intercourse is on the eve of a marked restriction. It is encouraging to note, however, that whatever was the comparatively small value of the goods imported to Yarkand during the year 1898-99, the demand for them has been well maintained, and that up to date, out of their total quantity, there should not be more than about $\frac{2}{3}$ths still remaining unsold, the market having been fairly active in muslin, handkerchiefs, alwan (red cottons), lungis, velvet, and spices. Regarding the export trade of the year 1899-1900, it may be mentioned, as a somewhat surprising fact, that, despite all the adverse circumstances under which charas is labouring, no less than 1,500 pony-loads, or about 4,500 maunds, of this drug have already been purchased for the markets of India, and that before the departure of the caravans in August next 600 additional maunds are expected to be ready. This large export is due partly to the present extraordinary cheapness of charas, which in Yarkand is selling for about Tengas 120 or Rs. 15-7-8 per maund, and partly to the difficulty attending the purchase of Khotan gold, whose ratio to silver at present stands as high as 1 to 32. As the export of this metal is no longer profitable, and the supply of woollen goods and raw silk is limited, merchants have perforce invested in charas if only as a means for transferring their capital back to India.

KASHGAR AGENCY;
The 14th July 1899.

GEORGE MACARTNEY,
Special Assistant for Chinese Affairs to the Resident in Kashmir.

Table showing the imports from India, viâ Ladakh, and their proportional consumption in different parts of Chinese Turkistan, during the year 1898-99.

Description of goods.	Proportional consumption in percentage.				Remarks.
	Yarkand District.	Khotan District.	Aksu District.	Kashgar District.	
1. Cotton, manufactured—					
(a) European—					
Long-cloth (lutha or khasa) .	28	50	20	2	
Muslin	10	40	10	40	
Nainu and sainu gauze . .	20	20	20	40	
Cotton prints (chintz) . .	35	50	10	5	
Dhotis	20	20	40	20	
Handkerchiefs . . .	20	20	20	40	
Gumti	30	40	10	20	
Alwan	60	10	10	20	
Alpacca	26	34	32	8	
(b) Indian—					
Lungis	20	20	40	20	
2. Drugs and medicines—					
Jadwar	20	20	20	40	
Musk	30	30	5	35	
Saffron	50	50	...	...	

Table showing the imports from India, viâ Ladakh, and their proportional consumption in different parts of Chinese Turkistan, during the year 1898-99—contd.

Description of goods.	Proportional consumption in percentage.				Remarks.
	Yarkand District.	Khotan District.	Aksu District.	Kashgar District.	
3. Dyeing materials—					
Indigo	20	20	20	40	
European colours	20	80	...	...	
4. Hides and skins—					
Goat and fox skins (manufactured).	30	20	20	30	
Other skins	20	3⅓	10	66⅔	
5. Silk, manufactured—					
(a) Brocade of Benares	10	10	20	60	
(b) Brocade of Surat, real and imitation.	20	20	40	20	
(c) Brocades, European	10	10	30	50	
(d) Velvet	33⅓	16⅔	16⅔	33⅓	
(e) Atlas (satin)	100	...	...	...	
6. Spices	14	43	28	15	
7. Coral	1	1	31⅓	66⅔	
8. Sugar and sweetmeats—					
(a) Sugar, Indian	14	57	29	...	
(b) Jams and sweetmeats	30	10	20	40	
9. Tea—					
Kangra Valley	20	30	30	20	
Chinese tea (*viâ* Bombay)	15	25	25	35	
10. Wool, manufactured—					
(a) Broad-cloth	50	20	10	20	
(b) Flannel	...	...	...	...	
11. Needles	20	40	20	20	

Table showing the proportional exports from the different parts of Chinese Turkistan to India, viâ Ladakh, during the year 1898-99.

Description of goods.	Proportional export in percentage.				Remarks.
	Yarkand District.	Khotan District.	Aksu District.	Kashgar District.	
Drugs and medicines—					
Charas	75	...	...	25	
Carpets	10	90	...	...	
Numdas	20	80	...	...	
Precious metals—					
Gold	10	90	...	...	
Silver	60	30	...	10	
Russian ruble	...	...	...	100	
Raw silk	30	70	...	...	
Wool (Pashm)	20	15	40	25	
Chikman (red coarse cloth)	100	...	...	...	
Ponies and mules	50	10	30	10	

Customs schedules showing the trade viâ *Irkishtam and Naryne between Kashgaria and Russian Turkistan during the year 1897.*

Name of articles.	Exports from Kashgaria.		Imports to Kashgaria.	
	Viâ Irkishtam.	*Viâ* Naryne.	*Viâ* Irkishtam.	*Viâ* Naryne.
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	Rubles.	Rubles.	Rubles.	Rubles.
Dried fruits	195	13,880	48	...
Green tea	43	11	...	...
Brick tea	5,089	315	...	...
Sheep's intestines	8,205	192	320	...
Sheep and goat skins, unmanufactured	6,342	21,638	165	...
Skins, small	2,263	...	...	...
Do. manufactured, small	9,885	54,296	...	...
Do. do. large	8,720	16,922	...	...
Other skins	116	1,400	160	...
Fox skins	50	100	...	...
Native boots	21,920	34,330	...	...
Horse trappings	145	...	...	...
Lucerne seeds	20	...	...	...
Corals	19,023	...	...	...
Porcelain	2,275	40	720	1,120
Chloride of ammonium	340	80	40	240
Alum	17,120	1,239	...	...
Tin materials	50	...	1,176	...
Copper utensils	2,800	1,206	720	200
Cotton, unmanufactured	12,056	15,466	...	...
Silks	44,595	360	...	...
Wool	5,720	...	...	...
Woollen threads	1,480	...	...	...
Coarse cotton cloth	5,42,561	7,84,507	...	...
Horse-bags	2,600	...	...	...
Indian muslin	11	30	...	...
Dyed cotton cloth	15,190	2,51,474	...	...
Handkerchiefs	1	4	...	...
Strings	1,080	...	...	...
Silk, manufactured	7,295	...	23,600	...
Woollen waist-band	11,410	20	...	...
Numdas	1,39,394	9,647	...	1,120
Carpets	38,520	32,620	...	...
Chogas	3,390	19,070	160	...
Sheep's furs	49,140	7,265	...	...
Buttons	200	...	...	300
Furcaps	550	...	...	...

Customs schedules showing the trade viâ Irkishtam and Naryne between Kashgaria and Russian Turkistan during the year 1897—contd.

Name of articles.	Exports from Kashgaria.		Imports to Kashgaria.	
	Viâ Irkishtam.	*Viâ* Naryne.	*Viâ* Irkishtam.	*Viâ* Naryne.
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	Rubles.	Rubles.	Rubles.	Rubles.
Mutton fat	120	...	...	...
Ghee	40	...	...	...
Woollen bags	140	5,292	...	...
Apricot nuts	150	...	...	...
Honey	20	...	...	6,432
Gumna plant	130	...	...	...
Silver (yambus)	5,000	...	37,776	28,800
Total value of exports from Kashgaria to Russian Turkistan *viâ* Irkishtam.	9,85,394	...	...	...
Peas	...	16	...	...
Rice	...	11	...	60
Fruits	...	1,084	...	...
Nuts	...	2,427	...	...
Horse hair	...	1,554	...	...
Wooden utensils	...	200	1,304	1,220
Flax oil	...	18	...	...
Pashm (wool)	...	40,361	...	...
Camel wool cloth	...	1,04,295	...	...
Camel wool	...	120	...	...
Cotton ribbon	...	132	...	...
Wax	...	91	...	...
Soap	...	16	...	52
Onion	...	6	...	...
Sulphur	...	15	...	...
Cotton towels	...	50	...	...
Colours and dyes	...	40	...	904
Iron utensils	...	20	400	9,615
Chinese shoes	...	1	...	...
Straps	...	8	...	...
Barrels	...	2	...	...
Saddles	...	11	320	...
Revolvers	...	1	...	...
Carts	...	38	...	...
Ponies	...	272	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	51	...	...
Total value of exports from Kashgaria to Russian Turkistan *viâ* Naryne.	...	14,22,254	...	...

Customs schedules showing the trade viâ *Irkishtam and Naryne between Kashgaria and Russian Turkistan during the year 1897*—contd.

NAME OF ARTICLES.	EXPORTS FROM KASHGARIA.		IMPORTS TO KASHGARIA.	
	Viâ IRKISHTAM.	*Viâ* NARYNE.	*Viâ* IRKISHTAM.	*Viâ* NARYNE.
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	Rubles.	Rubles.	Rubles.	Rubles.
Pepper	...	...	341	2,384
Sugar, unrefined	...	...	41,082	...
Do. refined	...	...	27,470	14,489
Sugarcandy	...	...	6,540	432
Tobacco leaves	...	...	4,759	...
Do. cut	...	...	252	1,776
Medicinal plants	...	...	2,010	...
White threads	...	...	8,178	...
Red threads	...	...	8,637	...
Tree gum	...	...	1,718	...
Bar iron	...	...	1,132	508
Steel	...	...	7,493	...
Mercury	...	...	500	...
Petroleum	...	...	166	...
"Garance" (red dye)	...	...	25,726	...
Fuchsine dye	...	...	32,440	...
Sandal-wood	...	...	896	...
Shoemaker's glue	...	...	5,823	...
"Noix de galle"	...	...	4,128	...
Panes of glass	...	...	1,980	48
Glasswares	...	...	120	...
Mirrors	...	...	3,240	140
Sewing machines	...	...	160	600
Cottons, manufactured (without bounty)	...	...	21,320	11,040
Do. do. (with bounty)	...	...	10,98,419	1,92,379
Jewelry	...	...	18,930	...
Candles	...	...	336	2,282
Books	...	...	3,530	280
Matches	...	...	14,065	16,555
Sewing needles	...	...	320	320
Varnish	...	...	780	240
Aniseed	...	...	40	...
Indigo	...	...	400	...
Tortoise shell	...	...	60	...
Materials, half silk	...	...	1,100	...

Customs schedules showing the trade viâ *Irkishtam and Naryne between Kashgaria and Russian Turkistan during the year 1897*—concld.

Name of articles.	Exports from Kashgaria.		Imports to Kashgaria.	
	Viâ Irkishtam.	*Viâ* Naryne.	*Viâ* Irkishtam.	*Viâ* Naryne.
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	Rubles.	Rubles.	Rubles.	Rubles.
Paper	...	...	1,080	...
Pistachio nuts	...	...	368	...
Dried raisins	...	...	80	...
Native caps	...	...	1,000	...
Lead	...	...	80	...
Dried plants	...	...	8	...
Dried apricots	...	...	10	...
Sewing cotton	...	...	438	...
Total value of imports to Kashgaria from Russian Turkistan *viâ* Irkishtam.	...	...	14,09,064	...
Bees-wax	...	...	...	200
Copper sheets	...	...	...	112
Iron sheets	...	...	...	1,296
Do. scraps	...	...	...	25,826
Cast iron	...	...	...	10,135
Padlocks	...	...	...	64
Sweetmeats	...	...	...	764
Bottles	...	...	...	356
Cloth	...	...	...	6,480
Spices	...	...	...	5,940
Poppy seeds	...	...	...	378
Flax seeds	...	...	...	228
Do. oil	...	...	...	432
Leather, manufactured	...	...	...	654
Steel scraps	...	...	...	240
Camels	...	...	...	6,040
Ponies	...	...	...	30,975
Cows	...	...	...	1,365
Sheep	...	...	...	33,888
Total value of imports to Kashgaria from Russian Turkistan *viâ* Naryne.	...	...	...	4,18,859
Grand Total of value of imports and exports	...	Rubles 42,35,571		

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1898 AND 1899.

DISTRICTS.	RICE, UNHUSKED.		RICE, HUSKED.		WHEAT.		FLOUR (WHEAT).		BARLEY.		JAWAR.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Burma—*												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	34·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	26·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	32·81	...	50·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	31·37	...	34·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thòngwa	...	...	27·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	33·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	24·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	37·21	...	43·24	...	...	...	...	...	12·08	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakòkku	...	...	34·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·2	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	11·25	15	20	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	17·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—*												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	27·5	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	22·5	20	37·5	28·75	...	...	12·5	15	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	28·75	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	32·5	30	37·5	27·5	...	...	23·75	20·62	...	21·25
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	27·5	25	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	24·53	21·25	23·12	24·22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	26·25	23·75	30	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	23·44	22·66	41·25	32·81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	22·19	18·75	24·37	18·12	...	...	16·87	10·62	17·5	9·06
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	22·81	21·09	26·25	22·5	...	...	18·75	14·37	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	25·78	26·56	27·5	21·09	...	...	20·94	11·41	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	19·69	14·69	33·33	25·78	33·33	23·59	39·63	28·12	25·47	15	26·35	16·09
Central—												
Cawnpore	19·48	14·53	32·66	26·67	34·06	23·18	38·07	27·18	26·67	18·54	29·11	13·33
Jhánsi	25	14·84	44·43	32·08	37·19	25	43·85	29·53	30·21	13·59	31·35	13·28
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	40	...	33·33	22·29	39·01	...	29·63	...	...	...
Agra	...	...	...	34·37	...	23·12	...	28·75	...	12·5	...	12·81
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	20	13 33	38·12	22·45	33·33	20·78	...	...	26·67	11·09	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	20	12·5	34·06	25	34·37	21·8	39·06	25	28·07	11·77	28·07	13·33
Northern—												
Fyzabad	20	15·47	40	29·69	32·03	21·25	...	...	26·56	...	26·56	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

BAJRA.		RAGI.		MAIZE.		GRAM.		ARHAR DÁL.		GHI.		DISTRICTS.
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	57·64	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	29·76	...	50·38	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·19	...	34·04	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42·11	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·46	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	12·9	...	23·45	...	54·27	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·05	...	28·69	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·1	...	53·33	...	...	...	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	30	47·5	...	450	400	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	87·5	...	350	420	Dacca.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	360	Midnapur.
37·5	22·5	...	...	27·5	15	25	22·5	37·5	30	350	340	Calcutta.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	20	33·12	31·25	320	320	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·59	24·06	43·75	31·25	550	550	Pabna.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	27·5	15	30	20	40	40	350	330	Rangpur.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	20 31	23·44	19·06	19·06	285	360	Cuttack.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	20·62	10·62	19·37	14·37	27·5	...	290	280	Patna.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	19·06	10	19·69	18·59	35·81	...	360	320	Bhágalpur.
...	...	19·06	14·53	23·67	13·28	22·19	15·94	33·28	...	290·94	320	Muzaffarpur.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
30·57	17·5	...	...	28·23	13·85	25·36	16·98	33·91	24·84	317·18	325·78	Benares.
												Central—
34·06	14·53	...	...	28·07	11·77	27·6	16·67	...	21·04	278·28	278·28	Cawnpore.
34·06	14·69	...	...	29·63	11·72	30·78	15·47	34·79	23·44	256·09	252·5	Jhánsi.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·78	...	...	...	234·37	...	Meerut.
...	15·62	...	...	...	13·44	...	17·34	...	23·75	...	265	Agra.
												Submontane, west—
31·93	14·32	...	...	...	...	28·54	15·99	...	...	285	300	Shahjahánpur.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
31·98	14·06	...	...	36·07	12·5	28·54	19·27	24·01	21·04	300	290	Lucknow.
												Northern—
...	15·94	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	300	285	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1898 AND 1899—continued.

DISTRICTS.	SUGAR, RAW (Gúr.)		SALT.		TOBACCO LEAF.		TURMERIC.		GRASS.		STRAW.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	15·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	27·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	21·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	19·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	20·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	23·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	22·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	20·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	36·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	55	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	50	50	36·25	36·25	120	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	62·5	60	36·25	36·25	70	70	...	...	2·5	2·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	52·5	55	35	35	75 and 97·5	60 and 82·5	...	...	...	...	1·51	1·46
Calcutta	48·75	51·25	33·12	33·75	60	60	...	...	7·5	8·75	5	7·5
Central—												
Bardwan	41·25	50	32·81	33·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	3·12
Pabna	43·12	45	38·44	38·75	90	75	...	...	...	...	10	7·5
Northern—												
Rangpur	62·5	60	40	40	80	80	...	...	1·56	3·75	4·37	5
Orissa—												
Cuttack	57·5	45	30	30	42·5	45	...	...	5·57	5·57	5	3·75
Bihár, south—												
Patna	35	30	34·37	35	30	30	...	...	3·12	2·5	3·12	2·5
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	35	35	37·5	38·75	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	25·78	...	34·37	36·25	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	44·11	33·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	36·35	36·35	...	...	55	52·5	155	117·5	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	50	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	30·78	34·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	...	37·81	...	...	...	40 to 80	...	100	...	5	...	3·33
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	36·35	34·01	...	...	...	...	140 and 145	120 to 130	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	36·35	30·78	...	...	75	72·5	...	...	4·43	3·33	...	4·01
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	30·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur.
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur.
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi.
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	60 to 100	60	Meerut.
...	3·33	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	80 to 100	Agra.
										Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	50 and 100	40 to 90	...	...	25 and 50	25 to 50	Shahjahánpur.
										Oudh—
										Southern—
2·61	2·5	...	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	Lucknow.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1898 AND 1899—*continued*.

Districts.	Rice, unhusked.		Rice, husked.		Wheat.		Flour (wheat).		Barley.		Jawar.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	40	33·33	...	...	50	29·68	...	...	40	21·09	40	29
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	25	15·36	44·43	40	36·35	21·61	42·08	26·67	30·78	12·92	33·33	15·36
Central—												
Lahore	26·25	16·67	44·43	30·83	35·36	21·61	40·68	23·8	28·02	11·56	32·97	14·53
South-eastern—												
Delhi	28·59	20	42·08	30·78	36·35	23·24	42·08	26·67	30·78	15·36	34·79	16·3
Submontane—												
Amritsar	26·67	16·3	43·23	31·98	34·06	19·53	38·07	23·91	...	...	31·35	14·79
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	25	17·4	61·93	47·76	36·3	22·5	38·12	26·25	23·54	12·92	23·54	11·25
Western—												
Multan	19·06	12·81	34·74	24·22	31·67	24·58	36·35	30·16	24·22	15·36	25	14·79
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	37·5	30	36·25	27·5	...	...	32·5	19·06	35	16·25
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	31 09	24·84	...	...	...	14·69	27·5	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	33·75 to 36·25	26·25 to 28·75	56·25	60	26·25 to 28·75	21·25	32·5	17·5
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	29·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	41·56	...	...	...	46·25	29·32	...	...	...	...	42·4	17·24
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	31·67	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	50·47	33·12	...	...	...	...	41·82	17·29
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	20	...	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—*												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	38	28	39	29	50	34·75	...	...	33·62	16·31
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	33·31	20	34·75	25	40	27·56	...	...	28·56	14·31
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	40	20	38	22·5	48	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	50	35·19	...	...	...	...	44·23	15
Ellichpur	...	...	66·67	66·66	53·33	40	64	50	...	...	40	16
Amráoti	...	...	60	40	46·25	36·36	55·31	44·44	...	...	36·25	14·28
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·8	23
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 9	15·5
Cuddapah	26 5	22·5	...	38·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·5	17·4
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	26·7	19·3	44	34·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	24	24	33·5	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·6	21·8
Mysore—												
Mysore	24·96	19·57	45·71	36·56	47·54	41·15	65·83	54·86	...	...	25·59	18·29
Bangalore	26·09	23·5	44·72	47·5	41·19	43·5	56·94	55·5	...	...	...	23·5

* The figures under " Rice, husked " represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chanwal*.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	
												Rajputana—
50	24·06	...	...	44·43	20	40	24·06	...	...	320	320	*Eastern—* Ajmer.
												Panjab—
36·35	18·18	...	...	30·78	12·92	33·33	15·99	57·13	36·35	266·25	285	*Southern—* Ferozpur.
33·33	17·76	...	...	28·54	18·75	32·97	17·4	44·43	31·67	320	336·67	*Central—* Lahore.
36·35	18·59	...	...	31·98	14·53	31·98	19·53	36·35	27·6	312·19	320	*South-eastern—* Delhi.
[illegible]	...	...	...	28·59	14·27	33·33	15·99	...	...	...	320	*Submontane—* Amritsar.
33·33	18·12	...	...	27·6	14·27	31·98	13·75	40	34·37	267·13	273·28	*Northern—* Rawalpindi.
30·78	16·61	...	...	27·6	13·75	32·66	20	...	...	320	320	*Western—* Multan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
41·25	20	...	...	...	...	32·5	23·12	...	38·75	360	350	Karáchi.
35·31	...	...	...	...	...	31·25	19·43	...	...	304·06	...	Shikárpur.
...	...	...	...	32·5	22·5	...	...	45	47·5	315 to 355	320	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar.
...	15·42	...	...	...	...	...	22·81	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
44·95	21·72	...	...	...	...	...	26·82	...	...	...	...	Poona.
												Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar.
41·35	17·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·25	...	...	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
46·82	21·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	Ahmadabad.
												Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	20	44	26	332·25	333·31	*Western—* Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·75	16·69	...	...	260	260	*Central—* Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	35	16	...	...	270	270	*Eastern—* Raipur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim.
50	25	...	...	...	...	44·44	39·78	50	30·78	320	360	Ellichpur.
47	17·37	...	...	...	...	40	25	50	28·57	330	290	Amráoti.
												Madras—
												South, central—
23	16·8	...	...	...	...	54·8	39·2	...	...	380·4	380·4	Coimbatore.
...	...	22·7	21·1	...	...	...	...	25·5	...	342 4	316·8	Salem.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	37	29·6	29·4	...	317·4	269·8	Bellary.
32·2	18·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279·6	238·4	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kurnul.
...	...	28·6	26	...	...	...	...	27·2	15·3	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	29·7	29·1	...	...	312·7	312·7	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	23·9	17·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
28·3	24·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·9	29·9	...	...	*Southern—* Madura.
												Mysore—
...	...	30·37	21·73	...	...	23·51	18·47	68·57	74·06	368·75	339·25	Mysore.
...	...	27·43	17	...	...	27·43	25·75	48·4	52	376·75	394	Bangalore.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1898 AND 1899—*concluded.*

DISTRICTS.	SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*).		SALT.		TOBACCO LEAF.		TURMERIC.		GRASS.		STRAW.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·33	10	13·33	10
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	44·43	40	...	...	66·67	50	160	133·33	8·28	3·33	7·97	3·33
Central— Lahore	43·85	39·06	...	...	61·56	53·33	139·11	110·31	13·33	8·02	8·91	4·43
South-eastern— Delhi	38 07	40	...	...	80	80	152·4	145·47	8·91	7·97	8·91	7·97
Submontane— Amritsar	40	31·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·97	4·01
Northern— Rawalpindi	40	38·12	...	...	40	40	110	133·33	8·02	4·01	11·41	5·73
Western— Multan	42·03	40	...	...	57·08	100	160	145·47	4·01	3·02	5·68	5
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	70	...	...	...	...	137·5	125	...	12·81	...	...
Shikárpur	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan— Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	49·74	54·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	56·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh— Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat— Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western— Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central— Jubbulpore	...	...	39	39	90	60	140	130	...	...	...	...
Eastern— Raipur	...	...	40	44	210	130	100	105	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	87·5	87·5	...	...	200	200	160	130	5	4	...	...
Amráoti	70	...	...	...	140	120	150	125	1(*a*)	·31(*b*)	...	...
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore	56	54·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·5
Salem	...	...	...	...	128·4	119·8	114·8	95·9	...	...	7	6·1
Central— Bellary	47·6	55·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	95·5	115·2	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	39·5	52·7	98·7	107·7	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·6	5·1
East Coast, south— Madras	51	54·4	...	...	120·2	139·9	115·2	98·8	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	113·1	118·3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	...	...	...	...	106·8	116·8	...	...	...	...	4·3	4·8
Mysore—												
Mysore	60·33	73·99	...	...	374	374	155·63	140·25	10·71	10·71	7·14	7·14
Bangalore	64·22	49	...	...	342·5	332·5	128·44	110·94	14·6	8·25	12·85	10·5

(*a*) Per 100 lbs. (*b*) Per 100 pullies weighing on an average 158 lbs.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	
										Rajputana—
										Eastern—
13·33	3·33	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Ajmer.
										Panjab—
										Southern—
6·67	4·01	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	Ferozpur.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	112·5	112·5	Lahore.
										South-eastern—
10	7·97	...	...	50	60	...	...	100	125	Delhi.
										Submontane—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amritsar.
										Northern—
8·02	3·33	...	...	50	60	...	...	50	60	Rawalpindi.
										Western—
5	5	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Multan.
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur.
...	...	11·25	8·12 and 8·75	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta.
										Bombay—
										Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
										Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
										Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
										Central Provinces—
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Nagpur.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	30	42	Jubbulpore.
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur.
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim.
...	3	...	...	50	50	...	...	60	60	Ellichpur.
6(a)	3(b)	...	...	55	50	...	...	40	80	Amráoti.
										Madras—
										South, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	60	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Salem.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	100	60	100	70	100	Bellary.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
										East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore.
										East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	55	55	55	55	...	...	Madras.
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura.
										Mysore—
5	3·29	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore.
...	...	...	...	100	200	...	...	150	145	Bangalore.

(a) Per 200 lbs. (b) Per 100 pullies weighing on average 748 lbs.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
February 2, 1900.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1899. *(The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	..	13 1	13 1	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 9	9 9	11 3	11 8	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	10 14	10 8	...	...	10 4	10 4	11 14	11 8	...	...	..	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 1	14 —	12 12	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	14 15	12 7	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	9 15	8 9	13 4	11 8	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	11 3	10 6	12 6	11 7			...	...
Thayetmyo	8 15	8 15	...	...	11 10	10 6	14 8	12 9	32 10	32 10	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	9 1	8 10	...	...	10 6	10 3	10 9	10 6	30 14	35 11	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 13	9 13	13 4	13 4	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	23 5	23 5	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	13 3	11 5	14 9	12 13	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	12 —	11 —	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 14	21 —	15 12	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 3½	6 10½	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	5 8	5 10	...	...	5 8	5 —	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	37 —	38 —	40 —	41 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	15 —	16 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	7 12	8 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	16 —	15 8	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	12 — and 15 —	11 8 and 15 8	12 8 and 16 —	12 8 and 16 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 8	15 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 13	...	...	...	...
Dacca	10 —	9 2	32 —	32 —	10 8	10 8	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	10 —	10 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	18 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 8	14 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	11 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	12 8	14 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 8 and 11 8	9 8 and 12 —	13 — and 15 8	13 — and 16 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	11 6	11 6	...	...	10 —	9 6
Hooghly	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	16 —	16 —	...	...	6 10	6 10	13 7	13 7	...	...	...	...
Jessore	10 —	9 8	11 —	11 —	10 8	12 —	16 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	18 —	19 —	40 —	38 —	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	11 3	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	8 12	8 12	13 8	13 8	Pegu.
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 —	...	...	10 12	10 12	20 —	20 —	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 5	16 5	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi.
...	...	...	...	...	10 2	...	...	8 2	8 2	14 4	14 4	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	14 3	14 3	Prome.
...	...	...	...	13 10	15 2	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Toungoo.
...	...	...	...	11 10	10 10	37 9	37 9	10 7	10 7	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	28 —	31 —	7 5	7 6	18 4	18 10	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	7 1	7 1	14 3	14 3	Bhamo.
...	...	...	...	12 —	13 5	...	...	12 7	12 7	14 3	14 3	Pakôkku.
...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	28 7	28 7	5 —	5 —	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Sandoway.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	20 —	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	10 9	10 10	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 8	Sylhet.
...	...	...	...	9 2¼	9 2¼	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 2¼	9 2¼	Cachar.
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	16 —	16 —	6 3	6 —	6 8	6 12	Khási and Jaintiá Hills.
...	...	...	...	8 —	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	Gáro Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	Manipur.
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kámrúp.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Darrang.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Nowgong.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	9 —	9 —	Sibságar.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 8	4 8	Nágá Hills.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj.
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Noakhali.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 4	10 8	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Tippera.
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	10 —	Maimensingh.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Khulna.
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 8	...	...	11 —	10 8	10 8	10 8	24-Parganas.
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 —	...	...	12 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	15 8	16 —	...	...	10 8	11 —	10 12	10 10	Howrah.
...	...	10 —	10 —	14 8	14 8	13 —	13 —	10 10	10 —	11 —	11 —	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	18 8	20 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 5	12 1	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	9 2	9 4	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	20 —	21 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Faridpur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1899—*continued.* *(The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued.*												
Central—												
Bankura	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 4	16 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 —	12 8	14 4	15 8	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	13 4	13 8	...	...	11 4	11 4	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	13 — and 17 —	13 — and 17 —	...	26 —	15 —	14 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	11 —	11 —	19 —	19 —	12 —	11 —	14 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	17 4	17 4	35 —	35 —	6 10	6 10	16 4	18 —	...	...	...	...
Bogra	7 8	9 —	...	...	12 —	9 12	18 12	19 12	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	15 —	15 —	27 —	27 —	10 8	12 12	14 4 and 16 8	18 —	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	13 12	...	...	12 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	..	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	13 —	13 —	12 8	12 8	13 —	12 —	18 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 4	5 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	8 8	9 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	17 1	17 1	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	10 8	9 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...
Balasore	13 —	13 —	11 8	11 —	13 —	12 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	12 —	12 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	12 —	10 —	20 —	11 8	10 —	9 8	13 8	14 8	16 —	18 —	...	...
Ranchi	7 12 to 11 —	7 12 to 11 8	...	...	8 —	8 8	10 8	12 12	...	...	...	...
Palámau	12 6	12 14	16 14	18 —	10 11	11 4	11 13	12 6	...	...	...	...
Hazaribágh	11 8	13 —	16 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 4	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	14 10	14 —	...	20 —	12 8	10 8	15 —	12 8	...	...	...	...
Gaya	14 —	13 8	18 8	20 —	12 —	10 —	14 4	15 —	...	14 —	...	...
Patna	16 —	15 —	23 —	22 —	14 —	14 —	17 8	18 8	22 —	21 —	...	...
Shahabad	12 8 and 13 —	13 —	20 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	12 8 and 14 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	14 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	12 — and 17 —	18 —	16 — and 18 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	15 4	15 4	21 8	21 8	13 14	13 14	17 8	17 12	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	9 —	9 8	14 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	14 —	14 4	18 —	18 —	7 —	7 —	14 12	14 8	...	...	...	...
Saran	12 8	12 4	18 —	18 —	10 —	8 —	13 8	15 9	...	...	...	...
Champáran	14 8	14 —	20 — to 21 —	18 8	7 8	7 —	15 —	16 8	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	10 8	11 —	14 8	16 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	18 —	12 8	14 —
Benares	11 3	11 7	14 14½	15 8	7 2	7 5	11 6	11 6	14 2½	15 12	12 7	13 13
Ghazipur	12 8	12 8	14 8	14 8	5 —	5 —	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	15 8	15 8
Jaunpur	13 —	13 —	16 —	18 —	6 4	6 4	12 8	13 8	14 —	...	16 —	16 8
Allahabad	10 8	11 —	15 8	15 8	8 8	8 4	12 —	12 —	14 —	15 8	12 —	13 —
Central—												
Bánda	11 —	10 8	13 —	14 —	5 4	5 4	10 8	12 —	13 12	15 8	12 4	12 8
Fatehpur	11 —	11 4	14 —	14 —	7 —	9 —	12 12	12 —	15 —	16 —	12 12	12 12
Hamirpur	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	16 —	11 8	12 14
Jalaun	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	12 —	12 —
Cawnpore	11 8	12 —	14 8	14 8	...	..	11 8	11 8	13 8	13 12	11 8	11 12
Jhansi	10 8	10 8	13 —	10 12	6 12	6 12	8 12	8 12	12 8	12 4	11 8	9 12
Etawah	11 6	12 2	14 12	14 12	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 8	13 12	14 12	11 2	11 12
Farukhabad	11 4	11 4	13 10	13 10	4 12	4 12	11 11	11 9½	13 10	13 10	11 4	11 15
Mainpuri	11 6	12 8	13 12	14 4	...	...	12 —	12 8	13 3	15 4	11 10	12 12
Etah	11 4	12 4	13 8	14 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	13 8	14 8	11 4	12 8
Western—												
Meerut	11 8	12 —	12 —	11 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —
Agra	10 8	11 —	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	10 —	11 —
Muttra	11 —	11 —	12 8	12 8	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —
Aligarh	11 8	12 —	12 8	13 8	5 —	5 —	...	...	13 4	13 8	11 4	12 —
Bulandshahr	12 2	12 2	12 8	13 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	15 8	11 12	12 8
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	13 8	14 —	17 —	17 8	6 8	7 —	13 —	14 —	17 8	17 8	15 —	18 —
Azamgarh	11 12	11 12	16 7	16 7	7 10	7 10	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	13 15	13 15	16 3	16 3	11 8	11 8	13 15	14 6	...	...	13 1	13 8
Basti	14 8	14 8	19 —	19 —	9 8	9 8	14 4	14 —	...	...	...	...

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Bengal—*continued.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Bankura.
...	...	...	...	16 —	13 8	...	...	12 —	12 8	11 8	11 8	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	14 4	13 8	...	...	10 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum.
...	...	...	...	20 —	26 —	...	...	11 2	11 —	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad.
...	...	...	...	16 8	13 —	19 —	19 —	17 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	9 —	9 12	9 12	9 12	Pabna.
...	...	...	...	13 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	18 —	17 4	...	...	13 8	16 8	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi.
...	...	...	...	18 —	20 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Malda.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	13 8	13 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 4	8 4	10 —	10 —	Dinajpur.
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	Jalpaiguri.
												Hills—
12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	..	16 6	15 12	...	...	10 8	11 2	13 4	13 4	Puri.
...	...	...	...	18 6*	17 1*	...	...	19 11	17 1	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	11 —	11 4	Balasore.
												Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Singhbhum.
...	...	...	...	14 —	12 8	...	16 —	11 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	Mánbhum.
20 —	21 —	...	...	14 — to 15 —	14 — to 15 —	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	Ranchi.
...	...	...	...	15 12	15 5	13 8	14 1	...	10 2	9 4½	9 —	Palámau.
17 8	18 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Hazáribágh.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	17 14	20 —	...	13 8	17 14	14 8	11 —	10 —	Monghyr.
...	...	...	12 8	18 —	18 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	10 8	10 12	Gaya.
...	...	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	19 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	Patna.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	16 —	12 —	16 —	10 8	10 —	Shahabad.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	20 —	18 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Purnea.
...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	20 4	20 4	11 4	11 6	10 —	10 —	Bhágalpur.
24 —	24 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	15 8	15 8	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	Darbhanga.
20 —	20 —	...	...	17 —	16 8	16 4	16 12	11 4	11 —	11 8	11 8	Muzaffarpur.
16 —	...	12 8	...	16 8	17 8	15 8	15 6	14 8	12 —	10 12	10 12	Sáran.
20 —	20 —	...	...	15 8	15 —	17 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Champáran.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
...	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	15 —	13 —	16 —	11 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Mirzapur.
15 3	15 11	14 1½	14 10	15 3	16 4	13 13	13 13	11 7	11 7	10 6¼	10 6	Benares.
...	...	11 —	11 —	17 8	15 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 8	9 8	Ghazipur.
...	...	16 8	19 8	16 8	16 8	15 8	16 8	13 8†	13 8	11 6	11 6	Jaunpur.
...	...	16 —	16 —	14 —	13 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Allahabad.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	13 12	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 12	10 8	10 12	Bánda.
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 8	...	...	12 12†	12 —†	10 8	10 8	Fatehpur.
...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 4	10 4	Hamirpur.
...	...	...	...	13 —‡	13 —‡	...	...	9 —	9 —†	10 —	10 —	Jalaun.
16 —	15 8	14 —	16 —	14 —	14 8	14 —	14 4	13 —†	13 8†	11 8	11 8	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	13 4	12 —	11 4	11 4	11 —	11 —	Jhánsi.
14 —	14 —	14 8	14 8	13 12	14 4	14 4	14 12	12 —†	12 —†	9 12	9 12	Etawah.
...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	13 10	14 5	11 9½	10 14	11 9½	11 9½	Farukhabad.
...	...	...	...	13 10	15 4	14 4	16 4	11 12	11 12	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	Etah.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	12 —	13 —	11 8	13 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Meerut.
...	...	...	...	12 8	13 —	12 —	12 8	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 8	Agra.
...	...	16 —	16 —	11 8	11 8	12 8	12 8	10 —	10 —	11 12	11 12	Muttra.
...	...	12 4	12 4	12 9	13 8	13 4	14 4	10 12†	10 12†	11 4	11 4	Aligarh.
...	...	14 —	14 —	13 —	12 8	13 4	13 8	11 —	11 —	11 8	11 4	Bulandshahr.
												Submontane, east—
17 —	17 —	16 —	16 —	17 8	17 8	18 —	18 8	13 —	13 8	10 4	10 4	Ballia.
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	16 4	16 4	11 7	11 7	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh.
18 14	18 14	9 7	9 7	14 13	14 13	13 1	...	14 —	14 —	10 12	10 12	Gorakhpur.
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	18 8	18 4	14 4	13 12	10 4	10 —	Basti.

* Kalai. † Husked. ‡ Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1899—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	12 —	12 8	14 8	15 8	8 8	8 12	10 8	11 8	..	...	12 4	13 8
Budaun	10 12	10 12	12 4	13 8	7 4	7 4	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 12	11 —	11 12
Pilibít	11 12	11 8	15 12	16 —	5 4	5 4	11 2	11 2	14 12	16 —	12 10	13 2
Bareli	11 4	11 14	13 2	12 13	5 10	5 10	9 1	9 1	12 13	13 2	11 9	12 8
Moradabad	11 2	11 2	12 10	12 10	5 4	5 4	9 11	9 11	14 —	14 6	12 4	12 10
Bijnor	10 6	11 4	13 8	14 1	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	11 4	11 8
Muzaffarnagar	11 12	12 15	12 6	14 5	...	...	8 12	9 4	...	...	...	12 2
Saharanpur	11 13	12 1	13 2	13 2	4 5	4 5	8 9	8 9	11 13	11 13	12 14	12 14
Dehra-Dún	10 8	10 8	14 —	14 —	6 —	5 4	8 —	8 8	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 8
Hills—												
Naini Tal	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 —	...
Almora	11 8	12 —	12 —	14 —	4 —	4 —	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	13 —	13 —	16 —	18 —	...	...	14 —	14 4	16 —	17 —	13 —	16 —
Sultanpur	13 8	14 —	17 8	18 8	8 —	7 —	14 8	14 8	17 —	18 —	13 —	14 8
Rae-Bareli	12 8	12 —	16 —	17 —	5 —	5 —	14 —	13 8	15 —	16 8	13 —	13 8
Unao	11 —	11 8	13 8	14 —	8 —	...	12 —	12 —	13 8	14 8	12 —	13 —
Lucknow	11 6	11 10	14 —	14 4	5 4	5 4	11 4	11 4	14 —	14 10	12 2	13 2
Hardoi	12 —	12 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 8	13 —	13 8
Northern—												
Fyzabad	12 —	12 —	15 —	16 —	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 8	12 8	12 8
Barabanki	11 —	11 —	14 —	12 8	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	13 —	13 —
Gonda	13 12	13 12	16 —	16 —	...	...	13 4	12 4	16 —	15 —	15 —	14 —
Bahraich	13 8	14 —	19 —	19 8	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	17 —	18 —	14 —	12 8
Sitapur	12 4	13 —	14 8	16 —	...	...	11 8	12 —	14 —	16 —	12 —	13 —
Kheri	11 14	13 —	18 —	19 —	4 —	4 —	11 8	11 8	14 12	18 —	13 —	14 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	9 —¾	9 —	9 8¾	10 —	5 11½	4 12	7 10	7 9	9 8¾	9 7¼	9 8¾	9 8
Banswara	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	7 —	6 12	7 6	7 —	6 10	6 4	7 —	6 10	7 6	7 6	7 —	7 —
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	8 —	7 8	9 8	8 8	5 8	5 —	6 8	6 —	7 —	7 8	7 4	7 8
Erinpura	8 15	9 13	10 —	11 7	...	6 4	7 13	8 2	9 15	10 3	9 —	9 4
Ajmer	9 —	9 9½	10 8	11 8	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	10 8	11 8	9 —	10 —
Abu	8 10 and 9 6	8 7 and 8 15	10 7	9 10	5 11	5 11	6 9	6 9	...	...	8 5	8 5
Kishangarh	10 8	11 4	11 8	12 12	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	11 4	12 —	10 —	11 —
Bundi	8 10	9 —	9 12	10 8	6 —	6 —	7 4	7 8	9 12	10 2	...	...
Kotah	9 2	9 4	9 4	9 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	10 6	10 6	6 12	6 12
Jhalawar	8 11	8 9	8 2	8 2	5 15	5 13	8 4	8 2	8 1	9 11	9 15	9 13
Tonk	8 9	8 14	9 3	10 12	3 13	6 9	5 6	9 3	10 10	9 5	9 3	9 5
Jaipur	9 4	9 —	13 2	12 14	6 8	6 6	7 14	7 11	12 13	12 4	10 8	10 5
Karauli	9 1	9 1	10 5	10 5	6 9	7 13	7 3	8 7	10 5	10 5	9 1	9 1
Dholpur	10 13½	11 3½	13 8	13 6½	7 14	7 14	8 11½	8 11½	12 1½	12 —	11 8½	11 —
Bharatpur	10 14	10 12	12 12	12 8	5 —	5 —	7 4	7 4	11 12	11 9	10 4	10 2
Alwar	10 4	10 7	12 2	12 2	5 12	5 12	8 14	8 11	11 7	10 —	10 8	10 15
Deoli Cantonment	9 10	9 12	10 9½	10 5½	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	11 2	10 4	9 10	9 10
Nasirabad Cantonment	9 8	10 6	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 8	10 —	10 —
Bálmer	7 12	8 2	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	8 15	9 6	8 2	8 8
Anádra	8 14 and 9 2	8 8 and 8 12	9 6	9 2	6 —	6 —	7 12	7 12	9 6	9 —	8 4	7 13
Shahpura	8 4	8 4	10 12	11 —	7 —	7 —	7 4	7 4	10 —	10 7	10 8	10 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	7 9¼ and 9 4	7 4 and 8 13½	10 11½	10 5	5 11½	5 10	7 2	7 1	10 —	9 8	8 14½ and 9 —	8 12 and 9 —
Jaisalmer	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	7 —	9 8	10 —	8 4	8 4
Bikaner	8 15½	8 14	10 —¾	10 9½	8 12	3 8	4 8	4 8	...	...	8 14	8 14
Central India—												
Indore	8 —	8 4	11 —	10 4	8 4	8 —	8 8	8 4	10 —	10 4	9 8	9 10
Nimach Cantonment	9 8	9 6	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Gwalior	9 14	9 9	...	...	7 5	7 5	7 11	7 11	11 10	11 10	10 13½	10 8
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	10 8	10 12	12 —	13 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 4	10 8	10 8
Ferozpur	10 12	10 12	12 12	13 12	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 12	11 12	10 12	10 12
Central—												
Lahore	10 13	11 1	13 12	14 4	...	...	8 7	8 5	11 10	11 8	11 8	12 —
Gujránwála	11 10	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	14 —	13 —	10 —	10 —
Gujrát	11 4	11 —	12 14	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
Jhelam	11 —	11 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	12 —	11 —	11 —

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 12	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Shahjahánpur.
...	...	9 —	10 —	12 8	13 —	13 —	13 —	10 12	11 —	10 12	10 12	Budaun.
...	...	...	...	13 14	14 2	14 10	15 12	11 5	11 2	11 —	11 —	Pilibít.
...	...	15 5	15 5	12 8	12 13	13 12	14 4	11 4	11 4	10 10	10 10	Bareli.
...	...	13 12	13 12	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 2	10 4	10 4	11 —	11 —	Moradabad.
...	...	...	...	11 13	11 3	14 1	14 1	9 —	9 —	10 6	11 —	Bijnor.
...	...	...	...	11 4	12 2	...	...	9 15	9 15	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar.
13 15	13 7	12 14	12 12	11 13	12 1	13 15	13 15	9 11	9 11	11 4	11 4	Saháranpur.
14 8	14 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	11 —§	11 —§	10 —	10 —	Dehra Dún.
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal.
13 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	Almora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	Garhwál.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	11 —	10 8	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	16 —	17 8	12 8	13 —	10 8	10 8	Sultanpur.
19 —	20 —	13 —	20 —	16 —	15 8	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	11 —	10 8	Rae Bareli.
13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	14 —	13 8	14 8	15 —	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 8	Unao.
...	...	12 8	12 12	13 10	14 8	14 —	14 8	12 8	11 12§	10 8	10 8	Lucknow.
...	13 8	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	13 8	12 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	Hardoi.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	15 —	16 —	15 —	15 —	12 8	12 8	10 —	10 —	Fyzabad.
15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	11 6	11 8	10 —	10 —	Barabanki.
...	...	12 —	12 —	16 4	15 8	16 8	16 8	12 8	12 8	10 8	10 8	Gonda.
23 8	24 8	13 8	13 8	15 8	16 —	16 —	16 8	13 —	13 —	10 8	10 8	Bahraich.
...	...	...	...	14 12	15 8	14 —	14 8	13 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Sitapur.
24 —	28 —	8 —	8 —	15 6	16 —	14 2	17 8	13 8	13 8	11 —	11 4	Kheri.
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	9 8¾	9 7½	9 8¾	9 7½	8 9½	8 8	11 —	11 5½	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 12	8 12	...	...	10 —	10 —	Bánswára.
...	...	6 10	6 4	7 6	7 3	7 6	7 3	6 6	6 4	7 6	7 —	Mewar (Udaipur).
...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	7 8	8 —	7 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	Hilly Tracts of Mewar. (Dungarpur).
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	11 —	...	Sirohi.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 7	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Erinpura.
...	...	8 8	8 8	10 13½	12 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmer.
...	...	...	...	9 2	8 15	9 3	9 —	7 —	7 — and 7 7	11 2	11 2	Abu.
*	*	*	*	11 8	12 8	11 4	12 —	*	*	13 8	13 8	Kishangarh.
...	...	...	...	9 6	10 4	9 12	10 2	...	...	10 —	10 8	Bundi.
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 2	10 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	Kotah.
...	...	14 2	14 6	9 13	10 12	9 13	9 12	8 4	8 2	9 10	9 9	Jhalawar.
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 13	10 8	11 2	...	...	11 8	11 13	Tonk.
*	*	11 12	14 2	11 14	11 15	12 2	11 15	13 12	13 8	13 2	12 14	Jaipur.
...	...	12 13	12 13	10 5	10 5	...	...	7 2	10 —	10 5	10 10	Karauli.
...	...	11 4	11 4	13 7½	13 8	...	...	10 2½	9 9½	11 4	11 4	Dholpur.
...	...	10 4	10 —	12 12	12 7	12 12	12 10	9 4	8 14	11 8	11 8	Bharatpur.
...	...	10 8	10 8	12 1	12 5	11 12	11 14	12 3	12 8	12 10	12 6	Alwar.
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Deoli Cantonment.
*	*	...	...	11 —	11 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	8 15	9 2	...	...	13 8	13 8	Bálmer.
...	...	...	...	9 2	8 14	8 15	8 12	7 4	7 —	11 —	11 —	Anádra.
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 —	10 12	10 12	...	...	11 8	11 10	Shahpura.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	10 14	9 15	10 —	9 11	8 10	8 4	13 11	13 11	Jodhpur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 4	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
...	...	...	...	9 14½	9 8½	...	...	9 4	9 4	11 4	11 4	Bikaner.
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	Indore.
*	*	...	...	12 8	10 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	Nimach Cantonment.
...	...	7 13	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 13½	10 14	Gwalior.
												Punjab—
												Southern—
†	†	†	†	12 —	12 8	†	†	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
†	†	11 12	11 12	11 12	12 12	12 12	13 12	7 —	7 —	12 8	12 8	Ferozpur.
												Central—
‡	‡	14 —	15 —	11 13	12 4	13 8	14 4	8 12	8 14	12 10	12 14	Lahore.
†	†	13 —	13 —	12 4	12 4	13 —	13 —	†	†	13 12	13 12	Gujrànwála.
†	†	*	‡	12 —	11 14	13 —	12 4	†	†	13 8	14 —	Gujràt.
*	*	*	*	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Jhelam.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1899—*continued.* (*The figures*

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE. Best sort.		RICE. Common.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Andropogon sorghum*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*continued.*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	10 8	11 —	12 —	12 8	...	...	8 4	8 4	11 8	12 8	10 12	11 8
Delhi	10 8	11 8	12 8	13 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	11 8
Rohtak	10 10	11 8	12 12	13 4	...	...	9 —	10 —	12 4	12 4	11 —	11 8
Karnál	11 —	12 —	11 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	10 14	11 14	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	10 8	15 8	15 8	11 —	11 —
Ludhiána	10 4	11 8	11 8	12 12	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 12	12 —	10 —	10 12
Jalandhar	11 4	12 8	14 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —
Hoshiárpur	11 4	11 4	14 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 8	12 —	11 8	12 —
Gurdaspur	12 —	13 —	16 —	17 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	‡	‡
Amritsar	11 —	12 —	14 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Siálkot	11 2	11 6	14 —	15 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 —	14 —	11 8	11 12
Hills—												
Simla	9 8	9 4	12 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	8 8	8 8
Kángra	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	10 —	11 —	16 —	17 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —
Hazara	11 12	11 12	16 8	12 —	...	...	9 4	9 4	16 8	11 —	12 —	12 —
Peshάwar	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	19 —	19 —	11 —	11 —
Kohát	10 13	11 —	14 6	15 5	...	...	10 8	10 14	‡	‡	13 7	14 —
Bannu	12 6	13 —	18 12	20 —	...	...	10 3	10 —	17 —	17 —	13 12	14 1
Western—												
Sháhpur	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Jhang	12 4	12 4	15 —	15 8	...	...	12 —	11 —	16 8	16 8	*	*
Multan	12 4	12 4	16 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	15 8	15 8	12 8	12 8
Montgomery	11 8	11 8	‡	‡	...	...	9 —	9 —	15 14	15 —	‡	‡
Dera Ismael Khan	11 4	11 4	15 —	14 1	...	...	7 3	7 8	14 12	15 —	13 —	12 13
Muzaffargarh	13 8	13 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	14 —	15 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	12 3	11 14	13 12	13 2	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	14 6	13 2	13 7
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	10 8	12 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	9 —	9 8	11 —	12 —	9 —	10 —
Hyderabad	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	10 —	10 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	9 4	9 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	9 —	7 8	12 —	11 —	9 4	9 —
Shikárpur	12 8	13 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	14 —	15 —	11 8	12 —
Upper Sind Frontier	10 8	11 8	...	...	7 8	7 —	8 8	8 —	12 8	13 8	10 8	11 8
Quetta	10 8 to 11 —	10 2 to 11 —	13 8	14 4	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	7 6	7 6	...	...	7 1	7 1	9 10	9 10	9 8	9 8	9 6	7 8
Ratnágiri	6 12	6 1	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 5	9 10	9 2	9 12	8 10	8 10
Alibág	7 6	7 6	...	...	9 —	8 2	9 14	9 —	...	...	7 6	7 6
Bombay	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 2	5 2	9 2	9 2	9 13	9 13	8 10	8 10
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	8 5	8 5	9 4	9 4	*	*	9 —	9 —
Deccan—												
Dharwar	10 2	10 2	...	...	6 11	6 11	8 10	8 2	12 4	12 4	...	...
Belgaum	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 6	7 6	7 14	7 14	11 7	10 6	9 12	9 12
Satara	8 5	7 15	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 15	7 15	7 15	8 1	8 5	8 5
Sholapur	9 5	9 5	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 4	9 4	10 4	10 12	9 13	9 13
Bijapur	9 12	10 3	...	...	7 6	7 6	9 —	9 4	11 4	12 2	10 9	11 7
Poona	7 9	7 9	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 13	7 13	9 12	9 12	8 10	8 10
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 9	7 9	8 15	8 10	8 13	8 12
Násik	8 10	8 10	...	...	6 10	5 14	8 7	8 1	10 8	*	8 8	8 8
Dhulia	7 14	7 7	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 9	7 9	9 8	9 8	9 3	9 3
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 10	7 10	...	...	6 8	6 —	10 3	10 3	9 11	9 11	8 13	8 13
Broach	9 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 —
Kaira	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	8 8	9 —
Baroda Cantonment	8 —	7 8	...	...	6 —	5 8	8 8	8 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	7 8
Ahmadabad	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 —	9 —	8 12
Godhra	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	*	*	8 4	8 4
Disa Cantonment	8 8	8 6	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	8 10	8 14
Káthiawár—												
Rajkot	8 7	8 14	...	...	5 7	5 11	9 2	9 6	9 11	10 —	8 3	8 13
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	8 8	8 7	...	...	6 4	6 10	9 9	9 5	8 12	9 8	...	...
Khandwa	8 8	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	8 8	9 —	*	*
Hoshangabad	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	10 14	10 14	...	...
Betul	9 8	8 15	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 10	9 10	10 4	11 —	...	...
Chhindwára	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	9 2	9 2	10 4	9 8	...	...
Nagpur	10 —	9 6	...	...	6 14	6 4	10 —	11 14	11 8	10 15	...	...
Wardha	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 4	8 —	10 11	10 11	...	...

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Bagi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Panjab—*continued.*
												South-eastern—
†	†	†	†	11 8	12 12	12 4	12 8	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
†	†	12 —	12 —	12 —	13 8	12 —	12 8	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	Delhi.
†	†	10 —	10 —	12 —	13 —	12 —	12 8	11 —	11 —	11 8	11 8	Rohtak.
14 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	12 —	11 8	12 8	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál.
												Submontane—
‡	‡	‡	‡	11 12	13 2	12 8	13 8	11 —	11 —	12 12	12 8	Ambala.
†	†	13 8	14 —	11 4	12 8	11 12	15 —	7 8	8 —	12 —	12 —	Ludhiána.
‡	‡	13 —	13 —	12 —	13 —	14 6	15 —	‡	‡	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
11 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	14 —	7 8	7 12	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur.
‡	‡	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	15 —	15 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur.
‡	‡	12 —	12 1	11 —	12 —	13 —	15 —	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.
‡	‡	‡	‡	12 8	13 —	13 —	13 4	‡	‡	13 12	13 12	Siálkot.
												Hills—
12 —	12 —	10 10	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 4	11 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 4	Simla.
‡	‡	*	*	11 —	11 8	13 8	14 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Kangra.
												Northern—
*	*	15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	9 12	9 12	13 8	13 8	Ráwalpindi.
†	†	12 —	12 —	10 —	9 12	15 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Hazara.
†	†	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	Peshawar.
†	†	‡	‡	11 13	11 15	14 10	15 5	†	†	15 5	16 6	Kohát.
13 1	13 1	7 8	7 8	15 3	15 8	17 11	18 10	8 7	8 7	20 10	20 10	Bannu.
												Western—
14 —	14 —	13 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	12 —	12 —	*	*	13 —	13 —	Shahpur.
26 —	25 —	26 —	20 —	12 4	13 —	16 —	15 —	10 —	6 —	12 —	11 12	Jhang.
†	†	19 —	19	12 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	†	†	12 4	12 4	Multan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	12 —	11 6	‡	‡	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	Montgomery.
‡	‡	‡	‡	14 6	14 11	16 4	8 12	7 8	8 2	16 —	16 —	Dera Ismael Khan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	12 8	12 —	‡	‡	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh.
‡	‡	‡	‡	11 9	11 9	‡	‡	‡	‡	10 3	11 14	Dera Ghazi Khan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
‡	‡	...	...	10 8	11 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Karáchi.
‡	‡	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad.
‡	‡	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot).
‡	‡	...	...	12 8	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	Shikarpur.
‡	‡	...	...	12 —	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
‡	...	6 —	6 —	10 14	11 —	11 8	11 2	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 12	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
12 10	12 10	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	Kárwár.
11 3	10 9	...	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	7 7	6 1	12 6	10 6	Ratnágiri.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 14	11 14	Alibág.
7 14	7 14	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 9	9 9	Bombay.
*	*	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	8 3	8 3	12 4	12 4	Tanna.
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 1	...	...	8 11	8 11	9 —	9 —	Dhárwár.
13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 1	9 1	Belgaum.
...	...	...	...	8 5	7 15	...	...	7 5	7 —	11 10	11 10	Satara.
...	...	...	...	9 14	10 13	...	...	8 12	8 12	11 8	11 1	Sholápur.
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 12	...	...	9 3	9 3	11 6	11 6	Bijápur.
*	*	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	7 10	7 1	11 13	11 13	Poona.
												Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	7 11	7 11	10 5	10 5	Ahmadnagar.
9 12	9 12	...	...	10 —	*	...	...	7 13	7 13	12 1	12 1	Násik.
...	...	...	...	9 1	8 11	...	...	7 11	7 11	10 2	10 2	Dhulia.
												Gujarát—
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	7 14	7 14	12 —	12 —	Surat.
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Broach.
9 8	9 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	Kaira.
9 —	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 8	7 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
9 8	9 8	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Godhra.
*	*	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	13 4	13 4	Disa Cantonment.
												Káthiáwár—
*	*	...	...	10 15	10 5	...	...	8 —	7 13	81 10	81 10	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	11 3	11 2	...	...	8 12	8 12	11 4	11 4	Nimar.
*	*	...	...	*	*	...	...	*	*	9 —	9 —	Khandwa.
...	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 11	9 2	Hoshangabad.
...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 15	7 15	8 —	8 8	Betul.
...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	...	...	7 4	7 4	9 2	9 2	Chhindwara.
...	...	...	...	12 8	11 14	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11	Wardha.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable

G

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1899—*concluded.* (*The figure*

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE. Best sort.		RICE. Common.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Andropogon sorghum*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	9 2	9 2	...	...	6 —	6 6	7 1	8 —	10 11	11 5	...	...
Saugor	9 2	9 8	...	...	8 —	7 2	9 10	8 —	11 7	13 2	...	...
Damoh	8 14	8 14	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 14	8 14	12 —	11 —	...	...
Jubbulpore	10 12	10 12	...	...	7 —	6 8	11 8	11 —	13 —	13 —	...	...
Mandla	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Seoni	11 8	11 5	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
Bálághát	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	9 4	10 —	...	...	...	...	10 12	9 4	...	...	...	...
Chánda	8 13	8 8	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	11 6	10 14	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	10 11	10 11	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	...
Raipur	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 8	9 —	10 8	12 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	7 12	7 8	...	...	5 —	6 —	8 —	7 —	9 12	9 4	...	9 —
Básim	8 7	7 9	...	...	5 10	5 —	8 14	8 —	9 10	9 —	...	...
Akola	7 12	8 —	...	...	4 12	5 12	6 —	10 —	9 12	10 8	...	...
Ellichpur	7 8	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	8 —
Amráoti	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	10 12	11 12	...	8 8
Wun	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	6 —	7 8	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	8 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	6 6½	7 2	*	*	4 6	5 —	9 1	9 8	12 6	11 4	13 9	11 14
Boláram	6 15	6 15	*	*	5 13	5 11	8 14	8 12	12 8	11 7	*	*
Chadarghát	6 14	6 14	*	*	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	13 12	13 12
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	10 14	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	10 11	...	...	...	...
South central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	14 5	15 11	17 8	19 2
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	15 8	15 8	15 3	17 3
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	13 6	13 6	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 13	15 11	17 8	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	10 —	12 10	12 10	11 10	11 10
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	14 8	14 6	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	18 13	18 13
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	15 6	15 6	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 5	13 5	*	*
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 11	13 6	14 6	11 13	13 3
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	10 —	12 3	13 —	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	*	*	*	*
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 6	...	...	16 14	18 8
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	11 11	...	...	15 3	16 5
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 6	14 —	*	15 3	17 11
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	10 10	14 5	12 14	13 2	13 13
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	10 10	14 3	15 6	14 —	17 10
Mysore—												
Mysore	7 10	7 14	...	...	8 10	9 9	8 11	8 12	15 12	15 12	...	...
Bangalore	9 6	9 6	...	...	7 8	7 7	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	...
Kolar	8 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	8 8	8 —	8 8	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	9 —	13 —	...	21 —	...
Hassan	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	15 —	14 —	...	...
Shimoga	8 6	9 4	8 15	8 6	7 6	7 6	10 8	8 6	18 6	15 12	...	...
Chitaldrug	8 —	7 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	16 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	7 8	10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	5 9	5 9	...	...	5 6	5 6	6 6	6 6	8 4	8 —	7 —	7 —

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Districts.
												Central Provinces—*contd.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	10 11	11 5	...	...	9 2	10 11	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur.
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 11	9 2	Saugor.
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 2	9 2	Damoh.
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 —	...	...	9 8	9 13	9 12	9 12	Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	9 —	9 8	Mandla.
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 —	8 —	9 2	9 2	Seoni.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Bálághát.
...	...	...	...	12 8	11 4	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 8	9 8	Bhandára.
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	9 7	9 7	9 —	9 —	Chánda.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	10 11	10 11	9 2	8 8	Biláspur.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	9 8	9 —	9 —	9 —	Raipur.
...	...	...	...	11 8	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Sambalpur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	7 12	7 4	10 8	10 8	Buldána.
...	...	...	...	10 1	8 11	...	...	7 7	7 3	9 —	9 —	Básim.
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	6 12	11 8	12 —	Akola.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 8	Amráoti.
...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	10 —	...	6 8	8 —	9 8	9 8	Wun.
												Nizam's Territories—
12 9	11 10	*	*	10 2½	9 13½	...	*	8 12	9 4	9 8½	9 8	Secunderabad.
*	*	*	*	10 —	9 11	...	*	. .	*	8 12	8 12	Boláram.
...	*	*	*	10 —	10 —	...	*	9 1	8 12	8 12	8 12	Chadarghát.
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Malabar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	S. Canara.
												South, central—
16 6	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	10 5	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Nilgiris.
16 11	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 13	Salem.
												Central—
16 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Bellary.
15 8	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anantapur.
13 8	15 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	11 13	Cuddapah.
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	Karnul.
												East Coast, north—
20 —	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	Ganjam.
20 11	20 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Vizagapatam.
17 5	17 5	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Godávari.
												East Coast, central—
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna.
13 6	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
14 8	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	Madras.
13 11	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput.
14 —	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	N. Arcot.
15 14	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot.
15 2	17 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Tanjore.
15 2	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	Tinnevelly.
15 8	18 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	Madura.
												Mysore—
12 8	12 14	...	...	7 7	7 10	...	...	6 —	6 2	11 8	11 7	Mysore.
14 —	14 —	...	...	8 6	8 6	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	Bangalore.
14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar.
16 —	17 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 8	Tumkur.
15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Hassan.
15 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kadur.
18 6	17 14	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 15	8 6	10 8	10 8	Shimoga.
18 —	18 —	16 —	18 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Chitaldrug.
												Coorg—
14 8	14 8	...	...	14 —	14 8	...	...	9 —	8 8	10 8	9 8	Coorg.
*	*	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 6	5 6	32 —	32 —	**Aden.**

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
February 2, 1900.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST TO 21ST JANUARY 1899, AND FROM 1ST TO 20TH JANUARY 1900.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st January 1900*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st half of 1899.	Week ending 21st January 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 20th January 1900. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st to 21st January 1899.	Earnings from 1st to 20th January 1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
East Indian	695	1,746	11,94,902	684	1,746	14,62,000	837	36,29,788	40,62,000	4,32,212	...
Bengal Central	161	125	17,623	141	139	18,000	130	51,995	55,000	3,005	...
Bengal-Nagpur	157	1,186	1,91,287	161	1,192	2,29,000	192	5,16,752	6,57,000	1,40,248	...
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	160	870	1,43,340	165	868	2,46,000	283	4,16,393	6,58,000	2,41,607	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	167	21	2,172	103	21	2,800	133	5,415	9,500	4,085	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	265	1,815	5,03,663	278	1,841	6,02,000	327	15,03,184	17,20,000	2,16,816	...
Palanpur-Deesa	47	17	914	54	17	800	47	2,271	2,400	129	...
South Indian	158	1,018	1,30,895	129	1,031	1,33,000	129	4,17,385	4,37,000	19,615	...
Mayavaram-Mutupet	86	54	3,476	64	54	2,900	54	11,672	9,800	...	1,872
S. M. (incldg. Gl. M. Fron. sec.)	101	1,165	87,079	75	1,165	1,23,000	106	2,68,496	3,51,000	82,504	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	67	296	17,625	60	296	21,200	72	51,576	49,900	...	1,676
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	160	928	1,30,385	141	1,085	1,65,000	152	3,97,875	4,21,000	23,125	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	110	231	22,755	98	231	26,000	113	62,958	75,500	12,542	...
Assam-Bengal	77	398	33,959	85	434	33,500	77	96,842	93,400	...	3,442
Burma	196	936	1,84,100	197	994	2,50,000	252	5,23,833	6,89,000	1,65,167	...
TOTAL	252	10,806	26,64,175	247	11,114	33,15,200	298	79,56,435	92,90,500	13,34,065	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (b)	247	2,886	6,58,595	228	3,020	6,48,000	215	19,56,176	18,99,000	...	57,176
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m.g. link)	221	1,013	2,04,121	202	1,013	2,41,000	238	6,15,105	6,77,000	61,895	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & [illegible])	297	825	2,43,514	295	834	2,89,000	347	6,74,148	7,97,000	1,22,852	...
East Coast (c)	112	727	63,968	88	801	1,12,000	140	1,74,813	3,04,000	1,29,187	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	78	28	1,609	57	28	1,200	43	6,347	4,300	...	2,047
Cherra-Companyganj	...	8	641	80	8	500	62	1,677	1,100	...	577
TOTAL	230	5,487	11,72,448	214	5,704	12,91,700	226	34,28,266	36,82,400	2,54,134	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	523	1,491	8,72,299	585	1,491	7,53,000	505	25,71,926	23,20,000	...	2,51,926
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	762	461	3,09,649	672	461	3,89,000	844	9,36,131	10,46,000	1,09,869	...
Madras	220	840	1,71,990	205	844	1,86,000	220	5,15,623	5,59,000	43,377	...
TOTAL	471	2,792	13,53,938	485	2,796	13,28,000	475	40,23,680	39,25,000	...	98,680
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE).	278	19,085	51,90,561	272	19,614	59,34,900	301	1,54,08,381	1,68,97,900	14,89,519	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	165	162	22,351	138	162	23,800	147	71,186	68,900	...	2,286
Tarkessur	301	22	5,445	248	22	5,300	241	15,853	15,800	...	53
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	66	400	23,835	60	423	31,700	75	70,051	96,900	26,849	...
Tapti Valley	66	36	1,513	42	139	13,100	94	3,769	32,800	29,031	...
South Behar	...	...	...	...	79	8,500	108	...	24,200	24,200	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	34	...	...	...	25	2,100	84	...	6,000	6,000	...
Mymensingh Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	34	33	999	30	54	2,400	44	2,930	7,900	4,970	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	142	66	5,393	82	66	4,500	68	18,527	15,300	...	3,227
Segowlie-Raxaul	25	...	...	...	18	600	33	...	1,700	1,700	...
Bengal Dooars	100	36	3,571	99	36	4,900	136	9,339	12,000	2,661	...
Dibru-Sadiya	211	78	15,669	201	78	18,300	235	47,007	48,900	1,893	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	74	55	3,607	66	55	5,000	91	10,075	12,600	2,525	...
Nilgiri	228	...	...	...	17	2,500	147	...	7,400	7,400	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling Himalayan	277	51	9,469	186	51	11,000	216	25,028	30,000	4,972	...
Bársi	176	21	2,946	140	21	3,000	143	9,383	8,500	...	883
TOTAL	115	960	94,795	99	1,246	1,36,700	110	2,83,148	3,88,900	1,05,752	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona-Baran	52	74	5,158	70	148	4,700	32	14,549	11,700	...	2,849
Bhopal-Ujjain	89	114	8,258	72	114	28,500	250	25,830	82,500	56,670	...
Nagdá-Ujjain	74	34	1,729	51	34	8,900	262	4,747	20,900	16,153	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	225	334	66,902	200	334	90,600	271	2,12,219	2,69,000	56,781	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	101	13	817	63	13	900	69	2,302	2,700	398	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	124	108	12,028	111	108	9,200	85	32,795	28,000	...	3,895
Kolar Gold-fields	250	10	3,488	349	10	4,000	400	10,573	9,500	...	1,073
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	49	66	2,313	35	67	3,300	49	6,201	8,900	2,699	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	81	93	6,819	73	93	9,200	99	18,141	22,700	4,559	...
Kolhápur	76	29	2,271	78	29	1,000	34	6,617	2,700	...	3,917
Birur-Shimoga	...	...	...	...	39	1,700	44	...	5,400	5,400	...
Hyderabad-Godávari Valley	...	...	...	...	155	9,800	63	...	28,900	28,900	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	79	2,987	38	79	4,100	52	8,853	12,300	3,447	...
Rajpipla	31	24	328	14	37	700	19	589	1,600	1,011	...
Cooch Behar	52	25	1,023	41	33	1,600	48	3,628	4,400	772	...
TOTAL	127	1,005	1,14,121	114	1,295	1,78,200	-138	3,47,044	5,12,100	1,65,056	...
Lines owned & worked by n. states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	118	334	34,807	104	334	40,100	120	95,547	1,05,000	9,453	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	87	46	3,576	78	46	3,100	67	10,509	8,200	...	2,309
Jamnagar	47	54	1,818	34	54	2,600	48	5,558	6,500	942	...
Dhrangadhrá	69	21	1,062	51	21	1,300	62	3,040	3,300	260	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	90	406	40,305	99	476	35,300	74	1,18,508	1,07,000	...	11,508
Udaipur-Chitor	53	60	3,063	51	67	5,400	81	[illegible]	17,900	7,975	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	89	94	7,566	80	94	7,400	79	20,854	22,400	1,546	...
TOTAL	94	1,015	92,197	91	1,092	95,200	87	2,63,841	2,70,200	6,359	...
GRAND TOTAL	255	22,063	54,91,677	249	23,245	63,45,000	273	1,63,02,414	1,80,69,100	17,66,686	...

(a) Includes Godhra-Rutlam-Nagdá and Bhátinda-Ferozepore standard gauge.

(b) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.

(c) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *the 1st February 1900.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XL OF 1899-1900.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1898-99.	Week ending 21st January 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 21st January 1899. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 21st January 1899. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 20th January 1900. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 20th January 1900. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 20th January 1900. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st April 1898 to 21st January 1899.	Earnings from 1st April 1899 to 20th January 1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	666	1,746	11,94,902	684	1,746	14,62,000	837	4,75,54,683	5,13,93,000	38,38,317	...
Bengal Central	157	125	17,623	141	139	18,000	130	7,94,334	9,07,000	1,12,666	...
Bengal-Nágpur	142	1,186	1,91,287	161	1,192	2,29,000	192	54,08,453	68,94,000	14,85,547	...
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	151	870	1,43,340	165	868	2,46,000	283	49,90,942	59,05,000	9,14,058	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	144	21	2,172	103	21	2,800	133	1,20,867	1,79,000	58,133	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	247	1,815	5,03,663	278	1,841	6,02,000	327	1,84,45,462	2,12,35,000	27,89,538	...
Palanpur-Deesa	45	17	914	54	17	800	47	33,242	33,600	358	...
South Indian	157	1,018	1,30,895	129	1,031	1,33,000	129	68,97,189	69,39,000	41,811	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	87	54	3,476	64	54	2,900	54	2,03,312	1,98,000	...	5,312
S. M. (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	91	1,165	87,079	75	1,165	1,23,000	106	43,72,577	52,19,000	8,46,423	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	79	296	17,625	60	296	21,200	72	10,35,776	8,96,000	...	1,39,776
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	139	928	1,30,385	141	1,085	1,65,000	152	51,45,060	62,87,000	11,41,940	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	97	231	22,755	98	231	26,000	113	8,16,794	10,29,000	2,12,206	...
Assam-Bengal	85	398	33,959	85	434	33,500	77	10,70,846	12,61,000	1,90,154	...
Burma	178	936	1,84,100	197	994	2,50,000	252	65,83,357	69,00,000	3,16,643	...
TOTAL	242	10,806	26,64,175	247	11,114	33,15,200	298	10,34,72,894	11,52,75,600	1,18,02,706	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (*b*)	241	2,886	6,58,595	228	3,020	6,48,000	215	2,96,39,152	2,86,75,000	...	9,64,152
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m.g. link)	191	1,013	2,04,121	202	1,013	2,41,000	238	80,71,054	91,63,000	10,91,946	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	331	825	2,43,514	295	834	2,89,000	347	1,16,15,524	1,31,60,000	15,44,476	...
East Coast (*c*)	96	727	63,968	88	801	1,12,000	140	21,52,962	36,35,000	14,82,038	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	67	28	1,609	57	28	1,200	43	76,817	75,300	...	1,517
Cherra-Companyganj	...	8	641	80	8	500	62	(*d*) 3,095	(*e*) 1,100	...	1,995
TOTAL	217	5,487	11,72,448	214	5,704	12,91,700	226	5,15,58,607	5,47,09,400	31,50,796	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	475	1,491	8,72,299	585	1,491	7,53,000	505	2,80,73,335	2,66,05,000	...	14,68,335
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	694	461	3,09,649	672	461	3,89,000	844	1,34,26,240	1,41,99,000	7,72,760	...
Madras	236	840	1,71,990	205	844	1,86,000	220	85,25,160	87,65,000	2,39,840	...
TOTAL	439	2,792	13,53,938	485	2,796	13,28,000	475	5,00,24,735	4,95,69,000	...	4,55,735
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	267	19,085	51,90,561	272	19,614	59,34,900	301	20,50,56,233	21,95,54,000	1,44,97,767	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	172	162	22,351	138	162	23,800	147	11,77,271	11,76,000	...	1,271
Tarkessur	265	22	5,445	248	22	5,300	241	2,36,550	2,39,000	2,450	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	70	400	23,835	60	423	31,700	75	12,37,209	11,90,000	...	47,209
Tapti Valley	41	36	1,513	42	139	13,100	94	(*f*) 6,606	2,41,000	2,34,394	...
South Behar	...	...	...	...	79	8,500	108	...	(*g*) 2,22,000	2,22,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	25	2,100	84	...	42,000	42,000	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	31	33	909	30	54	2,400	44	(*h*) 10,875	58,700	47,825	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	141	66	5,398	82	66	4,500	68	3,87,813	3,62,000	...	25,813
Segowlie-Raxaul	29	...	...	...	18	600	33	...	(*i*) 13,700	13,700	...
Bengal Dooars	138	36	3,571	99	36	4,900	136	2,33,163	2,39,000	5,837	...
Dibru-Sadiya	202	78	15,669	201	78	18,300	235	6,28,558	7,46,000	1,17,442	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	58	55	3,607	66	55	5,000	91	1,30,118	1,73,000	42,882	...
Nilgiri	...	...	...	...	17	2,500	147	(*j*) 2,781	(*k*) 92,200	89,419	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	286	51	9,469	186	51	11,000	216	6,37,836	5,85,000	...	52,836
Bársi	126	21	2,946	140	21	3,000	143	96,075	1,05,000	8,925	...
TOTAL	123	960	94,798	99	1,246	1,36,700	110	47,84,855	54,84,600	6,99,745	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona-Baran	44	74	5,158	70	148	4,700	32	1,19,607	2,20,000	1,00,393	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	74	114	8,258	72	114	28,500	252	3,36,940	5,26,000	1,89,060	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	72	34	1,729	51	34	8,900	262	1,02,898	1,35,000	32,102	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	227	334	66,902	200	334	90,600	271	31,62,249	34,22,000	2,59,751	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	82	13	817	63	13	900	69	47,526	55,300	7,774	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	117	108	12,023	111	108	9,200	85	5,50,706	4,78,000	...	72,706
Kolar Gold-fields	371	10	3,488	349	10	4,000	400	1,62,554	1,47,000	...	15,554
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	55	66	2,313	35	67	3,300	49	1,61,827	1,37,000	...	24,827
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	74	93	6,819	73	93	9,200	99	2,85,471	2,86,000	529	...
Kolhapur	58	29	2,271	78	29	1,000	34	66,988	73,000	6,012	...
Birur-Shimoga	...	...	...	...	39	1,700	44	...	(*l*) 12,400	12,400	...
Hyderabad-Godavári Valley	...	...	...	...	155	9,500	63	...	(*m*) 83,600	83,600	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	53	79	2,987	38	79	4,100	52	1,74,595	1,89,000	14,405	...
Rajpipla	17	24	328	14	37	700	19	8,975	25,900	16,925	...
Cooch Behar	52	25	1,023	41	33	1,600	48	50,005	71,900	21,895	...
TOTAL	125	1,003	1,14,121	114	1,293	1,78,200	138	52,30,341	58,67,100	6,36,759	...
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	104	334	34,807	104	334	40,100	120	13,83,458	14,33,000	49,542	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	78	46	3,576	78	46	3,100	67	1,46,925	1,55,000	8,075	...
Jámnagar	39	54	1,818	34	54	2,600	48	87,230	1,01,000	13,770	...
Dhrángadrá	48	21	1,062	51	21	1,300	62	(*n*) 26,434	48,500	22,066	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	75	406	40,305	99	476	35,300	74	11,80,225	16,70,000	4,89,775	...
Udaipur-Chitor	51	60	3,063	51	67	5,400	81	1,27,372	1,83,000	55,628	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	7,566	80	94	7,400	79	3,24,234	3,39,000	14,766	...
TOTAL	82	1,015	92,197	91	1,092	95,200	87	32,75,878	39,29,500	6,53,622	...
GRAND TOTAL	246	22,063	54,91,677	219	23,245	63,45,000	273	21,83,47,307	23,48,35,200	1,64,87,893	...

(*a*) Includes Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá and Bhátinda-Ferozepore standard gauge.
(*b*) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(*c*) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(*d*) From 1st to 30th April 1898 and from 23rd December 1898 to 21st January 1899.
(*e*) From 3rd to 20th January 1900.
(*f*) From 1st December 1898 to 21st January 1899.
(*g*) From 3rd July 1899 to 20th January 1900.
(*h*) From 15th October 1898 to 21st January 1899.
(*i*) From 1st April to 28th June 1899 and from 19th October 1899 to 20th January 1900.
(*j*) From 1st to 29th October 1898, after which the line was closed for traffic.
(*k*) From 15th June 1899 to 20th January 1900.
(*l*) From 1st December 1899 to 20th January 1900.
(*m*) From 21st October 1899 to 20th January 1900.
(*n*) From 1st June 1898 to 21st January 1899.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

No. 604 S. R., dated Calcutta, the 2nd February 1900.

READ—

Customs Circular No. 111 of 1900.

ORDERED, that the circular be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Customs Circular No. III of 1900.

From—The Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 369 S. R., dated the 23rd January 1900.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 13 S. R., dated the 4th January 1900, proposing that "almonds without shell" should be assessed to customs duty *ad valorem* instead of at a tariff valuation, or that the present tariff valuation should apply to these articles only when imported in bulk, and not when packed in small tins and imported as oilman's stores.

2. In reply I am to say that the tariff valuation which is at a fixed rate per *cwt.* need only be applied to almonds imported in bulk. When almonds are imported in a retail way in tins, boxes, or bottles, the Collector may assess them *ad valorem.*

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1900.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 8th February 1900.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORGANISATION.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation at Calcutta of a Corps of Volunteer Mounted Infantry to be designated "The Indian Mounted Infantry Corps (Lumsden's Horse)."

Lieutenant-Colonel Dugald McTavish Lumsden, of the Assam Valley Light Horse, is appointed Commandant of the Corps.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1900.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{013559}{013722,\ 3\frac{1}{2}\ \%,\ 1893\text{-}94,}$ of the 3 per cent. of 1896-97 for Rs. 1,000 originally standing in the name of Kaminee Mohee Dassy, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favor of the proprietress.

Name of the Advertiser—KAMINEE MOHEE DASSI.

Residence—Athpore, 24-Pergunnahs.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1900.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 2nd February, 1900.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. Dawkins.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh.
The Hon'ble Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Nawab Mumtaz-ud-daula Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. K. Spence, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. Toynbee.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Smeaton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Rees, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Rameshwara Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Panappakkam Ananda Charlu, Vidia Vinodha Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Harnam Singh Ahluwalia, K.C.I.E., of Kapurthala.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. T. Woodroffe.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. Buckingham, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Evans, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

The Hon'ble MR. SMEATON asked:—"Has the attention of the Government of India been called to great delays in deferred telegraphic traffic between

India and Burma? If so, what is the cause, and what, if any, steps are being taken to remove it, and to accelerate the telegraphic service between India and Burma?"

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR TREVOR replied:—"The attention of Government has been drawn to the delays referred to in the Hon'ble Member's question. The longest delays occurred between the 26th September and 10th October and again between the 25th December and 1st of January, and were primarily due to a great and sudden increase in this class of traffic all over India due to grain speculation. During the former period it unfortunately happened that the direct route, *i.e.*, *viâ* Chittagong and Akyab, was the only one available, the alternative route *viâ* Assam and Mandalay having been interrupted by the partial failure of the cables across the Ganges and Brahmaputra.

"There is no part of India with which it is so difficult to maintain telegraphic communication as with Burma, owing to the physical difficulties to be encountered in the shape of large and shifting rivers, hills and dense jungle, and although urgent and ordinary messages are exchanged between India and Burma in a reasonable time, it has not always been possible to cope satisfactorily with sudden and unexpected increases in the deferred traffic. Measures have, however, been taken to increase the efficiency of the present routes. An additional wire is now under erection between Akyab and Prome, which will be completed before the end of March, and Wheatstone's automatic quick working instruments, which have never hitherto been used in India, have been lately introduced on this route, and commenced working on 22nd January. A new copper wire has also been lately erected between Calcutta and Madras, and similar wires will shortly be completed between Calcutta and Bombay and Bombay-Madras, which will greatly improve the means of communication between India and Burma. Arrangements have also been made for completing another through route from Calcutta to Upper Burma *viâ* Manipur, which will provide an alternative line by a third route for a considerable distance. It is believed that these and other measures which have either been carried out or sanctioned, including a considerable increase in the signalling establishment, will enable the Department to cope successfully in future with all demands due to the growth of the deferred telegraph traffic.

"There has been a great increase in deferred as compared with ordinary and urgent traffic since the introduction of a system of hand delivery, the proportion of deferred messages to the whole traffic being over 66 per cent. in 1898-99, while it averaged less than 55 per cent. in the five years ending 1897-98. The public must not, however, forget, when resorting more freely to deferred messages, that they are still, what the name implies, messages which can only be sent through after the wires have been cleared of the urgent and ordinary traffic, that is usually during the night or after ordinary business hours. The Telegraph Department aims at the delivery of all deferred messages before business hours begin on the day following that in which the messages are tendered, or say before 10 A.M. If deferred messages are frequently delayed beyond this hour there is an indication that additional measures are required for coping with this traffic, but if the sender of a message desires earlier delivery he would do well to send it at the ordinary rate."

WHIPPING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. IBBETSON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Whipping Act, 1864.

INDIAN COMPANIES (BRANCH REGISTERS) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. DAWKINS presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to authorize certain Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, to keep branch registers of their members in the United Kingdom.

TELEGRAPHIC PRESS MESSAGES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. IBBETSON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the protection of certain telegraphic press messages. He said :—" We do not recommend that the Bill be republished, but I propose to wait a month before I ask the Council to consider our report, in order that the Press, which is so closely concerned, may have ample time to examine the considerable alterations which have been made in the Bill."

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH said :—" In introducing this Bill I called attention to the difficulties which the Courts had found in interpreting the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Transfer of Property Act. It was hoped that by a re-drafting of the chapter as it stood those difficulties might be met, but in consequence of the able note of the Chief Justice of Bombay we found ourselves compelled to go more thoroughly into the question and to re-draft not only the chapter in the Act, but to consider generally the law relating to actionable claims. The Bill on which the Select Committee reported is explained in the report, and before I move that it be passed, I have to propose only two amendments which, I hope the Council will take it from the learned Advocate-General and myself, are of a formal character. I beg to move in the first place that, in section 132, the latter part of the section be amended, and that the words which now run—'the liabilities and equities entitled to priority over the right of the transferor' should run 'the liabilities and equities to which the transferor was subject'."

The Hon'ble MR. WOODROFFE said :—" I beg to second this amendment. The words 'entitled to priority' were doubtless apt and fit in this section as the Bill stood when originally introduced into Council, but by the adoption in Committee of the more general expression 'liabilities and equities', the words which the Hon'ble Legal Member has moved to omit, have, as I think, been rendered unnecessary, and ought not to be retained. The section will, by their omission, be, in my opinion, freed from some ambiguity."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—" The question is that in section 132 of the Transfer of Property Act as amended by the Bill the words 'entitled to priority over the right of the transferor' be omitted, and that for the word 'he' the words 'the transferor' be substituted."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH said :—" The other amendment I have to propose refers to sections 136 and 137 of the Transfer of Property Act. Section 136 runs: 'No judge, pleader, mukhtár, clerk, bailiff or other officer connected with Courts of Justice can buy any actionable claim falling under the jurisdiction of the Court in which he exercises his functions.' And then section 137 proceeds to deal with the important subject of the traffic in actionable claims by Judges, legal practitioners and officers of the Court, etc. I propose that these two sections should be transposed, so that the provisions of section 136 will apply to section 137."

The Hon'ble MR. WOODROFFE said :—" I beg to second the amendment which has just been moved by the Hon'ble Legal Member. The question has arisen in this way: it has been suggested that regard being had to the language of the present section 137, no legal practitioner could take a cheque in payment of his fees, a result which would, of course, be a serious matter for any

member of the profession to which I have the honour to belong, and that by placing section 136 after 137 which exempts from the application of this Act negotiable instruments, such as a cheque, the difficulty would be overcome."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"The question is that sections 136 and 137 of the Transfer of Property Act as amended by the Bill be transposed, and be renumbered accordingly."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Hon'ble MR. WOODROFFE said:—"As one of the members of the Select Committee to which the Bill was referred, it may, perhaps, not be out of place were I to offer a few observations to the Council upon the principles which guided our consideration in Committee and the more salient amendments which were there introduced.

"The Transfer of Property Act is divided into chapters each purporting to deal exhaustively with its own subject-matter, and having thus dealt with transfers of property by act of parties in one chapter, sales of immovable property in another, mortgages and charges of such property in a third, and leases of immovable property, as also exchanges and gifts of property generally, in subsequent chapters, Chapter VIII deals with the transfer of actionable claims. So considering the Act it appeared to us unreasonable to suppose that the Legislature intended to deal in Chapter VIII with any of the matters for which that Act had already made specific provision, or to suppose that actionable claims were intended to cover every claim for which an action would lie in our Courts so as to include claims arising out of sales, gifts, mortgages, or leases of immovable property or exchanges or gifts of movable or immovable property within its provisions. Unhappily the term 'actionable claim,' which found no place in the original Bill as laid before the Law Commissioners in 1879, had not been defined, and section 130 having from the generality of its terms occasioned considerable difficulty in determining what was the true nature of the property dealt with in that chapter, we thought that the term should be so defined as to make it clear that actionable claims were property of the description known to English lawyers as 'choses in action,' and as such dealt with in England by the Supreme Court of Judicature Act of 1873. The definition arrived at by the Committee may, I venture to think, be taken to be a fairly correct description of that kind of property, and seeing that the term 'actionable claim' occurred elsewhere in that Act, the Committee placed the definition in the interpretation clause.

"One other and more salient matter has been the removal from the Transfer of Property Act, of section 135. The origin of that section will be found in the Roman Law, and was there known as *Lex Anastasiana*. It was intended to provide for cases of unfair sale. In an appeal from British Guiana, the only other part of Her Majesty's dominions in which that law found a place, the Privy Council declared that it could not, consistently with the ordinary principles which regulate the administration of justice in England, apply that law to cases where there was no taint of unfairness. The clause, moreover, was of this character, that while it pressed, or might press, harshly against the honest transferee of a book-debt for which he had paid less than the amount of that debt, regard being had either to the risk or delay of recovery, he might find himself, when he sued to recover it, obliged to take such debt less the cost which he had really paid for that risk. On the other hand, it afforded no protection against dishonest dealing, and did not apply to cases of gift at all. It was, therefore, open to any person who desired to deal dishonestly either to put forward the case of a transfer of an actionable claim as a gift or as a sale for a sum of money which he had not really paid. Moreover, the Courts of this country were at hopeless variance with one another upon this matter. The Courts of Allahabad and Madras took one view: Bombay agreed in part with Madras and in part with Calcutta. For these reasons it appeared desirable to omit this section altogether.

"The only other remaining section on which any observation appears to me needful is that which is now numbered 136, and to which there has been a considerable extension by the amendments introduced. As the section stood before such amendment, it was limited to such persons as were therein mentioned buying or trafficking in such claims in the Courts in which they were for the time being employed, but having regard to the fact that there are constant changes of Judges as well as officers, and that legal practitioners from all parts of the country may, from time to time, plead and appear in any Court, it seemed to be desirable to make the prohibition absolute as regards them all."

The motion was put and agreed to.

PRISONERS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate the law relating to Prisoners confined by order of a Court be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH moved that the Bill as amended be passed. He said :—"Your Lordship will remember that this Bill was introduced as a consolidation Bill, making no change in the substance of the law. The Committee conceived that though the Bill was accepted as a consolidation Bill, they were not precluded from considering amendments to remove obvious defects and inconsistencies discovered in the process of re-arranging the subject-matter of the law. After the Committee had reported, the Hon'ble the learned Advocate-General favoured me with a number of suggestions for the improvement of the law. Some of those suggestions were such as might have been considered by the Committee in accordance with the principle which I have just endeavoured to state, but others were amendments which perhaps made changes in the substance of the law and which ought to be circulated for opinion before they were adopted. I, therefore, asked the Hon'ble the learned Advocate-General to allow the Bill to pass in its present form on the understanding that an amending Bill will be taken in hand as soon as the state of our legislative business will admit, and on that understanding I now ask that the Bill as amended be passed."

The Hon'ble MR. WOODROFFE said :—"Strictly speaking and as indicated in the remarks of the Hon'ble Legal Member, the title of the Bill is a misnomer, and the preamble is incorrect. The Bill is not, as it left the Committee, a Bill merely to consolidate the existing law. It is a Bill that both consolidates and amends. There have been important amendments introduced, particularly in sections 19 and 20 of the Act as introduced into Council. There have also been other important changes made. Most of these, as far as I can judge, are not only material but salutary. There were, however, other matters which, as I ventured to think when my attention was invited to this Bill by the Hon'ble Legal Member, ought to have been taken into consideration. It is admitted that some of my suggested amendments are worthy of consideration. Some of these I would indicate now if it may be of any assistance hereafter in the Bill which I understand will be introduced for the purpose of amending this Bill. There are provisions in this Bill which seem to me to be in conflict with those of the law relative to the examination of witnesses either by the Civil or Criminal Courts. The Civil Procedure Code and the Criminal Procedure Code alike contain clauses for the examination of witnesses. There is no distinction drawn in these Codes as to witnesses who are in prison and witnesses who are not in prison, and there seems to be—apart from those considerations which would guide the executive as provided for by section 42 of the present Bill—no reason why all persons should not be liable to be examined, either directly or under commission, in the manner provided for by the Codes. I venture to think also that in section 40 of the present Bill the position of a High Court is not exactly that which it ought to be. Under that section the High Court is to apply to the Local Government, but it seems to me more

desirable that the High Court should certify and on such certificate the parties should apply. I merely indicate these points, and resting upon the assurance which has been given that there will be a Bill brought in to amend this Act, I abstain from moving any amendments ; though it is, I think, to be regretted that the Legislature should be in the position of bringing in a Bill in one session for the consolidation of the existing law, and then in a session or two later of bringing in another Bill to amend the Act which has been passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 16th February, 1900.

CALCUTTA ;
The 7th February, 1900.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 6.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1900.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 27th, 1900.

The shallow depression which had entered Lower Sind on Saturday, the 20th January had advanced by Sunday morning into South-East Rajputana and the adjacent districts of Central India, Gujarat and the Central Provinces. It gave light showers to Bikaner and in the central districts of the North-Western Provinces, the largest amount reported being half an inch at Mainpuri. The incipient depression in the Punjab had not changed in character, but it had given light to moderate snow to the North-West Himalayas and light rain to the Punjab submontane districts. Murree had received 1·12 inches, and Srinagar, Simla, Chakrata, Rawalpindi and Sialkot from half to three quarters of an inch. A rapid fall of the barometer in the Punjab on Monday developed this depression, but the precipitation given by it was confined chiefly to the hills and the East Punjab. The depression in South-East Rajputana had on Monday advanced into the central districts of the Central Provinces and had given general rain over the North-Western Provinces and showers in the east of Central India, Bihar and Chota Nagpur. Lucknow had received 1·48 inches and Cawnpore ·78 inch. The depression in the Punjab partially filled up during the next 24 hours, and on Tuesday morning was lying over the Simla and Mussooree hills and the adjacent submontane districts. The depression in the Central Provinces was unchanged in position, but had intensified slightly. Light to heavy rain and snow had fallen in the North-West Himalayas and light to moderate rain in the East Punjab, the west submontane and eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, Bihar and the eastern states of Central India. Chakrata had received 2·11 inches, Mussooree 1·55 inches and Dehra Dun 1·19 inches. Both depressions practically filled up during the next 48 hours, but snow continued in the Eastern Upper India Hills on Wednesday and light to moderately heavy rain in the North-Western Provinces, while showers had fallen in the east of Central India and in Bihar. The largest amounts reported were: Allahabad 2·79 inches,

Gorakhpur 2·39 inches, Bareilly 1·48 inches, Chakrata 1·00 inch, Patna ·84 inch and Mussooree ·82 inch. Fine weather prevailed in India on Thursday and Friday, but another shallow depression was advancing eastwards from Persia and entered Gujarat on Saturday morning. It gave very light showers to Rajputana, the heaviest being one-tenth of an inch at Ajmer.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, January 21st.*—Pressure had risen briskly in Baluchistan and had fallen briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, Rajputana and the North-Western and Central Provinces. The depression in Lower Sind on Saturday had advanced into South-East Rajputana and the adjacent districts of Central India, Gujarat and the Central Provinces. The incipient depression in the Punjab was unchanged. Light rain and snow had fallen in Baluchistan and the Upper India Hills and light rain in the Punjab plains (except in the south) and in the central districts of the North-Western Provinces. Bikaner received a light shower. Mean temperature was in very large defect in Baluchistan and Sind, in considerable defect in the Punjab and in slight defect in Rajputana. It was normal in Gujarat and in excess in all the remaining provinces.

Monday, January 22nd.—Pressure had fallen rapidly in the Punjab and slightly to briskly in the Central Provinces. The depression in the Punjab had intensified and the depression in South-East Rajputana on Sunday had advanced into the central districts of the Central Provinces. Rain had been general in the North-Western Provinces and was extending into Bihar and Chota Nagpur. Light rain and snow had fallen in the Upper India Hills and showers in the Punjab submontane districts and the east of Central India. Jubbulpore had received a shower. Mean temperature was in defect in North-West India and in excess elsewhere. Daily temperature was from 10° to 15° below the normal at a large number of stations in the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Sind and Rajputana.

Tuesday, January 23rd.—Pressure had risen slightly to briskly in the North and Central Punjab and had fallen briskly over nearly the whole of the Peninsula, the North-Western and Central Provinces, Central India and Chota Nagpur. The depression in the Punjab had partly filled up and was lying over the Simla and Mussooree Hills and the adjacent submontane districts. The depression in the Central Provinces was unchanged in position, but had intensified slightly. Light to heavy rain and snow had fallen in the North-West Himalayas and light to moderate rain in the East Punjab, the west submontane and eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, Bihar and the east of Central India. Mean temperature continued in defect in North-West India and in excess in other parts of the country. The variation from the normal was very large in Baluchistan, Sind and Gujarat, and large in the Punjab and Rajputana.

Wednesday, January 24th.—Pressure had risen generally, the rise being brisk to rapid over the greater part of the country, and both depressions had almost filled up. Light to moderate snow had fallen in the Eastern Upper India hill districts and light to moderately heavy rain in the North-Western Provinces. Showers had been received in the east of Central India and in Bihar. Temperature had fallen except in Madras, Burma and Assam. Extraordinarily low temperatures had been registered in Baluchistan and mean temperature was in considerable to very large defect in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, the Punjab and Central India. It was in considerable excess in the Central Provinces, Assam, Bengal and the Madras Deccan.

Thursday, January 25th.—The barometer had fallen briskly along the hills in Bengal and Assam, in Upper Burma and on the Konkan Coast, and had been steady or had risen slightly to rapidly elsewhere. Both depressions had practically filled up. Darjeeling and Colombo had received light showers of rain. Temperature had fallen very rapidly in Berar, the Central Provinces and Central India Mean temperature was in moderate to very large defect in North-West India, Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, the West Coast and the Bombay Deccan. It was in large excess in Assam, Bengal and Chota Nagpur.

Friday, January 26th.—Pressure had fallen generally over the whole Indian region, the fall being most marked in Gujarat and the Central Provinces, and another shallow depression was advancing eastwards from Persia. Practically no rain had been reported. Temperature had risen rapidly to very rapidly in Sind, Gujarat, Central India, the Central Provinces, Berar and the

Bombay Deccan, and had fallen in Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Bengal. It was still in large excess in Bengal and Assam and normal or in slight to considerable excess in the Peninsula, but was below the normal elsewhere.

Saturday, January 27th.—Pressure had fallen briskly in Baluchistan, Sind and the adjacent districts of Gujarat and Rajputana. The shallow depression advancing eastwards from Persia was entering Gujarat and had given a few very light showers to Rajputana. Temperature had fallen rapidly in Bengal and Assam. Mean temperature was in defect over the whole of Northern India, with the exception of Chota Nagpur, Bengal and Assam, and in general excess in the Peninsula.

Temperature.—The most important feature in the past week's temperature conditions was the advance of a cold wave from the west which entered Baluchistan on Monday and advanced eastwards across Northern and Central India affecting Bengal and Assam at the end of the week. Extraordinarily low temperatures were registered in Baluchistan. At Quetta the minimum temperature on the night of the 22nd to 23rd fell to 8°·8 or 23° below the normal, and was followed by a still lower temperature on the next night, when the temperature registered was only 3°·3 or 27½° below the normal. These are the lowest temperatures on record at that station during the last twenty-two years, the lowest in previous years having been 9°·3 in 1897. On the same night temperature fell below 34° at Ajmer, Sambhar and Jaipur in Rajputana, the temperatures registered being from 12½° to 17½° below the normal at these stations.

The mean temperature of the whole province was from 10° to 12° in defect in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India on the 23rd, 24th and 25th.

The mean temperature of the week has been in defect in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India ; normal in the West Coast districts and above the normal in the remaining provinces. The largest variations below the normal have been in Sind (9°), Rajputana (6½°), Gujarat (6°) and the Punjab (5½°) ; and the largest variations in excess of the normal in Assam and the Madras Deccan (4°), and Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Central Provinces, Berar and Mysore (3½°).

In Berar on Sunday mean temperature was 9½° in excess and on Thursday 6½° in defect. Almost as large changes occurred in Central India and the Central Provinces.

The following table gives mean temperature variation data of the week :—

Province.	Variation from normal of mean temperature of 24 hours preceding 8 A.M. of January							Mean variation of week.
	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+2·6	+1·6	+0·9	+2·1	+2·6	+2·3	+3·9	+2·3
Assam	+1·6	+0·6	+3·1	+4·3	+5·9	+7·9	+4·1	+3·9
Bengal	+2·8	+3·0	+4·6	+4·2	+7·0	+5·2	+2·4	+4·2
Orissa	+2·6	+4·6	+4·1	+2·2	+3·5	+3·3	+3·0	+3·3
Bihar	+2·2	+3·8	+4·3	+2·6	+4·5	−1·1	−2·6	+2·0
Chota Nagpur	+4·0	+5·8	+5·5	+2·5	+6·2	−1·1	+0·7	+3·4
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	+2·4	−1·3	+0·2	−1·6	−2·6	−4·5	−4·0	−1·6
Punjab	−4·6	−3·1	−6·4	−7·8	−7·7	−6·8	−2·9	−5·6
Sind	−10·2	−7·4	−11·2	−12·0	−11·1	−8·9	−3·2	−9·1
Rajputana	−1·3	−3·5	−8·2	−11·2	−9·6	−7·9	−3·1	−6·4
Gujarat	+0·7	−3·6	−8·6	−10·3	−11·5	−5·6	−3·7	−6·1
Central India	+4·4	+0·9	−0·4	−3·7	−10·6	−7·2	−3·9	−2·9
Central Provinces	+7·0	+8·4	+7·2	+4·9	−3·6	−1·2	+1·6	+3·5
Berar	+9·5	+8·2	+5·5	+2·7	−6·3	−0·5	+6·8	+3·7
West Coast	+2·8	+1·9	−0·1	−1·8	−2·4	−0·5	+0·4	0
Bombay Deccan	+6·2	+6·0	+3·3	−0·3	−2·5	+2·6	+4·5	+2·8
Mysore	+3·2	+3·1	+2·6	+2·4	+3·5	+3·3	+5·4	+3·4
Madras Coast	+1·8	+1·4	+0·9	+1·3	+1·9	+1·2	+1·7	+1·5
Madras Deccan	+3·2	+3·9	+2·5	+3·7	+3·8	+4·6	+5·4	+3·9
South India	+2·0	+1·6	+1·2	+2·7	+2·9	+3·3	+3·3	+2·4
Mean for whole of India	+2·1	+1·8	+0·6	−0·7	−1·3	−0·6	+1·0	+0·4

The mean temperature for the whole of India was normal on the 23rd, 24th and 26th; in slight defect on the 25th and in slight to moderate excess on the 21st, 22nd and 27th; the variation ranging from +2°·1 on the 21st to −1°·3 on the 25th. For the whole week mean temperature was practically normal.

The following are the lowest minimum temperatures registered in the plains during the week:—

21st January,	D. I. Khan	38°·0
22nd „	Peshawar	36°·9
23rd „	Montgomery	34°·0
24th „	Peshawar	30°·9
25th „	Montgomery	31°·0
26th „	Montgomery	32°·0
27th „	Peshawar	35°·4

Rain.—The average rainfall of the division during the past week has exceeded a tenth of an inch in the Bengal Hills, Bihar, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab (with the exception of the western division), the Baluchistan Hills and the eastern division of Central India. The amounts received have exceeded two inches in the east submontane (3·42 inches) and the Hills (2·49 inches) divisions of the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab Hills (2·39 inches), South Oudh (2·20 inches) and the eastern division of the North-Western Provinces (2·12 inches). The last three columns of the table at the end show that the rainfall of the previous December 31st to January 27th has been normal or in excess of the normal in Central Bengal, the Bengal Hills, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab (with the exception of the southern division), the Baluchistan Hills, the central and eastern divisions of the Central Provinces, the eastern division of Central India, Malabar, Mysore, and South Central and South Madras.

The following gives the largest amounts received at individual stations during the week:—

	Inches.
North-Western Provinces—Machhlishahr (Jaunpur)	5·10
„ Phulpur (Allahabad)	4·15
„ Deogaon (Azamgarh)	4·89
„ Azamgarh	4·24
„ Bansgaon (Gorakhpur)	4·35
„ Najibabad (Bijnor)	4·19
„ Chakrata	4·27
Oudh—Kadipur (Sultanpur)	4·31
„ Mohanlalganj (Lucknow)	4·72
Punjab—Pathankot (Gurdaspur)	4·56
„ Dharmsala	4·00

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending January 27th, 1900.			Rainfall data from December 31st 1899 to January 27th, 1900.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, December 31st to January 27th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0	0	0	0·06	− 100
	3. Central do.	0	0·02	− 0·02	0	0·04	− 100
	4. Upper do.	0	0·08	− 0·08	0·04	0·15	− 73
	5. Arakan	0	0·04	− 0·04	0	0·05	− 100
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0·19	− 0·19	0·03	0·53	− 94
	7. Assam Surma	0	0·25	− 0·25	0·32	0·63	− 49
	8. Do. Hills	0	0·26	− 0·26	0·09	0·76	− 88
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·09	0·32	− 0·23	0·53	0·88	− 40
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·17	− 0·17	0·03	0·43	− 93
	11. Central do.	0·02	0·14	− 0·12	0·33	0·39	− 15
	12. North do.	0·03	0·15	− 0·12	0·10	0·39	− 74
	13. Bengal Hills	0·51	0·29	+ 0·22	0·55	0·67	− 18
	14. Orissa	0	0·16	− 0·16	0·02	0·29	− 93
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·01	0·23	− 0·22	1·20	0·58	+ 107
	16. South Bihar	1·37	0·18	+ 1·19	1·93	0·54	+ 257
	17. North do.	1·59	0·22	+ 1·37	1·82	0·56	+ 225
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. N.-W. P. East	2·12	0·18	+ 1·94	3·00	0·53	+ 466
	19. South Oudh	2·20	0·29	+ 1·91	2·69	0·69	+ 290
	20. North do.	1·77	0·42	+ 1·35	1·97	0·75	+ 163
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0·84	0·16	+ 0·68	1·27	0·53	+ 140
	22. Do. West	0·40	0·22	+ 0·18	0·57	0·50	+ 14
	23. Do. East Submontane	3·42	0·24	+ 3·18	3·88	0·52	+ 646
	24. Do. West do.	1·31	0·42	+ 0·89	2·16	1·12	+ 93
	25. Do. Hills	2·49	0·67	+ 1·82	4·50	1·91	+ 136
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0·36	0·24	+ 0·12	0·83	0·72	+ 15
	27. South Punjab	0·14	0·22	− 0·08	0·28	0·62	− 55
	28. Central do.	0·26	0·32	− 0·06	0·85	0·94	− 10
	29. Punjab Submontane	1·13	0·42	+ 0·71	2·25	1·24	+ 81
	30. Do. Hills	2·39	0·78	+ 1·61	3·23	2·60	+ 24
	31. North Punjab	0·32	0·59	− 0·27	1·89	1·52	+ 24
	32. West do.	0·09	0·15	− 0·06	0·36	0·40	− 10
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	0	0·01	− 0·01	0·34	0·27	+ 26
	34. Madras South Central	0	0·03	− 0·03	1·02	0·21	+ 386
	35. Coorg	0	0·06	− 0·06	0·02	0·27	− 93
	36. Mysore	0	0	0	0·09	0·07	+ 29
	37. Konkan	0	0·03	− 0·03	0·02	0·12	− 83
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·03	0·07	− 57
	39. Hyderabad North	0			0		
	40. Khandesh	0	0·01	− 0·01	0·01	0·11	− 91
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0	0·06	− 0·06	0·08	0·31	− 74
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·17	− 0·17	0·22	0·45	− 51
	43. Do. Central	0·06	0·14	− 0·08	1·02	0·50	+ 104
	44. Do. East	0	0·16	− 0·16	0·89	0·40	+ 123
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0·06	− 0·06	0	0·07	− 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·01	− 0·01	0	0·01	− 100
	47. Sind	0·01	0·08	− 0·07	0·01	0·28	− 96
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·23	0·60	− 0·37	1·85	1·96	− 6
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0·15	0·07	+ 0·08	0·50	0·42	+ 19
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0·04	0·07	− 0·03	0·05	0·22	− 77
	51. West Rajputana	0·07	0·10	− 0·03	0·07	0·28	− 75
Madras	52. East Coast North	0	0·03	− 0·03	0	0·18	− 100
	52A. Do. do. (a)	0	0	0	0	0·09	− 100
	53. Hyderabad South	0			0		
	54. Madras Central	0	0	0	0	0·05	− 100
	55. East Coast Central	0	0·04	− 0·04	0·06	0·37	− 84
	56. Do. South	0	0·08	− 0·08	0·18	0·48	− 63
	57. Madras South	0	0·15	− 0·15	0·49	0·60	− 18

W. A. BION,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

SIMLA, *1st February, 1900.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 3rd February.*—There has been no rain during the week. Irrigation supplies are diminishing, and getting low in wells in parts. Sowings are confined to a small area under irrigation. Standing crops are suffering almost throughout. The principal harvest is proceeding in the Deccan districts; the yield is poor. Elsewhere the outturn is generally indifferent. Pasturage is scanty, but fodder suffices almost everywhere and cattle continue normal generally. Prices are generally slightly easier except in the Circars and Deccan, where they are very slightly dearer. No famine relief has yet been started, but test works are being organised in Cuddapah.

Bombay.—*For week ending 5th February.*—No rain has fallen during the week. The standing spring crops are in good condition in the Konkan, Bijapur, Belgaum and Baroda districts and in the irrigated lands in four districts of Gujarat and two of the Deccan. The spring crops have withered in Nasik, Satara and Dharwar, and have been slightly damaged by frost in Sind. The fodder supply is scanty in parts of Sind, the Deccan and the Karnatak. Cattle are suffering severely owing to insufficiency of fodder in Baroda, Rajkot and in three districts of Gujarat and five of the Deccan. Prices have fallen in five districts, risen in one and are stationary elsewhere.

The daily average numbers on relief are as follows.—British districts:—On test works, 26,830; on relief works, 658,746; dependants, 203,141; total on works, 888,717. In poor-houses, 16,040; on village relief, 44,959; total on gratuitous relief, 60,999. Native States:—On relief works, 266,153; dependants, 36,019; total on works, 302,172. In poor-houses, 23,141; on village relief, 7,471; total on gratuitous relief, 30,612. Grand total on relief, 1,282,500.

Bengal.—*For week ending 5th February.*—There was again general rain in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions and in all the districts of Chota Nagpur except Singhbhum. Slight showers are also reported from Burdwan, Birbhum, Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Bogra and Mymensingh. In Patna considerable damage has been done to the spring and poppy crops by the recent hail-storms; in Gaya the damage done is slight, while in Shahabad, Saran and Monghyr it is partial. The reports of the spring crops from all other districts are good. Spring rice is doing well. Sugarcane is being cut and pressed and the earlier spring crops are being gathered. Fodder is suffici-

ent in every district, but there is scarcity of water in Chuadanga in Nadia. The price of rice is reported to have risen in 15 districts and fallen in 6 ; it is stationary in the remainder.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 7th February.*—There has been slight rain in the provinces since the 28th January, over half an inch falling in the Pilibhit, Benares, Mirzapur and Gorakhpur districts. Less than half an inch fell in other districts, while fourteen districts received no rain. The rain has considerably improved the standing spring crops which are generally well advanced. Some of the early crops are being harvested. The ploughing of land for extra sugarcane crops and for the next autumn crop is in progress. Slight injury to crops from excessive rain is reported from Fyzabad, and there has been injury in places from frost or rust. A severe hail-storm has done some injury to the crops in many districts, the damage being apparently most serious in Ghazipur and Kheri. Supplies and fodder are generally sufficient. Prices are almost stationary except in eight districts where they have slightly risen.

There were 3,160 persons on four relief works in the Jhansi district, and 261 persons on gratuitous relief. The poor-house contained 86 inmates. One test work in Agra was open, but there were no workers, while the Agra poor-house contained 11 persons, of whom 3 were immigrants. There were 205 inmates in the Muttra poor-house.

Punjab.—*For week ending 7th February.*—There was slight rain in Gurgaon and in parts of the Rohtak, Amballa, Gujrat, Jhelum and Rawalpindi districts. Ploughings for extra spring crops have commenced in Sialkot and for the sugarcane and melon crops in Amballa. Barley sowings continue in parts of Amballa. Extra spring crops are being sown in parts of Gurgaon and Sialkot. Sowings of inferior autumn crops have also commenced in Amballa. The condition and prospects of standing irrigated crops are said to be good or fair in Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Delhi, Karnal, Amritsar, Sialkot, Gujrat, Peshawar and in parts of the Dera Ismail Khan district. They are average to below average in Jullundur, Ferozepore, Mooltan, Rawalpindi and parts of Dera Ismail Khan. The recent rains have improved the standing crops in Hissar, Jullundur, Sialkot and Peshawar. The crops in Gurgaon are suffering for want of rain, insufficiency of water and cold winds, and rain is urgently wanted in Delhi, Gujrat and Shahpur. Crops are still being damaged by caterpillars in parts of Ferozepore. The condition of cattle continues fair in Karnal. They are dying of starvation in Gujrat and Shahpur and are weak and out of condition elsewhere for want of fodder. The prices of all food-grains are rising in Karnal, Jhelum and Dera Ismail Khan, and are unchanged in Delhi and Ferozepore. In other districts the prices are unsettled. Wheat is selling from 9¾ to 12 ; gram 10¾ to 13½ ; barley 11½ to 13 ; great millet 10¾ to 14 ; bulrush millet 9¾ to 12½ and maize 11¾ to 14 seers per rupee. Rice is being sold from 9 to 10 seers per rupee in Sialkot.

The average number on relief was as follows :—Relief workers :—Hissar, 69,055 ; Rohtak, 25,512 ; Gurgaon, 958 ; Delhi, 3,167 ; Mooltan, 1,057 ; Shahpur, 4,472. Dependants :—Hissar, 25,082 ; Gurgaon, 1,756 ; Delhi, 708 ; Karnal, 201 ; Mooltan, 428 ; Shahpur, 1,461. On test works :—Gurgaon, 9,378 ;

Karnal, 4,915; Amballa, 583; Ferozepore, 3,730; Lahore, 912; Amritsar, 709 Gujarat, 1,355; Jhelum, 213. Poor-house inmates:—Hissar, 3,313; Rohtak, 57; Gurgaon, 505; Delhi, 140; Shahpur, 99. Otherwise relieved:—Hissar, 15,780; Rohtak, 2,485; Gurgaon, 168; Karnal, 100. Test works have been closed in Bannu, as no labourers appeared. In addition to the above, 3,301 persons have been employed on relief works in the Native States. The details for each State are given below:—Relief works:—Jind, 748; Pataudi, 212; Loharu, 525; Dujana, 154. Gratuitously relieved:—Jind, 1,172; Pataudi, 296; Loharu, 134; Dujana, 60.

Burma.—*For week ending 3rd February.*—In Lower Burma the reaping of paddy continues in three districts. Threshing and winnowing are progressing. In Upper Burma the plucking of cotton has commenced in Thayetmyo. The reaping of wet weather paddy and the transplanting of dry weather paddy and cultivation of island crops continue. Crop prospects are good. Insects are reported to have done slight damage in the Madaya township of the Mandalay district. The price of paddy has fallen in Akyab and Myaungmya and slightly in Rangoon, Mandalay and Prome; and has risen in four districts.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 6th February.*—The weather is occasionally cloudy. Heavy dew is reported in Saugor. Nights and mornings are generally cool, but the days are growing warm. Light showers of rain fell in parts of Jubbulpore, and hail in parts of Damoh and Mandla, the latter causing some damage to crops in the former district. Recent rain has benefited spring crops in Saugor, where a fair outturn is now expected, and has been of some advantage in the other northern districts. Harvesting operations have now generally commenced throughout the province; but the yields outside the Jubbulpore division are extremely poor. The scarcity of fodder and water is intensifying almost throughout the province. Prices have slightly fallen in Jubbulpore, Seoni and Wardha. There are local fluctuations in Saugor, Hoshangabad and Chanda. They are steady elsewhere. The cheapest prices are—wheat, 12; gram, 15; rice, 11⅞; juar, 12 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are—wheat, 8½; gram, 9½; rice, 8¾; juar 9½ seers per rupee.

There are 130 Public Works Department relief camps now open. The numbers on famine relief have slightly risen in Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Balaghat, but considerable decreases are reported in some districts, especially in Raipur and in the Jubbulpore division, where harvest operations are likely to have more effect than elsewhere in reducing numbers. For the whole province there is a net decrease of 36,000. The numbers on relief during the week were as follows:—Relief works, Public Works Department, adults, 585,184; children, 88,152; village works, 271,191; grass-cutting works, 38,630; weaver relief, 22,654; total, 1,005,811. Dependants:—adults, 4,243; children, 102,324; total, 106,567. Gratuitous relief:—poor-houses, adults, 270; children, 100; kitchens:—adults, 17,160; children, 167,194; otherwise relieved:-adults, 110,352; children, 33,150; total on gratuitous relief, 328,226. Total on all forms of relief, 1,440,604.

Assam.—*For week ending 6th February.*—The weather is seasonable. Reaping of late rice is finished. In Nowgong the outturn is good. Pruning

of tea and the pressing of sugarcane continue, and mustard is being gathered. Ploughing for early rice is in progress. The prospects of mustard are generally good, and of sugarcane good in Sylhet and Lakhimpur; elsewhere they are indifferent. Fodder is scarce in Nowgong, the Naga and Khasia and Jaintia Hills and parts of Sylhet. Prices are:—Common rice, Silchar, 16 to 17; Dhubri and Tezpur, 16; Sylhet, 17½; Gauhati and Nowgong, 20; Sibsagar, 13; Dibrugarh, 12 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 6th February.*—MYSORE: The standing wet crops are in fairly good condition in parts. Prices have slightly fallen in Bangalore and Shimoga. Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) has been harvested in parts of Tumkur, Kadur and Shimoga. Fodder is reported scarce in Tumkur, Kadur, Hassan, Chitaldrug and Shimoga.

COORG.—Harvesting of rice continues. The ragi crop has been reaped and stacked. Coffee picking is almost completed. Prices of food-grains are rising. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 31st January.*—BERAR: The weather is cool. The winter crops sown on well lands are in fair condition. Breaking up of land for the ensuing crop continues in parts of Akola, Amraoti, Basim, and Wun districts. Fodder is sufficient for present requirements in Basim, but inadequate elsewhere Water is scarce. Prices:—Akola, 9½; Amraoti, 11; Basim, 9¼; Buldana, 9; Ellichpur, 10¾; Wun, 12 seers per rupee.

Relief workers:—Akola, 69,126; Amraoti, 22,322; Basim, 31,315; Buldana, 126,825; Ellichpur, 15,689; Wun, 640. On gratuitous relief:—Akola, 755; Amraoti, 5,692; Basim, 5,842; Buldana, 2,129; Ellichpur, 3,063; Wun, 289. Occupants of poor-houses:—Akola, 343; Amraoti, 599; Basim, 775; Buldana, 398; Ellichpur, 520. Grand total on relief, 286,322.

HYDERABAD.—*For week ending 3rd February.*—There was no rain during the week. The total rainfall from the 1st January is 13 cents. The spring crops have dried up, but what little remains is under harvest. The winter rice cultivation is confined to land under wells. The water supply is quite inadequate and cattle are suffering for want of pasture and fodder. Distress is increasing in the Aurangabad Division. The prices of grain are almost stationary. Prices—wheat, 5¼; coarse rice, 6¼; jawari, 9½ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 7th February.*—General rain fell in Baghelkhand during the week, but nowhere else in the Agency. Agricultural operations have been completed in Baghelkhand and are in progress elsewhere. There is no change in the condition of the standing crops, agricultural stock and pasturage. Prices are steady in Gwalior, high in Bhopal, above normal in Bundelkhand, below normal in Baghelkhand, rising in Malwa. The prices of staple food-grains are 12 seers in Gwalior; 9 to 12 in Bhopal; 11 to 14½ in Bundelkhand; 11 to 14 in Baghelkhand; 9¼ to 10¼ in Malwa; 8¼ to 9½ in Bhopawar.

Number on relief works:—Gwalior, 2,049, besides 1,652 on test works; Narsingarh, 1,618; Rajgarh, 1,609; Sehore, 692; Khilchipur, 395;

Seronj, 372; Bhopal, 367; Sandersi, 175; Suthalia, 117; Kurwai, 36; Maksudangarh, 24; Bundelkhand, 2,289; Nagode, 3,237; Maihar, 1,721; Sohagpur (Rewah), 1,470; Sohawal, 768; Neemuch Pargana of Gwalior, 2,391; Mundsaur, 118; Jaora, 2,057; Rutlam, 1,577; Sailana, 2,662; Sitamau, 625; Piploda, 406; Amjhera, 1,729; Dhar, 22,422; Barwani, 8,357; Alirajpur, 2,704; Jhabua, 6,201; Jobut, 2,326; Manpur, 269; Nimkhera, 249; Basoda, 104. On gratuitous relief:—Gwalior, 102; Rajgarh, 984; Sehore, 97; Khilchipur, 25; Bundelkhand, 531; Nagode, 159; Maihar, 120; Neemuch Pargana of Gwalior, 2,908; Jaora, 234; Rutlam, 842; Sailana, 157; Sitamau, 125; Piploda, 45; Barwani, 1,051; Alirajpur, 66; Jhabua, 1,511; Jobut, 200; Manpur, 10; Nimkhera, 21; Basoda, 81; Sirdarpur, 657.

Baroda.—*For week ending 27th January.*—There has been no change in agricultural prospects. The condition of agricultural stock is not satisfactory owing to dearth of fodder. The prices of food-grains are as follows:—bajri, 16; jowar, 22; wheat, 16; rice, superior, 12; inferior, 19, pounds of 40 tolahs per British rupee. The average number of persons employed on relief works in Baroda territory was 49,347 and the number on gratuitous relief 13,890.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 31st January.*—Excepting a few cents in Jodhpur, no rain fell during the week. The condition of the standing crops and cattle is unchanged. Prices are rising in four States and are steady in others. Prices:—Marwar, $8\frac{1}{2}$; Mewar, 8; Jhalawar, 9; Kotah, $7\frac{15}{16}$; Tonk, $9\frac{5}{8}$; Bundi, $8\frac{5}{8}$; Shahpura, $10\frac{1}{4}$; Ajmer, 10; Beawar, $10\frac{3}{4}$; Jaipur, $13\frac{3}{8}$; Kishangarh, $10\frac{1}{2}$; Bharatpur, $12\frac{5}{16}$; Alwar, $10\frac{15}{16}$; Bikaner, $8\frac{3}{4}$, seers the rupee.

The numbers employed on relief works are as follows:—Marwar, 79,060; Mewar, 74,705; Kotah, 12,345; Jhalawar, 1,000; Bundi, 5,346; Shahpura, 2,451; Tonk, 3,551; Ajmer, 26,315; Merwara, 63,205; Jaipur, 32,191; Kishangarh, 5,389; Bharatpur, 10,870; Alwar, 4,380; Bikaner, 26,834. On gratuitous relief:—Marwar, 21,465; Mewar, 13,527; Kotah, 1,658; Jhalawar, 800; Tonk, 1,502; Bundi, 312; Shahpura, 760; Ajmer, 3,508; Merwara, 14,026; Jaipur, 26,217; Kishangarh, 2,925; Bharatpur, 876; Alwar, 1,244; Bikaner, 7,471. Besides these, there were 872 persons in Bharatpur, 221 in Ajmer and 8,330 in Marwar returned as relieved by private charity. Total for all Rajputana, excluding figures for Jaisalmer and Sirohi which have not been received, on works, 347,642; gratuitous and charitable relief, 105,714. The rise in numbers on gratuitous relief includes about 8,000 for Bikaner not reported last week. Bundi reports 30, Shahpura 10, and Tonk 12, deaths from starvation.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 6th February.*—A little snow has fallen during the week. The weather continues frosty. Prices continue below normal. The price of rice is 27 seers the rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 7th February.*—No rain. Prices generally stationary. Wheat is selling from $9\frac{3}{8}$ to 16; maize 12 to 18 seers the rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is scarce.

Nepal.—*For week ending 3rd February.*—No rain fell during the week. The weather is foggy. Prospects of the wheat crop are good. The price of rice is 9 seers per rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week.			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Bombay and Sind	827,515	51,349	878,864	888,717	60,999	949,716	+70,852
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3,423	293	3,716	3,160	563	3,723	+7
Punjab	140,740	21,612	162,352	155,652	22,647	178,299	+15,947
Central Provinces	1,126,166	350,393	1,476,559	1,112,378	328,226	1,440,604	—35,955
Berar	273,478	23,565	297,043	265,917	20,405	286,322	—10,721
Ajmer-Merwara	81,819	16,210	98,029	89,520	17,534	107,054	+9,025
Total British Provinces	2,453,141	463,422	2,916,563	2,515,344	450,374	2,965,718	+49,155
Native States.							
Rajputana States	256,909	71,717	328,626	258,122	78,757	336,879	+8,253
Central India States	100,005	6,657	106,662	72,788	9,926	82,714	—23,948
Bombay Native States	313,347	29,606	342,953	302,172	30,612	332,784	—10,169
Baroda	51,789	12,846	64,635	49,347	13,890	63,237	—1,398
Punjab Native States	1,106	529	1,635	1,639	1,662	3,301	+1,666
Total Native States	723,156	121,355	844,511	684,068	134,847	818,915	—25,596
GRAND TOTAL	3,176,297	584,777	3,761,074	3,199,412	585,221	3,784,633	+23,559

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 13th January 1900.			For the week ending the 20th January 1900.			For the week ending the 27th January 1900.			For the week ending the 3rd February 1900.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Bombay and Sindh.													
1	Ahmedabad	921,712	50,076	6,933	57,009	61,133	9,166	70,29[illegible]	71,719	10,953	82,672	76,934	10,665	87,599
2	Kaira	871,589	13,950	2,173	16,123	14,994	2,665	17,659	16,335	3,277	19,612	16,667	4,069	20,736
3	Panch Mahals	313,417	20,506	343	20,849	22,091	53	22,141	16,954	21	16 975	17,019	149	17,168
4	Broach	341,490	82,157	2,046	84,203	94,309	1,748	96,057	92,754	3,150	95,904	96,131	3,651	99,782
5	Surat	649,989	7,730	...	7,730	7,761	...	7,761	9,342	...	9,342	7,835	...	7,835
6	Thana	904,868	467	...	467	467	...	4[illegible]7	500	...	500	3,937	...	3,937
7	Sholapur	750,689	107,072	5,954	113,026	130,025	7,798	137,823	130,715	887	131,602	138,790	9,712	148,502
8	Ahmednagar	888,755	68,588	4,689	73,277	82,570	5,032	87,602	97,290	9,538	106,828	115,298	12,049	127,347
9	Poona	1,067,800	13,257	1,927	15,184	9,988	1,732	11,720	21,657	1,819	23,476	26,570	4,095	30,665
10	Khandesh	1,460,851	236,968	571	237,539	223,315	3,148	226,463	229,549	5,682	235,231	225,166	4,519	229,685
11	Nasik	843,582	30,963	308	31,271	42,397	409	42,806	57,454	322	57,776	71,789	475	72,264
12	Satara	1,225,989	15,362	20	15,382	16,097	...	16,097	15,767	21	15,788	21,140	97	21,237
13	Bijapur	796,339	4,608	...	4,608	6,748	...	6,748	6,454	...	6,454	7,281	...	7,281
14	Belgaum	1,013,261	1,694	...	1,694	1,213	...	1,213	1,128	...	1,128	1,820	10	1,830
15	Dharwar	1,051,314	199	...	199	443	...	443	269	...	269	162	...	162
16	Thar & Parkar	298,203	1,418	2,026	3,444	1,293	2,046	3,339	156	1,784	1,940	976	1,858	2,834
	TOTAL BOMBAY AND SINDH	13,399,848	655,015	26,990	682,005	714,814	33,797	748,611	768,043	37,454	805,497	827,515	51,349	878,864
	N.-W.-P.													
1	Muttra	382,660	...	135	135	...	152	152	...	155	155	...	196	196
2	Agra	540,459	85	39	124	102	29	131	...	15	15	...	12	12
3	Jhansi	914,528	3,540	71	3,611	1,350	84	1,434	4,081	66	4,147	3,423	85	3,508
	TOTAL N.-W.-P.	1,837,647	3,625	245	3,870	1,452	265	1,717	4,081	236	4,317	3,423	293	3,716
	Punjab.													
1	Hissar	776,006	62,715	17,386	80,101	66,268	19,020	85,288	75,946	18,673	94,619	86,904	18,441	105,345
2	Rohtak	590,475	2,797	2,511	5,308	15,498	2,437	17,935	20,115	2,182	22,297	21,056	2,360	23,416
3	Gurgaon	668,929	8,272	18	8,290	890	1,099	1,989	10,988	142	11,130	11,285	405	11 690
4	Delhi	638,689	2,912	95	3,007	2,931	97	3,028	2,942	109	3,051	3,080	169	3,249
5	Karnal	683,718	8,618	...	8,618	9,435	37	9,472	8,324	29	8,263	7,527	135	7,662
6	Ambala	1,033,427	...	...	...	150	...	150	141	...	141	179	...	179
7	Ferozepur	880,676	5,680	...	5,680	4,672	...	4,672	4,596	...	4,596	3,540	...	3,540
8	Multan	631,434	4,188	...	4,183	5,366	...	5,366	...	...	...*	...	...	*
9	Lahore	1,075,379	662	...	662	738	...	738	494	...	494	563	...	563
10	Amritsar	992,697	1,115	...	1,115	782	...	782	677	...	677	523	...	523
11	Gujrat	760,875	724	...	724	905	...	90[illegible]	592	...	592	...	...	*
12	Shahpur	493,588	6,142	156	6,298	..	...	...*	...	...	...*	5,972	102	6,074
13	Jhelum	609,056	...	...	*	1,229	...	1,229	1,167	...	1,167	111	...	111
	TOTAL PUNJAB	9,840,949	103,825	20,166	123,991	108,864	22,690	131,554	125,892	21,135	147,027	140,740	21,612	162,352
	Central Provinces.													
1	Saugor	591,713	21,208	13,956	35,164	16,578	11,975	28,553	16,372	8,581	24,953	18 264	9,518	27,782
2	Damoh	325,613	...	288	238	780	509	1,289	800	1,307	2,107	798	1,476	2,274
3	Jubbulpur	748,146	21,976	16,037	38,013	22,368	16,839	39,207	24,552	18,671	43,223	31,282	18,851	50,133
4	Mandla	339,373	...	554	554	...	508	508	...	578	578	...	840	840
5	Seoni	370,767	25,214	11,761	36,975	26,164	15,993	42,157	26,825	17,842	44,667	26,588	17,255	43,843
6	Narsinghpur	367,026	3,441	1,328	4,769	3,604	1,328	4,932	3,626	1,625	5,251	3,828	1,698	5,526
7	Hoshangabad	529,945	46,616	13,465	60,081	46,230	8,557	54,787	44,777	9,618	54,395	42,276	8,373	50,649
8	Nimar	253,486	37,512	5,262	42,774	38,615	5,367	43,982	38,183	6,390	44,573	40,736	5,692	46,428
9	Betul	323,196	82,591	27,575	110,166	82,638	28,537	111,175	83,088	27,439	110,527	79,090	26,005	105,095
10	Chhindwara	407,494	52,100	6,332	58,432	63,129	4,785	67,914	49,277	8,904	58,181	45,962	9,792	55,754
11	Wardha	400,854	25,704	6,463	32,167	28,998	6,206	35,204	33,496	5,948	39,444	36,569	5,686	42,255
12	Nagpur	757,862	33,406	4,915	38,321	34,722	5,054	39,776	33,953	5,241	39,194	32,721	4,537	37,258
13	Chanda	697,610	73,724	14 245	87,969	71,784	14,132	85,916	67,068	14,866	81,934	63,272	15,936	79,208
14	Bhandara	742,850	65,361	13,696	79,057	67,659	14,662	82,321	73,398	16,440	89,838	78,924	18,084	97,008
15	Balaghat	383,331	50,788	37,391	88,179	57,932	37,667	95,599	62,105	37,892	99 997	65,721	37.599	103,320
16	Raipur	1,584,427	334,576	116,121	450,997	404,046	87,649	491,695	377,534	141,917	519,451	297,040	94,669	491,709
17	Bilaspur	1,164 158	145,807	48,500	194,307	157,448	53,004	210,452	158,765	56,195	214,960	156,632	59,953	216,585
18	Sambalpur	796,413	1,100	14,807	15,907	1,522	13,409	14,931	2,196	15,739	17,935	6,463	14,429	20.892
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	10,784,294	1,021,124	352,996	1,374,120	1,124,217	326,181	1,450,398	1,096,015	395,193	1,491,2[illegible]	1,126,166	350,393	1,476,559
	Berar.													
1	Akola	574,782	59,792	6,785	66,578	64,022	8,577	72,599	68,793	8,723	77,516	69,868	9,602	79,470
2	Basim	398,181	10,467	2,214	12,681	16,297	2,994	19,291	22,408	4,101	26,509	27,334	5,118	32,452
3	Buldana	481,021	114,106	2,185	116,291	108,159	2,363	110,522	118,641	2,228	120,869	142,190	2,626	144,816
4	Amraoti	355,645	27,329	7,293	34,622	25,803	6,074	31,877	20,114	5,361	25,475	21,208	5,911	27,119
5	Wun	471,613	1,075	...	1,075	942	...	942	735	191	926	555	308	863
6	Ellichpur	315,798	4,000	...	4,000	8,049	...	8,049	8,568	...	8,568	12,523	...	12,323
	TOTAL BERAR	2,897,040	216,769	18,478	235,247	223,272	20,008	243,280	239,259	20,604	259,863	273,478	23,565	297,043
1	Ajmer-Merwara	542,358	90,149	17,041	107,190	96,735	21,771	118,506	92,024	16,645	108,669	81,819	16,210	98,029
	TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	39,302,136	2,090,507	435,916	2,526,423	2,269,384	424,712	2,694,09[illegible]	2,325,314	491,267	2,816,581	2,453,141	463,422	2,916,[illegible]

* Figures not reported.

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 13th January 1900.			For the week ending the 20th January 1900.			For the week ending the 27th January 1900.			For the week ending the 3rd February 1900.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Rajputana States.													
1	Marwar	2,519,868	83,246	15,312	98,558	84,744	18,285	103,029	80,970	18,353	99,323	78,670	19,421	98,091
2	Tonk	198,934	4,642	...	4,642	4,892	...	4,892	5,577	...	5,577	5,053	...	5,053
3	Bundi	292,675	5,589	...	5,589	6,308	...	6,308	5,866	...	5,866	5,148	...	5,148
4	Bharatpur	640,303	11,842	176	12,018	11,183	237	11,420	10,500	326	10,826	10,288	373	10,661
5	Bikaner	832,000	27,600	7,263	34,863	27,489	7,468	34,957	27,266	7,657	34,923	26,494	7,422	33,916
6	Shahpura	63,646	4,377	...	4,377	3,575	...	3,575	3,196	...	3,196	2,751	...	2,751
7	Jaisalmer	115,500	1,469	16	1,485	1,384	149	1,533	1,191	132	1,323	...	...	*
8	Alwar	767,786	3,744	643	4,387	3,134	759	3,893	3,551	825	4,376	4,790	1,107	5,897
9	Meywar	903,553	23,876	11,112	34,988	17,264	8,125	25,389	17,465	7,861	25,326	73,092	12,227	85,319
10	Sirohi	190,836	...	...	*	31,771	215	31,986	...	...	...*	...	...	*
11	Kishengarh	125,516	7,843	2,166	10,009	6,900	2,270	9,170	6,196	3,165	9,361	6,240	3,037	9,277
12	Jaipur	2,823,966	...	...	*	30,000	7,000	37,000	37,000	...	37,000	35,840	27,034	62,374
13	Jhallawar	343,583	...	...	...	2,962	910	3,872	3,744	1,174	4,918	...	...	*
14	Kotah	526,267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,048	1,096	10,139
	TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	10,344,433	174,228	36,688	210,916	231,606	45,418	277,024	192,522	39,493	232,015	256,909	71,717	328,626
	Central India States.													
1	Indore	978,652	5,924	...	5,924	6,401	6,401	12,802	6,146	6,579	12,725	...	...	...
2	Gwalior	3,482,351	13,012	1,730	14,742	7,687	1,874	9,561	22,669	2,474	25,143	31,154	85	31,239
3	Barwani	80,264	6,080	1,085	7,115	7,920	968	8,888	8,100	921	9,021	8,674	808	9,482
4	Jaora	117,000	6,789	215	7,004	5,757	98	5,855	4,872	185	5,057	1,018	177	1,195
5	Sailana	31,000	967	121	1,088	1,049	141	1,190	1,000	185*	1,135	2,207	155	2,362
6	Jhabua	119,787	776	1,391	2,167	...	...	*	6,138	2,043	8,181	6,101	1,504	7,605
7	Nagode	84,000	3,653	...	3,653	3,657	215	3,872	449	144	593	3,080	365	3,445
8	Alirajpur	70,091	4,099	40	4,139	34,555	250	34,805	2,996	156	3,152	3,187	61	3,248
9	Rutlam	89,000	2,303	1,588	3,891	...	...	*	1,740	847	2,587	1,452	1,120	2,572
10	Jobut	9,387	1,479	...	1,479	1,920	...	1,920	1,936	70	2,006	1,985	200	2,185
11	Dhar	167,504	2,736	...	2,736	40,826	...	40,826	35,628	...	35,628	31,824	...	31,324
12	Sehore	...	642	...	642	452	...	452	495	541	1,036	598	82	680
13	Narsingarh	116,280	793	...	798	838	...	838	1,091	...	1,091	...	...	*
14	Khilchipur	36,302	...	...	...	300	25	325	...	...	...*	...	...	*
15	Sitamau	33,307	500	40	540	525	100	625	875	125	1,000	875	125	1,000
16	Piploda	12,814	323	18	341	410	40	450	378	39	417	861	42	403
17	Maapur	...	665	...	665	820	...	820	315	...	315	332	9	341
18	Maihar	77,546	180	...	180	2,690	292	2,982	3,037	2,615*	5,652	2,387	136	2,523
19	Kurwai	21,787	986	...	986	171	...	171	76	...	76	...	...	*
20	Mohamedgarh	4,720	30	...	30	40	...	40	...	...	...*	...	...	*
21	Sironj	...	...	...	*	213	...	213	...	...	...*	...	...	*
22	Rajgarh	119,489	...	...	...	164	700	864	186	760	946	...	...	*
23	Sutalia	5,081	...	...	...	107	...	107	118	...	118	122	...	122
24	Basoda	6,710	...	...	*	3	25	28	...	...	...*	42	...	42
25	Bundelkhand	1,737,606	...	...	...	4,578	1,036	5,614	5,174	1,176	6,350	4,868	1,164	6,032
26	Rewa	1,503,176	...	...	...	12,700	...	12,700	...	...	...*	...	...	*
27	Sirdarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	966	966	...	624	624
28	Bhopal	952,486	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	...	238
	TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	9,856,340	46,464	6,228	52,692	133,783	12,165	145,948	103,419	19,776	123,195	100,005	6,657	106,662
1	Baroda	2,415,396	53,781	9,699	63,480	53,458	11,973	65,431	50,062	12,495	62,557	51,789	12,846	64,635
	Bombay Native States.													
1	Kathiawar	2,752,404	183,334	9,858	193,192	176,833	14,714	191,547	171,834	14,143	185,977	178,334	13,857	192,191
2	Palanpur	645,526	78,678	2,663	81,341	70,540	3,058	73,598	66,722	3,388	70,110	64,448	3,950	68,398
3	Cutch	558,415	28,228	3,074	31,302	30,757	3,876	34,633	33,851	4,142	37,993	35,294	4,613	39,907
4	Cambay	89,722	2,540	755	3,295	1,875	880	2,755	2,164	972	3,136	2,525	1,354	3,879
5	Rewa Kantha	733,506	12,920	324	13,244	13,564	391	13,955	16,496	680	17,176	17,018	2,775	19,793
6	Mahi Kantha	581,568	5,357	1,829	7,186	5,020	937	5,957	6,058	1,694	7,752	7,104	2,900	10,004
7	Aundh	65,146	1,080	35	1,115	1,135	35	1,170	1,192	37	1,229	1,101	38	1,139
8	Jamkhandi	102,162	804	...	804	1,511	1	1,512	1,616	...	1,616	1,508	...	1,508
9	Jath	71,443	}									4,524	87	4,611
10	Daphlapur	8,343	} 4,287	44	4,331	4,658	84	4,742	4,122	87	4,209	10	...	10
11	Miraj (Senior)	88,343	...	...	...	425	...	425	550	...	550	612	...	612
12	Miraj (Junior)	35,487	232	...	232	242	...	242	257	...	257	283	...	283
13	Sangli	238,945	...	...	...	323	26	349	483	28	511	586	32	618
	TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES	5,971,010	316,960	18,582	335,542	[illegible],883	24,002	330,885	305,345	25,171	330,516	313,347	29,606	342,953
	Punjab Native States.													
1	Pataudi	19,002	292	...	292	273	332	605	289	230	519	275	326	601
2	Dujana	26,450	362	110	472	...	...	*	280	86	366	287	84	371
3	Loharu	20,139	344	42	686	532	73	605	521	109	630	544	119	663
	Total Punjab Native States	65,591	1,298	152	1,450	805	405	1,210	1,090	425	1,515	1,106	529	1,635
	TOTAL NATIVE STATES	28,652,770	592,731	71,349	664,080	726,535	93,963	820,498	652,438	97,360	749,798	723,166	121,355	844,511
	GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	67,954,906	2,683,238	507,265	3,190,503	2,995,919	518,675	3,514,594	2,977,752	588,627	3,566,379	3,176,297	584,777	3,761,074

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually show the numbers on relief in each preceding week.

* Figures not reported.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST TO 28TH JANUARY 1899, AND FROM 1ST TO 27TH JANUARY 1900.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st January 1900*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st half of 1899.	Week ending 28th January 1899.			Week ending 27th January 1900.			Earnings from 1st to 28th January 1899.	Earnings from 1st to 27th January 1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.				
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	695	1,746	12,47,530	715	1,746	14,54,000	833	48,77,318	55,17,000	6,39,682	...
Bengal Central	161	125	34,794	278	139	81,100	224	86,789	86,100	...	689
Bengal-Nágpur	157	1,186	1,93,744	163	1,192	2,80,000	235	7,10,496	9,37,000	2,26,504	...
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	160	863	1,59,973	184	868	2,06,000	237	5,76,366	8,64,000	2,87,634	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	167	21	2,826	135	21	3,300	157	8,241	12,800	4,559	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	265	1,815	5,07,346	280	1,841	6,22,000	338	20,10,530	23,42,000	3,31,470	...
Palanpur-Deesa	47	17	799	47	17	900	53	3,070	3,300	230	...
South Indian	158	1,023	1,50,392	147	1,031	1,48,000	144	5,67,777	5,87,000	19,223	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	86	54	4,123	76	54	3,400	63	15,795	13,900	...	1,895
S. M. (incldg. Gl. M. Fron. sec.)	101	1,165	93,588	80	1,165	1,31,000	112	3,62,084	4,94,000	1,31,916	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	67	296	14,955	51	296	22,600	76	66,531	82,500	15,969	...
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	160	928	1,53,057	165	1,085	1,50,000	138	5,50,932	5,71,000	20,068	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	110	231	22,684	98	231	24,200	105	85,642	99,700	14,058	...
Assam-Bengal	77	398	31,763	80	434	33,100	76	1,28,605	1,27,000	...	1,605
Burma	196	936	2,27,371	243	994	2,72,000	274	7,51,204	9,60,000	2,08,796	...
Total	252	10,809	28,44,945	263	11,114	33,81,600	304	1,08,01,380	1,26,97,300	18,95,920	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (b)	247	2,886	6,67,444	231	3,020	6,26,000	207	26,23,620	25,25,000	...	98,620
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m.g. link)	221	1,013	1,87,925	186	1,013	2,32,000	229	8,03,030	9,09,000	1,05,970	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	297	825	2,73,210	331	834	3,32,000	398	9,47,358	11,29,000	1,81,642	...
East Coast (c)	112	727	72,548	100	801	1,14,000	142	2,47,361	4,17,000	1,69,639	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	78	28	1,894	50	28	1,200	43	7,741	5,500	...	2,241
Cherra-Companyganj	...	8	475	59	8	500	62	2,152	1,600	...	552
Total	230	5,487	12,02,996	219	5,704	13,05,700	229	46,31,262	49,87,100	3,55,838	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	523	1,491	9,36,039	628	1,491	7,51,000	504	35,07,965	30,71,000	...	4,36,965
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	762	461	3,11,217	675	461	3,86,000	837	12,47,348	14,32,000	1,84,652	...
Madras	220	840	1,84,869	220	844	2,05,000	243	7,00,492	7,64,000	63,508	...
Total	471	2,792	14,32,125	513	2,796	13,42,000	480	54,55,805	52,67,000	...	1,88,805
Total (Guaranteed and State)	278	19,088	54,80,066	287	19,614	60,29,300	307	2,08,88,447	2,29,51,400	20,62,953	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	165	162	22,476	139	162	21,100	130	93,662	90,000	...	3,662
Tarkessur	301	22	5,945	270	22	6,000	273	21,798	21,800	2	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	66	400	25,539	64	423	29,200	69	95,590	1,26,000	30,410	...
Tapti Valley	66	36	1,681	47	139	13,300	96	5,450	46,100	40,650	...
South Behar	...	...	...	...	79	8,900	113	...	33,100	33,100	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	34	...	...	...	25	1,600	64	...	7,600	7,600	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	34	33	1,137	34	54	2,300	43	4,067	10,200	6,133	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	142	66	5,843	89	66	3,800	58	24,370	19,100	...	5,270
Segowlie-Raxaul	25	...	...	...	18	900	50	...	2,600	2,600	...
Bengal Dooars	100	36	3,223	90	36	4,700	131	12,562	16,700	4,138	...
Dibru-Sadiya	211	78	15,669	201	78	16,100	206	62,676	64,900	2,224	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	74	55	3,641	66	55	4,400	80	13,716	17,000	3,284	...
Nilgiri	228	...	...	...	17	2,800	165	...	10,200	10,200	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling Himalayan	277	51	11,194	220	51	12,000	235	36,222	42,000	5,778	...
Bársi	176	21	4,019	191	21	2,600	124	13,402	11,100	...	2,302
Total	115	960	1,00,367	105	1,246	1,29,700	104	3,83,515	5,18,400	1,34,885	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona-Baran	52	74	4,528	61	148	5,400	36	19,077	17,000	...	2,077
Bhopal-Ujjain	89	114	10,002	88	114	40,000	350	35,832	1,22,000	86,168	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	74	34	2,336	69	34	6,900	203	7,083	27,800	20,717	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	225	334	80,015	240	334	1,05,000	315	2,92,234	3,74,000	81,766	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	101	13	865	67	13	900	69	3,167	3,600	433	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	124	108	12,486	116	108	9,100	84	45,281	38,000	...	7,281
Kolar Gold-fields	280	10	2,979	298	10	3,700	370	13,552	13,200	...	352
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	49	67	2,456	37	67	3,700	55	8,657	12,600	3,943	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	81	93	7,024	76	93	8,100	87	25,165	30,800	5,635	...
Kolhápur	76	29	2,476	85	29	1,300	45	9,093	4,000	...	5,093
Birur-Shimoga	...	...	...	...	39	1,100	28	...	6,500	6,500	...
Hyderabad-Godávari Valley	...	...	...	...	155	8,600	55	...	37,500	37,500	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	79	3,871	49	79	3,700	47	12,724	16,000	3,276	...
Rajpipla	31	24	617	26	37	500	14	1,206	2, 00	894	...
Cooch Behar	52	25	1,371	55	33	2,300	70	4,999	6,700	1,701	...
Total	127	1,004	1,31,026	131	1,293	2,00,300	155	4,78,070	7,11,800	2,33,730	...
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	118	334	36,541	109	334	44,800	134	1,32,088	1,50,000	17,912	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	87	46	3,734	81	46	3,500	76	14,243	11,800	...	2,443
Jámnagar	47	54	1,867	35	54	2,400	45	7,425	8,900	1,475	...
Dhrángadrá	69	21	1,584	75	21	1,400	67	4,624	4,700	76	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	90	406	38,339	94	476	31,000	65	1,56,847	1,38,000	...	18,847
Udaipur-Chitor	53	60	3,128	52	67	6,100	91	12,953	23,900	10,947	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	89	94	8,116	86	94	7,100	76	28,970	29,500	530	...
Total	94	1,015	93,309	92	1,092	96,300	88	3,57,150	3,66,800	9,650	...
GRAND TOTAL	255	22,067	58,04,768	263	23,245	64,55,600	278	2,21,07,182	2,45,48,400	24,41,218	...

(a) Includes Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda and Bhatinda-Ferozepore standard gauge.

(b) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.

(c) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *the 8th February 1900.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLI OF 1899-1900.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1898-99.	Week ending 28th January 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 28th January 1899. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 28th January 1899. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 27th January 1900. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 27th January 1900. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 27th January 1900. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st April 1898 to 28th January 1899.	Earnings from 1st April 1899 to 27th January 1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	666	1,746	12,47,530	715	1,746	14,54,000	833	4,83,02,213	5,28,75,000	40,72,787	...
Bengal Central	157	125	34,794	278	139	31,100	224	8,29,128	9,40,000	1,10,872	...
Bengal-Nágpur	142	1,186	1,93,744	163	1,192	2,80,000	235	56,02,197	72,26,000	16,23,803	...
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	151	868	1,59,973	184	868	2,06,000	237	51,50,915	61,24,000	9,73,085	...
Beswada extn. (East Coast State)	144	21	2,826	135	21	3,300	157	1,23,693	1,83,000	59,307	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	247	1,815	5,07,346	280	1,841	6,22,000	338	1,89,52,808	2,18,47,000	28,94,192	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	45	17	799	47	17	900	53	34,041	38,900	4,859	...
South Indian	157	1,023	1,50,392	147	1,031	1,48,000	144	70,47,581	70,89,000	41,419	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	87	54	4,123	76	54	3,400	63	2,07,435	2,02,000	...	5,435
S. M. (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	91	1,165	93,588	80	1,165	1,31,000	112	44,66,165	53,50,000	8,83,835	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	79	296	14,955	51	296	22,600	76	10,50,731	9,15,000	...	1,35,731
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	139	928	1,58,057	165	1,085	1,50,000	138	52,98,117	64,34,000	11,35,883	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	97	231	22,684	98	231	24,200	105	8,39,478	10,58,000	2,18,522	...
Assam-Bengal	85	398	31,763	80	434	33,100	76	11,02,609	12,94,000	1,91,391	...
Burma	178	936	2,27,371	243	994	2,72,000	274	68,10,728	71,73,000	3,62,272	...
TOTAL	242	10,809	28,44,945	263	11,114	33,81,600	304	10,63,17,839	11,87,48,900	1,24,31,061	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (b)	241	2,886	6,67,444	231	3,020	6,26,000	207	3,03,06,596	2,93,01,000	...	10,05,596
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m.g. link)	191	1,013	1,87,925	186	1,013	2,32,000	229	82,58,979	94,01,000	11,42,021	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	331	825	2,73,210	331	834	3,32,000	398	1,18,88,734	1,34,83,000	15,94,266	...
East Coast (c)	96	727	72,548	100	801	1,14,000	142	22,25,510	37,51,000	15,25,490	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	67	28	1,394	50	28	1,200	43	78,211	78,700	489	...
Cherra-Companyganj	...	8	475	59	8	500	62	(d) 3,570	(e) 1,600	...	1,970
TOTAL	217	5,487	12,02,996	219	5,704	13,05,700	229	5,27,81,600	5,60,16,300	32,54,700	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	475	1,491	9,36,039	628	1,491	7,51,000	504	2,90,09,374	2,73,56,000	...	16,53,374
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	694	461	3,11,217	675	461	3,86,000	837	1,37,37,457	1,45,76,000	8,38,543	...
Madras	236	840	1,84,869	220	844	2,05,000	243	87,10,029	89,73,000	2,62,971	...
TOTAL	439	2,792	14,32,125	513	2,796	13,42,000	480	5,14,56,860	5,09,05,000	...	5,51,860
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	267	19,088	54,80,066	287	19,614	60,29,300	307	21,05,36,299	22,56,70,200	1,51,33,901	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	172	162	22,476	139	162	21,100	130	11,99,747	11,95,000	...	4,747
Tarkessur	265	22	5,945	270	22	6,000	273	2,42,495	2,44,000	1,505	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	70	400	25,539	64	423	29,200	69	13,62,748	12,19,000	...	43,748
Tapti Valley	41	36	1,681	47	139	13,300	96	(f) 8,287	2,55,000	2,46,713	...
South Behar	...	...	...	...	79	8,900	113	...	(g) 2,31,000	2,31,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	25	1,600	64	...	43,400	43,400	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	31	33	1,137	34	54	2,300	43	(h) 12,012	61,400	49,388	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	141	66	5,848	89	66	3,800	58	3,93,656	3,68,000	...	25,656
Segowlie-Raxaul	29	...	...	...	18	900	50	...	(i) 14,900	14,900	...
Bengal Dooars	138	36	3,223	90	36	4,700	131	2,36,386	2,44,000	7,614	...
Dibru-Sadiya	202	78	15,669	201	78	16,100	206	6,44,227	7,62,000	1,17,773	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	58	55	3,641	66	55	4,400	80	1,33,759	1,82,000	48,241	...
Nilgiri	...	...	...	...	17	2,800	165	(j) 2,781	(k) 95,300	92,519	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	286	51	11,194	220	51	12,000	235	6,49,030	5,97,000	...	52,030
Bársi	126	21	4,019	191	21	2,600	124	1,00,094	1,07,000	6,906	...
TOTAL	123	960	1,00,367	105	1,246	1,29,700	104	48,85,222	56,19,000	7,33,778	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona-Baran	44	74	4,528	61	148	5,400	36	1,24,135	2,26,000	1,01,865	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	74	114	10,002	88	114	40,000	350	3,46,942	5,75,000	2,28,058	...
Nágda-Ujjain	72	34	2,336	69	34	6,900	203	1,05,234	1,41,000	35,766	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	227	334	80,015	240	334	1,05,000	315	32,42,264	35,32,000	2,89,736	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	82	13	865	67	13	900	69	48,391	62,500	14,109	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	117	108	12,486	116	108	9,100	84	5,63,192	4,87,000	...	76,192
Kolar Gold-fields	371	10	2,979	298	10	3,700	370	1,65,533	1,50,000	...	15,533
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	55	67	2,456	37	67	3,700	55	1,64,283	1,41,000	...	23,283
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	74	93	7,024	76	93	8,100	87	2,92,495	3,15,000	22,505	...
Kolhápur	58	29	2,476	85	29	1,300	45	69,464	75,300	5,836	...
Birur-Shimoga	...	...	...	...	39	1,100	28	...	(l) 13,600	13,600	...
Hyderabad-Godavári Valley	...	...	...	...	155	8,600	55	...	(m) 97,500	97,500	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	53	79	3,871	49	79	3,700	47	1,78,466	2,10,000	31,534	...
Rajpipla	17	24	617	26	37	500	14	9,592	28,000	18,408	...
Cooch Behar	52	25	1,371	55	33	2,300	70	51,376	73,900	22,524	...
TOTAL	125	1,004	1,31,026	131	1,293	2,00,800	155	53,61,367	61,27,500	7,66,133	...
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	104	334	36,541	109	334	44,800	134	14,19,999	14,81,000	61,001	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	73	46	3,784	81	46	3,500	76	1,50,659	1,59,000	8,341	...
Jámnagar	39	54	1,867	35	54	2,400	45	89,097	1,04,000	14,903	...
Dhrángadrá	48	21	1,584	75	21	1,400	67	(n) 28,018	49,900	21,882	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	75	406	38,839	94	476	31,000	65	12,18,564	17,04,000	4,85,436	...
Udaipur-Chitor	51	60	3,128	52	67	6,100	91	1,30,500	1,89,000	58,500	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	8,116	86	94	7,100	76	3,32,350	3,47,000	14,650	...
TOTAL	82	1,015	93,309	92	1,092	96,300	88	33,09,184	40,33,900	6,64,713	...
GRAND TOTAL	246	22,067	58,04,768	264	23,245	64,55,600	278	22,41,52,075	[illegible]	[illegible]	...

(a) Includes Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá and Bhátinda-Ferozepore standard gauge.
(b) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(c) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(d) From 1st to 30th April 1898 and from 23rd December 1898 to 28th January 1899.
(e) From 3rd to 27th January 1900.
(f) From 1st December 1898 to 28th January 1899.
(g) From 3rd July 1899 to 27th January 1900.
(h) From 15th October 1898 to 28th January 1899.
(i) From 1st April to 28th June 1899 and from 19th October 1899 to 27th January 1900.
(j) From 1st to 29th October 1898, after which the line was closed for traffic.
(k) From 15th June 1899 to 27th January 1900.
(l) From 1st December 1899 to 27th January 1900.
(m) From 21st October 1899 to 27th January 1900.
(n) From 1st June 1898 to 28th January 1899.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SELECTION OF TEXT-BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS.

No. 64—74.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education), dated Calcutta, the 8th February 1900.

READ—

Circular letter to Local Governments and Administrations, No. 153—62, dated the 23rd March 1899, asking for full reports on the system under which text-books are prescribed for all classes of schools and colleges and the constitution and powers of Text-book Committees.

Read also—

The replies of Local Governments to the above Circular.

RESOLUTION.

THE principles which should be followed in the selection of text-books in schools were affirmed by the Government of India several years ago. An investigation into the manner in which these principles have been followed in practice has satisfied the Governor General in Council that the directions of the Government of India have not unfrequently been ignored or contravened, and that it is desirable to issue fresh instructions based on those laid down in the past and to take steps to ensure that these are strictly carried into practice. In the present orders the Government of India propose to confine themselves to a consideration of the question as it affects primary and secondary schools and the lower classes of high schools which are not engaged in the study of text-books prescribed for the University Examinations. Before proceeding to state the principles that should be followed in selecting text-books for schools of this character, the Government of India think it desirable to give a brief account of the manner in which the existing orders on the subject originated.

2. After considering, in communication with Local Governments and Administrations, the recommendations of a Committee appointed in 1877 to inquire into the system of prescribing school books and to devise a complete scheme for general observance, the Government of India in the Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{1}{3-13}$, dated 10th January 1881, issued instructions as to the manner in which text-books should be selected. The principles then formulated were :—

(1) that provincial series of English and vernacular text-books should be maintained in preference to a single Imperial series;

(2) that the preparation and maintenance of the series of text-books for each Province should be left to the Local Governments assisted by Standing Committees, of which it was contemplated that the Directors of Public Instruction should be *ex-officio* Presidents;

(3) that these Committees should contain a fair intermixture of independent members whose choice of books could not be set down to professional or departmental bias;

(4) that the Committees of the different Provinces should communicate with one another in order that each might benefit by the experience of the others;

(5) that aided schools need not be restricted to the use of text-books authorized for Government institutions.

3. The Education Commission were instructed to inquire what practical steps were being taken to give effect to these orders in the case of both Government and aided institutions. The Commission (paragraph 388 of their report) limited the number of their recommendations on the subject of text-books because they did not consider it necessary to repeat the principles affirmed by the Government of India in 1881. They noticed, however, that the orders of 1881 had been imperfectly carried out in respect of the inclusion of independent members on the Standing Committees and the interchange of information between the Committees of different Provinces. They accordingly recommended that the Committees should include qualified persons of different sections of the community not connected with the Department, and that the Text-book Committees of the different Provinces should act, as far as possible, in concert and should communicate to each other lists of English text-books and (in the case of those Provinces which have any common language) of vernacular text-books which are satisfactory and lists of books which they consider to be wanting or inadequate. The few remaining recommendations of the Commission of a general character in regard to text-books referred to subjects not dealt with in the Resolution of the Government of India of 10th January 1881. It is only necessary here to refer to one of these recommendations, *viz.*, that to the effect that care should be taken to avoid, as far as possible, text-books which are of an aggressive character or likely to give unnecessary offence to any section of the community.

In approving these recommendations the Government of India stated that they attached much importance to the work of Text-book Committees, and that the whole question of text-books as discussed by the Education Commission in paragraphs 375—388 of their report was deserving of the special attention of Local Governments.

The Government of India have not, since they approved the recommendations of the Education Commission, issued any further general instructions regarding the selection of text-books.

4. The information which has recently come before the Government of India in response to an inquiry as to the manner in which the system of selecting text-books has been working shows that the cardinal principles, laid down by the Supreme Government in 1881 and re-affirmed in the report of the Education Commission and the orders upon it, have in some Provinces been gradually allowed to fall into disuse until the existing practice has ceased to conform to the directions of the Government of India. The result is that there is an absence of uniformity in the principles which regulate the selection of text-books in different parts of British India, and that in some Provinces the functions of the Local Government as the final authority by which text-books should be prescribed have been abdicated either in favour of the Educational Department or of the Text-book Committee.

5. The question of the constitution of the Committees may be first referred to. The Government of India contemplated that the President of the Committee in each Province should be the Director of Public Instruction, and that among those associated with him there should be a certain number of independent gentlemen. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma, the Central Provinces, and Assam, the Director is the President of the Committee. In Madras the President of the Committee is a Professor at a private college. In Bengal there are three Committees. The Central Committee is presided over by a Judge of the High Court, and the Behar and Orissa Committees by non-officials. In the Hyderabad Assigned Districts there is no Committee at all. In Bombay there is no Committee for the examination of books in secondary schools. There are four Divisional Committees (the Kanarese, Guzarati, Marathi, and Sindhi Committees) for the examination of books used in primary schools, each presided over by an Inspector of Schools.

The Committees vary very much in size and constitution. In Madras there are 31 members, of whom 20 are Europeans and 10 are in the employment of Government. The Central Committee in Bengal consists of 24 members, of whom 5 are Europeans and 19 natives of India.

Fourteen members of it are Government servants mostly in the Education Department. The Behar Committee is composed of 31 natives and 2 Europeans and contains 20 Government servants. The Orissa Committee contains 5 Europeans and 11 natives, of whom 12 of its members are Government servants. In the Bombay Presidency the members of the Committees vary from 6 to 13, and the majority are native officers of the Education Department. In Burma there is a Committee of 7 (5 Europeans), of whom 4 are in Government service. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, there are 40 members of the Committee, of whom half belong to it *ex-officio*. The remainder are annually appointed: 5 by the Director of Public Instruction, 5 by the Missionary Education Union, and 10 by the Local Government. In the Punjab the Committee consists of 30 members, half appointed by Government and half by the University. In the Central Provinces the Committee numbers 20, of whom 18 are appointed *ex-officio* and 12 are Government servants. In Assam there are 10 members of the Committee for selecting books in Assamese, of whom 2 are Government servants. The text-books in English and Bengali must be selected from the list prepared for the use of schools in Bengal.

6. The functions of the Committees are almost as varied as their constitution. The detachment of the Committees from the control of the Educational Department and the Local Government is most marked in Bengal. Text-books are furnished direct to the Committees in that Province by Publishers and Authors. The Committees approve the text-books in secondary and primary schools, and the Director annually revises the list of text-books in accordance with their recommendations. The English and Bengali books on the list are used in Assam as well as in Bengal. In the Madras Presidency books are referred to the Committee by the Director of Public Instruction after a preliminary examination into their typography, paper, and general get-up. Those which are recommended by the Committee are, after the Director's approval, notified in the Gazette. In the Bombay Presidency the Director of Public Instruction refers vernacular books, after examination by the Educational Translator, to the Divisional Committees. The Committees report to the Director, who decides whether a particular book shall or shall not be approved. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the Committee are empowered to select school books for all vernacular and anglo-vernacular schools. The selection is subject to the confirmation of the Director, who keeps the Local Government informed of his decision. Books about which the Committee have not been consulted are sometimes prescribed by the Education Department with the approval of Government. In the Punjab the Committee merely recommend text-books; the Educational Department prescribes them. In the Central Provinces the Committee work in subordination to the Inspector-General of Education. In Burma the functions of the Committee are for the most part confined to the selection, preparation and submission for approval of vernacular text-books, and the translations of English text-books already selected. They are sometimes asked to report on the merits of the text-books in English which it is proposed to adopt.

7. The orders as to the obligation of the Managers and Head Masters of schools to use only prescribed books are different in different Provinces. In Madras the text-books in use in recognized schools are ordinarily selected from the list of approved books, but hitherto Head Masters and Managers of schools have not been absolutely restricted to the use of such books. In Bombay the selection of text-books published in England is left largely to the Managers and Head Masters of both Government and aided schools. The Director of Public Instruction published a list of such books in 1894. The only condition now imposed is that no book not included in that list shall be introduced into a school without the consent of the Circle Inspector. The use of English books published in India has to be sanctioned by the Director. With the exceptions that Mission schools are allowed to use their own readers subject to the approval of the Department, and that books in Arabic, Persian and Urdu are examined by special experts, both Government and aided schools are restricted to the use of vernacular text-books recommended by the Committee and approved by the Director. The Central Committee in Bengal have not published a list of books for use in the High Schools. A list is issued by each Inspector. Government

schools within the circle are required to use only books entered in the list. Managers of Aided schools usually follow this list, though they are not compelled to do so. In setting the course of reading for the different scholarship examinations in primary and secondary schools, the Director of Public Instruction prescribes books from the list approved by the Committee. The Managers and Head Masters of Aided as well as Government schools are required to select any other books used in their schools from this list. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh no school in receipt of State aid can use any book for class instruction which has not been sanctioned by the Director; in the neighbouring Province of the Punjab text-books are prescribed for Government and Local Board schools only, and all other schools are absolutely free to choose their own books. In the Central Provinces the rules make no provision for the use of approved text-books only. Text-books prescribed by the Inspector-General of Education are used in all schools managed by the Department, and apparently also in schools managed by Local Bodies. In Burma the only text-books the use of which is compulsory, besides those prescribed for students reading for the University examinations, are those sanctioned by the Local Government for the standards of examination in schools and for the teachers' certificate examination.

8. The orders of the Government of India issued in 1881, while leaving matters of detail to the Local Governments, contemplated that uniformity should be observed in regard to the general principles for the selection of text-books. The account which is given above of the orders now in force shows that this essential object has not been attained under the present system. The Governor General in Council has now determined that no time should be lost in bringing the system of selecting text-books into accord with the principles which were laid down long ago, and which he now desires to re-affirm. But before doing so, he wishes to record his cordial and emphatic appreciation of the great assistance which the Provincial Text-book Committees have, for so many years past, rendered to the cause of education. The fact that the original basis upon which these institutions were constituted has in some respects been lost sight of, in no way detracts from the value of their labours—labours which have in the majority of cases been prompted solely by a sense of public duty.

9. In the first place, His Excellency in Council desires that the position of the Text-book Committees towards the Educational Department and the Local Governments and Administrations shall for the future be more precisely defined. It was never intended that these Committees should themselves prescribe the text-books to be adopted in schools. Their functions should be strictly limited to advising the Local Governments and Administrations. The ultimate decision as to the text-books which are to be prescribed or approved must rest with the Local Government or Administration, and all lists of authorized text-books should be periodically published under the authority of the Local Government in the official Gazette. It appears to the Government of India that there is a danger, if Committees are required to examine any text-book which may be brought to their notice from any source whatever, that the duty of recommending text-books may fall into the hands of a few members who may have more leisure than the rest. In order to prevent the possibility of this result, it would, the Government of India think, be desirable to make it a standing rule that no text-book shall be referred to a Committee until it has been forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, and found, after a preliminary examination under his orders, to be a work upon which the opinion of the Committee ought to be taken. An arrangement of this nature will prevent the Committees from being, as has been the case in at least one instance, overwhelmed with applications for the examination of books which they find themselves incapable of properly examining.

10. Secondly, with regard to the constitution of the Text-books Committees, the Governor General in Council wishes to lay it down that it should be an invariable rule that the Director of Public Instruction should be the President of the Provincial Committee. In Provinces in which, owing to there being more than one vernacular in ordinary use, Sub-Committees have to be appointed to deal with text-books in each vernacular, an Inspector of the Educational Department should be either President or Secretary. Many of the

Committees now in existence are, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, too large for the purpose for which they are intended. In the opinion of His Excellency in Council, a Provincial Committee of 20, in addition to the President, ought to be sufficiently comprehensive to secure the proper representation of all classes interested in the matter in even the largest provinces. When a Sub-Committee has to be appointed, it should ordinarily not consist of more than 5 members in addition to the President. The Government of India do not suggest that Local Governments and Administrations should at once proceed to reduce the Committees to this size, but they do desire to press upon them the need for taking action in this direction as vacancies occur upon the existing boards. Some of the Committees now in existence are, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, not satisfactorily constituted as regards their *personnel*. The intention of the Government of India was that there should be on each Committee a fair admixture of independent members. This direction has been in some Provinces construed too liberally, with the result that the interests which Government represents are not sufficiently protected; sometimes because the non-official members of the Committee are too numerous, and sometimes because the official element consists mainly of subordinate members of the Educational service whose influence is not sufficiently strong to secure the adequate consideration of those interests. In some Provinces, again, the constitution of the Committees gives inadequate representation to some classes of the community. In the opinion of the Government of India, it is essential to arrange that the Committees shall be so constituted as, firstly, to secure that the proportion of non-official members to the representatives of Government shall not be unduly large, and secondly, that different interests shall be properly represented. It should not be difficult to procure the services in many cases of competent officers of Government who, though perhaps not members of the Educational service, can be relied on to take an earnest interest in the proceedings and objects of the Committee, and to facilitate the end for which the Committee has been called into existence, *viz.*, that only text-books to which no exception can be taken shall be prescribed in schools for the tuition in which the State is either directly or indirectly responsible. In this respect the Government of India cannot consent to divest itself of the responsibility that attaches both to its interest and to its prerogatives. If it is to lend the resources of the State to the support of certain schools, it cannot abrogate its right to a powerful voice in the determination of the course of studies which is there imparted. Otherwise its responsibility ceases to be any more than a name.

11. The Text-book Committee of 1877 recommended that the Committees should draw up a list of suitable books divided into two classes—the first class comprising books which might be used both in Government and in aided schools, and the second comprising books which, though not prescribed for use in Government schools, might be used in aided schools. It has already been mentioned that the Government of India, in passing orders on this report, determined that there was no necessity to restrict aided schools to the use of text-books authorized for Government institutions, but separate lists of text-books—the one for State, and the other for aided schools—have not been prepared. As a matter of practice, the text-books included in the lists framed on the advice of the Text-book Committees have, as stated in paragraph 7 of this Resolution, been in most Provinces used in aided as well as in Government schools. In the opinion of the Government of India, it should be definitely laid down that no books not authorized by the Local Government or Administration should be used in any school which receives support from public revenues. In the schools maintained by the Government or by Local Bodies a large list of text-books is not required. The course of instruction in each class of school should be laid down and the text-books for each particular course absolutely prescribed. In the case of aided schools a wider choice is required, and care should be taken that the authorized lists are so framed as to afford it. But the Managers of such schools should, as a condition of receiving a grant-in-aid from Government, be required to adopt no text-book which is not included in the list of text-books authorized by the Local Government without the sanction of the Local Government. The Govern-

ment of India entertain no doubt that, if the Manager of an aided school wishes to adopt a text-book not included in the authorized list, the Local Government will give every facility to have the book referred to the Text-book Committee with a view to its inclusion under the orders of Government in that list should it be found to be a suitable work. The functions of the State do not extend to the prescription of the text-books in unaided schools. But the Government has a direct interest in the course of instruction in schools which do not seek its aid financially, and, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, the condition may fairly be made that candidates from an unaided school are liable to be excluded from any public examination, for passing which a certificate is given, or from competition for a Government scholarship if text-books which are disapproved by Government are in use at the school in question. Lastly, it appears to the Government of India that the Local Government in each Province and the Government of India should retain the right of prescribing a text-book on a particular subject for use in all schools, whether Government or aided, within a Province, or in British India generally. This power would be exercised only in exceptional circumstances, but it is, in the opinion of the Government of India, essential to retain it. As instances of the kind of works for which this exceptional power is required, the Governor General in Council would refer to the Sanitary Primer written by Dr. Cunningham, which was prescribed for all schools in 1879, and that written by Dr. Roberts which was prescribed in 1891.

12. In order that the Government of India may be kept informed of the manner in which the principles now prescribed for adoption in regard to text-books in schools are carried out by the different Local Governments and Administrations, it will be convenient that draft rules embodying them should be prepared by each Local Government and forwarded to the Government of India for information, and that each Director of Public Instruction should in his annual report describe the manner in which the rules are carried out in practice.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and necessary action.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 9th February 1900.

No. 92.—ERRATUM.—In Home Department Notification No. 33, dated the 19th January 1900, replacing the services of Mr. C. H. A. Hill, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Establishment, at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, *for* 12th November 1899 *read* 8th November 1899.

No. 96.—Mr. P. A. Booty, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, is appointed to officiate as First Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate of Coorg during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. M. E. Couchman, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.

The 8th February 1900.

No. 266.—The services of Captain H. E. Cotterill Royal West Surrey Regiment, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 269.—Home Department Notification No. 216, dated the 2nd February 1900, placing the services of Captain A. P. How, 17th Madras Infantry, temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment on plague duty, is hereby cancelled.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 8th February 1900.

No. 334.—WHEREAS the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Kalahasti in the North Arcot District of the Madras Presidency if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore and Hyderabad States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Kalahasti Iswara Swami, otherwise known as the Mahasivarathri festival:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Gudur, Vendode, Venkatagiri, Yellakuru, Kalahasti, Yerpedu, Renigunta, Tirupati East, Tirupati West and Chandragiri on the South Indian Railway, and Peddapadu, Mamandurn, Renigunta, Pudi, Taduku, Puttur, Vepagunta and Nagari on the Madras Railway, shall be sold from the 16th February to the 6th March 1900 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore and Hyderabad States to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Kalahasti Iswara Swami, otherwise known as the Mahasivarathri festival.

The 9th February 1900.

No. 348.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Kandimallayapalle in the Badvel taluk of the Cuddapah District of the Madras Presidency if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore and Hyderabad States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Virabrahmam festival:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Krishnapuram, Cuddapah, Siddhavattam, Vontimitta, Nandalur, Razampeta, Reddipalle and Urampadu on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 15th February to the 3rd March, 1900 (both days inclusive), within the Mysore and Hyderabad States to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Virabrahmam festival.

No. 354.—THE following Notices of the Board of Trade are published for general information:—

(F. & H. 659.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, January 16, 1900.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a telegram from Her Majesty's Representative at Madrid, intimating that Manilla has been declared foul since 19th December.

(F. & H. 863.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, January 16, 1900.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a telegram from Her Majesty's Representative at The Hague, intimating that Para has been officially declared infected with plague, and that all vessels having left Paraguay ten days or less before January 11 are to be considered suspected.

(F. & H. 1013.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, January 16, 1900.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the following copy of a telegram from Her Majesty's Representative at Rio, *viz.*:—"In consequence of an isolated case of plague, this port declared suspected. Free pratique granted to arrivals from here in national ports only, after undergoing quarantine for ten days at Ilha Grande. Ships, however, going straight can embark cargo in quarantine, but will not disembark cargo."

JUDICIAL.

The 8th February 1900.

No 198.—The services of Captain F. W. Lethbridge, I.S.C., formerly Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Rawalpindi, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 6th February 1900.

No. 200.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, as amended by Act II of 1885, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the person for the time being holding the office of Sub-Registrar of Berhampore, Ganjam District, in the Madras Presidency, to be a Notary Public, and to exercise his functions as such within the sub-district to which his jurisdiction as registration officer extends.

The 9th February 1900.

No. 205.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884 (XVIII of 1884), as amended by Act XIX of 1895, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments consequent on the grant of furlough to Mr. T. G Walker:—

Mr. J. A. Anderson, I.C.S., first temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, to officiate as a Judge of that Court.

Mr. F. A. Robertson, I.C.S., second temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, to officiate as first temporary Additional Judge of that Court.

POLICE.

The 8th February 1900.

No. 103.—Mr. F. E. B. Mainwaring, an Inspector of Police in Burma, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, until further orders.

The 9th February 1900.

No. 107.—The services of Captain H. H. Harington, 32nd Madras Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 8th February 1900.

No. 69.—The services of the Reverend C. Price, Chaplain of Kamptee, Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 1st February 1900, or the subsequent date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

The 9th February 1900.

No. 74.—The Reverend C. R. Longfield, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to be Chaplain of Kamptee, Central Provinces, with effect from the 1st February 1900, or the subsequent date on which he assumes charge of his duties at Kamptee.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 7th February 1900.

No. 227-G.—Captain W. E. A. Armstrong, Indian Medical Service (Madras), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class, and is posted as Civil Surgeon of Quetta, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 229-G.—Captain J. N. Macleod, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, and is posted as Residency Surgeon and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Resident in Nepal, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 236-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Johnston, M.D., Royal Army Medical Corps, held medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency, in addition to his military duties, from the 6th to the 27th November 1899, both days inclusive.

No. 237-G.—Captain A. E. Berry, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Madras), is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency, in addition to his military duties, with effect from the 28th November 1899.

The 9th February 1900.

No. 243-G.—Sir Trevor Chichele-Plowden, K C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, a Resident of the 1st class and Resident at Hyderabad, is granted furlough for eight months, under article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 24th February 1900, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

No. 245-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. K. Barr, C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Sir Trevor Chichele-Plowden, K.C.S.I., or until further orders.

No. 247-G.—The services of Major-General H. Wylie, C.S.I., Bengal General List Infantry, a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in Nepal, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 1st April 1900.

No. 251-G.—With reference to Notification No. 1329-G., dated the 17th August 1899, Mr. P. N. Stathacopulos, Vice-Consul for Greece at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on the 18th January 1899.

No 730-*I.-B.*—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Captain W. G. Walker, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Infantry, for eight months.

Pension service, fifteenth year, commenced 29th August 1899.

Notification No. 129-I. B, dated the 8th January 1900, is hereby cancelled.

No. 733-*I. B.*—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner has ceded to the British Government full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands lying within his State which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Southern Punjab Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, by outbuildings, and for other railway purposes), and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands:

In exercise of such jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of justice within the said lands:—

I.—All laws for the time being in force in the Ferozepore District of the Punjab shall be in force in the said lands.

II.—The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and all officers subordinate to the Government of the Punjab, for the time being exercising executive authority (other than in connection with the administration of the Police) within the Ferozepore District, shall exercise the like authority within the said lands.

III.—All Courts having for the time being jurisdiction within the Ferozepore District shall have the like jurisdiction within the said lands.

IV.—The administration of the Police within the said lands shall be vested in the Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police, or such other officer as the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab may appoint in that behalf, who shall exercise within the said lands the same police powers as the District Superintendent of Police may for the time being exercise in the Ferozepore District, in subordination to the Deputy Commissioner of the Ferozepore District and the Inspector-General of Police in the Punjab.

No. 396-*E A.*—The services of Captain N. R. J. Rainier, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his special plague duty at Bushire.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 3rd February, 1900.

No. 623-*P.*—The following acting appointments were made in the Postal Department for the period 8th to 14th January, 1900, both days inclusive:—

Mr W. Merrett, Presidency Post Master, Bombay, officiated as Post Master General, Bombay, and in the second grade of Post Masters General, and

Mr. C. H. Watts, Deputy Post Master, Bombay, officiated as Presidency Post Master, Bombay.

No. 625-*P.*—Mr. J. Cornwall is posted as Post Master General, Bombay, with effect from the 15th of January, 1900.

The 8th February, 1900.

No. 694-*P.*—Mr. H. G. H. Keene Comptroller, Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 2nd of March, 1900.

Mr. L. J. W. Worgan, Assistant Comptroller, Hyderabad, is appointed to act as Comptroller, Hyderabad, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Keene, or until further orders.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

NON-JUDICIAL STAMPS.

The 6th February, 1900.

No. 644-*S. R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 (*a*) of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to reduce, with retrospective effect from the 1st July, 1899, the duties chargeable under the said Act in respect of the instruments hereinafter described to the amount set forth in the second column of the schedule below:—

Instrument.	Duty to be levied.
	Amount of stamp duty.
Kabuliyats executed or to be executed by the Ghatwals of the 52 Panchaki and Bepanchaki Ghats in the District of Bankura in Lower Bengal.	The same duty as a conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 8th February 1900.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORGANISATION.

No. 145.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation at Calcutta of a Corps of Volunteer Mounted Infantry to be designated "The Indian Mounted Infantry Corps (Lumsden's Horse)."

Lieutenant-Colonel Dugald McTavish Lumsden, of the Assam Valley Light Horse, is appointed Commandant of the Corps.

The 9th February 1900.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 146.—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff:—

To be Extra Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant R. A. Steel, 17th Bengal Cavalry. Dated 3rd February 1900.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 147.—*5th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry*—

The following direct appointment is made with effect from date of joining:—

Mir Faiyaz Ali to be Jemadar on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 148.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"*London Gazette,*" *dated the 16th January 1900, pages 289, 290 and 291.*

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
16th January 1900.

* * *

Unattached List.—The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenants with a view to their appointment to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 17th January, 1900:—

Peter Benson Maxwell.
Arthur Ion Fraser.
Alexander Charles Purves Cochran.
Vernon Edward Gwyer.
Donald Elphinston Robertson (Queen's India Cadet).
Ernest Edward Sebastian Bennett.
Philip Roper Chambers (Queen's India Cadet).
Douglas Roderic Giffard Oliver
Edwin Carsley.
Hugh Greenaway.
Maitland Easton Rae.
Patrick William Burrowes.
Arthur Elliott Somerville Scott.
John George Faris.
Geoffrey Davies Pike.
Joscelyn Theodore Hosburgh Lane.
Hugh Vincent Biscoe (Queen's India Cadet).
Paul Berthon Kemble.
Ivan Hugh Gordon.
Cyril William Prescott (Queen's India Cadet).
James Boswell Egerton (Queen's India Cadet).
Harvey St. George Hume Harvey-Kelly (Honorary Queen's India Cadet).
Henry Robert Banes Reed (Queen's Cadet).
James Percy May.
George Edward Parry Davis (Queen's Cadet).
Robert Hugh Howell (Honorary Queen's India Cadet).
Geoffrey Percival Sanders (Queen's India Cadet).
Hugh Allan Balderston (Queen's Cadet).
Harold Street (Queen's India Cadet).
Claude Kennedy Crookshank (Queen's India Cadet).
William Bryan Bailey (Queen's India Cadet).
Arthur Lushington Smeaton (Queen's India Cadet).
Alexander Marjoribanks.
James Lloyd Murphy (Queen's Cadet).
Arthur Napier De Vere Scott (Queen's India Cadet).

* * * *

Indian Staff Corps.—Colonel Walter Scott is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 3rd January, 1900.

* * * * *

India Office, 16th January, 1900.

The Queen has approved of the following Promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service, and Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 2nd November, 1899.

James Molesworth Candy.

Dated 12th November, 1899.

William Lambert.
Harry Leonard Dawson.
William Gordon Yate.
Alexander Bulstrode Fenton.

To be Major.

Dated 1st November, 1899.

Captain Alexander Donald Charters Pen l,

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 10th November, 1899.

Armine Brereton Dew.
Edward Newnham Davis.
Murray Trent Elderton.
Herbert Stuart Shaw.
George Bloomfield Gough.
Cyril Compton Jackson.
Charles Levenax Haldane.
Ivan Frank Ross Thompson.
Wheaton Lipyeatt Raleigh Amesbury.
Edmund Gunning Jones.
Ewing Wrigley Grimshaw.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Dated 4th November, 1899.

John Cavendish Freeland.
Guss Conrad Morris.
Robert Crooks Gilchrist.
Wilfrid Francis Seymour Casson.
Malcolm Stewart McQueen.
Ralph Mackie.
Charles John Bruce Hay.
Thomas MacCallum Nicholson.
Reginald Hugh Anderson.
Herbert Thompson Shaw Rogers.
Robert Charles Byam Yates.
Frederick George Edward Lumb.
Harold Scott Erskine Franklin.
Robert Aylmer Burrowes.

Second Lieutenants, from the Unattached List, to be Second Lieutenants.

Dated as below, but to rank from 20th July, 1898.

Claude Gray Buchanan, 13th October, 1899.
Charles William Neumann, 6th October, 1899.
Hugh Waldyve Martin, 6th October, 1899.
Charles Cecil George Walker, 14th October 1899.
Arthur Pitcairn Hughes, 13th October, 1899.
John Henry Foster Lakin, 5th October, 1899.

Dated as below, but to rank from 27th July, 1898.

Arthur James Herbert Gray, 10th October, 1899.
Bertie Clephane Hawley Drew, 14th October, 1899.
Allen Edwin Johnson, 14th October, 1899.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 31st October, 1899.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

George William Patrick Dennys.
John William Unthank Macnamara, M.D.
Joseph Sykes.
John Francis Tuohy, M D.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

James Cort Marsden.
Francis Casement Reeves.
John Leopold Poynder.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Charles Fancourt Willis, M.D.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Captain.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

James Dale. Dated 5th May, 1899.
Daniel Thomas Baker. Dated 24th May, 1899.

First Class Assistant Surgeons to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

William Richard McArdle. Dated 20th May, 1898.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Samuel Ebenezer Falconer. Dated 5th May, 1899.
Valentine James Staggs. Dated 24th May, 1899.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

James Gregory D'Silva. Dated 13th May, 1899.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Robert Matheson Macpherson. Dated 3rd November, 1899.
Lieutenant-Colonel Francis George Lawrence Mainwaring. Dated 30th December, 1899.
Captain William Browne. Dated 14th January, 1900.

BOMBAY INFANTRY.

Colonel Robert Austice Prideaux, Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 26th December, 1899.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Charles Barker, M.D., Bombay Establishment. Dated 3rd January, 1900.

* * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 149.—Colonel Robert Emilius Cox, Madras General List Infantry (Unemployed Supernumerary List), is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the 25th December 1899, in succession to Major General A. W. Roberts, deceased.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 150.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Major.

Captain Mansel Travers Shewen,—3rd February 1900.

To be Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant Charles Gilbert Crosthwaite,—4th November 1899.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 151.—*11th (Rajput) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar-Major Durga Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Lachhman Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th September 1899.

No. 152.—*22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Bhagat Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Ratan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Labh Singh, transferrred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1900.

Havildar Dasaundha Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bur Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1900.

No. 153.—*20th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Havildar Narasimhulu to be Jemadar, *vice* Durga Singh, removed from the service, with effect from the 3rd December 1899.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 154.—Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, Captain Robert Venour Davidson, Indian Staff Corps, is placed on the retired list, with effect from the 22nd January 1900, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 155—*Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers*—

Second Lieutenant William Henry Arthur St. John Leeds, of the Rangoon Volunteer Artillery, to be Commandant with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Eales, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 156.—*3rd Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers*—

Ernest Bruce Alexander, Esq., Indian Civil Service, to be Commandant with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Lawrence, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 157.—*Cossipore Artillery Volunteers*—

Captain Harry Durance Cartwright to be Major, on augmentation, with effect from the 22nd December 1899.

Lieutenant Thomas Herbert Kerr Drimmie to be Captain, on augmentation, with effect from the 22nd December 1899.

Second Lieutenant Charles William Tosh to be Lieutenant, on augmentation, with effect from the 22nd December 1 99.

Lieutenant Hubert Shorrock Ashton to be Captain, with effect from the 22nd December 1899, *vice* Cartwright, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Sidney Herbert Ashworth to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 22nd December 1899, *vice* Drimmie, promoted.

Second Lieutenant James Paterson to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 22nd December 1899, *vice* Ashton, promoted.

No. 158.—*Karachi Artillery Volunteers*—

Maurice Henry Weston Hayward, gentleman, Indian Civil Service, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Harrison, promoted.

No. 159.—*Madras Volunteer Guards*—

John Josselyn, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Carson, promoted.

No. 160.—*1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Second Lieutenant Evelyn Henry Young to be Lieutenant, *vice* Templer, promoted.

No. 161.—*Dacca Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Tobias Patrick Butler resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st January 1900.

No. 162.—*Chittagong Volunteer Rifles*—

In G. G. O. No. 656, dated the 9th June 1899, *for* Thomas Evered Miller, *read* Edward Thomas Every-Miller.

No. 163.—*Poona Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant-Colonel John Tate, from the Sind Volunteer Rifles, to be Commandant, *vice* Whiting, resigned.

(*G. G. O. No. 1142 of 1899 is hereby cancelled.*)

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 164.—His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officer's Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force, who has been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of the 24th May 1894 (India Army Circulars of 1894, clause 101):—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Surgeon-Major James Stuart Brooke.

No. 165.—The undermentioned members of the Volunteer Force are granted the Volunteer Long Service medal under the provisions of clause 152, India Army Circulars of 1895 :—

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers—
Gunner A. J. Limpus.

Nagpore Volunteer Rifles—
Second Lieutenant P. D Kirkham.

2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifles—
Lieutenant S. K. Murphy.
Sergeant H. Marchant.
" J. Moorhead (Retired).
Volunteer J. A. Mendoza.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles—
Volunteer J. D. Maugey.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers—
2nd Lieutenant F. A. Steele.
Sergeant C. George.
" C. J. Houlston.
Lance-Sergeant G. Bowie.
Volunteer I. P. L. Joseph.
" J. G. Laing.

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles—
Color-Sergeant C. W. Wordsworth.
Volunteer D. P. Farnworth.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles—
Volunteer C. A. McRae.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles—
Corporal N. Roberts.

1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles—
Lieutenant A. C. Owen.
Color-Sergeant C. Merreny.

2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles—
Sergeant W. Finnigan.
Lance-Corporal J. L. C. Bickers.
Volunteer W. Clarke.
" F. A. Passanah.

Agra Volunteer Rifles—
Volunteer G. H. Edwards.

Burma Railways Volunteer Rifles—
Sergeant-Major C. T. Baxendale.
Color-Sergeant M. Winfield.

Ghazipur Volunteer Rifles—
Color-Sergeant S. Foster.
Volunteer J. Blachford.
" J. E. V. Godfrey.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th February, 1900.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 27th January and 9th February, 1900 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Staff Corps (45th Sikhs).	Captain Reginald Edward Foley.	7th February, 1900.	Multan .	...	...
Commissariat Transport Department, Madras.	Sub Conductor William Robert Henry Blofeld.	8th January, 1900.	Bangalore .	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 27th January and 9th February 1900.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
Ernest Percival Wood (a).	Captain (temporary Major).	Indian Staff Corps, 11th Madras Infantry.	30th September, 1899.	Intestate .	3,718 7 9	...	8th April 1900.

(a) *Widow*—Mrs. Adria Louisa Wood,
C/o Messrs. William Watson & Co., Bombay.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd February, 1900.

No. 39.—Major C. A. R. Browne, R.E., Examiner of Accounts, 4th class, 1st grade, attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, is appointed temporarily to officiate as Deputy Manager, North Western Railway, with temporary rank in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, until further orders.

The 7th February, 1900.

No. 43.—Mr. G. A. Anderson in class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Management Department, and Officiating Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is granted furlough for one year under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th February, 1900, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 44.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 43, dated the 7th February, 1900, Mr. J. Willcocks, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, and Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, till further orders.

No. 45.—Mr. W. H. Robinson, Traffic Inspector, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, with effect from the 1st December, 1899, during the absence of Mr. W. E. Hartt on furlough, or until further orders.

No. 46.—Mr W C. Boyce, Traffic Superintendent, East Coast Railway, in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted furlough for 18 months under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st February, 1900.

No. 47.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 46, dated the 7th February, 1900, Mr. C. J. Keene, Officiating Deputy Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class I, grade 3 (temporary rank), of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Superintendent of the East Coast Railway till further orders.

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 3rd February, 1900.

No. 40.—The Honourable Mr. J. S. Beresford, C.I.E., Chief Engineer, 1st class, and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the afternoon of the 10th February, 1900, under the provisions of Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 41.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 40, dated 3rd February, 1900, Mr. S Preston, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, is transferred to the Punjab and appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to that Government in the Irrigation Branch.

No. 42.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 41, dated 3rd February, 1900, Mr. C. G. Palmer, C.I.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st class, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, with the rank of Chief Engineer, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem*.

The 9th February, 1900.

No. 48.—Mr. J. H. A. Ivans, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, with effect from the 2nd February, 1900.

No. 49.—Mr. C P. Walsh and Captain H. W. Rushton, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, Assam, are reverted to their substantive rank of Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, with effect from the 11th December, 1899, and 1st January, 1900, respectively.

T. HIGHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

1 B

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1900.

☞Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th September, 1899.

From the 4th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 28th October all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

CHAS. SANDERSON,
Offg. Publisher, Gazette of India.

II A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 7th February 1900.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 494 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 3rd February 1900:—

No. 39 of 1900.—P. T. Kelly, Travelling Inspector of Accounts, I. M. Railway, Jhansi. *A bicycle rest to be called "Kelly's cycle upright."*

No. 40 of 1900.—Herbert Wilfred Perry, assistant engineer in the employ of the South Indian Railway company and residing at Shencottah in Travancore. *A renewable rail.*

No. 41 of 1900.—Ganesh Ramchandra Marathe, money-lender, residing at Bassein, District Thana, Bombay Presidency. *An improved spinning machine.*

No. 42 of 1900.—Jörgen Jacobsen Möller, Post office assistant of 61, Norderstrasse, Flensburg, in the German Empire. *An improved process of and apparatus for preserving food-stuffs and the like also applicable for disinfecting purposes.*

No. 43 of 1900.—The Linotype company, limited, sole owners of and sole manufacturers and licensors under the "Linotype" Patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London, England. *Improved matrices for linotype machines.*

No. 44 of 1900.—The Linotype company, limited, sole owners of and sole manufacturers and licensors under the "Linotype" Patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in electric heating and melting especially applicable to the metal pots of linotype machines and the like.*

No. 45 of 1900.—The Linotype company, limited, sole owners of and sole manufacturers and licensors under the "Linotype" Patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in and connected with linotype machines.*

No. 46 of 1900.—The Linotype company, limited, sole owners of and sole manufacturers and licensors under the "Linotype" Patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in and connected with the matrices of linotype machines.*

No. 47 of 1900.—The Linotype company, limited, sole owners of and sole manufacturers and licensors under the "Linotype" Patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in the matrices of linotype machines.*

No. 48 of 1900.—The Linotype company, limited, sole owners of and sole manufacturers and licensors under the "Linotype" Patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in the self-feeding mechanism of the metal pots of linotype machines.*

No. 49 of 1900.—The Linotype company, limited, sole owners of and sole manufacturers and licensors under the "Linotype" Patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in the moulds of linotype machines.*

No. 50 of 1900.—David Louis Baumgarten, manufacturer, of Pike's Building, E. 4th street, Cincinnati, county of Hamilton, state of Ohio, U. S. A. *Acetylene gas generators.*

No. 51 of 1900.—Henry Alonzo Buck, engineer, of 11, Montague street, Russell square, London, England. *A new method of and means for generating steam in steam engines.*

No 52 of 1900.—Henry Alonzo Buck, engineer, of 11, Montague street, Russell square, London, England. *An improved rotary engine.*

No. 53 of 1900.—Gilbert Wright, electrical engineer, of 409, Ross Avenue, Wilkinsburg, in the county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in circuit breakers.*

No. 54 of 1900.—Gilbert Wright, electrical engineer, of 409, Ross Avenue, and Christian Aalborg, electrical engineer, of 212, Franklin street, both of Wilkinsburg, in the county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in automatic circuit breakers.*

No. 55 of 1900.—Benjamin Garver Lamme, electrical engineer, of 230, Stratford Avenue, Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvement in alternating current induction motors.*

No. 56 of 1900.—Gilbert Wright, electrical engineer, of 409, Ross Avenue, and Christian Aalborg, electrical engineer, of 212, Franklin street, both of Wilkinsburg, in the county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in switches for electric circuits.*

No. 495 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 201 of 1899.—Richard Joseph Ives, civil and mechanical engineer, residing at the Temperance Hall, Colaba, in the city of Bombay. *A sun-shade and rain-protector for bicycles or any other kind of machines of this class.* (Specification filed 6 January 1900.)

No. 282 of 1899.—John Bruce King Macbeth, Merchant, 18, Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay. *Improvements in punkahs.* (Specification filed 30 January 1900.)

No. 356 of 1899.—Thomas Henry Patching, Tailor, of Strathfield, in the colony of New South Wales, and Robert Hoskins Finch, builder of burwood, in the colony of New South Wales. *An automatic coupling for air brakes.* (Specification filed 26 January 1900.)

No. 413 of 1899.—Ludwig Weber, manager of Mercantile Mission Branch, Mangalore. *Improvements in flower pots.* (Specification filed 30 January 1900.)

No. 35 of 1899.—William Blaker, manufacturer, of 97, Queen Victoria Street, London, England. *An automatic rotary advertising device.* (Specification filed 26 January 1900.)

No. 436 of 1899.—Benjamin Garver Lamme, electrical engineer, of 230, Stratford Avenue, Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements relating to the distribution of electric currents.* (Specification filed 26 January 1900.)

No. 449 of 1899.—Frank Gasper Stark, manufacturer, of 114, West 11th Street, in the borough of Manhattan, in the city of New York, in the county and state of New York, U. S. A. *Improvements in nut locks.* (Specification filed 26 January 1900.)

No. 462 of 1899.—Franz Gatzsche, manager, of Freiberg, Saxony, in the empire of Germany. *Improvements in soles and heels for boots and shoes.* (Specification filed 26 January 1900.)

No. 463 of 1899.—Franz Gatzsche, manager, of Freiberg, Saxony, in the empire of Germany. *Improvements in floor cloth, and in the method of manufacturing the same.* (Specification filed 26 January 1900.)

No. 496 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 207 of 1889.—Robert Henry Cave. *Improvements in and connected with indigo and other boilers.* (From 6 February 1900 to 6 February 1901.)

No. 177 of 1890.—Dadabhoy Ruttonjee Dalal. *A new and improved totalisator.* (From 1 February 1900 to 1 February 1901.)

No. 300 of 1893.—Giacomo Durio and Secondo Durio. *Improvements in and relating to tanning hides and skins and to apparatus therefor.* (From 2 February 1900 to 2 February 1901.)

No. 97 of 1895.—Robert Henry Cave. *An automatic vat opener.* (From 21 September 1900 to 21 September 1901.)

No. 302 of 1895.—Robert Henry Cave. *Improvements in the process of indigo manufacture.* (From 27 February 1900 to 27 February 1901.)

No. 394 of 1895.—Joseph Thomas Andrews. *Improvements in stair treads, landings, and coverings of subways, sewer outlets, and the like.* (From 6 February 1900 to 6 February 1901.)

No. 497 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 115 of 1895.—Joseph Hacking Riley. *Improvements in apparatus and process for bleaching textile and fibrous materials.* (Specification filed 1 November 1895.)

No. 116 of 1895.—Felice Balsamello and Domenico Mangani. *Improvements in and relating to stoves.* (Specification filed 1 November 1895.)

No. 117 of 1895.—Harold Jones. *An improved method and means of manufacturing tea.* (Specification filed 29 October 1895.)

No. 132 of 1895.—John Henry Rose Harley. *A punkah puller.* (Specification filed 30 October 1895.)

No. 145 of 1895.—Robert Thomson. *Improvements in apparatus for withering tea leaf.* (Specification filed 1 November 1895.)

No. 233 of 1895.—Ivan Ernest Middleton. *A non-banging door hinge.* (Specification filed 29 October 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof.

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 197 of 1892.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Henry and J. M. Campion. *A destructive incinerator.* (Specification filed 2 November 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*c*) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 280 of 1889.—Edward Konrad Reinold. *An improved sluice gate.* (Specification filed 31 October 1890.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*f*) After the expiration of the eighth year and before the expiration of the ninth year from the date of the filing of the specification.

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payble under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 6th February, 1900.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st January, 1900.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.			
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold held in England under Act II of 1898.	Gold.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	55,72,585	11,62,17,445	12,17,90,030	1,39,00,217	2,25,00,000	2,33,24,665	5,97,24,882
Allahabad	...	93,61,245	93,61,245	50,43,866	...	195	50,44,061
Lahore	...	1,80,15,650	1,80,15,650	70,40,805	...	71,295	71,12,100
Bombay	37,31,205	6,78,99,105	7,16,30,310	1,76,49,800	...	5,69,83,191	7,46,32,991
Karachi	...	58,37,525	58,37,525	24,92,510	...	7,905	25,00,415
Madras	43,10,960	3,11,30,620	3,54,41,580	34,02,775	...	10,77,795	44,80,570
Calicut	...	12,40,190	12,40,190	1,58,855	...	...	1,58,855
Rangoon	...	84,38,620	84,38,620	1,82,95,825	...	5,505	1,83,01,330
	1,36,14,750	25,81,40,400	27,17,55,150				
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			...				
TOTAL			27,17,55,150	6,79,84,653	2,25,00,000	8,14,70,551	17,19,55,204
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another							2,00,000
NET TOTAL							17,17,55,204
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882							9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL							27,17,55,150

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

No. 42.

SEALED tenders will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer at Rangoon up to 12 noon on each of the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified below.

Forms of tenders and schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer up to 4 o'clock P.M on the 7th March, 1900.

No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officer.

Description of articles.	Station where required.	Estimated requirements.	Period of contract. From	Period of contract. To	Amount of earnest money.	Date on which tenders will be received.
SCHEDULE No. 54.					R	
Flour, Household.						
Deliverable at the Railway Station	Rangoon.		1st June, 1900.	31st May, 1901.	2,000	8th March, 1900.
Deliverable at the Commissariat Wharf		7,20,000				
Deliverable at the Commissariat Bakery or Store Depôt .						
Atta, well ground and dried and free from Bran.						
Deliverable at the Railway Station						
Deliverable at the Commissariat Wharf		1,44,000				
Deliverable at the Commissariat Bakery or Store Depôt .						
Bran, Wheat.						
Deliverable at the Railway Station						
Deliverable at the Commissariat Wharf		84,000				
Deliverable at the Commissariat Bakery or Store Depôt .						

CHIEF COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
Rangoon, 1st February, 1900.

C. E. LLOYD, *Captain,*
Deputy Assistant Commissary General,
for *Chief Commissariat Officer, Rangoon District.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th February, 1900.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				98,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .	59,15,551	3	0	1,51,88,716	8	7
Public Deposits at Branches .	92,73,165	5	7			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,82,41,906	2	5
Bank Post Bills, etc.				2,21,734	8	10
Sundries				13,94,932	14	8
RUPEES				10,48,97,290	2	6

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . . .				42,05,035	0	0
Other authorized Investments . .				71,85,004	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities . . .				2,30,43,522	3	5
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities .				2,23,73,374	10	3
Bills discounted and purchased .				1,07,11,656	10	8
Balances with other Banks . .				13,06,640	14	2
Bullion				4,747	1	3
Dead Stock				13,80,804	1	10
Stamps				8,781	14	5
Sundries				9,57,171	2	4
				7,11,76,737	10	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office .	1,16,94,983	15	1	3,37,20,552	8	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches .	2,20,25,568	9	1			
RUPEES				10,48,97,290	2	6

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 8th February, 1900.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 44.9.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st January, 1900.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 15th January, 1900	1,64,96,000	1,85,47,500	13,79,22,700	2,61,10,400	1,35,80,200	1,100	19,61,61,900	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	21,27,78,634
Add—																			
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 24th January, 1900	1,00,000	13,00,000	3,08,100	7,00,000	9,000	...	23,17,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,17,100
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 27th January, 1900	...	500	15,500	...	...	...	16,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	16,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 10th and 31st January, 1900	...	1,800	11,100	26,700	...	...	39,600	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	..	..		39,600
	1,65,96,000	1,98,49,800	13,84,57,400	2,68,37,100	1,35,89,200	1,100	19,85,34,600	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	21,52,51,334
Deduct—																			
Amount written off in the London Registers	8,48,500	68,100	20,15,100	1,98,000	36,000	...	23,17,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,65,700
Balance on 31st January, 1900	1,57,47,500	1,97,81,700	13,62,42,300	2,66,39,100	1,35,53,200	1,100	19,62,17,400	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	21,20,85,634

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 30th Nov., 1899, enfaced from India 10,415 lakhs, re-transferred from London 9,651 lakhs.
" 1st Dec., 1899, " 15th Dec., " ditto 4 " ditto 13 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 1 " ditto 5 "
" 1st Jan., 1900, " 15th Jan., 1900, ditto 31 " ditto 8 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 24 " ditto 31 "

10,476 lakhs. 9,708 lakhs.
9,708 "

Balance against India . 768 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL.
Calcutta, the 2nd February, 1900

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.
Judicial Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Bangalore, the 29th January, 1900.

No. 7.—It is hereby notified that the undermentioned holidays will be observed during the year 1900 by the Civil Courts of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and the Mysore Railways :—

Month.	Date.	Day of Week.	Festival.	REMARKS.
January	1st to 3rd	Monday to Wednesday	Christmas	General holidays.
Do.	13th	Saturday	Pongal	Hindu holiday.
February	2nd	Friday	Ramzan	Muhammadan holiday.
Do.	*8th*	*Thursday*	*Madhava Navami*	*Hindu partial holiday.*
Do.	*27th*	*Tuesday*	*Sivaratri*	*Hindu holiday.*
Do.	*28th*	*Wednesday*	*Ash-Wednesday*	*Christian holiday.*
March	16th	Friday	Holi Feast	Hindu holiday.
Do.	31st	Saturday	Gentu New Year's day	Do.
April	10th and 11th	Tuesday and Wednesday	Bakrid	Muhammadan holidays.
Do.	*13th*	*Friday*	*Tamil New Year's day*	*Hindu partial holiday.*
Do.	13th to 16th	Friday to Monday, both days inclusive.	Easter	General holidays.
May	*3rd*	*Thursday*	*Ramanujacharyara Tirunakshatram.*	*Hindu partial holiday.*
Do.	7th to 10th	Monday to Thursday	Moharam Last day of Moharam	Muhammadan holidays. General holiday.
Do.	*11th*	*Friday*	*Sri Sankaracharyar's Aradhanam.*	*Hindu holiday.*
Do.	24th	Thursday	Empress' Birthday and *Ascension day*	General holiday. *Christian holiday.*
June	9th	Saturday	H. H. the Maharaja's birthday.	General holiday.
Do.	27th	Wednesday	Akhari Charshumba	Muhammadan holiday.
July	*17th*	*Tuesday*	*Tikacharyara Punyadivasa.*	*Hindu partial holiday.*
August	10th	Friday	Asvalayana and Apastamba Sravani.	Hindu holiday.
Do.	28th and 29th	Tuesday and Wednesday	Gauri and Ganesa	Hindu holidays.
September	8th	Saturday	Ananta Chaturdasi	Hindu holiday.
Do.	24th	Monday	Commencement of Dasara	Do.
October	2nd and 3rd	Tuesday and Wednesday	Maha Navami and Vijaya Dasami.	Hindu holidays.
Do.	22nd	Monday	Dipavali	Hindu holiday.
Do.	24th	Wednesday	Balipadyami	Do.
November	9th	Friday	Prince of Wales' Birthday	General holiday.
December	6th and 7th	Thursday and Friday	Shabé Barat	Muhammadan holidays.
Do.	24th to 31st	Monday to Monday	Christmas	General holidays.

2. All Sundays in the year.

3. The following holidays are omitted in the above list as they fall on Sundays :—

One day in Pongal, Sreerama Navami, one day in Moharam and Mahalaya Amavasya.

4. The holidays in italics may be granted by the Judge or presiding officer only to the special classes named if they can be allowed without hindrance to work generally.

5. The Courts abovementioned will be closed in continuation of the Easter holidays from the 17th April to the 28th May, inclusive, on account of the annual recess.

By order of the Court,
A. RAMAYA PUNJA,
Registrar.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

List of Government promissory notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, Punjab Command, on 31st December, 1899, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	Amount of investment.						
		3½ per cent., 1842-43.	3½ per cent., 1854-55.	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Debentures and bonds.	Bank deposit receipts.	Total.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Stock.							
1	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Amballa	...	...	17,200	5,000	...	...	22,200
2	" " Meean Meer	...	...	24,300	7,800	...	...	32,100
3	" " Rawalpindi	...	...	41,800	9,800	...	...	51,600
4	" " Peshawar	...	...	15,700	...	...	...	15,700
5	Commissariat Store-keeper General, Lahore	500	1,000	20,300	1,500	...	...	23,300
6	Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar	...	...	7,600	...	...	...	7,600
7	Ordnance Officer, Ferozepore	...	..	12,700	1,600	...	...	14,300
8	Commissariat-Transport Officer, Kashmir	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	2,500
9	" " Gilgit	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	1,300
10	Brigade Commissariat Officer, Edwardesabad, Tochi Force	...	...	2,500	800	...	...	3,300
		500	1,000	1,45,900	26,500	...	...	1,73,900
	Safe Custody.	Various 4 per cent.	Various 3½ per cent.	Various 3 per cent.				
1	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Amballa	...	...	500	...	...	...	500
2	" " Meean Meer	100	700	100	...	...	...	900
3	" " Rawalpindi	...	12,500	3,500	...	...	46,310	62,310
4	" " Peshawar	...	...	300	...	...	...	300
5	Commissariat Store-keeper General, Lahore	...	...	...	...	...	5,990	5,990
		100	13,200	4,400	...	...	52,300	70,000

JAS. GAINSFORD, *Deputy Examiner,*
for *Offg. Controller of Military Accounts.*

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH, PUNJAB COMMAND;
Rawalpindi, 5th February, 1900.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

List of Government Promissory Notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal Command, on 31st December 1899, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	Amount of investment.						
		3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	4 per cent., 1865.	4½ per cent., 1879.	Debentures and bonds.	Bank deposit receipts.	Total.
	STOCK.	R	R	R	R	R	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Calcutta	18,400	2,200	...	...	...	...	20,600 0 0
2	„ „ „ Allahabad	10,400	1,500	...	...	...	...	11,900 0 0
3	„ „ „ Agra	22,700	1,200	...	...	...	...	23,900 0 0
4	„ „ „ Lucknow	20,600	5,000	...	...	...	...	25,600 0 0
5	„ „ „ Bareilly	19,300	3,000	...	...	...	...	22,300 0 0
6	„ „ „ Meerut	28,300	500	...	...	...	...	28,800 0 0
7	„ „ „ Jubbulpore	10,400	1,500	...	...	...	...	11,900 0 0
8	Commissariat Store-keeper General, Balooghat	3,500	700	...	...	...	...	4,200 0 0
9	Superintendent, Army Clothing, Alipore	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	7,500 0 0
10	„ Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore	52,500	...	...	...	...	...	52,500 0 0
11	„ of Kheddas, Dacca	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	1,500 0 0
12	„ Remount Rearing Depôt, Karnal	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000 0 0
13	„ Reserve Remount Depôt, Saharanpore	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	1,500 0 0
14	„ Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000 0 0
15	Ordnance Officer, Agra	500	...	...	...	...	...	500 0 0
16	„ Allahabad	300	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0
17	„ Fort William	500	...	...	...	...	...	500 0 0
18	Officer Commanding 18th Regimental District	2,600	...	...	...	...	...	2,600 0 0
19	Pay Examiner, Calcutta	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000 0 0
		2,03,500	15,660	...	...	...	...	2,19,100 0 0
	SAFE CUSTODY.	Various 3½ per cent. loans.						
1	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Calcutta	34,700	9,800	100	...	...	1,603 7 6	46,203 7 6
2	„ „ „ Allahabad	3,100	200	...	...	...	6,690 0 0	9,990 0 0
3	„ „ „ Agra	...	...	...	...	...	1,570 0 0	1,570 0 0
4	„ „ „ Lucknow	13,900	1,000	500	...	...	36,303 0 0	51,703 0 0
5	„ „ „ Bareilly	2,300	...	...	...	...	12,570 0 0	14,870 0 0
6	„ „ „ Meerut	7,400	1,000	...	100	...	42,988 0 0	51,488 0 0
7	„ „ „ Jubbulpore	300	300	...	...	...	3,574 11 0	4,174 11 0
8	Superintendent, Army Clothing, Alipore	100	...	...	...	...	...	100 0 0
9	Superintendent, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum	200	...	...	...	...	...	200 0 0
10	Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh	500	...	...	...	...	...	500 0 0
11	Medical Store-keeper to Government, Calcutta	1,700	1,100	...	...	...	...	2,800 0 0
12	Ordnance Officer, Allahabad	4,000	...	...	...	...	3,725 0 0	[illegible]725 0 0
13	„ „ Fort William	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	1,700 0 0
14	„ „ Agra	500	...	...	...	...	...	500 0 0
		70,400	13,400	600	100	...	1,09,024 2 6	1,93,524 2 6

J. BIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Controller of Military Accounts.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH, BENGAL COMMAND;
Calcutta, the 9th February, 1900.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 29th January, 1900.

No. 1030.—The Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to extend the privilege leave granted to Major W. G. Albon, I.S.C., Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps, in this office Notification No. 284, dated the 12th January, 1900, by a further period of twenty-nine days.

By order,

R. BULLER HUGHES,

First Assistant.

The 31st January, 1900.

No. 132P.—With reference to Foreign Department telegram No. 1753-E. A., dated the 2nd November, 1899, Mr. F. M. A. Beaty assumed charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Quetta, Peshin and Thalchotiali, from Mr. S. E. Wallace on the forenoon of the 1st January, 1900.

By order,

A. McCONAGHEY, *Captain,*

Second Assistant.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 3rd February, 1900.

No. 590.—Under the provisions of Section 13 of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to notify that the following gentleman has been elected Municipal Commissioner for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore:—

To represent Europeans and Eurasians.

No. 3, Division.

J. H. Webster, Esquire;
Vice R. F. Hayes, Esquire; deceased.

By order,

H. R. C. DOBBY,

First Assistant to the Resident.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATION.

COORG AND MYSORE RIFLES.

Bangalore, the 30th January, 1900.

No. 525.—Captain George Kelso Martin, is transferred from the Supernumerary to the Active List.

By order,

H. R. C. DOBBY,

First Assistant Resident in Mysore and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

(PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Jessakhera, the 31st January, 1900.

No. 429 S.—In accordance with the provisions of Secton 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation V of 1886, it is hereby notified by authority of the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara that the following gentlemen were returned as members of the Beawar Municipal Committee at the election held on 20th December, 1899; their term of office commenced on the 22nd January, 1900:—

(1) Seth Kundan Mal.
(2) Pandit Durgah Pershad.
(3) Pandit Ram Pertab.
(4) Babu Binode Lal.
(5) Babu Lachmi Narain Vakil.
(6) Seth Gulab Chand Kankeria.
(7) Seth Bhabhootmal.
(8) Rai Bahadur Seth Champalal.
(9) Seth Fateh Chand Kankeria.
(10) Munshi Rahman Bux.
(11) Munshi Mahomed Jamal.
(12) Munshi Abdul Sattar Khan.
(13) Shaik Badruddin.
(14) Reverend J. A. Brown.
(15) Babu Ram Singh.

No. 432 S.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation V of 1886, it is hereby notified by authority of the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara that the following gentlemen have been nominated members of the Beawar Municipal Committee, with effect from the 22nd January, 1900:—

(1) The Assistant Commissioner, Merwara.
(2) The Assistant Surgeon, Beawar.
(3) The Tehsildar of Beawar.
(4) The Inspector of Police, Merwara.
(5) St. Von. Sulcrzyski, Esquire.

E. C. SPILSBURY, *Major, R.E.,*

Secy. to the Chief Commr. of Ajmer-Merwara in the Public Works Department.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 8th February, 1900.

No. 1.—Mr. E. D. Chanter, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 7th August 1899, and the examination in reading Native Accounts prescribed in paragraph 83, Chapter 11, Volume 1 of the Public Works Department Code on the 18th December 1899.

R. N. BURN,

Offg. Accountant General.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

The Fleet of Steamers, Barges, Floating dock, and plant appertaining thereto, the property of the North Western Railway and now lying on the River Indus at Kotri, Sind.

A printed list giving full particulars of the above, and also conditions of sale, delivery, etc., can be obtained on application to the Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Superintendent of the North Western Railway at Lahore.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 1st February, 1900.

No. 1.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Lieutenant R. Cooper for six months.

Assistant Engineer E. R. Abbott, for six months.

The 5th February, 1900.

No. 2.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Captain A. Gwyn, for one year.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

NOTICE.

It is notified, for information of Military and Civil officers, that services of Shams-ul-Ulama, Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Persian Instructor, and Mr. R. F. Azoo, Arabic Instructor, have been specially retained by Government for giving instruction to candidates intending to present themselves for examinations in Arabic and Persian before the Board of Examiners. Gentlemen requiring their tuition should communicate with them at the office of the Board of Examiners.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th February, 1900.

No. 11474.—Mr. J. P. Grice, Postmaster, Amritsar, is granted an extension of furlough for six months, with effect from the 5th May, 1900.

No. 11478—Mr. V. Narayanaswamy Mudeliar, Assistant Postmaster, Madras, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 8th January, 1900.

Mr C. B. Maiden is appointed to officiate as Assistant Postmaster, Madras, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. V. Narayanaswamy Mudeliar, or until further orders.

No. 11486.—Mr. W C. Hurst, Postmaster, Agra, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 19th February, 1900, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Jwala Prasad is appointed to officiate as Postmaster, Agra, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. C. Hurst, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 5th February, 1900.

Anderson & Co., Macknight.
Assam Oil Company, Ld., Agent.
Bath & Co.
Califf & Co., Dodnill
Campbell & Co., Booksellers.
Clark & Co, Trevillian.
Clary, Comte Le.
Cook, Mrs.
Currie, Ada Dow (Joint Waldorf Co.)
Cutch & Co., Crawford.
Davis, F. C.
Deas and Lynn, Messrs.
Dyer, Lyman, T., care of E. H. Litchfield, care of Anderson & Co.
English, Dr. W. E.
Foulds, T. H.
Franzins, A., care of Sparenberg & Co.
George & Co.
Graham, Miss A. S.
Gunner & Co.
Guscard, Jules.
Harris & Co., A.
Himalaya Seed Stores of Mussoorie, The Calcutta Agents.
Hovannes, Karo.
Ibbetson and Dias, Cycle Agents.
"Indian Jurist." Manager.
Kursoll & Co., W. S.
Landlords and Tenants Association, The Secretary.
Lawrence, G. S.
Litchfield, Mr. E. H.
Llewllyn, A.
Luckman & Co.
Müller, Ludwig V.
Phipps, C. E.
Rehman & Sons, A.
Ross, S.
Spallan, J.
Spencer & Co., E.
Spencer & Co., Stuart.
Staunton, Dr.
West, Mrs.
William, H. H.
Williams, H. H.
Williamson, C. L.
Wood Line Steamers, The

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adams, C. A. E. G.
Alexander, H. A.
Allen, C. H.
Allen, J. W.
Allix, M.
Andrade, Peter Anthony.
Arthur, Mrs., care of Smith Rodwell & Co.
Austruther, Sir W. R. C.
Atkinson, E. M.
Barker, G.
Bartie, Douglas.
Bartlett, Miss Maud.
Beeston, R. A.
Beeston, R. C.
Beill, G.
Bence, R.
Bennett, J.
Beresford, C.
Berger, G.
Berol, Max.
Berry, J. G.
Bevill & Co., R. C.
Bewick, R. M.
Bird, Harry.
Blackwell, B. W.
Bondalle, R.
Bourn, S. M.
Bradbury, J. F.
Bridge, E. A.
Brisco, Mrs.
Broun, Olaf.
Browne, Graham.
Brown, J.
Burrowes, Mr.
Burrows, C. M.
Burton, Mrs. C. R.
Callaghan, W. O.
Campbell, Wm. F.
Carpenter, Mr. Wm.
Carr, Miss E. R. Baker.
Cawte, F.
Champ, Chas.
Chappira, Maria.
Chapsal, George.
Charléer, H. A.
Chatterton, Mrs.
Chester, D.
Childs, C. Fred.
Clarke, Joseph.
Clement, W. Stanley
Clementson, F.
Clemesha, W. A.
Collins, Mr.
Comberland, W. C.
Compton, Miss.
Condoreet, Lucille.
Conry, E. P.
Crowdy, Mrs. H.
Cruddock, Mrs.
Cubbin, J. F.
Damon, E. C.
Damon, R. C.
Davies, H.
Davies, P. V.
Dawson, A.
Dease, C.
Deavin, H. P.
deBremond d'ars, Jean.
DeFries, Jean.
deGrandprey, Clement, Col.
deKantzow, Miss D.
deLahr, Mrs. Bertha
Denan, Paul.
Dixon, Mrs. A.
Dods, Miss M. E. J.
Driscall, Capt. D. P.
Edwards, W. T.
Elzobedie, Alfred.
Enfield, Dr. Marshall.
Esselmont, J.
Faure, Gaston.
Ferguson, Mrs. Nellie.
Finnimore, B. K.
Foley, J. N.
Franter, J.
Fry, A. H.
Gale, F. W.
Gibbs, N. F.
Gillon, E. A.
Gleeson, G. W. M.
Gleeson, Mrs.
Graf, Dr. Otto.
Greenfield, W.
Haardt, Henry.
Haddon, Mrs. M.
Hall, E. A., Ship *Glencova.*
Hamilton, Miss Maud.
Harbord, Miss Constance.
Hart, Marie, Mrs.
Henry, S.
Hodgkins, Major H. C.
Holland, Miss.
Houghton, Mrs.
Iplicjian Barroman, Z. S.
Jacob, E. E.
Jenkins, H. Leslie.
Johnson, Miss F.
Johnston, J. O.
Jordan, H., care of R. H. Parker.
Kassab, Samaun.
Kennedy, T. L.
Kirkland, Miss.
Kopeli, Schapiro.
Lampard, C. A.
Lampard, Mr.
Lazaid, Alphonso.
Lazarus, N. A., care of C. Martens.
Lazarus, W.
Leder, Willy.
Lehmann, Ludwig.
LePatourell, Capt., S.S. *Seagull.*
Leplat, Paul.
Lepoer—Power, Mrs. Austin.
Levy, A.
Linetzkz, Anna.
Linton, Prof. C. H.
Lowsis, Bombay, care of Dr. Emily Ryder.
Lumsden, E. G., Mrs.
Luiacies, Miss.
Luschwitz, Miss G.
Lynch, J J.
Mackintosh, G. Bell.
Macleod, Miss F.
MacManaman, P. A.
Maitre, C. E.
Marriott, Douglas.
Marshall, J.
Martin, Fresk Steams & Co.
Martin, Miss A. M.
Mazoué, J. H.
McIver, Mr.
McIves, John.
McKerrow, R. C.
McMaster, Thos.
McPherson, J.
McQueen, W.
Mcdonell, A.
Miller, Walter.
Mobey, J.
Montgomery, P. H. T.
Morgan, James.
Morgan, Thos.
Morris, G. F.
Nicholas, A. G.
Nightingall, R.
Northcole, Stafford, H.
Nyss, S. R.
O'Neill, C. N. J.
O'Neill, N. J.
Padley, Robert.
Palin, E. W.
Pansley, Miss Hettie.
Papagicas, Coumas J.
Park, C. L.
Paulsen, Dr. Axel.
Pettigrew, W. E.
Phillips, H. L.
Potter, Miss Angie.
Power, B. L.
Renan, Van.
Reynolds, J.
Ring, H. G.
Robertson, Dr. Wm. of S. S. *Umlasi.*
Robinson, W. J.
Rolland, H.
Rose, G. W.
Rosenthal, Mr. and Mrs. J. W.
Rouse, Miss Ruth.
Rouston, D.
Rozatiu, Fank.
Russell, M. M. Miss
Sabbage, N.
Sargood, W. F.
Sealy, J. M.
Selway, Miss G.
Shepherd, R. S.
Simpson, A. E.
Smith, Dr. L. W. C. C.
Spencer, Mrs.
Standford, Miss Ella.
Stannion, G.
Stevens Co., G.
Stevensons, Esq. and Bioscope Co.
Stewart, J.
Stokes, W. R. S.
Stuart, A.
Sunders, Mrs. S.
Swarries, Mrs., care of J. Doyle.
Symond, A. P.
Tarleton, Master B.
Taylor, T. E.
Thielmann, Mrs. E. E.
Thomas, F. W.
Thomas, Miss C.
Thoms, Mrs. Roberts
Tiffe, E.
Traynor, Miss Eleanor.
Tuckett, Geo. T.
Tulloch, Mrs.
Turner, Mrs.
Vallany, J.
Villard, P.
Wakefield, W. B.
Waldorf, Mrs. Janet.
Walker & Co., J. W.
Walker, Herbert C.
Wallace, J. H.
Walters, Mrs. M. M.
Warren, G.
Waterfeild, G.
Webster, R. A.
Wheeler, Mrs. A.
Whittey, E. N.
Wilckens, Hugo Otto.
Woeg, A. H.
Wood.
Wright, A.
Zobel, Joseph.
Zobedie, F. E.
Züberbuhler.

Registered Letters.

Aitken, John.
Anderson, C. B.
Brandenburg, J. A.
DeDowat Valdemer.
Linton, James.
Marriott, Douglas.
Neave, Bernard.
Ottlepp, Richard.
Phillips, H. L.
Rainey, H J.
Smyth, J. Major.
Sterling, H. A.
Stevenson, Mrs.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 4th February, 1900.

Bean, Miss Adela.
Beaumont, W. L.
Brown, C.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Anhalt, Sabine, Mrs.
Badoordin, Saiboo
Briasco, Lodovico.
Bobby, Johnny.
Bean, P. H.
Bennet, N.
Berliavsky, Anetta.
Bharoucha.
Brown, Graham.
Brown, A., Mrs.
Brown, Olaf.
Chamier, S. D.
Chandler, George, Mrs.
Canning, H. Rentan.
Cooper, W.
Carson, A. M.
Cambes, J. C.
Clans, Santa.
Chiche, Bertha de
Cirillo, Mariano.
Duff, Thomas, Mrs.
Dolosoff, A. A.
Dafing, P.
Daniel, J. & Co.
Elkes, F., Miss.
Echalie, Maurice.
Edilstone.
Eakin.
Eagan, John.
Freshfield, Douglas W.
Foster, W.
Frankel, Adela, Miss
Gleadle, Miss.
Goldberg, Elie.
Greenhalz, Mrs.
Grey. Madge, Miss.
Galloway, Mrs.
Guest, W. H.
Graham, Chas. S.
Green, Frederick.
Guriba, B.
Germing, Jacghes de
Henney, John Pulling.
Hamnett, E. C.
Harvey, Richard.
Hobday, J
Hunter, W. F.
Itzkowitz, Solomon.
Joseph & Co., A.
Kunkel, M.
Koil, C.
Lightfoot, J.
Liebig, Ferd. Ritter.
Levy, Julius.
Lazard, Altonse Laird.
Levy, Alexis.
Macauly, R. H.
Martin, R. R.
Masani, N. B.
Moritz.
Manhland, F.
Moncrieff, J. L.
MacDowell, Mrs.
Milton, W. R.
Mason, Thomas.
Mouradean, M.
Myat, A.
Mahy, A. Schneider.
Nicholson, Mrs.
North, P. B.
Omeara, Connell.
Pereira, D. D. G.
Pennie, E. S.
Pettigrew, H P.
Persche, H. A.
Parmanand, Laljee.
Pawley, Francis A., Mrs.
Pymm, Russell.
Prebble, J. C.
Pille, Tonbe, Mrs.
Rankin, A. W.
Roberts, James Hamington.
Rohrman, Joseph.
Saunders, W. H.
Sewpet, Ahmed.
Sargeant, H.
Stephenson, R., Mrs.
Stewart, George.
Sevis, E. M., Miss.
Symons, John, Mrs.
Scorleano, Anetta, Mrs.
Smith, John.
Thom, M. A., Miss.
Tassele, Valerie Van, Miss.
Tibbits, Mrs.
Tosh, William, Mrs.
Taylor, Wm.
Taylor, C. J. D, Miss.
Urquhart, F.
Watkins, A. J W.
Wells, Walter J.
Yoskey, C.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 10th February, 1900.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1900.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	15th Feb.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	14th „	Ditto.
* Australasian Colonies . .	10th „	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan.	15th „	Per French Str. *Dupleix.*
Colombo	17th „	Per P. & O. Str. *Ballaarat.*
Straits Settlements, China and Japan.	20th „	Per Steamer *A. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	15th „	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore.	12th „	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	10th „	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.	10th „	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	12th „	Per land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto At 5-30 A.M.	13th „	Ditto
South Africa	12th „	Per Steamer *Umhlali.*
Ditto	13th „	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.
Mauritius and Réunion . .	12th „	Ditto.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the forenoon Mails at the following hours:—

For Goalundo and Chittagong Express train at 5-30 A.M.
For Eastern districts as far as Dacca at 6-30 A.M.
For Midnapore, Orissa and Madras Presidency at 7-30 A.M.
For Bombay Mail *viâ* Nagpur at 7-30 A.M. and with a late fee of ½ anna up to 8 A.M.
For Khulna Line at 8-15 A.M.

The letter-box will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For E. I. Railway Loop Mail at 2-30 P.M. and up to 2 55 P.M. with a late fee of ½ anna.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-50 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.
For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also Mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.
For the Punjab Mail at 7-30 P.M.
For Midnapore District only at 7-30 P.M.
For Khulna Mail at 7-30 P.M.
For Eastern Bengal Mail at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab and Eastern Bengal Mails only.

Late registered articles will be received between the following hours:—

For Offices served by the Bombay Mail *viâ* Allahabad and Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.
For Offices served by the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Eastern Bengal Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viâ* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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Report for the year ending 30th June, 1894. Price R1.

Do.	do.	30th June, 1895.	Price R2.
Do.	do.	30th June, 1896.	Price R1.
Do.	do.	31st Dec., 1896.	Price R1.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنكونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والي سنكونا *

سنكونا فبري فيوج كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايك ملازم سركاري اور ايك مشت چهه پونڈ تك لينے والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتا هى :— يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايك پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميوں كو يهه دوا بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سكتي هى- يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايك پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانوں ميں بهي بكتي هى — ماسوائے قيمت مذكورۀ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اونس والے ٹين كا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ايك پونڈ والے ٹين كا باره آنه *

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 7.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1900.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 16th February 1900.

No. 111.—Mr. J. Kennedy is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 20th February 1900 or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

MEDICAL.

The 14th February 1900.

No. 306.—The services of Lieutenant F. C. Nicolas, 7th Bengal Cavalry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 15th February 1900.

No. 313.—The services of Lieutenant O. A. G. FitzGerald, 18th Bengal Lancers, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 12th February 1900.

No. 364.—WHEREAS the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Deoghur in the District of the Sonthal Parganas in Bengal if pilgrims or other persons from the Salem and Bellary Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Allahabad District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur Districts of the Punjab, the Nagpur District of the Central Provinces, and the Mysore and Hyderabad States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the Sripanchami, Sivaratri and Magh Purnima fairs:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Baidyanath Junction, Madhupur and Simultala on the East Indian Railway shall be sold from the date of this Notification to the 20th February 1900 (both days inclusive) within the Salem and Bellary Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Allahabad District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur Districts of the Punjab, the Nagpur District of the Central Provinces, and the Mysore and Hyderabad States to any person except on production of a certificate signed by an Executive officer of the Government that he is travelling for some purpose other than that of attending the fairs.

The 14th February 1900.

No. 410.—WHEREAS the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Kadiri in the Cuddapah District of the Madras Presidency if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam festival of Lakshminarasimhaswami:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Malaka Yemala, Kalasamudram, Kadiri, Nallacheruvu and Tanakallu on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 3rd to the 24th March 1900 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Brahmotsavam festival of Lakshminarasimhaswami.

The 15th February 1900.

No. 420.—WHEREAS the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Ahobilam in the Sirval taluk of the Kurnool District of the Madras Presidency if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore and Hyderabad States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Narasimhaswami festival:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Yerraguntla on the Madras Railway and Nandyal and Gazulapalli on the Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 11th to the 31st March 1900 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore and Hyderabad States to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Narasimhaswami festival.

The 16th February 1900.

NO 426.—The Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 513, dated the 17th February 1897, prohibiting the bringing of rags, used apparel and bedding, waste paper and used gunny bags from any port with regard to which rules against plague have been issued under section 1 of Act I of 1870 into any other port in British India, having been in part superseded by later Notifications of the Governor General in Council and in part become unnecessary, is hereby cancelled.

JUDICIAL.

The 16th February 1900.

No. 238.—The services of Captain H. G. B. Raitt, Cantonment Magistrate of Mooltan, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 16th February 1900.

No. 85—The Reverend G. M. Davies, Chaplain of Nowgong, is appointed to be Chaplain of Mhow, Central India, with effect from the 1st February 1900 or from the subsequent date on which he may assume charge of his duties at Mhow.

EDUCATION.

The 16th February 1900.

No. 77.—THE Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta:—

Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, C.S.I., Commissioner, Patna Division.

Mr. D. Joscelyne, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. A. Harris, I.M.S., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), Officiating Principal, Medical College, Calcutta.

Major D. Prain, I.M.S., M.B., Superintendent, Royal Botanical Garden, Calcutta.

Major H. J. Dyson, I.M S., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal.

Mr. A. M. Dunne, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law.

Babu Chunder Narain Singh, M.A., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bengal.

Babu Jogenchunder Dutt, M.A.

Babu Jyotiprasad Sarbadhikari, M.A., B.L.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 13th February 1900.

No. 387—13-10.—Lieutenant F. C. Hirst, I.S.C., is appointed to the Survey of India Department on probation as an Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, with effect from 27th January 1900.

FORESTS.

The 13th February 1900.

No. 178-F.—65-4.—Mr. E. A. O'Bryen, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, Burma, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment with effect from the 21st August 1899.

The 15th February 1900.

No. 189-F.—35-4.—Mr. G. F. Prevost, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Central Provinces, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd January 1900.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

The 15th February 1900.

No. 672—11-2.—Mr. E. W. Smith is appointed to be Archæological Surveyor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle, with effect from the afternoon of the 28th October 1898.

No. 676—11-3.—Mr. E. W. Smith, Archæological Surveyor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle, is granted, under Articles 282 and 283 of the Civil Service Regulations, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th January 1900.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William: the 17th February, 1900.

No. 10-*I. E.*—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the said Order:—

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Henry Stafford, Lord Northcote of Exeter, C.B., Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 13th February 1900.

No. 804-*I.A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), as applied by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 443-I. A., dated the 4th February 1897, to all territories in India which are under the administration of the Governor General in Council, but are not part of British India, including all railway lands and the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, taking, sending or consigning of used apparel and bedding (except when carried as the personal baggage of travellers), rags and waste paper from the Nagpur District of the Central Provinces into any part of the territories first aforesaid.

The 14th February 1900.

No. 275-*G.*—Captain O. G. Ievers, Indian Staff Corps, an Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted temporarily as Second Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad and Assistant Secretary for Berar, with effect from the 6th January 1900.

The 15th February 1900.

No. 838-*I. A.*—The services of Major T. F. MacNeece, Royal Army Medical Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his plague duties at Bangalore.

The 16th February 1900.

No. 283-*G.*—Captain H. Daly, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is granted privilege leave for one month and four days, with effect from the 26th February 1900.

No. 284-*G.*—Mr. E. G. Colvin, of the Indian Civil Service, a Resident of the 2nd class and Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, is appointed, on return from privilege leave, to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 26th February 1900, *vice* Captain H. Daly, C.I.E., on privilege leave.

No. 285-*G.*—With reference to Notification No. 1873-G., dated the 7th December 1899, the provisional recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. Adolph Rehling as Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Rangoon, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 289-*G.*—Major W. H. M. Stewart, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as Political Officer with Sardar Ayub Khan, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 293-*G.*—Captain C. M. Moore, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bombay), is appointed to be an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, with effect from the 1st April 1899.

No. 842-*I. B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following further amendments in, and additions to, the Berar Patels and Patwaris Law, published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 10-I., dated the 1st January, 1886:—

1. For section 3 of the said Law the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"3. (*1*) There shall not be more than one patel in a village officiating at one time, unless the duties of the office cannot be efficiently performed by one.

(*2*) Where there are two or more patels in a village, the Deputy Commissioner may,—

(*a*) if the duties of the office can, in his opinion, be efficiently performed by one patel, with the previous sanction of the Com-

missioner, direct that each patel shall hold office in turn by rotation for a term of not less than ten years;

(*b*) in any other case, distribute, subject to any rules made under section 21, the duties of the office among the patels in such manner as he may think fit."

2. To section 4 of the said Law the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that, if the area includes a larger number of villages than the patwari can, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, personally serve, the Deputy Commissioner may require the patwari to select the villages which he will and can personally serve. and shall then relieve him from the obligation of personal service in the remaining villages of his circle, and require him to nominate for them a substitute patwari."

3. After sub-section (*3*) of section 5 of the said Law the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

"(*3a*) It shall be the ordinary condition of appointment to the office of patel or patwari that the person appointed shall, unless he is a minor or a woman, or unless he is exempted or relieved from personal service by or in pursuance of any provision of this Law or of the rules made under it, personally perform the duties of the office; and it shall be deemed a sufficient reason for refusing to appoint a person otherwise having a preferential claim to the office that he is unable or unwilling to comply with this condition:

Provided that, where a claim is set aside for this reason, the person preferring the claim may apply that some other member of his family able and willing to render personal service be appointed. and the Deputy Commissioner may appoint the person so designated to the office."

4. In section 7 of the said Law, for sub-section (*1*) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*1*) Patels and patwaris shall be appointed to hold office either for life or, where rotation is permitted, for a term of not less than ten years."

5. For section 8 of the said Law the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"8. (*1*) Every patel or patwari shall personally perform the duties of his office, unless he is exempted or relieved from such obligation, or declared to be disqualified or unfit for personal service, by or in pursuance of any provision of this Law or of the rules made under it:

Provided that an adult patel or patwari who is temporarily unable to perform his duties personally, may, with the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, appoint a substitute to perform them for a period which shall be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner but shall in no case exceed one year.

(*2*) Every person who is a woman or a minor shall be disqualified for personal service as a patel or a patwari.

(*3*) The Deputy Commissioner may remove from office, or may declare to be unfit for further personal service, a patel or patwari on the ground of age, or mental or physical infirmity.

(*4*) Subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be imposed by rules made under section 21, and save as otherwise provided by any rules so made, a patel or patwari exempted or relieved from, or declared to be disqualified or unfit for, personal service may nominate for approval and appointment by the Deputy Commissioner a substitute to perform the duties of the office; and if he refuses or fails to nominate a substitute, or nominates a substitute of whom the Deputy Commissioner does not approve, the Deputy Commissioner shall select and appoint one.

(*5*) Every substitute appointed under sub-section (*4*) shall have the same powers and be subject to the same liabilities as the person in whose stead he is appointed would have and be subject to if he were personally performing the duties of the office."

6. In section 9 of the said Law, for sub-section (*2*) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*2*) Where a substitute is performing the duties of the office of patel or patwari, he shall receive the whole of the emoluments appertaining thereto,

unless the Deputy Commissioner, for special reasons, to be recorded by him in writing at the time when the substitute is appointed, directs that he shall receive less."

7. In sections 13, 14 and 15 of the said Law, for the word "agent," wherever it occurs, the word "substitute," and for the words "an agent," wherever they occur, the words "a substitute," shall be substituted.

8. For section 21 of the said Law the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

"21. The Resident may, from time to time, make rules,—

(a) prescribing the qualifications of persons to be appointed as patels or patwaris or as substitutes for patels and patwaris ;

(b) defining the circumstances in which patels or patwaris on or after appointment to office may be exempted or relieved from, or declared unfit for, personal service, and determining the conditions and period of such exemption, relief or disqualification ;

(c) regulating the nomination, appointment, period of service, removal, dismissal, and remuneration of substitutes for patels and patwaris ;

(d) regulating the removal from office of patels and patwaris on the ground of personal unfitness or incapacity ;

(e) defining and distributing the duties of patels and prescribing the duties of patwaris ;

(f) regulating the division of emoluments between patels where there is more than one patel in a village ;

(g) prescribing the mode of service of notices under this Law ;

(h) regulating the procedure of the Commissioner and of Deputy Commissioners under this Law ; and,

(i) generally, for the guidance of the Commissioner and of Deputy Commissioners in all matters connected with the carrying out of this Law."

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

JUDICIAL STAMPS.

Calcutta, the 17th February 1900.

No. 881-*S. R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duty payable under that Act in respect of Indian Probates, Letters of Administration or Succession Certificates on the share or other interest of a deceased member of a Company formed under the Indian Companies Act, 1882 (VI of 1882), provided that the said share or interest was registered in a branch register in the United Kingdom under the Indian Companies (Branch Registers) Act, 1900 (IV of 1900), and that such member was at the date of his decease domiciled elsewhere than in India.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

NON JUDICIAL.

The 17th February, 1900.

No. 882-*S. R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 9 (a) of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duty chargeable under that Act on any instrument of transfer of shares registered in a branch register in the United Kingdom under the provisions of the Indian Companies (Branch Registers) Act, 1900 (IV of 1900), which has paid the stamp duty leviable thereon in accordance with the law for the time being in force in the United Kingdom.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 16th February 1900.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 166.—Captain E. S. Cleeve, Royal Field Artillery, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, Head Quarters, Punjab Command, *vice* Captain C. H. Hutchinson, Royal Artillery, who has vacated. Dated 7th February 1900.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 167.—Major A. H. Clark-Kennedy, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to be Commissary General.

Major H. L. Hutchins, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to be Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.

Major F. C. W. Rideout, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, to be Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class.

Captain W. E. Wimble, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 4th class, to be Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class.

Captain C. E. Lloyd, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to be Assistant Commissary General, 4th class.

Lieutenant F. W. H. Forteath, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.

With effect from the 8th January 1900, *vice* Colonel G. L. Eliot, Indian Staff Corps, Commissary General, retired.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 168.—*12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry*—

The following direct appointment is made with effect from date of joining :—

Bali Pal to be Jemadar on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 169.—*1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment*—

Jemadar Mahabir Sing Khawas, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 410 of 1898, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 1st January 1898.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 170—The following extracts are published for general information ;—

"London Gazette," dated the 19th January, 1900, page 362.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL.
19th January, 1900.

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Unattached List, The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenants, with a view to their appointment to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 20th January, 1900 :—

Henry Ignatius Boyd.
Alfred Hearst Wynn Elias.
John Frederick Allen.
Robert Cuthbert Fergusson-Pollok.
Hugh Francis Edward MacMahon.
Robert Dundas Alexander.
George Campbell Wheeler.
Frederick George Gillies.
Charles Ross Lyall (Queen's India Cadet).
Evelyn Hugh Foyer Apthorpe.
Edward Butterfield.
Chauncy Batho Dashwood Strettell.
Hermann Edward Reinhold.
Richard Lowis Bignell.
Robert George Antony Trail (Queen's India Cadet).
Reginald Thomas McEnery.
Edmund Marsden.
George Rowland Bird.
Percy Lovel Coleridge.
Claud Hamilton Griffith Black.
George Hewett.
Theodore Edward Anastasius Dalyell.
Henry St. John Sime (Queen's India Cadet).
Dudley Stevens Graham.
Guy Ferguson Hughes.

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"London Gazette," dated the 23rd January, 1900, page 430.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
23rd January, 1900.

* * * * *

Unattached List, Lieutenant Samuel Paynter Mussen, from the Royal Marine Light Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, with a view to his appointment to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 29th December, 1899.

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Indian Staff Corps, The undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as Regimental Commandants, Indian Army :—

J. F. Worlledge. Dated 16th September, 1899.
G. J. Shaw. Dated 27th September, 1899.
C. B. Brownlow. Dated 27th September, 1899.
H. J. J. Middleton. Dated 30th September, 1899.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels :—

Edmund Balfe, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 30th June, 1899.

Aubrey de V. Alexander, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 8th December, 1899.

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PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 171.—The undermentioned Warrant Officers have been transferred to the pension establishment:—

Conductor Thomas Spooner, Ordnance Department, Bengal
Conductor James Hewson, Ordnance Department, Bengal.
Conductor Joseph Ormerod Ramsbottom, Commissariat-Transport Department, Bengal.
Second class Assistant Surgeon John Knox Thomas, Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay Command.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 172.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

12th February 1900.

Hew Francis Cadell.
Henry Turner Faithful.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

15th February 1900.

Alfred Gilbert Crocker.
Cyril Frank Templer.
Ernest Barnes.
Frederick Charles Alfred Parsons.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 173.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant John Galvin to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

First class Assistant Surgeon James Morrison to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;
with effect from the 17th October 1899, consequent on the retirement of Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Major J. Forsyth.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 174.—*Bombay*—

Store Sergeant William James Woodthorpe to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 24th January 1900, *vice* Sub-Conductor Henry James, transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 175.—Supernumerary Conductor Andrew William Underwood to be absorbed in his present grade, with effect from the 26th January 1900, *vice* Conductor W. F. Maxfield, transferred to the pension establishment.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 176.—*3rd Regiment of Bengal Cavalry*—

Kot-Duffadar Shah Baz Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jan Muhammad Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 24th July 1899.

Ressaidar and Woordie Major Hanwant Singh to be Risaldar and Woordie Major, Jemadar Ashraf Ali Khan to be Ressaidar and Kot-Duffadar Alam Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ghulam Hasan Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1899.

No. 177.—*4th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry*—

Jemadar Sultan Ali Khan to be Ressaidar and Duffadar Sirdar Mahomed Janan to be Jemadar, *vice* Anwar Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th October 1899.

No. 178.—*4th (the Prince Albert Victor's) Rajput Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Sundar Singh to be Jemadar *vice* Ram Ruch Lala, promoted, with effect from the 1st October 1899.

No. 179.—*2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment*—

Jamadar Dilman Rai to be Subadar *vice* Ganu Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1899.

No. 180.—*3rd Regiment of Madras Lancers*—

Jemadar Shaikh Haidar to be Subadar and Havildar Umar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Beekum Sing, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1900.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 181.—Colonel Robert Austice Prideaux, General List Infantry (Bombay), has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 26th December 1899.

No. 182.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Alexander Crawford Roe, Indian Medical Service, Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, has been permitted by the Secretary of state for India to retire from the Service, with effect from the 27th February 1900, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 183.—Honorary Lieutenant Michael Heenan, Assistant Commissary, Military Works Department, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 29th November 1898, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 184.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned Sowar of the Indian Army for his services with the armed forces in British Central Africa.

No. 2034.—Sowar Jawala Singh, 11th Bengal Lancers.—For conspicuous gallantry in action on the 22nd August 1895, during a reconnaissance into the country of the slave-trading Chief Zarafi, in Central Africa, where a party of Atonga and Makua regulars fell back

in confusion before the enemy; he, together with No. 2815, Sepoy Narayan Singh, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, dashed up the hill to their assistance, and charged the enemy with the bayonet killing one man, wounding another and putting the rest to flight, thereby preventing a panic amongst the Native African troops.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 185.—*Central Bengal Light Horse*—

Major John Gregory Jordan, Indian Medical Service, to be Medical Officer, with effect from the 15th December 1899, *vice* Meadows, resigned.

Indian Mounted Infantry Corps (Lumsden's Horse).

No. 186.—The following appointments are made, with effect from the 1st February 1900:—

To be Second-in-Command with the rank of Major.

Eden Showers (Lieutenant-Colonel, Retired List, Indian Volunteer Force).

To be Captains.

Henry Chamney (Major, Surma Valley Light Horse).

Francis Clifford (Captain, Coorg and Mysore Rifles).

Bernard Willoughby Holmes (2nd-Lieutenant, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles).

John Brownley Rutherfoord (2nd-Lieutenant, Behar Light Horse).

To be Lieutenants.

Charles Lyon Sidey (Lieutenant, Surma Valley Light Horse).

Herbert Owain Pugh, Gentleman.

George Augustus Nevill, Gentleman.

Charles Edward Crane, Gentleman.

To be Surgeon-Captain.

Samuel Arthur Powell, M D. (Surgeon-Captain, Surma Valley Light Horse).

To be Veterinary Captain.

William Stevenson, Esquire, M.R.C.V.S.

No. 187.—*Madras Volunteer Guards*—

John Hugh McAulay Ryan, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy.

William Gayton Kirkham, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* C. Campbell, vacated.

Major Frederick James Crawford, Indian Medical Service, to be Medical Officer, *vice* Branfoot, resigned.

No. 188.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*—

Thomas John Kennedy, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, to be Captain, *vice* Blackburn, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 189.—*Bangalore Rifle Volunteers*—

Captain Thomas Edward Piercey to be Major, *vice* Hancock, resigned.

Lieutenant William Parkin to be Captain, *vice* Piercey, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Frank Arthur Steele, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Parkin, promoted.

Charles Henry Richards, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Steele, promoted.

Captain Kincaid Lee resigns his commission.

No. 190.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Second Lieutenant Harry George Waters to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 10th January 1900, *vice* Curtis, resigned.

No. 191.—*Allahabad Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Richard Paisley Dunn is granted the honorary rank of Major.

No. 192.—*Yercaud Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Robert William Barent Gompertz resigns his commission.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th February, 1900.

No. 50.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 131 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 6th February 1900.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, and the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, and the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 55, dated the 5th February 1897, and the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 3, dated the 5th January 1898, and the Government of India circular No. 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 32, dated the 28th January 1898, and the Government of India resolution No. 84 R. T., dated the 25th January 1898, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 104, dated the 10th March 1898, and the Government of India circular No. 1 Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, and the Government of India circular No. III Railway, dated the 15th March 1898, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 197, dated the 5th May 1899, and Government of India circular No. I Railway, dated the 26th April 1899, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 298, dated the 14th July 1899, and the Government of India circular No. V Railway, dated the 3rd July 1899, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 517, dated the 7th December 1899, and the Government of India circular No. X Railway, dated the 1st December 1899, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 29, dated the 25th January 1900, and the Government of India circular No. IV Railway, dated the 19th January 1900, published thereunder.

Letter from the Director of Railway Traffic, No. 92 R. T., dated the 26th January 1900.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Director of Railway Traffic has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circulars Nos. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, resolution No. 84 R. T., dated the 25th January 1898, and circulars Nos. I Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, III Railway, dated the 15th March 1898, I Railway, dated the 26th April 1899, V Railway, dated the 3rd July 1899, X Railway, dated the 1st December 1899, and IV Railway, dated the 19th January 1900, which were published under Public Works Department notifications Nos. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, 55, dated the 5th February 1897, 3, dated the 5th January 1898, 32, dated the 28th January 1898, 104, dated the 10th March 1898, 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, 197, dated the 5th May 1899, 298, dated the 14th July 1899, 517, dated the 7th December 1899, and 29, dated the 25th January 1900 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896, 6th February 1897, 8th January 1898, 29th January 1898, 12th March 1898, 26th March 1898, 6th May 1899, 15th July 1899, 9th December 1899, and 27th January 1900), may be made applicable to the Hardwar-Dehra railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application to the Hardwar-Dehra railway of the General Rules for working railways open for traffic which may, for the time being and hereafter from time to time, be in force on the Oudh and Rohilkhand (State) railway, with effect from the date or dates on which the said railway or portions thereof may be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (*3*), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (*6*) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand (State) railway, for information and guidance.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 16th February, 1900.

No. 51.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 219, dated the 18th May, 1899, Lalla Rulla Ram, Officiating Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Class II (new classification), reverted to his substantive appointment of Accountant, 1st grade, and Assistant Examiner (Honorary rank), from the 1st February, 1900.

T. HIGHAM,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1900.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th September, 1899.

From the 4th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 28th October all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6	0	0
Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4	0	0
Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	5	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0	8	0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

CHAS. SANDERSON,
Offg. Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 14th February 1900.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 547 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 10th February 1900:—

No. 57 of 1900.—Ewen McGregor, sawmiller, of Mangaonoho, New Zealand. *An improved apparatus for excavating or dredging earth and similar operations.*

No. 58 of 1900.—Bernhard Hoffmann, engineer, of 1 Rue Marche aux Herbes, Luxembourg. *Improvements in the composition of baths for electrolysis.*

No. 59 of 1900.—Ernest Robert Godward, engineer, of Invercargill, New Zealand. *Improvements in hairpins and the like.*

No. 60 of 1900.—George Strafford Rogé, agent of Messrs. Binny & Co., Tadpatri, Anantapur District, Madras Presidency. *The manufacture of pipes, etc., from portland or other hydraulic cement.*

No. 61 of 1900.—Joseph Ross, engineer, and William Douglas Cairney, Chartered Accountant, both of 45, Renfield street, in the county of the city of Glasgow, Scotland. *Improvements in explosives.*

No. 62 of 1900.—Darling's Patent Automatic Coupling limited, manufacturers, having their registered office at 79, West Regent street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Improvements in automatically coupling and uncoupling railway carriages, wagons, and other vehicles.*

No. 63 of 1900.—Alexander Tropenas, engineer, of 6 Rue d'Erlanger, Paris, France. *Improvements in gas furnaces for the manufacture of steel.*

No. 64 of 1900.—George Alfred DePenning, of Messrs. DePenning and DePenning, Patent Agents, 19, European Asylum lane, Calcutta. *Improvements in machines for making printing bars.*

No. 65 of 1900.—Manetho Cortes Jackson, manufacturer, John McDonough, miner, Arthur John Clark, miner, all of Denver, county of Arapahoe, State of Colorado, U. S. A. *Improvements in rock-drilling machines.*

No. 548 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 20 of 1898.—Saiyed Hadi Husain, vakil, High Court, Maulvi Fazil, zamindar, of Chilkana, district Saharanpur, Patiala, Punjab. *An instrument for clearing off the straw, etc. from the sugarcane called "Chholna".* (Specification filed 15 May 1899.)

No. 106 of 1899.—A. Simon and Company, manufacturers of boots, shoes, etc., at Quetta. *Manufacture of leather putti leggings.* (Specification filed 10 January 1900.)

No. 140 of 1899.—Maurice Salomon, manufacturer, care of Messrs. Julius Norden and Company, of Aldenhoven, in the German Empire. *Improvements in spirit lamps.* (Specification filed 3 February 1900.)

No. 191 of 1899.—Alexander Muirhead, telegraph engineer, of the town of Shortlands, in the county of Kent, England. *Improvements in telegraphic transmitting, receiving, and translating arrangements.* (Specification filed 3 February 1900.)

No. 227 of 1899.—William Samuel Laycock, manufacturer, of Victoria street Works, city of Sheffield, England. *Improvements in, and relating to, the central couplings of railway vehicles.* (Specification filed 8 February 1900.)

No. 237 of 1899.—Guglielmo Marconi, electrician, and the Wireless Telegraph and Signal company, limited, electricians, both of 28, Mark lane, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in apparatus employed in wireless telegraphy.* (Specification filed 6 February 1900.)

No. 238 of 1899.—Joseph Leather, merchant, of 65, Huskisson street, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in ventilating appliances.* (Specification filed 7 February 1900.)

No. 239 of 1899.—Henry Tindal, Baron, of 12, Sarphatikade, Amsterdam, in the Kingdom of Holland. *A new and improved apparatus for sterilizing liquids by means of ozone.* (Specification filed 7 February 1900.)

No. 240 of 1899.—Henry Tindal, Baron, of 12, Sarphatikade, Amsterdam, in the Kingdom of Holland. *An improved apparatus for generating ozone.* (Specification filed 8 February 1900.)

No. 241 of 1899.—Benjamin Garver Lamme, electrical engineer, of 230, Stratford Avenue, Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in induction motors.* (Specification filed 8 February 1900.)

No. 242 of 1899.—Benjamin Garver Lamme, electrical engineer, of 230, Stratford Avenue, Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in systems for converting the energy of alternating electric currents into mechanical energy by means of induction motors.* (Specification filed 8 February 1900.)

No. 367 of 1899.—Frederick Baker, builder, of "Maylands," Kambrook Road, Caulfield, near Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria. *An improved nut-lock, principally adapted for railway purposes.* (Specification filed 8 February 1900.)

No. 439 of 1899.—Benjamin Garver Lamme, electrical engineer, of 230, Stratford Avenue, Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in rotary transformers or synchronous motors.* (Specification filed 8 February 1900.)

No. 469 of 1899.—Benjamin Garver Lamme, electrical engineer, of 230, Stratford Avenue, Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, U. S A. *Improvements in systems of electrical distribution and regulation.* (Specification filed 8 February 1900.)

No. 474 of 1899.—John Rose, mechanic, of 135, Regent street, in the county of London, England. *Improved apparatus for displaying stereoscopic transparencies.* (Specification filed 9 December 1900.)

No. 476 of 1899.—Harry Phillips Davis, electrical engineer, of 327, Neville street, Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in fuse blocks for electric circuits.* (Specification filed 9 February 1900.)

No. 549 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 20 of 1889.—The Honourable Erastus Wiman. *Improvements in apparatus for crushing or pulverising ores and other substances.* (From 7 February 1900 to 7 February 1901.)

No. 290 of 1889.—Alexander Stanley Elmore. *Improvements in the electro deposition of metals and in apparatus used therein.* (From 8 February 1900 to 8 February 1901.)

No. 3 of 1893.—The Pneumatic Tyre and Booths Cycle Agency, limited. *Improvements in rubber tyres and metal rims or felloes of wheels for cycles and other light vehicles.* (From 21 February 1900 to 21 February 1901.)

No. 550 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (*2*), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 134 of 1895.—Charles Walke. *The safety trace hook.* (Specification filed 8 November 1895.)

No. 255 of 1895.—Conrad Field Mendham. *A new cap or stopper for sealing or fastening tins, cans, drums and the like, containing oils, paints, kerosene and other inflammable and explosive materials.* (Specification filed 9 November 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 37 of 1888.—Thomas Toussaint Watson. *Pulling punkhas by a machine to be driven by water or steam power, compressed air, electricity, vacuum or other motive power.* (Specification filed 8 November 1888.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the tenth year and before the expiration of the eleventh year from the date of the filing of the specification.

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1895) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified ; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th February, 1900.

LIABILITIES.			R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up			2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund			98,50,000	0	0
	R	a. p.			
Public Deposits at Head Office	63,96,427	3 0	1,46,87,465	6	8
Public Deposits at Branches	82,91,038	3 8			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches			6,06,66,591	8	8
Bank Post Bills, etc.			2,98,297	10	0
Sundries			14,18,647	0	2
RUPEES			10,69,21,001	9	6

ASSETS.			R	a.	p.
Government Securities			42,89,640	8	0
Other authorized Investments			71,70,674	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities			2,52,64,824	15	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities			2,16,77,068	5	5
Bills discounted and purchased			1,09,34,778	1	3
Balances with other Banks			11,94,675	10	4
Bullion			4,781	8	3
Dead Stock			13,80,254	2	5
Stamps			9,313	0	5
Sundries			9,42,490	7	6
			7,28,68,500	11	4
	R	a. p			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,41,69,802	8 11	3,40,52,500	14	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,98,82,698	5 3			
RUPEES			10,69,21,001	9	6

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 15th February, 1900.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 44·2.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 13th February, 1900.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th February, 1900.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.			
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold held in England under Act II of 1898.	Gold.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	13,40,000	11,79,56,330	11,92,96,330	1,03,52,902	2,25,00,000	2,38,30,585	5,66,83,487
Allahabad	...	90,16,330	90,16,330	38,37,901	...	90	38,37,991
Lahore	...	1,89,17,375	1,89,17,375	60,22,565	...	47,235	60,69,800
Bombay	10,23,820	7,10,79,935	7,21,03,755	1,71,17,967	...	5,96,17,729	7,67,35,696
Karachi	...	59,01,170	59,01,170	24,41,235	...	82,890	25,24,125
Madras	14,06,245	3,06,64,615	3,20,70,860	28,01,835	...	10,74,720	38,76,555
Calicut	...	12,28,575	12,28,575	1,63,580	...	...	1,63,580
Rangoon	...	71,22,920	71,22,920	1,55,54,390	...	80,505	1,56,34,895
	37,70,065	26,18,87,250	26,56,57,315				
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			15,31,240				
TOTAL			26,41,26,075	5,82,92,375	2,25,00,000	8,47,33,754	16,55,26,129
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another							14,00,000
NET TOTAL							16,41,26,129
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882							9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL							26,41,26,075

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

No. 42.

SEALED tenders will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer at Rangoon up to 12 noon on each of the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified below.

Forms of tenders and schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer up to 4 o'clock P.M. on the 7th March, 1900.

No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officer.

Description of articles.	Station where required.	Estimated requirements.	Period of Contract. From	Period of Contract. To	Amount of earnest money.	Date on which tenders will be received.
SCHEDULE NO. 54.					R	
Flour, Household.						
Deliverable at the Railway Station	Rangoon.	7,20,000	1st June, 1900.	31st May, 1901.	2,000	8th March, 1900.
Deliverable at the Commissariat Wharf						
Deliverable at the Commissariat Bakery or Store Depôt						
Atta, well ground and dried and free from Bran.						
Deliverable at the Railway Station		1,44,000				
Deliverable at the Commissariat Wharf						
Deliverable at the Commissariat Bakery or Store Depôt						
Bran, Wheat.						
Deliverable at the Railway Station		84,000				
Deliverable at the Commissariat Wharf						
Deliverable at the Commissariat Bakery or Store Depôt						

C. E. LLOYD, *Captain,*
Deputy Assistant Commissary General,
for *Chief Commissariat Officer, Rangoon District.*

CHIEF COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
Rangoon, 1st February, 1900.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Chambers, Miss (of 23, Elliot Road).	Presidency General Hospital.	30th January, 1900	The District Judge of the 24-Parganas, Alipore, on the 8th February, 1900.	No Will. No application.
Charriol, Mr. Felix (of 5, Dhurrumtollah Street).	Ditto	29th January, 1900	Ditto	Ditto.
DeFountain, Mr. A. (of 11, Cowie's Lane)	Ditto	25th January, 1900	The same Judge on the 6th February, 1900.	Ditto.
Chapman, Mr. E. W. (of ship *Fannie Kerr*).	Ditto	5th February, 1900	The same Judge on the 9th February, 1900.	Ditto.
Burton, Mr. Hubert Victor (Inspector, Burma Police).	Moulmein	11th July, 1899	The Judge of Moulmein, on the 1st February, 1900.	No Will. Administration granted to S. Vythilingam Pille, of Moulmein, a creditor of the deceased.
Ochterlony, Mr. (of Tingling in the District of Darjeeling).	Calcutta	Not stated	The District Judge of Dinajpur, on the 1st February, 1900.	Deceased is said to have left a Will of which Mr. T. W. Davenport, of Ghyabari Tea Company, is the Executor. No application.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET:
Calcutta, the 16th February, 1900.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th February, 1900.

No. 4.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain Charles Easdon (Bombay Command), is granted furlough on private affairs for ten months under the rules of 1889, with effect from the afternoon of 24th January 1900.

E. ROBERTS, *M.B., Major, I.M.S.,*
For *Director-General, Indian Medical Service.*

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th February, 1900.

No. 43.—Offices reported opened and closed during January 1900.—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date	REMARKS.
Government Telegraph Offices.			
		1900.	
Ankola	Bombay	18th January.	Opened.
Attungal	Madras	19th ,,	Ditto.
Barkacha Camp	North-Western Provinces.	7th ,,	Closed.*
Batajar	Bengal	5th ,,	Opened.
Bhatinda	Punjab	23rd ,,	Ditto.
Bombay Princes Dock.	Bombay	20th ,,	Closed.
Chinchwad	Ditto	9th ,,	Opened.
Dighapatiya	Bengal	2nd ,,	Ditto.
Garhmuktesar	North-Western Provinces.	9th ,,	Ditto.
Gaurnadi	Bengal	16th ,,	Ditto.
Jath (Kolhapur)	Bombay	20th ,,	Ditto.
Karmala	Ditto	10th ,,	Ditto.
Khewra (Jhelum)	Punjab	18th ,,	Ditto.
Madras Kilpauk	Madras	1st ,,	Ditto.
Malpe	Ditto	6th ,,	Ditto.
Panjpai	Baluchistan	11th ,,	Ditto.
Purnea Lines	Behar	30th ,,	Ditto.
Rawal Camp	Punjab	8th ,,	Ditto.*
Thabyegan	Burma	13th ,,	Ditto.
Vinukonda	Madras	9th ,,	Ditto.

* Military Camp of Exercise.

Note. The Government Telegraph Office hitherto known as "Calcutta Lall Bazar" is now called "Calcutta Bow Bazar" and that known as "Kaljani" is now called "Kalchini".

Railway Telegraph Offices.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date	REMARKS.
		1900.	
Cossye River	Bengal Nagpur Railway.	9th January	Opened.
Nardana	Tapti Valley Railway.	23rd December.	Ditto.
Rasul	North-Western Railway.	1st January.	Ditto.
Sindkheda	Tapti Valley Railway.	23rd December.	Ditto.

J. J. ALLEN,
Director, Traffic Branch.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Agra, the 8th February, 1900.

No. 264.—Notifications Nos. 104 and 109, dated the 9th August, 1899, relating to the promotion of Messrs. F. W. Cash, G. H. McMullen, A. Potter and H. A. R. Lyon, are hereby cancelled.

R. M. DANE,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 8th February, 1900.

No. 662.—Whereas by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2252-I., dated the 7th August, 1883, the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, was, with certain modifications, declared to apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, so far as regards marriages between persons, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian British subject.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 9, respectively, of the Act, the Resident in Mysore is pleased—

(*a*) to grant a license to the Reverend George Christopher Walker, B.A., of the Wesleyan Mission, to solemnize marriages within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; and

(*b* to grant a license to the said Reverend George Christopher Walker, B.A., authorizing him to grant certificates of marriage within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore between Native Christians, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian subject of Her Majesty.

No. 663.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 9, repectively, of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872, as modified by Act II of 1891), and which have been delegated to him by the Governor-General in Council under section 86 of the Act by Foreign Department Notification No. 3747-I. B., dated the 1st October, 1897, the the Resident in Mysore is pleased—

(*a*) to grant a license to the Reverend George Christopher Walker, B.A., of the Wesleyan Mission, to solemnize marriages within the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore ; and

(*b*) to grant a license to the said Reverend George Christopher Walker, B.A., authorizing him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

The powers hereby conferred are to be exercised only so far as regards Christian subjects of Her Majesty.

By order,

H. R. C. DOBBY,

First Assistant to the Resident.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th February, 1900.

No. 12.—Mr. A. R. Hill, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in Class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the North-Western Railway to the East Coast Railway.

A. BRERETON,

Director of Railway Traffic.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

The Fleet of Steamers, Barges, Floating dock, and plant appertaining thereto, the property of the North Western Railway and now lying on the River Indus at Kotri, Sind.

A printed list giving full particulars of the above, and also conditions of sale, delivery, etc., can be obtained on application to the Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Superintendent of the North Western Railway at Lahore.

NOTICE.

It is notified, for information of Military and Civil officers, that services of Shams-ul-Ulama, Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Persian Instructor, and Mr. R. F. Azoo, Arabic Instructor, have been specially retained by Government for giving instruction to candidates intending to present themselves for examinations in Arabic and Persian before the Board of Examiners. Gentlemen requiring their tuition should communicate with them at the office of the Board of Examiners.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 13th February, 1900.

Campbell & Co., Booksellers.
Clark & Co., Trevillian.
Cook, Mrs.
Cox, Talbot.
Currie, Ada Dow (Joint Waldorf Co.)
Cutch & Co., Crawford
Darnell, Hugh B.
Deas and Lynn, Messrs.
Dret, Antonie (Artist.)
Duthie, J. F.
Dyer, Lyman, T., care of E. H. Litchfield, care of Anderson & Co.
English, Dr. W. E.
Foulds, Mrs. Thos. H., care of Brown Brothers, Bankers.
George & Co.
Graham, Miss A. S.
Harris & Co., A.
Heming & Co., R.
Henderson, W. H. (Optician) of Rangoon.
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The 17th February, 1900.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1900.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	22nd Feb.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	21st ,,	Ditto.
* Australasian Colonies . .	17th ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Colombo	17th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Ballaarat.*
Straits Settlements, China and Japan.	20th ,,	Per Steamer *A. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	22nd ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore.	19th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	17th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.	17th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	19th ,,	Per land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto At 5-30 A.M.	20th ,,	Ditto.
South Africa	20th ,,	Str. *Congella* from Madras.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the forenoon Mails at the following hours:—

For Goalundo and Chittagong Express train at 5-30 A.M.

For Eastern districts as far as Dacca at 6-30 A.M.

For Midnapore, Orissa and Madras Presidency at 7-30 A.M.

For Bombay Mail *viâ* Nagpur at 7-30 A.M. and with a late fee of ½ anna up to 8 A.M.

For Khulna Line at 8-15 A.M.

The letter-box will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For E. I. Railway Loop Mail at 2-30 P.M. and up to 2-55 P.M. with a late fee of ½ anna.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-50 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also Mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For the Punjab Mail at 7-30 P.M.

For Midnapore District only at 7-30 P.M.

For Khulna Mail at 7-30 P.M.

For Eastern Bengal Mail at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab and Eastern Bengal Mails only.

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For Offices served by the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

For Offices served by the Eastern Bengal Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

For Offices served by the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

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Report on the Working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal, for 1898-99. 4a. (1a.)

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Vegetable Product Series, No. 38. The Agricultural Ledger, 1898, No. I 9a. (2a.)

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Annual Report of the Economic and Art Section of the Indian Museum for 1898-99. 4a. (1a.)

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Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for the years 1896-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99. R1-8 (3a.)

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Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1898. R1-8 (5a.)

☞ ***NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.***

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1900.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No. 013559 / 013722, 3½ %, 1893-94, of the 3 per cent. of 1896-97 for Rs. 1,000 originally standing in the name of Kaminee Mohee Dassy, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favor of the proprietress.

Name of the Advertiser—KAMINEE MOHEE DASSI.

Residence—Athpore, 24-Pergunnahs.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1900.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 16th February, 1900, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV OF 1900.

An Act to authorise certain Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, to keep branch registers of their members in the United Kingdom.

WHEREAS it is expedient to authorize certain Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, to keep branch registers of their members in the United Kingdom; It is hereby enacted as follows :— [VI of 1882.]

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Companies (Branch Registers) Act, 1900;

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) the expression "Company" means a Company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, having its capital divided into shares; and [VI of 1882.]

(*b*) the expression "shares" includes stock.

Power to keep branch registers in the United Kingdom.

3. (*1*) Any Company may, if authorized so to do by its regulations as originally framed or as altered by special resolution, cause to be kept in the United Kingdom a branch register or registers of members.

(*2*) The Company shall give to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies notice of the situation of the office where any such branch register (hereinafter called a "British register") is kept, and any change therein, and of the discontinuance of any such office in the event of the same being discontinued, and the Registrar shall record such notice.

(*3*) A British register shall, as regards the particulars entered therein, be deemed to be a part of the Company's register of members kept under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and shall be *primâ facie* evidence of all particulars entered therein. Every such branch register shall be kept in the manner provided by section 47 of the said Act. [VI of 1882.]

(*4*) The Company shall transmit to its registered office in India a copy of every entry in its British register or registers as soon as may be after such entry is made, and shall cause to be kept at such office, duly entered up from time to time, a duplicate or duplicates of its British register or registers. The provisions of section 55 and section 60 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, shall apply to every such duplicate, and every such duplicate shall, for the purposes of the said Act, be deemed to be part of the register of members of the Company. [VI of 1882.]

(5) Subject to the provisions of this Act with respect to the duplicate register, the shares registered in a British register shall be distinguished from the shares registered in the Indian register, and no transaction with respect to any shares registered in a British register shall, during the continuance of the registration of such shares in such British register, be registered in any other register.

(6) The Company may discontinue any British register, and thereupon all entries in that register shall be transferred to some other British register kept by the Company in the United Kingdom or to the register of members kept at the registered office of the Company in India.

Power to make rules and prescribe forms.

4. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, make rules and prescribe forms for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

Construction with Act VI, 1882.

5. This Act shall, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, be construed as one with the Indian Companies Act, 1882. VI of 1882.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 16th February, 1900, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. V OF 1900.

An Act further to amend the Whipping Act, 1864.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Whipping Act, 1864; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Whipping Act, 1900;

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Addition of new section after section 4, Act VI, 1864.

2. After section 4 of the Whipping Act, 1864, as amended by the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1895, the following shall be added, namely:—

Additional punishment of whipping for rape in certain cases.

"4A. Whenever any Local Government has, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, declared the provisions of this section to be in force in any local area within its province, any person in that local area, who, being a member of an assembly of two or more persons, the common object of which assembly is to commit rape as defined in section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, abets, commits or attempts to commit such offence, may be punished with whipping in addition to any other punishment to which, for such abetment, offence or attempt, he may be liable under the said Code."

Substitution of new section for section 5, Act VI, 1864.

3. For section 5 of the Whipping Act, 1864, as amended by section 6 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1895, the following shall be substituted, namely:— VI of 1864. III of 1895.

Juvenile offenders when punishable with whipping.

"5. Any juvenile offender who abets, commits or attempts to commit—

(*a*) any offence which is punishable under the Indian Penal Code otherwise than with death, or XLV of 1860.

(*b*) any offence which is punishable under any other law with imprisonment,

may be punished with whipping in lieu of any other punishment to which he may for such offence, abetment or attempt be liable:

Provided that the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that the punishment of whipping shall not be inflicted in respect of such offences falling under clause (*b*) as he may think fit to specify in this behalf.

Explanation.—In this section the expression 'juvenile offender' means an offender whom the Court, after making such enquiry (if any) as may be deemed necessary, shall find to be under sixteen years of age, the finding of the Court in all cases being final and conclusive."

Repeal.

4. The words "under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code" in the preamble to the Whipping Act, 1864, the words "under the provisions of the said Code" in section 1 of the same Act, and section 6 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1895, are hereby repealed. VI of 1864. III of 1895.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 7.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1900.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, February 3rd, 1900.

The shallow depression, noticed in Gujarat at the close of the previous week, advanced in an easterly direction into the Central Provinces on Sunday the 28th January and had practically filled up by Monday morning. It gave a few light to moderate showers in Bengal, Bihar and Chota Nagpur, the heaviest reported on Monday being at Gaya (1·12 inches) and at Hazaribagh (·89 inch). A general decrease of pressure occurred on Tuesday and emphasized a previously existing deficiency of pressure in Gujarat and the neighbouring districts which by Wednesday morning had developed into a shallow depression over the Eastern States of Central India and the adjacent districts of the North-Western and Central Provinces. The depression had almost filled up by Thursday but on Wednesday and Thursday gave light rain in the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces and Bihar and a few showers in Central India and the Central Provinces. Bahraich received 0·92 inch, Gaya 0·80 inch and Chakrata ·46 inch.

The barometer fell briskly to rapidly in Kashmir on Wednesday, causing unsettled weather in the North-West Himalayas, and during the 24 hours ending at 8 A.M. on Thursday light to moderate rain and snow fell in Baluchistan and the Upper India hill districts. The largest amounts reported were: Mussooree 1·35 inches and Chakrata 0·46 inch. Fine weather prevailed generally over the whole country on Friday and Saturday.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, January 28th.*—Pressure had risen with the exception of Berar, the Central Provinces and Central India, where it had been steady or had fallen slightly. The depression in Gujarat on Saturday, the 27th

January, had advanced in an easterly direction into the Central Provinces and Berar. A few light falls of rain and snow had been received in Baluchistan, the Upper India hills, Rajputana and the North-Western Provinces. Mean temperature was normal in Assam, the Punjab and Central India; in defect in North-Western Provinces, Bihar, Sind, Rajputana and Gujarat; and in large excess in Berar, Burma, the Central Provinces and the Deccan.

Monday, January 29th.—Pressure had risen briskly to rapidly in the Punjab and slightly to briskly in the Central Provinces, Chota-Nagpur, Orissa and South-West Bengal. The depression in the Central Provinces had partly filled up. A few showers had been received in Bengal, Bihar, and Chota-Nagpur and Trincomalee reported an inch of rain. Mean temperature was in slight to considerable defect in Bihar, Sind and Gujarat; normal in the North-Western Provinces, Central India and the West Coast and in slight to large excess elsewhere.

Tuesday, January 30th.—The barometer had fallen over the whole Indian region; the fall being brisk in Baluchistan, the Punjab, Sind and Gujarat. Light showers had fallen at Rangoon, Hazaribagh, Ranchi and Trincomalee. Mean temperature was in excess in all provinces except Baluchistan, Sind, Gujarat and the West Coast where it was normal or in slight defect. The excess averaged 10°½ in Berar, 7°½ in the Central Provinces and 5° in Burma and Chota-Nagpur.

Wednesday, January 31st.—Pressure had fallen briskly to rapidly in Kashmir and slightly to briskly in the Punjab, Rajputana, the North-Western Provinces and the east of Central India. A shallow depression had formed over the Eastern States of Central India and the adjacent districts of the North-Western and Central Provinces. Light showers had been received at Pachmari, Benares, Allahabad, Gaya and Sutna, and Trincomalee reported a fall of 1·14 inches: mean temperature was unusually high in all provinces except Sind, Gujarat and the West Coast where it was practically normal. The largest excess occurred in Berar, the North Western and Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and Bengal, where it ranged from 5° to 9°.

Thursday, February 1st.—Pressure had risen slightly to briskly in Baluchistan and North-West and Central India, and had fallen slightly to briskly in Bihar, Chota-Nagpur, Bengal, Assam and Upper and Central Burma. The depression in Bundelkhand and the adjacent districts had almost filled up, light to moderate rain and snow had fallen in Baluchistan and the North-West Himalayas and rain in the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces and Behar. Mean temperature continued in excess except in Gujarat, Sind and the West Coast where it was normal or in slight defect. The excess was largest ranging from 10° to 12° at Jubbulpore, Seoni, Nagpur and Chanda.

Friday, February 2nd.—Pressure had fallen generally except in Baluchistan and the Indus valley where it had been steady. The fall was slight to brisk in the Konkan, the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and brisk in Bengal, Assam, Upper Burma, Orissa and the east of the Central Provinces. A few very light showers were reported. Mean temperature was in general excess except in Gujarat and the West and Madras coasts, where it was normal. The excess ranged from 6° to 9°½ in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, the Central Provinces and Berar.

Saturday, February 3rd.—Pressure had risen slightly to briskly in North-West India and had changed by small amounts elsewhere. Mean temperature was in slight defect in Sind and normal in Gujarat and the Madras Coast. The excess in the remaining provinces was largest in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Assam and the Central Provinces where it ranged from 6°½ to 9°. Light showers had fallen as Mymensingh and Mussooree.

Temperature.—On Sunday temperature was normal or below the normal in Berar, the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and the West Coast, but rose during the next 24 hours and during the remainder of the week was in excess of the normal in most provinces. The mean temperature of the week was practically normal in Sind, Gujarat, and the West Coast and in excess in all other provinces. The excess was most marked

in Berar, the Central Provinces, the Deccan, North-East India and Burma. The largest variations from the normal were Berar, (+8°), the Central Provinces (+7°½), Chota-Nagpur (+5°½), Burma and Bengal (+5°), the Deccan (+4°½) and Orissa (+4°) ; night temperature was in large to very large excess in Burma, North East India and Orissa during the latter half of the week, the variation from the normal ranging from 5° to 11°½.

The following table gives mean temperature variation data of the week :—

Province.	Variation from normal of mean temperature of 24 hours preceding 8 A.M. of							Mean variation of week.
	28th.	29th.	30th.	31st.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+6·0	+5·4	+5·2	+4·7	+4·5	+4·8	+4·2	+5·0
Assam	+0·6	+2·7	+2·3	+3·0	+4·3	+0·0	+6·3	+3·6
Bengal	+1·7	+2·6	+3·1	+5·2	+6·0	+8·2	+9·1	+5·1
Orissa	+3·4	+3·4	+2·0	+3·6	+4·2	+4·7	+6·8	+4·0
Bihar	−1·8	−4·8	+2·4	+5·7	+3·1	+0·9	+5·2	+2·4
Chota Nagpur	+3·7	+2·7	+5·1	+6·2	+4·2	+9·4	+7·3	+5·5
N.-W. P. and Oudh	−4·0	−0·2	+2·3	+5·7	+5·4	+4·5	+3·9	+2·5
Punjab	−0·8	+1·8	+1·7	+3·5	+[illegible]·6	+4·4	+3·0	+2·5
Sind	−4·8	−2·6	+0·8	−0·1	−0·3	+3·0	−1·5	−0·8
Rajputana	−1·1	+1·4	+3·8	+4·7	+5·6	+4·5	+2·8	+3·1
Gujarat	−1·6	−1·8	−0·7	−0·9	−1·2	+0·6	−0·2	−0·8
Central India	−0·7	−0·6	+2·3	+3·4	+5·4	+3·7	+3·2	+2·4
Central Provinces	+5·3	+6·5	+7·2	+9·1	+9·3	+7·4	+6·7	+7·4
Berar	+9·6	+8·2	+10·4	+8·2	+8·2	+6·6	+5·7	+8·1
West Coast	+0·9	−0·4	+0·2	+0·7	+0·3	+0·5	+1·0	+0·5
Bombay Deccan	+5·4	+4·5	+4·2	+3·8	+4·3	+3·6	+4·3	+4·3
Mysore	+4·6	+3·5	+3·2	+2·7	+2·5	+1·8	+3·0	+3·0
Madras Coast	+1·5	+2·6	+2·3	+2·4	+2·0	+0·4	+0·5	+1·7
Madras Deccan	+5·5	+5·1	+3·5	+3·6	+3·9	+3·7	+4·5	+4·3
South India	+2·8	+2·2	+3·1	+4·1	+3·8	+2·2	+3·0	+3·0
Mean for whole of India	+1·8	+2·1	+3·2	+4·0	+4·0	+4·3	+3·9	+3·3

The mean temperature for the whole of India was in excess throughout the week, the excess ranging from 1°·8 on Sunday to 4°·3 on Friday. For the whole week the excess averaged 3°·3.

Rain.—The rainfall of the past week has occurred chiefly in Chota-Nagpur, Bihar, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab Hills and Baluchistan. Showers have also been received in Tenasserim, parts of Assam, Bengal and the Punjab, the Central Provinces, the east of Central India, East Rajputana and South Madras. The rain fall has been equal to, or in excess of the normal quantity, in Central and North Bengal, Chota Nagpur Bihar, Oudh, the North Western Provinces (with the exception of the central and hills divisions) the central division of the Central Provinces and the east division of Central India. The average rainfall of the division exceeded an inch only in South Bihar.

The last three columns of the table at the end show that the rainfall of the period, December 31st to February 3rd was normal or in excess of the normal in Central Bengal, Chota-Nagpur, Bihar, the North Western Provinces, the hills, submontane and north divisions of the Punjab, the Baluchistan hills, Central India (east), the central and east divisions of the Central Provinces, Malabar, South Central Madras and Mysore.

The following gives the largest amounts received at individual stations :—

South Bihar—Gaya		2·23 inches.
Ditto	Aurangabad (Gaya)	2·94 ,,
Ditto	Bhabua (Shahabad)	3·40 ,,
North-Western Provinces—Robertsganj (Mirzapur)		2·13 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending February 3rd, 1900.			Rainfall data from December 31st 1899 to February 3rd, 1900.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, December 31st to February 3rd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0·02	0·03	— 0·01	0·02	0·03	— 33
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0·15	— 0·15	0	0·21	— 100
	3. Central do.	0	0·08	— 0·08	0	0·11	— 100
	4. Upper do.	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·04	0·17	— 77
	5. Arakan	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·12	— 100
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0·07	0·21	— 0·14	0·09	0·73	— 88
	7. Assam Surma	0	0·31	— 0·31	0·32	0·93	— 33
	8. Do. Hills	0·11	0·26	— 0·15	0·19	1·02	— 81
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·05	0·24	— 0·19	0·59	1·12	— 47
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·19	— 0·19	0·03	0·62	— 95
	11. Central do.	0·15	0·13	+ 0·02	0·48	0·52	— 8
	12. North do.	0·14	0·19	— 0·05	0·24	0·58	— 59
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·33	— 0·33	0·55	1·00	— 45
	14. Orissa	0	0·19	— 0·19	0·02	0·48	— 96
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·60	0·16	+ 0·44	1·79	0·74	+ 142
	16. South Bihar	1·56	0·14	+ 1·42	3·01	0·69	+ 336
	17. North do.	0·21	0·13	+ 0·08	2·03	0·69	+ 194
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. N.-W. P., East	0·69	0·11	+ 0·58	3·69	0·64	+ 477
	19. South Oudh	0·06	0·08	— 0·02	2·75	0·77	+ 257
	20. North do.	0·20	0·16	+ 0·04	1·88	0·89	+ 111
	21. N.-W. P., Central	0·04	0·07	— 0·03	1·32	0·60	+ 120
	22. Do. West	0·11	0·13	— 0·02	0·67	0·63	+ 6
	23. Do. East Submontane	0·34	0·09	+ 0·25	4·22	0·60	+ 603
	24. Do. West do.	0·31	0·37	— 0·06	2·47	1·49	+ 66
	25. Do. Hills	0·34	0·67	— 0·33	4·83	2·58	+ 87
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0	0·23	— 0·23	0·42	0·82	— 49
	27. South do.	0·02	0·14	— 0·12	0·22	0·74	— 70
	28. Central do.	0·01	0·32	— 0·31	0·84	1·36	— 38
	29. Punjab Submontane	0·02	0·36	— 0·34	2·13	1·64	+ 30
	30. Do. Hills	0·31	0·65	— 0·34	3·62	2·51	+ 44
	31. North Punjab	0·09	0·44	— 0·35	2·46	2·00	+ 23
	32. West do.	0	0·15	— 0·15	0·36	0·55	— 35
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	0	0·09	— 0·09	0·34	0·36	— 6
	34. Madras South Central	0	0·01	— 0·01	1·02	0·23	+ 343
	35. Coorg	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·02	0·31	— 94
	36. Mysore	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·09	0·08	+ 13
	37. Konkan	0	0	0	0·02	0·12	— 83
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·03	0·07	— 57
	39. Hyderabad North	0			0		
	40. Khandesh	0	0	0	0·01	0·11	— 91
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·08	0·32	— 75
	42. Central Provinces, West	0·01	0·08	— 0·07	0·23	0·54	— 57
	43. Do. Central	0·10	0·13	— 0·03	1·12	0·63	+ 78
	44. Do. East	0·05	0·17	— 0·12	0·94	0·57	+ 65
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·03	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·18	— 0·18	0·01	0·46	— 98
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·39	0·58	— 0·19	2·24	2·54	— 12
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India, East	0·05	0·04	+ 0·01	0·55	·46	+ 20
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0·01	0·03	— 0·02	0·05	0·25	— 80
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·07	0·32	— 78
Madras	52. East Coast, North	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·20	— 100
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0	0	0	0·09	— 100
	53. Hyderabad, South	0			0		
	54. Madras, Central	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·06	— 100
	55. East Coast, Central	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·06	0·41	— 85
	56. Do, South	0	0·14	— 0·14	0·18	0·62	— 71
	57. Madras, South	0·01	0·11	— 0·10	0·49	0·71	— 31

W. A. BION,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

SIMLA, *'h February, 1900.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 10th February.*—No rain has fallen. Irrigation supplies continue to diminish and are scanty in parts. Cultivation is confined to limited irrigable areas, but harvesting still affords much employment in parts. Standing crops where not effectively irrigated are deteriorating. Harvesting has been nearly completed; what continues is yielding an indifferent outturn. Pasturage is scanty, but fodder is generally sufficient and the condition of cattle continues to be normal. Prices are generally stationary though slightly dearer in parts of the Circars. Two test works were opened in Cuddapah and attracted 818 men, 1,277 women, and 652 children; total 2,747. The number of weavers relieved in their own craft was 235 men and 217 women.

Bombay.—*For week ending 12th February.*—Very slight rain fell in Karachi, Shikarpur and Hyderabad. The standing spring crops are in good condition in the Konkan and in irrigated lands in Baroda, in three districts of Gujarat and four of the Deccan. Spring crops are still alive in parts of the Karnatak where westerly winds are favourable to them, but they have withered in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Dharwar and have been damaged by frost in parts of Sind. The fodder supply is scanty in Dharwar and in parts of Sind and the Deccan. Cattle are suffering severely owing to insufficiency of fodder in Rajkot and Baroda, and in four districts of Gujarat and parts of five districts of the Deccan. Prices have fallen in three districts, have risen in four districts, and are stationary elsewhere.

The daily average numbers on relief are as follows:—British districts—On test works, 30,116; on relief works, 713,992; dependants, 227,586; total on works, 971,694. In poor-houses, 14,732; on village relief, 47,410; total on gratuitous relief, 62,142. Native States:—On relief works, 301,066; dependants, 38,549; total on works, 339,615. In poor-houses, 26,020; on village relief, 6,903; total on gratuitous relief, 32,923. Grand total on relief, 1,406,374.

Bengal.—*For week ending 12th February.*—Rain fell in small quantities in diverse districts in Bengal Proper and in Bhagalpur, Monghyr and Balasore during the week. The standing spring crops are generally reported to be doing well, and some of the early crops are being harvested. The pressing of sugarcane is in full swing. Spring rice is doing well, and ploughing for autumn rice is beginning. In Ranchi the mango and *mahua* trees are flowering. The price of common rice fluctuated somewhat unsteadily, the results in neighbouring districts being dissimilar. It increased in 11 districts and decreased in 9, and is stationary in the remainder. Cattle are in good condition, there being sufficient fodder for them in every district.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 14th February.*—The weather has been clear except in six districts where a little rain fell during the week. The spring crops are generally in a flourishing condition and are beginning to ripen. Peas, *sarson*, rape-seed, and *arhar* are being harvested, and the preparation of fields for extra crops and for the next autumn sowings continues. Sugarcane is being planted in places. The poppy crops are doing well and are being weeded. Slight damage by insects to standing crops is reported from Partabgarh, by rust in some places in Azamgarh and Jaunpore and by damp in Benares. Supplies and fodder are generally ample. Prices are almost stationary, having slightly risen in five districts only.

There were 2,775 persons on four relief works in the Jhansi district; 443 persons on gratuitous relief and 107 in the Jhansi poor-house. One test work at Kagarol, in the Agra district, was closed on the 11th February. There were eleven persons in the Agra poor-house including three strangers. The poor-house in Muttra contained 196 inmates.

Punjab.—*For week ending 14th February.*—Rain has fallen more or less in all districts except Rohtak, Gurgaon and Delhi. The standing crops are being watered. Ploughing and sowings of extra spring crops and of certain autumn crops have been commenced. The condition and prospects of standing irrigated crops are good to fair in Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ferozepore, Gujrat and Peshawar; average to below average in Delhi, Jullundur, Mooltan, Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan and improving in Sialkot. The standing crops have been benefited by the recent rain in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. Rain is urgently wanted in Gurgaon, Delhi, Gujrat and Shahpur. Crops irrigated by brackish well water have suffered in Rohtak and Gurgaon, and they are being damaged by caterpillars in parts of Ferozepore; they have also been damaged by cold day winds in parts of Lahore. Cattle are reported to be in good condition in Peshawar; fair in Karnal and poor elsewhere. They are dying of starvation in Gujrat, Shahpur, Jhelum and Bannu. Fodder is said to be generally scarce, and this scarcity is keenly felt in some districts. Cattle are fed on leaves and branches of trees. Prices, especially of wheat the staple food grain, are rising in Gujrat, Shahpur and Peshawar; they are falling in Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Jullundur and Dera Ismail Khan, and are unchanged elsewhere. The prices of other food grains are generally unsettled. Wheat is selling from $9\frac{3}{4}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$, gram $11\frac{1}{4}$ to $16\frac{1}{16}$, barley $11\frac{1}{4}$ to 13, great millet $10\frac{3}{4}$ to 14, bulrush millet $9\frac{3}{4}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$, maize 11 to $13\frac{9}{16}$ and rice from 9 to 10 seers per rupee.

The average number on relief was as follows. In British districts:—relief workers, 103,641; dependants, 33,362; test workers, 27,169. In poor-houses, 4,006; otherwise relieved, 19,501. Total on relief, 187,679. In Native States:—relief workers, 1,465; gratuitous relief, 1,882; total, 3,347. Grand total on relief, 191,026. No report about relief workers has been received from Delhi and from one work in Karnal.

Burma.—*For week ending 10th February.*—In Lower Burma the reaping of paddy is practically completed. Threshing and winnowing are finished in three districts and nearly finished in five districts. In Upper Burma the reaping of paddy is completed in Minbu, Pakokku and Magwe, and almost completed in Mandalay and Meiktila. The reaping of *juar* continues in parts and the transplanting of dry weather paddy. The standing crops are good, except in the Salin subdivision of the Minbu district, where remissions of revenue appear to be necessary owing to the wheat crop being attacked by rust, and to the irrigated paddy crops suffering from defective water supply. In Mandalay insects have done damage to the crops, and in the Shwebo township the crops on the islands are not good. The price of paddy has fallen slightly in three and risen slightly in one district.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 13th February.*—The nights are clear and the mornings cool, but the days are warm. *Tur* (Cajanus indicus) is being cut in Hoshangabad. The pressing of sugarcane continues in Betul, and the harvesting of spring crops is in progress. The outturn is estimated at 45 to 90 in Mandla; in the other districts of the Jubbulpore Division and in Narsingpur the yields are fair, but they are very poor elsewhere. The preparation of land for autumn sowings is in progress in Mandla and Nagpur. Water and fodder are generally scarce. Prices have slightly fallen in Seoni, Damoh and Narsinghpur; they are steady in the Chattishgarh Division and in Saugor, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Betul and Nagpur. There are local fluctuations of prices elsewhere. The cheapest prices are—wheat, 12; gram, 15; rice, $11\frac{7}{8}$; juar, $12\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. The dearest prices are—wheat, $8\frac{1}{2}$; gram, $9\frac{1}{2}$; rice, 8; juar, 9 seers per rupee. Harvesting operations are drawing labourers off relief works, especially in the Jubbulpore division, and over the whole province there is a net decrease of 31,000.

There are 137 Public Works Department works open. The number on relief at the end of the week were as follows:—Relief workers, Public Works Department—adults, 564,424; children, 86,605; village works, 271,101; grass cutting works, 36,247; weaver relief, 23,226; total, 981,603. Dependants—adults, 4,343; children, 106,251. Gratuitous relief:—poor-houses—adults, 235; children, 108; kitchens,—adults, 17,917; children, 171,608; otherwise relieved—adults, 98,194; children, 28,172; total on gratuitous relief, 316,234. Total on all forms of relief, 1,408,431; Feudatory States:—relief workers, 7,179; gratuitous relief, 5,542; total, 12,721; but information is only available from five States.

Assam.—*For week ending 13th February.*—Slight rain has fallen in most of the plains districts. Land is being prepared for early rice in parts of the Assam Valley and for low land late rice in Sylhet. The pruning of tea, the pressing of sugarcane and the gathering of mustard and pulses are in progress. The prospects of mustard are generally good. The prospects of sugarcane are good in Sylhet and Lakhimpur; elsewhere they are indifferent. Fodder is scarce in the Naga and Khasia and Jaintia Hills and in parts of Sylhet. Prices are :—Common rice, Silchar, 16 to 17; Sylhet and Dhubri, 17; Gauhati, 19; Tezpur, 15; Nowgong, 20; Sibsagar, 13; Dibrugarh, 12 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 13th February.*—MYSORE: The standing crops are withering in parts for want of rain. Prices have slightly risen in Bangalore and Shimoga and have fallen in Hassan and Chitaldroog. Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) has been harvested in Bangalore, Tumkur and Kadur. Water and fodder are reported scarce in Tumkur and Kadur.

COORG: The harvesting of rice is almost finished. Prices of food grains are rising. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 10th February.*—BERAR: The days are warm and nights cool. The winter crops sown on well lands are in fair condition. The wheat crop sown on unirrigated land in the Kelapur taluq is doing fairly well. The preparation of land for the ensuing crop continues in some places. Fodder is sufficient only in the Basim taluq. Water is insufficient. Prices:—Akola, 9¾; Amraoti, 10½; Basim, 9¼; Ellichpur, 9; Wun, 11 seers per rupee. Relief workers, 137,759; dependants, 17,235; occupants of poor-houses, 2,583; in receipt of village doles, 2,705; total, 160,282.

HYDERABAD: *For week ending 10th February.*—There was no rain during the week. The total rainfall from the 1st January is 13 cents. The failure of autumn and spring crops has told much upon agricultural prospects. The distress is deepening in the Aurangabad division where the spring crop is not likely to give more than a two-anna yield. Winter rice cultivation, is confined to wells which have yet some water left in them. Cattle are faring very badly for want of pasture and fodder. The water supply is insufficient throughout the Nizam's Dominions. Prices:—wheat 5½, coarse rice 6⅓, and juar 9¾ seers per current sicca rupee. Total number of persons on relief works including dependants are 89,121 and gratuitously relieved 7,011.

Central India.—*For week ending 14th February.*—No rain fell during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. There has been no change in the condition of the standing crops, agricultural stock and pasturage since last report. Prices are steady in Gwalior and Indore; high in Bhopal; above normal in Bundelkhand; below normal in Baghelkhand and rising in Malwa. The prices of staple food grains are 12 seers in Gwalior; 9 to 12 in Bhopal; 11 to 14½ in Bundelkhand; 11 to 14 in Baghelkhand; 9½ to 10¼ in Malwa; 8 to 9 in Bhopawar; and 7 to 9 in Indore.

Number on relief works:—Gwalior, 2,163; Bhopal, 17,231; Bundelkhand, 2,220; Baghelkhand, 6,164; Malwa, 9,238; Bhopawar, 51,493; Indore, 6,126. On test works:—Gwalior, 2,852. On gratuitous relief:—Gwalior, 144; Bhopal, 1,072; Bundelkhand, 335; Baghelkhand, 305; Malwa, 1,974; Bhopawar, 2,947; Indore, 4,853.

Baroda.—*For week ending 3rd February.*—There has been no change in agricultural prospects except that the wheat crop has been slightly spoilt in the Amreli district. The condition of agricultural stock is not satisfactory for want of fodder and water in many places. The prices of food grains are as follows:—Bajri, 19; juar, 22; wheat, 16; rice, superior, 12; inferior, 19 pounds of 40 tolas per British rupee. The average number of persons employed on relief works in Baroda territory was 45,739 and the number on gratuitous relief 13,890.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 7th February.*—No rain fell during the week except a few showers at Gwar and Jaipur. The condition of the standing crops and cattle remains unchanged. Pasture is very scarce. Prices are

rising in seven States Prices :—Marwar, $8\frac{3}{4}$; Sirohi, 8; Gwar, $8\frac{1}{16}$; Jhalawar, $9\frac{1}{16}$; Kotah, $7\frac{15}{16}$; Tonk, $9\frac{1}{4}$; Bundi, 8; Shahpura, $9\frac{1}{2}$; Ajmer, $9\frac{3}{4}$; Beawar, $10\frac{3}{4}$; Jaipur, $13\frac{7}{16}$; Kishangarh, $10\frac{1}{4}$; Bharatpur, $12\frac{5}{16}$; Alwar, $11\frac{1}{16}$. The number employed on relief works was as follows :—Sirohi, 3,289; Marwar, 85,093; Mewar, 76,231; Kotah, 10,323; Jhalawar, 1,980; Tonk, 4,172; Bundi, 6,049; Shahpura, 2,432; Ajmer, 32,436; Merwara, 64,073; Jaipur, 33,883; Kishangarh, 5,273; Bharatpur, 11,481; Alwar, 5,688; Bikaner, 26,992; Jaisalmer, 1,397. On gratuitous relief :—Sirohi, 335; Marwar, 21,953; Mewar, 13,950; Kotah, 1,724; Jhalawar, 1,616; Tonk, 1,752; Bundi, 274; Shahpura, 888; Ajmer, 4,307; Merwara, 15,078; Jaipur, 21,072; Kishangarh, 2,958; Bharatpur, 768; Alwar, 1,286; Bikaner, 7,649; Jaisalmer, 139. Besides these, 738 persons in Bharatpur, 221 in Ajmer and 8,243 in Marwar are returned as relieved by private charity. Total on relief works, 370,792: and on gratuitous and charitable relief, 104,951. Bundi reports 28 deaths from starvation and Shahpura, 14.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 13th February.*—A good deal of snow has fallen twice since the last report. The weather was frosty, but has been clear since the 12th. Prices continue below normal. The price of rice continues at 27 seers the rupee.

JAMMU.—*For week ending 14th February.*—Good rain has fallen. Prices are rising slightly. Wheat is selling from $9\frac{1}{4}$ to 16; maize $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 seers the rupee. The recent rain has been beneficial to the standing crops. Green grass has srpung up in many places. Dry fodder is scanty.

Nepal.—*For week ending 10th February.*—No rain fell during the week. The weather is foggy and cold. The price of rice is 9 seers per rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week.			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Bombay	887,263	58,113	945,376	971,694	62,142	1,033,836	+88,460
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3,160	563	3,723	2,775	757	3,532	—191
Punjab	155,652	22,647	178,299	164,172	23,507	187,679	+9,380
Central Provinces	1,112,378	328,173	1,440,551	1,092 197	316,234	1,408,431	—32,120
Berar	265,917	20,405	286,322	154,994	5,288	160,282	—126,040
Ajmer-Merwara	86,020	16,835	102,855	96,509	19,385	115,894	+13,039
Total British Provinces	2,510,390	446,736	2,957,126	2,482,341	427,313	2,909,654	—47,472
Native States.							
Rajputana States	258,122	78,757	336,879	274,283	76,364	350,647	+13,768
Central India States	72,788	9,926	82,714	97,487	11,630	109,117	+26,403
Bombay Native States	303,085	30,740	333,825	339,615	32,923	372,538	+38,713
Baroda	49,347	13,890	63,237	45,739	13,890	59,629	—3,608
Punjab Native States	1,639	1,662	3,301	1,465	1,882	3,347	+46
Central Provinces Feudatory States	...	...	...	7,179	5,542	12,721	...
Hyderabad	...	...	...	89,121	7,011	96,132	...
Total Native States	684,981	134,975	819,956	854,889	149,[illegible]	1,004,131	+75,322*
GRAND TOTAL	3,195,371	581,711	3,777,082	3,337,230	576,555	3,913,785	+27,850

* Exclusive of Hyderabad and Central Provinces Feudatory State.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India.*

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 20th January 1900.			For the week ending the 27th January 1900.			For the week ending the 3rd February 1900.			For the week ending the 10th February 1900.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Bombay and Sindh.													
1	Ahmedabad	921,712	61,133	9,166	70,299	71,719	10,953	82,672	76,934	10,665	87,599	86,824	11,561	98,385
2	Kaira	871,589	14,994	2,665	17,659	16,335	3,277	19,612	16,667	4,069	20,736	23,004	5,097	28,101
3	Panch Mahals	313,417	22,091	53	22,144	16,954	21	16,975	17,019	149	17,168	16,620	554	17,174
4	Broach	341,490	94,309	1,748	96,057	92,754	3,150	95,904	96,131	3,651	99,782	101,599	3,625	105,224
5	Surat	649,989	7,761	...	7,761	9,342	...	9,342	7,835	...	7,835	8,251	33	8,284
6	Thana	819,580	467	...	467	500	...	500	3,937	...	3,937	3,528	...	3,528
7	Sholapur	750,689	130,025	7,798	137,823	130,715	887	131,602	138,790	9,712	148,502	139,303	10,495	149,798
8	Ahmednagar	888,755	82,570	5,032	87,602	97,290	9,538	106,828	115,298	12,049	127,347	135,998	13,553	149,551
9	Poona	1,067,800	9,988	1,732	11,720	21,657	1,819	23,476	26,570	4,095	30,665	32,.54	5,359	37,513
10	Khandesh	1,460,851	223,315	3,148	226,463	229,549	5,682	235,231	225,166	4,519	229,685	231,284	4,877	236,161
11	Nasik	843,582	42,397	409	42,806	57,454	322	57,776	71,789	475	72,264	76,150	517	76,667
12	Satara	1,225,989	16,097	...	16,097	15,767	21	15,788	21,140	97	21,237	23,043	105	23,148
13	Bijapur	796,339	6,748	...	6,748	6,454	...	6,454	7,281	...	7,281	6,521	...	6,521
14	Belgaum	1,013,261	1,213	...	1,213	1,128	...	1,128	1,820	10	1,830	1,739	14	1,753
15	Dharwar	1,051,314	443	...	443	269	...	269	162	...	162	133	...	133
16	Thar & Parkar	298,203	1,293	2,046	3,339	156	1,784	1,940	976	1,858	2,834	1,112	2,323	3,435
	TOTAL BOMBAY AND SINDH	13,314,560	714,844	33,797	748,641	768,043	37,454	805,497	827,515	51,349	878,864	887,263	58,113	945,376
	N.-W. P.													
1	Muttra	382,660	...	152	152	...	155	155	...	196	196	...	205	205
2	Agra	540,459	102	29	131	...	15	15	...	12	12	...	11	11
3	Jhansi	914,528	1,350	84	1,434	4,081	66	4,147	3,423	85	3,508	3,160	347	3,507
	TOTAL N.-W. P.	1,837,647	1,452	265	1,717	4,081	236	4,317	3,423	293	3,716	3,160	563	3,723
	Punjab.													
1	Hissar	776,006	66,268	19,020	85,288	75,946	18,673	94,619	86,904	18,441	105,345	94,137	19,093	113,230
2	Rohtak	590,475	15,498	2,437	17,935	20,115	2,182	22,297	21,056	2,360	23,416	25,512	2,542	28,054
3	Gurgaon	668,929	890	1,099	1,989	10,988	142	11,130	11,285	405	11,690	12,092	673	12,765
4	Delhi	638,689	2,931	97	3,028	2,942	109	3,051	3,080	169	3,249	3,875	140	4,015
5	Karnal	683,718	9,435	37	9,472	8,324	29	8,263	7,527	135	7,662	5,116	100	5,216
6	Ambala	1,033,427	150	...	150	141	...	141	179	...	179	583	...	583
7	Ferozepur	886,676	4,672	...	4,672	4,596	...	4,596	3,540	...	3,540	3,730	...	3,730
8	Multan	631,434	5,366	...	5,366	...	...	...*	...	...	*	1,485	...	1,485
9	Lahore	1,075,379	738	...	738	494	...	494	563	...	563	912	...	912
10	Amritsar	992,697	782	...	782	677	...	677	523	...	523	709	...	709
11	Gujrat	760,875	905	...	905	592	...	592	...	...	*	1,355	...	1,355
12	Shahpur	493,588	...	...	...*	...	...	...*	5,972	102	6,074	5,933	99	6,032
13	Jhelum	609,056	1,229	...	1,229	1,167	...	1,167	111	...	111	213	...	213
	TOTAL PUNJAB	9,840,949	108,864	22,690	131,554	125,892	21,135	147,027	140,740	21,612	162,352	155,652	22,647	178,299
	Central Provinces.													
1	Saugor	591,743	16,578	11,975	28,553	16,372	8,581	24,953	18,264	9,518	27,782	16,933	7,795	24,728
2	Damoh	325,613	780	509	1,289	800	1,307	2,107	798	1,476	2,274	798	1,694	2,492
3	Jubbulpur	748,146	22,368	16,839	39,207	24,552	18,671	43,223	31,282	18,851	50,133	30,435	18,108	48,543
4	Mandla	339,373	...	508	508	...	578	578	...	840	840	...	960	960
5	Seoni	370,767	26,164	15,993	42,157	26,825	17,842	44,667	26,588	17,255	43,843	23,931	12,399	36,330
6	Narsinghpur	367,026	3,604	1,328	4,932	3,626	1,625	5,251	3,828	1,698	5,526	2,904	1,797	4,701
7	Hoshangabad	529,945	46,230	8,557	54,787	44,777	9,618	54,395	42,276	8,373	50,649	38,895	7,963	46,858
8	Nimar	253,486	38,615	5,367	43,982	38,183	6,390	44,573	40,736	5,692	46,428	40,424	5,718	46,142
9	Betul	323,196	82,638	28,537	111,175	83,088	27,439	110,527	79,090	26,005	105,095	79,468	23,592	103,060
10	Chhindwara	407,494	63,129	4,785	67,914	49,277	8,904	58,181	45,962	9,792	55,754	42,620	9,967	52,587
11	Wardha	400,854	28,998	6,206	35,204	33,496	5,948	39,444	36,569	5,686	42,255	42,310	5,449	47,759
12	Nagpur	757,862	34,722	5,054	39,776	33,953	5,241	39,194	32,721	4,537	37,258	33,024	5,514	38,538
13	Chanda	697,610	71,784	14,132	85,916	67,068	14,866	81,934	63,272	15,936	79,208	60,438	15,975	76,413
14	Bhandara	742,850	67,659	14,662	82,321	73,398	16,440	89,838	78,924	18,084	97,008	84,273	20,077	104,350
15	Balaghat	383,331	57,932	37,667	95,599	62,105	37,892	99,997	65,721	37,599	103,320	71,334	35,719	107,053
16	Raipur	1,584,427	404,046	87,649	491,695	377,534	141,917	519,451	397,049	94,669	491,709	380,969	83,823	464,792
17	Bilaspur	1,164,158	157,448	53,004	210,452	158,765	56,195	214,960	156,632	59,953	216,585	155,786	58,638	214,424
18	Sambalpur	796,413	1,522	13,409	14,931	2,196	15,739	17,935	6,463	14,429	20,892	7,836	12,985	20,821
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	10,784,294	1,124,217	326,181	1,450,398	1,096,015	395,193	1,491,208	1,126,166	350,393	1,476,559	1,112,378	328,173	1,440,551

* Figures not reported.

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 20th January 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	For the week ending the 27th January 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	For the week ending the 3rd February 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	For the week ending the 10th February 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Berar.													
1	Akola	574,783	64,022	8,577	72,599	68,793	8,723	77,516	69,868	9,602	79,470	69,126	1,098	70,224
2	Basim	398,181	16,297	2,994	19,291	22,408	4,101	26,509	27,334	5,118	32,452	31,315	6,617	37,932
3	Buldana	481,021	108,159	2,363	110,522	118,641	2,228	120,869	142,190	2,626	144,816	126,825	2,527	129,352
4	Amraoti	655,645	25,803	6,074	31,877	20,114	5,361	25,475	21,208	5,911	27,119	22,322	6,291	28,613
5	Wun	471,613	942	...	942	735	191	926	555	308	863	640	289	929
6	Ellichpur	315,798	8,049	...	8,049	8,568	...	8,568	12,323	...	12,323	15,689	3,583	19,272
	Total Berar	2,897,040	223,272	20,008	243,280	239,259	20,604	259,863	273,478	23,565	297,043	265,917	20,405	286,322
	Ajmer-Merwara.													
1	Ajmer	422,359	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,905	2,809	25,714
2	Merwara	119,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,115	14,026	77,141
	Total Ajmer-Merwara	542,358	96,735	21,771	118,506	92,024	16,645	108,669	81,819	16,210	98,029	86,020	16,835	102,855
	Total British Provinces	39,216,848	2,269,384	424,712	2,694,096	2,325,314	491,267	2,816,581	2,453,141	463,422	2,916,563	2,510,390	446,736	2,957,126
	Rajputana States.													
1	Marwar	2,519,868	84,744	18,285	103,029	80,970	18,353	99,323	78,670	19,421	98,091	79,060	21,465	100,525
2	Tonk	198,934	4,892	...	4,892	5,577	...	5,577	5,053	...	5,053	3,551	1,502	5,05[illegible]
3	Bundi	292,675	6,308	...	6,308	5,866	...	5,866	5,148	...	5,148	5,344	312	5,65[illegible]
4	Bharatpur	640,303	11,183	237	11,420	10,500	326	10,826	10,288	373	10,661	10,870	876	11,746
5	Bikaner	832,000	27,489	7,468	34,957	27,266	7,657	34,923	26,494	7,422	33,916	26,834	7,471	34,305
6	Shahpura	63,646	3,575	..	3,575	3,196	...	3,196	2,751	...	2,751	2,451	760	3,211
7	Jaisalmer	115,500	1,384	149	1,533	1,191	132	1,323	...	...	*	...	...	*
8	Alwar	767,786	3,134	759	3,893	3,551	825	4,376	4,790	1,107	5,897	4,380	1,244	5,624
9	Meywar	903,553	17,264	8,125	25,389	17,465	7,861	25,326	73,092	12,227	85,319	74,705	13,527	88,232
10	Sirohi	190,836	31,771	215	31,986	...	...	...*	...	...	*	...	...	*
11	Kishengarh	125,516	6,900	2,270	9,170	6,196	3,165	9,361	6,240	3,037	9,277	5,389	2,925	8,314
12	Jaipur	2,823,966	30,000	7,000	37,000	37,000	...	37,000	35,340	27,034	62,374	32,191	26,217	58,408
13	Jhallawar	343,583	2,962	910	3,872	3,744	1,174	4,918	...	...	*	1,000	800	1,800
14	Kotah	526,267	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,013	1,096	10,139	12,345	1,658	14,003
	Total Rajputana States	10,344,433	231,606	45,418	277,024	192,522	39,493	232,015	256,909	71,717	328,626	258,122	78,757	336,879
	Central India States.													
1	Indore	978,652	6,401	6,401	12,802	6,146	6,579	12,725	...	...	...	...	...	*
2	Gwalior	3,482,351	7,687	1,874	9,561	22,669	2,474	25,143	31,154	85	31,239	7,939	3,010	10,949
3	Barwani	80,264	7,920	968	8,888	8,100	921	9,021	8,674	808	9,482	8,357	1,051	9,408
4	Jaora	117,000	5,757	98	5,855	4,872	185	5,057	1,018	177	1,195	2,057	234	2,291
5	Sailana	31,000	1,049	141	1,190	1,000	135	1,135	2,207	155	2,362	2,662	157	2,819
6	Jhabua	119,787	...	...	*	6,138	2,043	8,181	6,101	1,504	7,605	6,201	1,511	7,712
7	Nagode	84,000	3,657	215	3,872	449	144	593	3,080	365	3,445	3,237	159	3,396
8	Alirajpur	70,091	34,555	250	34,805	2,996	156	3,152	3,187	61	3,248	2,704	66	2,770
9	Rutlam	89,000	...	...	*	1,740	847	2,587	1,452	1,120	2,572	1,577	842	2,419
10	Jobut	9,387	1,920	...	1,920	1,936	70	2,006	1,985	200	2,185	2,326	200	2,526
11	Dhar	167,504	40,826	...	40,826	35,628	...	35,628	31,324	...	31,324	22,422	...	22,422
12	Sehore	...	452	...	452	495	541	1,036	598	82	680	692	97	789
13	Narsingarh	116,280	838	...	838	1,091	...	1,091	...	...	*	1,618	...	1,618
14	Khilchipur	36,302	300	25	325	...	...	...*	...	...	*	395	25	[illegible]
15	Sitamau	33,307	525	100	625	875	125	1,000	875	125	1,000	625	125	750
16	Piploda	12,814	410	40	450	378	39	417	361	42	403	406	45	451
17	Manpur	...	820	...	820	315	...	315	332	9	341	269	10	279
18	Maihar	77,546	2,690	292	2,982	3,037	2,615	5,652	2,387	136	2,523	1,721	120	1,841
19	Kurwai	21,787	171	...	171	76	...	76	...	...	*	36	...	36
20	Mohamedgarh	4,720	40	...	40	...	...	...*	...	...	*	...	...	*
21	Sironj	...	213	...	213	...	...	...*	...	...	*	372	...	[illegible]
22	Rajgarh	119,189	164	700	864	186	760	946	...	...	*	1,609	[illegible]	[illegible]
23	Sutalia	5,081	107	...	107	118	...	118	122	...	122	117	...	[illegible]
24	Basoda	6,710	3	25	28	...	...	...*	42	...	42	104	81	[illegible]
25	Bundelkhand	1,737,606	4,578	1,036	5,614	5,174	1,176	6,350	4,868	1,164	6,032	2,289	531	2,820
26	Rewa	1,503,176	12,700	...	12,700	...	...	...*	...	...	*	1,470	...	1,470
27	Sirdarpur		...	...	...	...	966	966	...	624	624	...	657	657
28	Bhopal	952,486	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	...	238	367	...	367
29	Saudersi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	175	...	175
30	Makardangah	14,422	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24
31	Sohawal	43,853	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	768	...	768
32	Nimkhera	4,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	21	270
	Total Central India States	9,919,215	133,783	12,165	145,948	103,419	19,776	123,195	100,005	6,657	106,662	72,788	9,926	82,714

* Figures not reported.

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 20th January 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	For the week ending the 27th January 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	For the week ending the 3rd February 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	For the week ending the 10th February 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
1	Baroda	2,415,396	53,458	11,973	65,431	50,062	12,495	62,557	51,789	12,846	64,635	49,347	13,890	63,237
	Bombay Native States.													
1	Kathiawar	2,752,404	176,833	14,714	191,547	171,834	14,143	185,977	178,334	13,857	192,191	166,000	14,286	180,286
2	Palanpur	645,526	70,540	3,058	73,598	66,722	3,388	70,110	64,448	3,950	68,398	63,552	4,207	67,759
3	Cutch	558,415	30,757	3,876	34,633	33,851	4,142	37,993	35,294	4,613	39,907	36,121	4,913	41,334
4	Cambay	89,722	1,875	880	2,755	2,164	972	3,136	2,525	1,354	3,879	2,883	1,344	4,227
5	Rewa Kantha	733,506	13,564	391	13,955	16,496	680	17,176	17,018	2,775	19,793	16,688	3,108	19,796
6	Mahi Kantha	581,568	5,020	937	5,957	6,058	1,694	7,752	7,104	2,900	10,004	8,358	2,598	10,956
7	Aundh	65,146	1,135	35	1,170	1,192	37	1,229	1,101	38	1,139	918	37	955
8	Jamkhandi	102,162	1,511	1	1,512	1,616	...	1,616	1,508	...	1,508	1,125	...	1,125
9	Jath	71,443	4,658	84	4,742	4,122	87	4,209	4,524	87	4,611	4,452	86	4,538
10	Daphlapur	8,343							10	...	10	11	...	11
11	Miraj (Senior)	88,343	425	...	425	550	...	550	612	...	612	614	...	614
12	Miraj (Junior)	35,487	242	...	242	257	...	257	283	...	283	314	...	314
13	Sangli	238,945	323	26	349	482	[illegible]	511	586	32	618	836	33	869
14	Kolhapur	913,131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	913	128	1,041
	Total Bombay Native States	6,884,141	306,883	24,002	330,885	305,345	25,171	330,516	313,347	29,606	342,953	303,085	30,740	333,825
	Punjab Native States.													
1	Pataudi	19,002	273	332	605	289	230	519	275	326	601	212	296	508
2	Dujana	26,450	...	...	[illegible]	280	86	366	287	84	371	154	60	214
3	Loharu	20,139	532	73	605	521	109	630	544	119	663	525	134	659
4	Jindh	284,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	748	1,172	1,920
	Total Punjab Native States	350,151	805	405	1,210	1,090	425	1,515	1,106	529	1,635	1,639	1,662	3,301
	Total Native States	29,913,336	726,535	93,963	820,498	652,438	97,360	749,798	723,156	121,355	844,511	684,981	134,975	819,956
	Grand Total British Provinces and Native States	69,130,184	2,995,919	518,675	3,514,594	2,977,752	588,627	3,566,379	3,176,297	584,777	3,761,074	3,195,371	581,711	3,777,082

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually show the numbers on relief in each preceding week.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 4TH FEBRUARY 1899, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 3RD FEBRUARY 1900.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st January 1900*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st half of 1899.	Week ending 4th February 1899.			Week ending 3rd February 1900.			Earnings from 1st January to 4th February 1899.	Earnings from 1st January to 3rd February 1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.					
			TOTAL.	Per mile open.		TOTAL.	Per mile open.				
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	695	1,748	12,98,876	743	1,746	14,36,000	822	61,76,194	69,53,000	7,76,806	...
Bengal Central	161	125	18,797	150	139	22,700	163	1,05.586	1,09,000	3,414	...
Bengal-Nágpur	157	1,186	2,06,441	174	1,192	2,71,000	227	9,16,937	12,08,000	2,91,063	...
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	160	868	1,45,845	163	868	1,96,000	226	7,22,211	10,60,000	3,37,789	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	167	21	3,092	147	21	3,400	162	11,333	16,200	4,867	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	265	1,815	5,13,808	283	1,841	6,32,000	344	25,24,338	29,74,000	4,49,662	...
Palanpur-Deesa	47	17	842	50	17	800	47	3,912	4,000	88	...
South Indian	158	1,023	1,44,820	141	1,031	1,51,000	146	7,12,597	7,45,000	32,403	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	86	54	3,775	70	54	3,700	69	19,570	18,000	...	1,570
S. M. (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	101	1,165	1,06,590	91	1,165	1,14,000	98	4,68,674	6,08,000	1,39,326	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	67	296	18,235	62	296	19,900	67	84,766	1,02,000	17,234	...
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	160	928	1,51,429	163	1,085	1,64,000	151	7,02,361	7,35,000	32,639	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	110	231	26,840	116	231	24,100	104	1,12,482	1,24,000	11,518	...
Assam-Bengal	77	398	31,186	78	434	28,500	66	1,59,791	1,55,000	...	4,791
Burma	196	936	1,99,165	213	994	2,42,000	243	9,50,369	12,03,000	2,52,631	...
TOTAL	252	10,811	28,69,741	265	11,114	33,09,100	298	1,36,71,121	1,60,14,200	23,43,079	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (*b*)	247	2,886	7,21,280	250	3,020	6,64,000	220	33,44,900	31,89,000	...	1,55,900
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m.g. link)	221	1,013	2,02,791	200	1,013	2,40,000	237	10,05,821	11,49,000	1,43,179	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	297	825	2,41,366	293	834	2,76,000	331	11,88,724	14,05,000	2,16,276	...
East Coast (*c*)	112	727	78,300	108	801	1,10,000	137	3,25,661	5,27,000	2,01,339	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	78	28	1,883	67	28	700	25	9,624	6,200	...	3,424
Cherra-Companyganj	...	8	404	51	8	600	75	2,556	2,200	...	356
TOTAL	230	5,487	12,46,024	227	5,704	12,91,300	226	58,77,286	62,78,400	4,01,114	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	523	1,491	9,16,750	615	1,491	6,86,000	460	44,24,715	37,22,000	...	7,02,715
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	762	461	3,45,879	750	461	3,68,000	798	15,93,227	18,00,000	2,06,773	...
Madras	220	840	1,70,200	203	844	1,89,000	224	8,70,692	9,53,000	82,308	...
TOTAL	471	2,792	14,32,829	513	2,796	12,43,000	445	68,88,634	64,75,000	...	4,13,634
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE).	278	19,090	55,48,594	291	19,614	58,43,400	298	2,64,37,041	2,87,67,600	23,30,559	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	165	162	22,763	140	162	23,000	142	1,16,425	1,13,000	...	3,425
Tarkessur	301	22	5,919	269	22	5,900	268	27,717	27,600	...	117
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	66	400	21,461	54	423	26,400	62	1,17,051	1,52,000	34,949	...
Tapti Valley	66	36	1,639	46	139	11,100	80	7,089	57,200	50,111	...
South Behar	...	...	...	...	79	8,100	103	...	41,100	41,100	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	34	...	...	...	25	1,200	48	...	8,800	8,800	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	34	33	2,742	83	54	2,000	37	16,809	12,200	5,391	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	142	66	6,180	94	66	3,600	55	30,550	22,700	...	7,850
Segowlie-Raxaul	25	...	...	...	18	600	33	...	3,200	3,200	...
Bengal Dooars	100	36	2,966	82	36	2,900	81	15,528	19,600	4,072	...
Dibru-Sadiya	211	78	15,511	199	78	18,200	233	78,187	83,100	4,913	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	74	55	3,519	64	55	4,200	76	17,235	21,300	4,065	...
Nilgiri	228	...	...	...	17	2,900	171	...	13,100	13,100	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling Himalayan	277	51	10,826	212	51	12,000	235	47,048	54,000	6,952	...
Bársi	176	21	3,771	180	21	3,000	143	17,173	14,100	...	3,073
TOTAL	115	960	97,297	101	1,246	1,25,100	100	4,80,812	6,43,000	1,62,188	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona-Baran	52	74	6,114	82	148	5,400	37	25,191	22,600	...	2,591
Bhopal-Ujjain	89	114	11,914	104	114	27,200	238	47,746	1,50,000	1,02,254	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	74	34	2,109	61	34	5,800	171	9,192	33,600	24,408	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	225	334	79,573	238	334	94,600	283	3,71,807	4,68,000	96,193	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	101	13	922	71	13	1,000	77	4,089	4,600	511	...
Rajpura-Bhátinda	124	108	10,680	99	108	9,100	84	55,961	47,100	...	8,861
Kolar Gold-fields	280	10	3,657	366	10	3,800	380	17,209	17,000	...	209
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	49	67	2,726	41	67	3,300	49	11,383	15,900	4,517	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	81	93	7,276	78	93	7,500	81	32,441	38,300	5,859	...
Kolhápur	76	29	2,600	90	29	1,300	45	11,693	5,300	...	6,393
Birur-Shimoga	...	...	...	...	39	1,400	36	...	7,900	7,900	...
Hyderabad-Gódávari Valley	...	...	...	...	155	9,400	61	...	46,900	46,900	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	79	3,760	48	79	4,200	52	16,484	20,100	3,616	...
Rajpipla	31	24	609	25	37	900	24	1,815	8,000	1,185	...
Cooch Behar	52	25	1,456	58	33	1,700	51	6,455	8,400	1,945	...
TOTAL	127	1,004	1,83,396	133	1,293	1,76,600	137	6,11,466	8,88,700	2,77,234	...
Lines owned & worked by n. states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	118	334	38,600	115	334	41,200	123	1,70,688	1,90,000	19,312	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	87	46	3,328	72	46	3,500	76	17,571	15,200	...	2,371
Jámnagar	47	54	2,278	42	54	2,400	44	9,703	11,300	1,597	...
Dhrángadrá	69	21	1,386	66	21	1,400	67	6,010	6,100	90	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	90	406	41,412	102	476	34,000	71	1,98,259	1,72,000	...	26,259
Udaipur-Chitor	53	60	3,369	56	67	4,700	70	16,322	28,600	12,278	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	39	94	7,283	77	94	8,000	85	36,253	37,500	1,247	...
TOTAL	94	1,015	97,650	96	1,092	95,200	87	4,54,806	4,60,700	5,894	...
GRAND TOTAL	255	22,069	58,76,943	266	23,245	62,40,300	268	2,79,84,125	3,07,60,000	27,75,875	...

(*a*) Includes Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá and Bhátinda-Ferozepore standard gauge.

(*b*) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.

(*c*) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *the 15th February 1900.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLII OF 1899-1900.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1898-99.	Week ending 4th February 1899.			Week ending 3rd February 1900.			Earnings from 1st April 1898 to 4th February 1899.	Earnings from 1st April 1899 to 3rd February 1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.				
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	666	1,748	12,98,876	743	1,746	14,36,000	822	5,01,01,039	5,43,36,000	42,34,911	...
Bengal Central	157	125	18,797	150	139	22,700	163	8,47,925	9,63,000	1,15,075	...
Bengal-Nágpur	142	1,186	2,06,441	174	1,192	2,71,000	227	58,08,638	75,51,000	17,42,362	...
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	151	868	1,45,845	168	868	1,96,000	226	52,96,760	63,39,000	10,42,240	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	144	21	3,092	147	21	3,400	162	1,26,785	1,94,000	67,215	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	247	1,815	5,13,808	283	1,841	6,33,000	344	1,94,66,616	2,24,76,000	30,09,384	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	45	17	842	50	17	800	47	34,883	39,200	4,317	...
South Indian	157	1,023	1,44,820	141	1,031	1,51,000	146	71,92,401	72,47,000	54,599	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	87	54	3,775	70	54	3,700	69	2,11,210	2,06,000	...	5,210
S. M. (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	91	1,165	1,06,590	91	1,165	1,14,000	98	45,72,755	54,66,000	8,93,245	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	79	296	18,235	62	296	19,900	67	10,68,966	9,34,000	...	1,34,966
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	139	928	1,51,429	163	1,085	1,64,000	151	54,49,546	65,81,000	11,31,454	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	97	231	26,840	116	231	24,100	104	8,66,318	10,83,000	2,16,682	...
Assam-Bengal	85	398	31,186	78	434	28,500	66	11,33,795	13,24,000	1,90,205	...
Burma	178	936	1,99,165	213	994	2,42,000	243	70,09,893	74,15,000	4,05,107	...
TOTAL	242	10,811	28,69,741	265	11,114	33,09,100	298	10,91,87,580	12,21,54,200	1,29,66,620	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (b)	241	2,886	7,21,280	250	3,020	6,64,000	220	3,10,27,876	2,99,64,000	...	10,63,876
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m.g. link)	191	1,013	2,02,791	200	1,013	2,40,000	237	84,61,770	96,47,000	11,85,230	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	331	825	2,41,366	293	834	2,76,000	331	1,21,30,100	1,37,35,000	16,04,900	...
East Coast (c)	96	727	78,300	108	801	1,10,000	137	23,03,810	38,57,000	15,53,190	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	67	28	1,883	67	28	700	25	80,094	79,400	...	694
Cherra-Companyganj	...	8	404	51	8	600	75	(d) 3,974	(e) 2,200	...	1,774
TOTAL	217	5,487	12,46,024	227	5,704	12,91,300	226	5,40,07,624	5,72,84,600	32,76,976	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	475	1,491	9,16,750	615	1,491	6,86,000	460	2,99,26,124	2,80,07,000	...	19,19,124
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	694	461	3,45,879	750	461	3,68,000	798	1,40,83,336	1,50,07,000	9,23,664	...
Madras	236	840	1,70,200	203	844	1,89,000	224	88,80,229	91,62,000	2,81,771	...
TOTAL	439	2,792	14,32,829	513	2,796	12,43,000	445	5,28,89,689	5,21,76,000	...	7,13,689
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	267	19,090	55,48,594	291	19,614	58,43,400	298	21,60,84,893	23,16,14,800	1,55,29,907	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	172	162	22,763	140	162	23,000	142	12,22,510	12,15,000	...	7,510
Tarkessur	265	22	5,919	269	22	5,900	268	2,48,414	2,50,000	1,586	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	70	400	21,461	54	423	26,400	62	12,84,209	12,45,000	...	39,209
Tapti Valley	41	36	1,639	46	139	11,100	80	(f) 9,926	2,77,000	2,67,074	...
South Behar	...	...	...	...	79	8,100	103	...	(g) 2,40,000	2,40,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	25	1,200	48	...	44,900	44,900	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	31	33	2,742	83	54	2,000	37	(h) 14,754	62,800	48,046	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	141	66	6,180	94	66	3,600	55	3,99,836	3,72,000	...	27,836
Segowlie-Raxaul	29	...	...	...	18	600	33	...	(i) 15,300	15,300	...
Bengal Dooars	138	36	2,966	82	36	2,900	81	2,39,852	2,49,000	9,148	...
Dibru-Sadiya	202	78	15,511	199	78	18,200	233	6,59,738	7,81,000	1,21,262	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	58	55	3,519	64	55	4,200	76	1,37,278	1,88,000	50,722	...
Nilgiri	...	...	...	...	17	2,900	171	(j) 2,781	(k) 98,200	95,419	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	286	51	10,826	212	51	12,000	235	6,59,856	6,09,000	...	50,856
Bársi	126	21	3,771	180	21	3,000	143	1,03,865	1,10,000	6,135	...
TOTAL	128	960	97,297	101	1,246	1,25,100	100	49,82,519	57,57,200	7,74,681	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona-Baran	44	74	6,114	82	148	5,400	37	1,30,249	2,32,000	1,01,751	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	74	114	11,914	104	114	27,200	238	3,58,856	6,02,000	2,43,144	...
Nagda-Ujjain	72	34	2,109	61	34	5,800	171	1,07,343	1,49,000	41,657	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	227	334	79,573	238	334	94,600	283	33,21,837	36,30,000	3,08,163	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	82	13	922	71	13	1,000	77	49,313	63,700	14,387	...
Rájpura-Bhatinda	117	108	10,680	99	108	9,100	84	5,73,872	4,96,000	...	77,872
Kolar Gold-fields	371	10	3,657	366	10	3,800	380	1,69,190	1,54,000	...	15,190
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	55	67	2,726	41	67	3,300	49	1,67,009	1,44,000	...	23,009
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	74	93	7,276	78	93	7,500	81	2,99,771	3,25,000	25,229	...
Kolhapur	58	29	2,600	90	29	1,300	45	72,064	75,800	3,736	...
Birur-Shimoga	...	...	...	...	39	1,400	36	...	(l) 14,900	14,900	...
Hyderabad-Godavári Valley	...	...	...	...	155	9,400	61	...	(m) 1,10,000	1,10,000	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	79	3,760	48	79	4,200	52	1,82,226	2,15,000	32,774	...
Rajpipla	17	24	609	25	37	900	24	10,201	29,600	19,399	...
Cooch Behar	52	25	1,456	58	33	1,700	51	52,832	75,400	22,568	...
TOTAL	125	1,004	1,33,396	133	1,293	1,76,600	137	54,94,763	63,16,400	8,21,637	...
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	104	334	38,600	115	334	41,200	123	14,58,599	15,24,000	65,401	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	78	46	3,828	72	46	3,500	76	1,53,987	1,63,000	9,013	...
Jámnagar	39	54	2,278	42	54	2,400	44	91,375	1,07,000	15,625	...
Dhrángadrá	48	21	1,386	66	21	1,400	67	(n) 29,404	51,400	21,996	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	75	406	41,412	102	476	34,000	71	12,59,976	17,52,000	4,92,024	...
Udaipur-Chitor	51	60	3,369	56	67	4,700	70	1,33,869	1,97,000	63,131	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	7,283	77	94	8,000	85	3,39,633	3,55,000	15,367	...
TOTAL	82	1,015	97,656	96	1,092	95,200	87	34,66,843	41,49,400	6,82,557	...
GRAND TOTAL	246	22,069	58,76,943	256	23,245	62,40,300	268	23,00,29,018	24,78,37,800	1,78,08,782	...

(a) Includes Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá and Bhátinda-Ferozepore standard gauge.
(b) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(c) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(d) From 1st to 30th April 1898 and from 23rd December 1898 to 4th February 1899.
(e) From 3rd January to 3rd February 1900.
(f) From 1st December 1898 to 4th February 1899.
(g) From 3rd July 1899 to 3rd February 1900.
(h) From 15th October 1898 to 4th February 1899.
(i) From 1st April to 28th June 1899 and from 19th October 1899 to 3rd February 1900.
(j) From 1st to 29th October 1898, after which the line was closed for traffic.
(k) From 15th June 1899 to 3rd February 1900.
(l) From 1st December 1899 to 3rd February 1900.
(m) From 21st October 1899 to 3rd February 1900.
(n) From 1st June 1898 to 4th February 1899.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *the 15th February, 1900.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE AND THE LONDON UNIVERSITY FOR TRANSFERRING A PORTION OF THE BUILDINGS OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE TO THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.

Circular No. 6-1—2.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Practical Arts and Museums), dated Calcutta, the 2nd February 1900.

RESOLUTION.

Read the following :—

Memorandum, dated October 1899 by the Honorary Director and Secretary, Imperial Institute, London, and enclosures, regarding the recent arrangements between Her Majesty's Government, the Imperial Institute, and the London University for transferring a portion of the buildings of the Imperial Institute to the London University, and for assigning the remaining portion to the general work of the Institute in such a manner that its practical utility may not be prejudicially affected.

MEMORANDUM.

Negotiations have recently been completed between Her Majesty's Government and the Governing Body of the Imperial Institute, having for their object the devotion, to the housing of the London University, of portions of its Main Building which are not required by it for carrying on its operations connected with the practical representation by collections of the resources of the Colonies and India, the advancement of the commercial interests of the various portions of the Empire, and the accommodation of Fellows of the Institute and of others desirous of obtaining information available at the Institute in connection with all Countries composing the British Empire.

The publicity given to the proposals which led to these negotiations resulted in the promulgation by the Public Press, at home and in the Colonies of many statements of a more or less erroneous and misleading character, based in part upon the assumption that the contemplated relinquishment by the Institute of portions of the building, erected in commemoration of the 50th year of the reign of Her Majesty, must arrest, or at any rate prejudicially affect, the operations and future of the Institute.

The Executive Council have therefore directed that the following statement be communicated to Colonial Authorities and to others concerned or interested in the work of the Institute.

The design of the Main Building of the Institute, accepted in 1887, provided an amount of accommodation very considerably in excess of the actual requirements of the Institute, allowing even for important future expansion of its work. The Institute-Authorities, in adopting this design, contemplated the possibility that house-room might have to be provided for certain then existing Societies, or Institutions, whose objects and work were more or less akin to those of the Institute. The space available for such purposes in the Main Building constituted about two-thirds of the East Wing. In meeting the proposal to provide accommodation for the University it has been found practicable, by a concentration of the arrangements for carrying on the administrative portions of the Institute, to surrender the whole of the East Wing for that purpose. In addition thereto, the Halls attached to the centre of the building have been placed at the disposal of the University, with the stipulation that the Institute should have the use of them when required, by arrangement with the University Authorities. Other apartments hitherto devoted to the accommodation of Fellows, and situated in the Central Block, have, together with the Main Entrance, also been made over to the University, the Government having undertaken the erection of corresponding apartments for the use of Fellows as an addition to the West Wing, a special Main Entrance being also provided to this—the Institute portion of the Main Building.

The East Wing of the Main Building included two Conference Rooms, the one for India and the other for the South African Colonies. The latter will be furnished with corresponding accommodation in the West Wing, while India has had made over to it the large addition to the East Wing, the cost of

the erection of which, some years ago, was covered by special contributions received from India. The Government of India has, however, arranged that the large Conference Hall and the Entrance thereto, which form part of this Indian Section of the Buildings, shall be used by the Institute for its Lectures, Conferences, or for special functions.

The Galleries in which the Colonial and Indian Collections are housed are in no way interfered with by the arrangement made with the Government in the interests of the London University. Their sub-division among the Colonies, which was carried out as soon as the buildings were erected, remains intact.

The North Gallery remains as heretofore available for special exhibitions illustrative of the progress of particular industries, and for other objects of interest and importance included in the sphere of action of the Institute.

The accommodation provided for Fellows (Reading, Writing, and News Rooms, Retiring Rooms, etc.) will now be in apartments in the West Wing, corresponding to those which the Fellows have occupied in the East Wing. Commodious Dining and Smoking Rooms, with accessories, will, as already stated, be built, and will immediately adjoin the other apartments devoted to Fellows.

The Library will be removed to the West Wing, and will, in future, be divided into a General Library and an Official Library, which will be in distinct contiguous rooms.

The weekly special Lectures, by well-recognised Authorities, on subjects relating to the various countries composing the Empire, and on matters of special Imperial interest, will be delivered during the Winter Season as heretofore, and will be open to the General Public as well as to Fellows and their Friends. But in view of the more or less heavy losses which have been sustained by the Institute in providing open-air musical entertainments during the Summer (to which Fellows had free access), the Council resolved, early this year, to discontinue the maintenance of the enclosed gardens, and the provision therein of the Concerts referred to. This action of the Council was taken before the proposal to house the University of London in the Institute Buildings was made the subject of negotiation with Her Majesty's Government.

Upon the completion of those negotiations the Institute Buildings were transferred to the Government, from whom, as has been shown, the Institute authorities have secured the retention of the Galleries, and of the necessary accommodation in the Main Building for the proper conduct, and further extension, of the work of the Institute. In addition, the Institute has been relieved of considerable burdens of debt, of very heavy taxation, and of several important incidental liabilities and expenses. The Governing Body will consequently find itself, in the future, in a position to promote, to a greater extent than heretofore, the pursuit and elaboration of the work of the Institute in the interests of the various Countries composing the Empire.

It follows, therefore, that so far from the prospects of usefulness of the Institute having been interfered with or prejudicially affected, they have been very materially improved by the conclusion of the arrangements which enable the Government to house the University of London in portions of the Institute Buildings.

There are more especially two Departments of the Institute whose operations have been steadily developed in the last few years, the practical value of which, to the Colonies, to India, and to the United Kingdom, has already been decisively and amply demonstrated, and the more extensive utilisation of which by the Colonies rests entirely with their Governing Authorities and public Institutions. These are *the Commercial Information Department*, and *the Scientific and Technical Department*, with its Laboratories, its staff of trained Chemists, its Scientific, Technical and Commercial Referees, etc.

Accompanying this Memorandum are two Papers which give illustration of the useful, and often important, work accomplished in these two Departments in connection with the development of our knowledge of the nature and commercial value of the natural products of the Colonies and India, as

well as with every variety of commercial subjects, and with other matters of direct interest and utility to the various countries composing the Empire.

To meet the requirements of merchants and others whose business operations are conducted entirely or in part, in the City of London, a branch of the Commercial Information Department of the Institute has been established in a very convenient quarter of the City. This Branch is in telephonic communication with the head office at South Kensington and includes a very completely equipped Commercial News Room for the use of Fellows and of Subscribers to the City Intelligence Office.

The arrangements in course of organisation by Her Majesty's Board of Trade for the establishment of a Government Commercial Intelligence Office are intended to provide for co-operation with the Imperial Institute, which is to be represented by two members upon a mixed Committee to be appointed for directing the work of this new Government Department. The Institute will take part in carrying out the arrangements for the reception, from the Colonies and Foreign Countries, of samples of materials and of manufactured goods representing supplies made from Countries which compete with British manufactures and Merchants;—their exhibition at commercial centres of the United Kingdom ;—their circulation and eventual storage and exhibition at the Institute, as reference-collections for purposes of comparison, etc.

It is hoped that this brief statement will serve to demonstrate that the operations of the Imperial Institute will continue, and increasingly, to promote the interests, and to assist in developing the resources and commerce, of the various countries composing the British Empire.

Some Examples of Information of a Commercial Character supplied by the Intelligence Department.

From the Chief Office, South Kensington, S. W., and the City Branch, 112, Cannon Street.

Names of Enquirers.	Subjects of Enquiry.
Agent-General for Queensland, London	Report on, and commercial valuation of, hibiscus fibres produced in Queensland.
Ditto ditto . .	To bring to the notice of London and Suburban Vestries Queensland hardwood blocks for street paving.
Ditto ditto . .	Commercial value of rutile (titanium dioxide).
Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India.	Statement or the quality and value of Indian sisal fibre.
Ditto ditto . .	Report on commercial value of samples of gums.
Creator of Canadian Section . .	Valuation of Canadian graphite.
W. Fosbery, 20, Glazbury Road, West Kensington.	Valuation of India-rubber from the Niger Coast Protectorate.
Geo. Matthey, F.R.S., Hatton Garden.	Umbogazembe fibre, from Natal, opinion desired.
Ditto Ditto .	Value of a specimen of kieselguhr from South Africa.
India Office	Conditions necessary for the safe carriage in India of carbonic acid gas in cylinders.
Ditto	Tests for viscous petroleum.
Hall & Ladyman, 25, St. George's House, Eastcheap.	Information on steatite requested.
Agent-General for New South Wales .	Commercial prospects of Xanthorrhea gum.
Thirkell & Co., 155, Fenchurch Street .	Specimens of fibres, obtained from various Colonies, suitable for hat-making and matting, for introduction into the British markets.
James Bros., London	Samples of jarrah and karri woods supplied, with particulars as to durability, cost, etc.
H. C. Wilson, London . . .	Report respecting sources of supply, in United Kingdom, of hydrocarbons suitable for liquid fuel.
Reichardt Bros., Hull	Prospects of trading in wools in Thibet, and samples of Thibetan wools supplied.

Names of Enquirers.	Subjects of Enquiry.
A. Philips, Birmingham . . .	Licenses required by commercial travellers in South Africa.
W. J. Bush & Co., London . . .	Names of firms in Jamaica who would collect leaves of Hedyosmumnutans.
Sperling & Williams, London . .	Names of Colonial firms exporting ox tongues.
A. Maidment, South Africa . . .	Where nitrate of potassium is produced, how worked, price in London, etc., and some information as to mica and asbestos.
M. Lamm, London	Whether patent fuel made in Belgium requires specially marking for entry into Mauritius.
Metal Manufacturing Co., Delhi . .	Manufactures of sheet metal exported to India. Makers of special tools for manufacturing sheet metal hollow wares. If silver sheets are exported to India from England or the Continent.
W. V. V. Lidgerwood, London . .	Makers of plant for producing artificial ice for skating rinks.
Cundall & Sons, Shipley, Yorkshire .	Various Customs in Foreign business transaction.
Peter de Abrew, Colombo . . .	Asking for name of an agent or broker who would act as London representative.
"Oil and Colourman's Journal," London	Samples of, and names of, dealers in tung oil.
D. Bodden & Co., Glasgow . . .	Canadian manufacturers of wood-wool.
S. Holmes, Hull	Prices realised for vanilla beans in London.
R. G. Norman, Dublin . . .	Market for diatomacious clay (kieselguhr) in the United Kingdom.
Allan & Co., London	Canadian maple sugar and firms supplying it.
J. Geddes, Chicago	Development and future prospects of the hog trade in Australia.
"Oils, Colours & Drysalteries," London .	Information on, and samples of, tung oil.
W. A. Grosuk, London . . .	Duties on spirits and wines in Cape Colony and average rents in bonded warehouses.
The Institute of British Carriage Manufacturers.	Asking for the names of the principal timbers in favour in our various Colonies for carriage-building, with prices, and as to the possibility of the exportation of supplies to this country.
Ditto ditto . .	As to the possibility of finding a Colonial timber suitable as a substitute for lancewood for carriage shafts.
Ditto ditto . .	Substitutes for English ash, for use in carriage-building, from the Colonies.
C. H. Pigott & Co., London . . .	As to price and sale of mica in London.
T. B. Harbottle, London . . .	Customs tariffs of the Colonies and India.
W. Barlow, Chorlton-cum Hardy . .	Commercial prospects in the Soudan.
G. Crosfield & Co., Liverpool . .	List of principal Colonial importers likely to introduce coloured cube sugar.
C. H. Whiteman, Nova Scotia . .	Particulars of process for converting fish offal into guano.
Daniel de Pass, London . . .	Particulars as to brown-paper mills in the United Kingdom.
Jamaica Fibre Co., Ld., Kingston .	Value of samples of ramie fibre grown in Jamaica.
Thirkell & Co., London . . .	Where to obtain material of the nature of silk or tussore waste suitable for felting.
Lever Brothers, Ld., Birkenhead . .	Details of crop, shipments, costs, exports, etc., of copra in Ceylon, India, New Guinea, Philippine Islands, Fiji and South Sea Islands; value of the oil-cake, therefrom.
Kamm & Schrempt, Liverpool . .	Information regarding shipments of castor seed, linseed, ground-nuts and butter beans from Natal and various West Indian Colonies; also of Aniseed and Linseed from Cyprus.
J. T. Boyde, Isle of Man . . .	Prospects of obtaining markets for large deposits of fuller's earth.
W. A. Stephens, London . . .	Discharging capabilities of Fremantle Harbour.
W. Berridge, Southend . . .	Yacht-building in Australia.
Union Steamship Co., Ld., London .	Causes, etc., of spontaneous combustion in coal barges.

Names of Enquirers.	Subjects of Enquiry.
Plymouth Chemical Works, Plymouth	Manufacture of, and trade in, chemical manures in Australasia.
E. M. Macnaghton, Windsor	London importers of jams, crystallised fruits, etc.
R. J. Ferguson & Co., Brighouse	Singapore firms exporting rice, etc., and importing woollens and cottons.
H. T. Buckland, Birmingham	Cost of building and general plan followed in constructing public library in Port Elizabeth.
W. Crawford, Belfast	Linen goods suitable for the Indian market.
E. Enderlein, Manchester	Importers of Manchester goods in various foreign countries.
Scrempft & Co., Liverpool	Exporters of seed in Bombay and Alexandria.
J. H. Row, Poole	Market for bone and fish manure in India.
Barrow Iron & Steel Co., Barrow	Newfoundland iron mines.
British Chamber of Commerce, Paris	Manufacturers of white felt.
P. A. Cobbold, Ontario	Demand for, and prices of, pencil-cedar.
S J. Waring & Son, London	Colonial woods suitable for panelling.
Miss Mary Louch, Lympston	Processes of salt manufacture and names of manufacturers in the United Kingdom.
F. W. Heilgers, London	Substitutes for diamonds in boring drills.
A. S. Hughes, London	Demand in Colonies for celestine (sulphate of strontia).
Ditto ditto	Colonies importing fire-bricks and blue bricks.
Bethell, Gwyn & Co., London	Growth and preparation of sponges.
C H. Havercross, London	Firms in Cape Colony in varnish and spirit trade.
Lambeth Brass & Iron Co., Ld., London	Colonial importers of hardware.
Moreau Marble Co., London	Vendors of Malta stone.
B. Samaraweera, Ceylon	Obtaining a market for citronella oil.
K. Takayama, London	Manufacturers of certain goods suitable for the Japanese markets.
E. H. Rohl, Hamburg	Australian exporters of dried fruits.
M. Warlow, Haverfordwest	Market for ginger, liquorice, and other roots from Queensland.
A. G. Dawson, Brussels	Introducing aniline dyes into Zanzibar.
Cyprus Government, Cyprus	Conditions and extent of the market for terra umbra, and means for developing trade in the Cyprus product.
Reade Bros. & Co., Ld., Wolverhampton.	Export and samples of Barbados asphaltum.
Hugh Low & Co., Middlesex	Procuring rubber plants and seeds.
H. K. Gordon, Bombay	Commercial value, and uses of yellow ochre, and prospects of establishing Indian export trade.
R. Craig, Garstone	The grafting of sugar canes as practised in Queensland
S. Mabson, Bristol	Bee culture in New Zealand.
H. Moore, Owen Sound, Canada	British importers of evaporated apples
G. E. Pike, London	Countries producing and exporting *Arachis hypogea*.
H. Dawson, Daren	Canadian importation of aniline dyes.
E. J. Ewart, Aberdeen	Jamaica's export fruit trade, freights, packing and size of consignments, most suitable seasons, best markets, prices realized, commission charged, cost of storage, etc., etc.
A. Walker, Calcutta	Market for plantain meal and flour; and machine for working plantain fibre.
J. W. Johnston, London	Cultivation of cinchona; and importation and manufacture of quinine.
C. S. Hawkes, Vienna	Market for Australian pelts.
Groome & Sons, Rushden	Boots and shoes suitable for export to Hong-Kong.
C. Mitchell & Co., London	Colonial trade in motor vehicles.
A. Bosworth, Sheffield	Mineral water manufacturers in India, Ceylon, and South Africa.
British Preserving Co., Braintree	Wholesale firms abroad willing to sell evaporated vegetables and fruits.
Schrempft & Co., Liverpool	Indian exporters of certain seeds and roots.
M. A. Hafeez, Bangalore	Manufacture of catgut.
G. L. Streatfield, London	Suitability of Jarrah for flooring.
Mander-Hannay Lead Co., Wolverhampton.	Sources of supply of Galena.

SOME EXAMPLES OF APPLICATIONS FOR STATISTICAL AND SPECIAL INFORMATION REGARDING BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Enquiries under this head embrace a most extensive list of subjects, comprising, amongst others Trade Returns, Agricultural and other industries, names of Works of Reference, etc., the following being a few specimen applications :—

Names of Enquirers.	Subject of Enquiry.
C. W. Anderson, Hull	Beet-root sugar industry.
Price's Patent Candle Co.	Export of candles from the United Kingdom.
W. Spencer, Batley	Export of osiers from Africa.
Sir Linton Simmons, London	Comparative prices of Australian and American meat.
Ellis, Munday and Clarke, London	Trade marks in Egypt.
"Admiralty and Horse Guards, Gazette," London.	Production of dried vegetables in the Colonies.
Darley and Butler, London	Aden trade statistics.
J. Ormsby Lawder, London	Six ports in England importing the most timber with amounts.
E. T. Rawson, Epsom	Statistics of the importation of Russian and American petroleum into India.
E. G. Barton, Bengal	Process, cost, and places of manufacture of cement, and export to India from the United Kingdom.
A. H. Cherry, Eccleshall	Sundry trade statistics.
Sir Eyre Massey Shaw, London	Gold production of British Guiana.
E. G. Wills, London	Gold mining in British Columbia.
Mons. Yrarrazaval, London	Prices of jute, jute butts, sacks, etc., and names of brokers.
G. Jones, Southbourne-on-Sea	Indian imports and exports of hides, skins, and leather for five years.
J. Smith, Keighley	Timber industry of the various Colonies.
C. R. Watson, London	Import of paper into Australia.
R. Thorp, Goole	Import and export trade of Belize.
Royal Danish Agricultural Society, Copenhagen.	(1) Importation of butter, bacon, hams, and condensed milk into India, Ceylon, Cape Colony, Natal, Lagos, Mauritius, Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad and British Guiana. (2) Principal teak wood producing Colony.
C. A. Bordier, London	Cultivation of, and trade in, jute in Bengal.
F. V. Longstaff, Wimbledon	Timber imports into the United Kingdom.
British Chamber of Commerce, Paris	Reports on Commissions on Agriculture in th United Kingdom and foreign countries.
Ditto Ditto	Number of inhabitants, distinguishing males from females, in the United Kingdom.
Ditto Ditto	Whisky trade of the United Kingdom.
Thomas Harris, London	Sugar producers in Fiji and Mauritius.
Edward J. G. Gill, Huntingdonshire	Sugar refineries in India and Australia.
India Office, London	Prices of various kinds of raw and manufactured cottons.
J. Armstrong, London	South American rates of exchange.
"Trade Journals' Review," Manchester	Statistics of Japanese trade.
Hans Frey, Zurich	Australian hardwoods for paving.
J. F. W. Howley, London	Prices of oil-seeds, cattle-foods, etc.
Clayton Beadle, Erith	Import of ebony and miscellaneous details as to that wood.
H. J. Jarman, London	Mineral resources and prospects of development of Siberia.
R. Jenkis & Co., Rotherham	List of Consuls in Northern Europe.
W. T. Hollingworth, New Barnet	Importation of cattle into the United Kingdom.
Civil Service Musical Instrument Supply Association, London.	List of towns in various Colonies.
Haddon & Co., London	List of various local directories of the British Empire.
James Edward & Co., London	Export of rubber from Lagos.
House's Cement and Anticrustator Co., Limited, London.	Sources of supply of Mica.
B. L. Smith, London	Tin-mining in Straits Settlements.
A. C. Campbell, London	Average freight rates to Monte Video during ten years.

Names of Enquirers.	Subjects of Enquiry.
Captain J. Phillips, Southsea	Shipping, trade returns, and population of minor Indian ports.
G. E. Pike, London	Imports into the United Kingdom of dried vegetables; countries producing and exporting ground nuts.
Danish Export Union, London	Import into the United Kingdom of dead meat.
E. de la Penha, London	Russian weights, measures and coinage.
Osborn and Shearman, London	Imports of wall paper into Mexico and Central America.
P. C. Windsor, Worthing	Ostrich farming in South Africa.
J. Hewitt & Co., London	Home Firms dealing in Indian curios and antiquities.
Bryant and Aitkens, London	Tapioca and sago; process of manufacture, and forms in which they are exported.
G. M. Johnson, Fleet	Climate, products, prospects and conditions of trading and mining in Somaliland.
H. B. Geddes, London	Price of banana flour in West Indies, and freights.
Brook & Co., Limited, Lewestoft	Colonial and foreign fishing ports likely to purchase patent steam capstan engines.
G. R. Young, Darlington	Climate, cost of living, education and general conditions of life at Trichinopoli.
Manila Railway Co., London	Gauges of Colonial railways.
Frey & Co., Hamburg	Jamaica pimento crop.
Miss Christie, Malvern	Education, churches, and occupations of Cape population; climate, and cost of living at Kimberley.
L. Jarnefelt, Bjorneborg	Names and prices of periodicals relating to electric and acetylene-lighting.
W. F. Sedgwick, Limited, London	Colonial coats of arms.
A. J. Flux, Belvedere	Works of reference upon the expansion of the British Empire.
J. W. Hawkins, Royal Courts of Justice	Newspapers published in the vicinity of Currajong, New South Wales.
D. L. Anderson, Glasgow	New Zealand Company law.
Vandam & Co., London	Electrically lighted towns in South Africa.

Emigration Enquiries.

A considerable proportion of enquiries relate to the emigration to British Colonies, and embrace very varied written and personal requests for information respecting the best fields for emigration, and particulars of all kinds, *e.g.*, climatic conditions, prospects of employment in professions and trades, rates of wages, cost of living, best routes, outfits, etc. Great pains are taken to promptly furnish full details, and to render assistance in the way of introductions, etc.; the literature of the Emigrant's Information Office is also widely distributed to such applicants. Reports and statements from that office, together with particulars of the Parlimentary Emigration Returns are, moreover, regularly published in the Monthly Journal of the Institute. The Curators for Canada and for South Africa likewise furnish enquirers with information respecting the British Possessions they represent, whilst the British Women's Emigration Association has its home at the Institute, and carries out a large amount of valuable work in selecting suitable females for Colonial employment. The Association secures for such persons proper protection during their voyage, and adequate reception upon arrival. Many instances of the success attending these various efforts are on record, letters expressing gratitude for the assistance rendered having been received from persons in Australasia, Canada, South Africa, and some of the minor Possessions.

4th October 1899.

Illustrations of practical results attained, or in course of attainment, from information supplied by the Commercial and Industrial Intelligence Office and by the Scientific and Technical Department of the Imperial Institute.

Messrs. George Crossfield & Co., of Liverpool, wishing to place a new "rainbow cube" *sugar* on the Australasian and South African markets, were supplied with a list of firms in the different Colonies, likely to be interested, and the firm has sent samples and particulars with a view to orders.

A South African correspondent enquired about the prospects of a trade between the United Kingdom and Natal, in *thyme*, grown in the Colony. Samples were obtained from Natal, and reported on by the Institute's expert Referee; the probable result being that stills will be erected in Natal and a trade in the *essential oil of thyme* established.

Mr. E. B. d'Auvergne desired information as to *tea-planting in Ceylon*, viz.:—average price of suitable land; quantity of tea grown per acre; how long tea-plants take before bearing; labourers' wages; whether trade is exclusively in the hands of Companies; and other details only obtainable on the spot. The Corresponding Agent of the Institute in Colombo provided a full report explaining all the particulars.

The "Oil and Colourman's Journal" wrote for samples of *tung-tree oil*, and information as to the sources of supply. The samples and particulars were supplied. Several other enquiries respecting the same material have been dealt with.

Messrs. Stevenson & Son, Moygashel Mills, Dungannon, Co. of Tyrone, enquired whether samples of *cotton* and *linen* goods, suitable for *the South American Market*, could be inspected, they being anxious to manufacture similar qualities. The desired information was given.

Two firms of exporters, one in Brighouse, Yorkshire, and the other in Belfast, enquired as to the descriptions of *cotton* and *woollen* goods and of *linen* goods respectively, which were suitable for *the Indian markets*. Full information was given of the various kinds of textile manufactures in which trade might be developed.

NEWFOUNDLAND—

Steatite.—A sample of mineral, closely resembling steatite, and useful for most of the purposes for which steatite is used, was received from the late Premier of Newfoundland. The results of its analysis were reported to the Colony and brought to the notice of British traders in French chalk; a large firm in Liverpool, who use this mineral extensively, offered to take a trial shipment, and have been put in communication with the deposits.

Some specimens *of iron ores* (hæmatite, magnetite, and chrome iron ore) received from Newfoundland, were found by analysis to be of a nature and quality likely to prove valuable. Further, average samples are to be sent.

BRITISH GUIANA—

Crowa fibre seems likely to be a useful fibre and of a nature for which there is a demand in this country. Steps are being taken to induce merchants in British Guiana to undertake the export of this fibre.

FIJI—

Fibres for fancy articles.—Samples of fibres from Fiji, suitable for various articles for which a demand exists here, have been obtained at the instance of a London firm, who have taken up the matter with a view to placing these products on the market.

CANADA—

Timbers.—Enquiries have been made of the authorities in the Canadian Provinces and the West Indies, at the instance of the Institute of British Carriage Manufacturers, for timbers which might be useful as *substitute for English ash.* Various samples from Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, etc., were submitted, and have been reported on. Among them were some which have been very favourably received, and details are now being obtained as to possibility of regular quantity being exported to this country.

JAMAICA, TRINIDAD—

Specimens of *woods* from these Colonies have also been obtained in connexion with the foregoing enquiry and have been tested. A larger sample, for practical trial, has been asked for of a wood from Jamaica which seemed promising.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA—

Numerous samples of *metalliferous minerals, sands, coals,* etc., found in British Central Africa have been analysed in the Scientific Department and reports furnished to Her Majesty's Commissioner at Zomba.

NEW SOUTH WALES—

Australian sandarac (resin).—A sample of Australian sandarac was received from New South Wales and, being valued at less than the African sandarac at present on the market, on account of the alleged inferiority in point of solubility, etc., samples were examined in the Scientific Department and it was evident that the resin is not so inferior as the difference in valuation would indicate.

Copra oil-mills.—Messrs. Lever Brothers, Ld., of Birkenhead, enquired for details of the crop and exports of copra in Ceylon, India, New Guinea, Philippine Islands, Fiji and South Sea Islands; whether there were any oil-mills in these countries and of what type; whether there was any sale for the oil-cake, if so, where it was shipped and at what price. Full information was obtained from the Corresponding Agent of the Institute and communicated to the applicants, *with the result that the firm has established oil mills at Sydney,* thus introducing a new field for labour in New South Wales.

Messrs. Arnold & Co., timber merchants, of Woolwich, applied for particulars and samples of certain *timbers* from New South Wales, not hitherto introduced into the British markets. Samples and information were supplied, and they state that some of their customers have been favourably impressed with the samples and they expect business to result.

QUEENSLAND—

Information has been furnished, for the use of the Government, respecting the sources of supply of *arrowroot,* the cultivation of *agave* and the extraction and preparation of the fibre for the market; the commercial value of *various fibres*; the cultivation and extraction of *pine-apple fibre*; the cultivation of *ginger*; the commercial value of *rutile*; machines for *practically testing fibres,* etc.

Mr. R. Callard, having observed certain specimens of Queensland *woods* in the Section of that Colony, made enquiries as to importing some quantity for ornamental purposes. Small samples of the woods (*Casuarinas*) were supplied to him, together with the names of timber dealers in the Colony through whom supplies could be obtained.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—

Coal.—A full chemical and technical report has been made on the Collie coal of Western Australia, samples of which were sent for the purpose by direction of the Premier.

BARBADOS—

Manjak.—Enquiries having been made for information as to "Manjak," a mineral of the nature of "glance pitch," which has been found to occur in large quantities in Barbados. Samples of the material have been supplied from the Commercial Collections to several enquirers and recommendations have been made to the owners at Barbados as to the preparation of the material for the market.

GRENADA—

Ground-nuts and castor seed—The Curator of the Botanic Gardens, Grenada, has made enquiries as to obtaining a market for the above products in the United Kingdom. It has been reported that there is an opening for new supplies of these products. This enquiry is of interest in connection with the request (see above) of Messrs. Kamm & Schrempft.

INDIA—

India-rubber.—A number of samples of india-rubber from Burma, Assam and Madras have been introduced to the notice of manufacturers, cable-makers and brokers. and their valuation of the samples have been reported to the Indian authorities. Samples of the rubber-like material obtained from certain new plants have been received and are under examination.

Jute. —A number of samples collected at various stages of the plant's growth, and submitted to certain treatment after retting have been investigated chemically and examined by commercial experts, with the view of ascertaining at what period of maturity the plant yields the most constant quality of fibre.

Castor oils.—A numerous series of castor-oils from various parts of India have been investigated as to their comparative properties and reported upon.

Indian dyes.—Professor Hummel and Mr. A. G. Perkin have investigated the dyeing properties and chemical constituents of a number of Indian dye-stuffs, amongst which may be mentioned Myrica Nagi, Morinda, Delphinium Zalil, etc., etc.

Fibres.—The following are some of fibres which, after chemical examination by the methods adopted for comparative valuation, have been brought to the notice of merchants and brokers, who have reported on their market value :—Sunn hemp, Phœnix paludosa, Agave rigida, Sansevieria (bow-string hemp), Pine-apple fibre, Calotropis silk floss, Ban riha fibre, Madar bark-fibre, Sabai fibre, Iacca bast, etc., etc.

Mica.—Various preparations of this mineral have been submitted to manufacturers for their opinions, at the request of the authorities in India.

The value of samples of mica from Jeypore has been determined and recommendations made as to the best methods of mining and preparing the products for the market.

Coals.—A full report on Indian coals, with an extensive series of analyses and practical tests, has been furnished to the Government of India.

Limestone.—In connection with smelting experiments with Madras iron ore and Bengal coal, a number of samples of Madras limestone are being analysed.

Iron ores.—A large number of analyses of iron ores from Madras have been made and published. Steps have since been taken to ascertain whether it would be possible to work these ores in Madras.

Turpentines.—A complete series of the turpentines produced in India, from various districts, is under investigation and has been partly reported upon.

Tanning materials.—Acacia arabica pods and bark, Cassia auriculata bark, Terminalia chebula fruit (myrobalans), Cæsalpinia bark, etc., etc. Many samples of these tanning materials have been analysed, and especially samples of the three first named, collected from trees of different ages, with the fruit or bark at various degrees of ripeness, have been compared, the object being to determine the best conditions for cultivation and the most favourable periods in the age of the plants for collecting the tanning materials for the market. At present the proportion of tannin in these materials as sent into the market, and their consequent value, varies very greatly.

A report on a number of samples of Mangrove barks and extracts as to both their tanning and dyeing value has been communicated to the Indian authorities.

Catech and catechu tannin.—Samples of these preparations have been analysed and a report on them is in preparation.

Edible Oils.—An extensive series of samples has been examined and the results published so as to receive the notice of manufacturers and consumers.

Medicinal plants.—A number of plants have been and are being investigated, both as to the chemical nature of their constituents and their therapeutic value, *e.g.*, *Indian aconites, Indian opium, Podophyllum, Indian henbane (Hyoscyamus muticus), Malabar kino, Castor-oil cake, etc.*

Timber.—A report was made by Professor Unwin on the strength and physical properties of pyinma wood, and reports were obtained from the War Office authorities as to its suitability for making gunstocks.

Food-grains.—A large number of food-grains (including famine foods) have been analysed and reported on, and others are now under investigation.

Sun-flower seed and hibiscus (musk mallow) seed have been dealt with as to their commercial prospects.

Tobacco from India has been analysed, and also reported on from the commercial point of view.

Gums.—A chemical enquiry has been made and supplemented by commercial reports, in reference to the value of some Indian gums occurring abundantly in certain localities, which appear likely to be serviceable as substitutes for gum arabic, or for frankincense.

Corundum.—Samples of this material from India have been brought to the notice of manufacturers.

For details of the above extensive researches see the REPORTS for 1896-97, 1897-98 and 1898-99 on the INDIAN SECTION OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, presented to the Under-Secretary of State for India, by the Special Sub-Committee for India at the Imperial Institute, composed of Sir Steuart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Chairman), Sir Owen Tudor Burne, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Sir Charles E. Bernard, K.C.S.I., Sir George C. M. Birdwood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., and Sir Alexander Wilson,—together with temporary Honorary Members.

The following are further examples of work done for the Colonies in the Scientific and Technical Department:—

VICTORIA—

Thirty fibres grown in the Botanical Garden, Melbourne, examined by the chemical methods adopted for the comparative valuation of fibres.

Twenty essential oils, from Dunolly Scent Farm, chemically examined and their value determined, as compared with corresponding oils from known sources of supply. (Some of these will meet with ready demand in the London markets, when their manufacture has been sufficiently developed).

A sample of meat extract was analysed at the request of the Agent General.

QUEENSLAND—

Fibres of *Hibiscus* have been reported on by practical experts.

Seven timbers, for paving-blocks, submitted to Surveyors of Vestries with full particulars. The same timbers submitted to mechanical tests, and also to working tests, by experts.

Coffee.—Various samples, cultivated in the Colony, have been reported on by practical experts.

A full report was made on the quality and value of some *cured hides* and *skins* and samples of *leather*, and particulars as to Australian leather and the trade therein were obtained from experts

Samples of *divi-divi* pods were analysed and brought to the notice of consumers.

Analyses of a number of samples of *wine* produced in Queensland were made and experts' opinions obtained, with a view to recommending improvements and precautions in manufacture.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—

Sample of water from a bore in Perth analysed.

TASMANIA—

Three timbers—Submitted to mechanical tests for strength, elasticity, etc., and also to practical tests. Results sent to the Colony and published.

NEW ZEALAND—

Limestone, iron-ore and oxide of iron paint. – Reported on.

"*Greenstone*," *jet* and *jasper*.—Samples valued and reported on.

Kouri timber—Submitted to tests as above. Report sent to the Colony and published.

HONG-KONG—

Tung oil—Recommended as a substitute for Baltic linseed oil.

BAHAMAS—

Sisal fibre—Examined.

JAMAICA—

Thirty timbers—Submitted to tests. Reports sent to the Colony and published both there and in Jamaica.

BRITISH GUIANA—

Fourteen timbers—Submitted to tests as above. Report sent to the Colony and published.

MONTSERRAT—

Two timbers—Submitted to tests as above. Report sent to the Colony and published.

ST. VINCENT—

One timber—Submitted to tests as above. Report sent to the Colony and published.

Groo-groo fibre—Investigated and valued as above.

TRINIDAD—

Chione glabra—Examined and reported upon to the Colony.

Seeds of *Omphlea megacarpa* are being examined.

Carapa oil—Examined and reported upon.

Sisal fibre—Examined and reported upon.

NATAL—

Samples of an oil-shale and *talc* analysed and reported on.

Experiments made and advice given as to the utilisation of the wood of the South African wattle for paper-pulp.

A sample of a rubber-yielding plant is under examination, as well as a number of medicinal plants.

Six timbers—Tested. Results sent to the Colony and published.

CAPE COLONY—

Analyses of a series of samples of wines have been made with the view of improving the characters and qualities of Cape wines for the English markets.

Three timbers—Tested. Results sent to the Colony and published.

Minerals—Examined.

CANADA—

Minerals, honey, etc.—Examined and reported upon.

CEYLON—

An extensive series of the *timbers* of Ceylon have been tested by Professor Unwin and working tests made as to their practical value.

Kekuna oil is being tested as to its medicinal value.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the Resolution be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin* for information and publication in the local *Gazette*, to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer, to the Foreign Department, to the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, and to the Chambers of Commerce noted on the margin† for information.

*Secretary to the Government of Madras.
" " " " Bombay.
" " " " Bengal.
" " " " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
" " " " the Punjab.
" " " " Burma.
Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
" " " Assam.
" " " Coorg.
Resident at Hyderabad.

†Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
" " " Bombay.
" " " Bengal.
" " " Rangoon.
" " " Upper India.
" " " Karachi.

[True Extract.]

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1900.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 16th February, 1900.

PRESENT :

His Excellency Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. Dawkins.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh.
The Hon'ble Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Nawab Mumtaz-ud-daula Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. K. Spence, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. Toynbee.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Smeaton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Rees, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Rameshwara Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Panappakkam Ananda Charlu, Vidia Vinodha Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Harnam Singh Ahluwalia, K.C.I.E., of Kapurthala.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. T. Woodroffe.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. Buckingham, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Evans, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR B. K. BOSE asked :—

"Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a return giving such information as the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Central Provinces,

may be able to give, without any reference to the district officers, on the points noted below, regarding districts where the assessment of land-revenue as made under the new settlement is already in force, or has been announced to come into force from the next agricultural year :—

I.—Under the old settlement known as the proprietary settlement—

(*a*) Village assets as per settlement records.
(*b*) Land-revenue assessment.
(*c*) Amount of cesses including the Patwari cess, if any, payable under the terms of the Settlement Engagement.

II.—Village assets as realizable by the malguzars in or about the agricultural year preceding the fixation of rents and other village profits by the Settlement Officer for the purposes of assessment under the new settlement.

III.—Under the new settlement—

(*a*) Village assets as fixed by the Settlement Officer.
(*b*) Land-revenue assessment.
(*c*) Amount of cesses including the Patwari cess."

The Hon'ble MR. DENZIL IBBETSON replied :—"The Chief Commissioner has been requested to supply the information asked for, and it will be laid on the table as soon as received. I wish cordially to acknowledge the consideration which my hon'ble friend Mr. Bose has shown in abstaining from making any demand upon district officers in the Central Provinces at the present juncture."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR ANANDA CHARLU asked :—

"1. Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Reuter's Agency supplies the Government of India and the several Local Governments with copies of the telegrams it supplies to the newspapers in India?

"2. Will the Government be pleased to state whether the said Agency supplies such copies (in case they are so supplied) free of charge or on payment for the same? If the latter is the case, will the Government be pleased to state what is the rate or amount of such payment?

"3. Will the Government be pleased to state whether the said Agency is given, by reason of such messages being supplied, any further concession than is accorded to Press messages generally? If so, will the Government be pleased to state what such further concession is, if any?

"4. Will the Government be pleased to state whether any, and if so, what insuperable difficulty exists to preclude the Government from placing before the public, as official communiqués, the telegraphic messages supplied by the said Agency or the substance thereof?

"5. Will the Government be pleased to state whether, apart from, and prior to the dates of, the papers furnished to the members of the Legislative Council, there was any, and if so, what correspondence suggestive of, and leading to, the introduction of the Telegraphic Press Messages Bill, now pending before the Council?

"6. Will the Government be pleased to place the said correspondence, if any, on the table, or state what objection, if any, exists to preclude their doing so?"

The Hon'ble MR. DENZIL IBBETSON replied :—

"1. The answer to the first question is in the affirmative.

"2. A payment of Rs. 1,200 per mensem is made by Government to the Agency on account of the messages supplied to the Government of India and the several Local Governments.

"3. The Agency's messages to Press subscribers are transmitted inland at deferred press rates, although treated as urgent. This concession was made in 1895 on the general grounds of the great importance of foreign telegraphic news, both to Government and to the public, and in return for an engagement on the part of Reuter that the amount of news provided should not fall below 57,600

words in the year, as compared with the number of 28,800 which had been stipulated in the previous contract. This arrangement has no direct connection with the system under which the Agency supplies messages to the Government of India and Local Governments.

"4. The telegraphic messages supplied by Reuter's Agency to Government are supplied on the condition that the officers receiving them shall not publish them, either by circulating them or posting them up in any place of public resort or in any other way, and the Government of India are therefore precluded from placing them, as official communiqués, before the public. The messages are not, in fact, the property of Government, as the question seems to infer. The Government merely pays a certain annual sum for the early receipt of the messages under specified conditions.

"5 and 6. The introduction of every Bill must necessarily be preceded by correspondence, since, except under very special circumstances, the previous sanction of the Secretary of State is obtained to its introduction. But it is the established practice of the Government of India to treat all correspondence prior to the introduction of a Bill as confidential, and to depart from this rule, in the present instance, would create a precedent for which there does not, in the circumstances of the case, appear to be any sufficient justification. All the correspondence that has taken place since the Bill was introduced has already been communicated to the Council."

WHIPPING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. IBBETSON moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Whipping Act, 1864, be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. WOODROFFE said :—"Before moving the amendment which stands in my name I ask permission to omit from that amendment the words 'or attempt to commit' in the fifth line."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—"The Hon'ble Mr. Woodroffe asks for permission to omit certain words from the amendment which he proposes to move. If Hon'ble Members have no objection to make, I have none to make myself."

The Hon'ble MR. WOODROFFE then moved that after clause 1 of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, the following clause be inserted and the subsequent clauses be renumbered :—

"2. After section 4 of the Whipping Act, 1864, as amended by the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1895, the following shall be added, namely :— VI of 1864. III of 1895.

'4A. Whenever any Local Government has, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, declared the provisions of this section to be in force in any local area within its province, any person in that local area, who, being a member of an assembly of two or more persons, the common object of which assembly is to commit rape as defined in section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, abets, commits or attempts to commit such offence, may be punished with whipping in addition to any other punishment to which, for such abetment, offence or attempt, he may be liable under the said Code.'" XLV of 1860.

He said :—"The punishment of whipping—I do not speak of correction with a birch rod or cane properly administered to youthful delinquents—the most ignominous perhaps now in existence in any civilized state, should, I venture to think, be inflicted only upon offenders, upon whom whipping while acting as a deterrent, one of the objects of punishment, should not subject them to such an amount of degradation as would destroy every chance of reformation, another and more important object of punishment. To satisfy this condition the offender who can with propriety be whipped must have committed offences of great moral turpitude, offences which by their very nature mark out the offence as one devoid of all the nobler qualities of manhood, one whom whipping cannot degrade.

"Of such a character is the offence proposed to be dealt with in the proposed new section when committed under the circumstances therein described. So committed the offence is of a peculiarly brutal and inhuman character, wanting, in many instances, even the poor palliation of overmastering desire, and presenting, in its most loathsome, its most despicable aspect, the tyranny of numbers over a weak and defenceless woman to her utter and irreparable injury. Entertaining these opinions I need hardly say how completely I agreed with the recommendations of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal and such of the Hon'ble Judges, his colleagues, as with him concurred in the minute of Mr. Justice Wilkins upon the advisability of extending the provision of this Act to what is known as gang-rape. Among the learned Judges who concurred in his recommendation I note especially Justices Ghose and Banerji, Judges of wide experience and, from their knowledge of the people of this country, competent to assist the Legislature in providing a remedy for this growing and most grievous offence.

"From Mr. Justice Wilkins' minute I read the following extract:—

'There is one offence which I think certainly calls for an extension of the provisions of section 2 of the Act (VI of 1864); I refer to what may be called 'gang rape,' when a number of men join together to violate a woman. The offence is prevalent only in certain districts of Eastern Bengal—notably in Mymensing, and I think that any of the Judges of this Court who has sat on the Criminal Bench during the last three years, will support me in my assertion that it is an offence committed in a peculiarly brutal and inhuman manner. The perpetrators, in the cases which have come before me, have always been Mahomedans of the lower classes; their victim is generally a young married girl; they wait till she is left unprotected by the absence of her husband or her parents; and they then attack her and forcibly carry her off. The motive is not always the same; at times, it is revenge; at times merely the gratification of their own passions. But the consequences to their victim are, of course, terrible and irreparable. The crime is, apparently, not on the decrease, and seems to have sprung into existence of late years. It would very probably be at once suppressed, as 'garrotting' was in England, if one or more of the guilty parties were to be subjected to a well-deserved, if severe, flogging.'

"The minutes of the Hon'ble Judges to which I have referred are not unnaturally confined to the commission of the offence in Bengal where, I am relieved to find it stated, it is more or less restricted to the Eastern districts of that province. A recent trial in Burma has, however, disclosed the fact that this offence is not unknown in other parts of this Empire, and that, with shame be it confessed, offenders of the inhuman and brutal type proposed to be dealt with, may perhaps be found even in the ranks of the British Army.

"The proposed section leaves it open to the Local Governments to extend its provisions, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to any local area within these provinces. In view of the deliberate opinion of so many of the Judges of the High Court at Calcutta, I venture to express the hope that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will be among the first to use the powers, which, if the proposed new section is approved of by this Council, will be placed in his hands."

The Hon'ble MR. IBBETSON said:—"My Lord, I support this amendment. The general suggestion, backed by the weighty authority of several Judges of the Calcutta High Court, was one of those which were considered by the Select Committee, and are referred to in paragraph 5 of their report. They did not feel themselves able to act upon it, partly because they regarded it as not falling within the scope of the Bill as referred to them, and, partly because they were of opinion that it was unsafe to accept the suggestion without consulting the Local Govenments. Our experience in the matter of the 'rioting' section which has now been expunged from the present Bill, shows how exceedingly necessary such consultation is, even in so apparently small a matter as that before us; and I should have been unable to accept any proposal to add the offence which is defined in the amendment to the list of offences punishable with whipping throughout India, without allowing to local Governments the opportunity of expressing an opinion upon it. But the addition of the first three lines of the amendment, which the honourable and learned Mover has accepted, entirely meets this objection. I agree that no more brutal or inhuman crime than that described by the Hon'ble Mr. Woodroffe can well be imagined, and I heartily support the motion."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR ANANDA CHARLU said:—"I am no believer in the rod as an instrument of good. Its use is degrading and humiliating, and it destroys all sensitiveness to shame and all sense of self-respect, no less in the juvenile than in the adult. But the classes to whom the amendment relates are beasts in human shape. To them my remarks do not apply. As to them, therefore, I cordially support the Hon'ble Advocate General's amendment as to what I may call gang-rape."

The Hon'ble MR. REES asked:—"Do we speak to the amendment now, and to the principle of the Bill afterwards?"

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT replied:—"Yes, speeches can be directed only to this amendment now, and speeches on the principle of the Bill can be made on the motion that the Bill be passed."

The Hon'ble MR. REES said:—"My Lord, the section proposed by my hon'ble friend Mr. Woodroffe is permissive, and can thus be applied by any Local Government with the previous sanction of your Excellency in Council, to the locality in which this crime is prevalent. For I hope and believe for the credit of India that it is peculiar to Mymensing. Since the amendment is moved, no one is likely to vote against its adoption. Certainly, I would not. But there are others of equal importance. The Select Committee advisedly limited the present Bill to the matters with which it deals, though it obviously recognized the necessity for other amendments. When Mr. Justice Prinsep was a member of this Council, he used to urge the inconvenience of these piecemeal legislative patches, and once he drew up a list of enactments, showing what a very large proportion were mere amendments. I do not know that periodical amendment is less admirable in a Legislature than in an individual, but Sir Henry Prinsep preferred to find a place for a more comprehensive, and, therefore, a more glorious, repentance, in a revising and consolidating statute. I hope such revision and consolidation of the Whipping Act will not be long deferred, and meanwhile vote for this amendment, as it deals with one matter, but not, I think, with one of the most pressing matters, which call for action. I understood the hon'ble and learned Advocate General to express the same opinion I now express in his speech, when we last met, upon the Transfer of Property Act, and I believe he has only departed from the sound position he then took up, owing to his indignation at the horrible character of the crime of gang-rape."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"My Lord, I had not had the advantage of seeing the opinion of the High Court, when I was called upon to submit my own opinions on this Bill to the Government of India. But the suggestion to which effect is given in this amendment had been presented to me, and I refrained from proposing this addition to the penalty that is prescribed for rape. The penalty which is prescribed by the Penal Code for rape is the heaviest penalty that is imposed on any offence that is short of actual murder. The penalty for rape is transportation for life. I had no doubt, and I have no doubt, that the Hon'ble High Court and the Sessions Judges who are subordinate to it, will avail themselves of all the discretion that is given them by the law in inflicting exemplary punishments, whenever and wherever the state of crime calls for it. Our difficulty in dealing with this particular class of crime, in Bengal at least, lies not in the inadequacy of the punishment but in the inadequacy of the evidence that is brought to prove the alleged crime. The cases, I am informed, are unfortunately extremely frequent in which the charge of rape is brought simply to cover and conceal detected adultery, and the cases are often of great difficulty and doubt. These were the reasons which led me to hesitate as to whether the addition to the already heavy punishment prescribed for rape was necessary or expedient, but I admit that the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court have had far longer and more minute opportunities of judging of these cases than I have, and in deference to their authority, which no one will admit more readily than I to be of the highest, I offer no objection to the amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. WOODROFFE said:—"Though I confined my observations to this particular amendment, it is not to be understood that I am not

largely in accord with the opinions expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Rees. It does seem to me that there exists a necessity to consolidate and amend the whole law of whipping. The original Act has almost disappeared from the Statute Book. Even the preamble has been altered and sections have, from time to time, been changed till it is more difficult to find out what the law is than to administer it when found out. In strictness the Whipping Act of 1874 as amended from time to time forms part of the Penal Code, and my hope is that, this amendment, which I have proposed, may hereafter find its proper place, in some amending and consolidating Act, if not in an amendment or consolidation of the Penal Code which, I understand, is before the Council."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"In putting the new clause I would remind Hon'ble Members that the words 'or attempt to commit' in the 5th line have already, on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Woodroffe, which has been accepted by this Council, been expunged."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. MEHTA moved that, for clause (*b*) of section 5 of the Whipping Act, 1864, as proposed to be substituted by clause 2 of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, the following be substituted, namely:—

"Any offence punishable under any other law with imprisonment, which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, specify in this behalf";

and that the proviso to the said section be omitted. He said:—"The amendment which I propose is calculated to achieve the very same object as the section now stands. The only difference will be that that object will be attained not in a wholesale and indiscriminate fashion but with care and deliberation. It has been pointed out by the experienced Indian Judges of the High Court of Calcutta that, according to native sentiment, whipping is a far more degrading and hardening punishment than that of imprisonment. I think they have described the native sentiment in this respect correctly. At the same time I am bound to confess that there is a great deal of force in the argument that it was much better not to subject juvenile offenders to the demoralising influences of a jail life. It is therefore most important, taking both these arguments into consideration, that the way in which we proceed in this matter should be as deliberate as possible. The section as it now stands is capable of doing one thing more than is generally supposed. It is said that no Magistrate would inflict whipping unless he was prepared to inflict imprisonment in its stead. But, my Lord, it seems possible that Magistrates will sometimes go beyond that; where they could possibly have inflicted a fine, they might in its place inflict whipping. I would put a concrete instance, suggested by the papers submitted to the Select Committee, as illustrating what I say. There is a very common offence known in this country as commission of nuisances. It is possible no Magistrate would inflict imprisonment if the juvenile offender is convicted on that section, but it is very possible that he would inflict whipping in lieu of fine, under the belief that so far as the juvenile offender himself is concerned, he would not be punished by a fine which his friends would pay. If we remember the state of native society, and the common practice of parents to send children on to the street, the result would be that, not only will the children be punished for the sins of their parents, but the parents themselves would escape scot-free, because they have escaped the fine which they would otherwise have paid. It is not at all improbable that cases of whipping of that character will occur, and it therefore seems to me that we should proceed with care and deliberation in saying what offences only should be brought under clause (*b*). That there are cases which ought to be excluded from the purview of clause (*b*) is apparent from the admission involved in the proviso which has been appended to that clause, which gives power to the Governor General in Council to exclude such offences as he may think not fit to be included in the operation of that clause. It seems to me the safer course will therefore be to ask the Governor General to go carefully through the infinite variety of local and special laws, which, so far as moral turpitude is concerned, many of them are only conventional offences, than that the door should be shut after the mischief is done. As the clause now stands

in the amended Bill, it is only after the mischief is done that the local or special law may be excluded."

The Hon'ble MR. IBBETSON said :—" My Lord, I feel bound to oppose this amendment, because it seems to me to conflict with the general principle upon which the law regarding the whipping of juveniles is based. I think that the Hon'ble Mover has failed to distinguish between the principle upon which we whip an adult and the principle upon which we whip a juvenile. In the case of the adult our object is to inflict upon a hardened or degraded criminal what is probably the only punishment which he really dreads—to impose upon him a penalty more severe than that of imprisonment. We regard the offence committed as an index to the character of the offender, and select certain offences as proper to be punished by whipping The case of the juvenile is widely different. Here our object is to save him from the contamination of prison life—to impose a penalty which is less severe and less injurious to him than that of imprisonment. We are concerned with the age rather than with the character of the offender, and we regard, not the offence which he has committed, but the punishment which is to be inflicted upon him To attain our object, therefore, it is necessary to legalise whipping as a possible alternative to imprisonment in the case of all offences for which imprisonment may be inflicted. The Bill, indeed, in the proviso to the amended section 5, empowers the Governor General in Council to exclude any offences which he may think fit from the operation of the section. But the rule, to which exceptions are thus allowed, is to be that if an offence is properly punishable with imprisionment, it is, in the case of a juvenile, still more properly punishable with whipping. The motion before us would reverse this order, and make what is now the rule, the exception.

" It is not proposed to make whipping compulsory for any offence. The words of the Bill are " may be punished," not " shall be punished." There are, no doubt, numerous individual cases in which a juvenile offender become liable to imprisonment under the Criminal law, but in which it would obviously be improper to whip him. But in such cases it would generally be still more improper to imprison him. We already trust to the discretion of our Magistrates in the matter of imprisonment, and I think we may safely do so in the matter of whipping also. As a fact, the general experience is that they are not too ready, but too unwilling to inflict corporal punishment."

The Hon'ble MR. WOODROFFE said :—" I support the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta. I do not think the Hon'ble Mr. Ibbetson's reasons for opposing this amendment touch the matter of the Mover's speech at all. It is distinctly admitted that the whipping which is administered to juvenile offenders is punishment not correction, punishment of a penal character inflicted, no doubt, with less severity upon them than upon adutls. My Lord, clause 2 of the Bill as amended leads us into a wilderness of law, where it is difficult to ascertain, amidst the vast mass of these various legislative enactments, those under which whipping is an appropriate punnishment. It has been pointed out by one of the Hon'ble Judges of the Madras Court that in the vast majority of offences under special and local laws punishable with imprisonment it is not advisable that sentences of whipping should be passed. It is stated, in the papers that have been circulated to Council from Hyderabad, that :—

'There are, no doubt, many offences under special or local laws in which the sentence of whipping may be administered to juvenile offenders. But there are many more in which the sentence of whipping would be improper. If a young boy of 15 who has inherited from his father a gun, for which the father held a license, does not renew the license after the father's death, he becomes guilty under clause (*f*), section 19 of the Arms Act, XI of 1878. The offence is punishable with imprisonment. It would be unjust to punish the young man with whipping. Similarly, if a boy, having cattle in his possession, allows them to trespass into a reserved forest, he is guilty of an offence under section 25 of the Forest Act, VII of 1878, punishable with imprisonment. Instead of making by law all offences punishable with whipping and leaving it to the Executive Government to determine in what cases such punishment may not be awarded, the proper procedure on well recognized principles is, in my opinion, for the Legislature itself to determine in what cases such punishment may be allowed. The proposed addition to section 5, therefore, requires to be differently drawn.'

"The Hon'ble Mover of the amendment does not go to the full length of the writer of this minute, because, as I understand him, he proposes to leave it to the Executive Government to determine, by notification in the first instance, what offences should be punishable with whipping among those other laws. For myself I should have preferred those offences determined by the Legislature. But if this is not to be, let us have at least a notification now specifying the offences under these other laws punishable with whipping rather than several notifications hereafter specifying offences not so punishable. The sentence of whipping is irreparable. Once done, it cannot be undone. The conviction may be reversed, the whipping cannot, and having in view the numberless cases in which—one is mentioned, for instance, in the papers which have been submitted from the Assam Government—juvenile offenders have been improperly whipped, it appears to me sufficient to shew that it is eminently desirable that the offences which are to be punished by whipping should in the first instance be examined into and publicly notified by the Governor General in Council. The case there mentioned is a case, known to the Chief Commissioner, in which the officer who had witnessed the offence, one of a trivial character, himself not only arrested, tried and convicted the offender, but also inflicted the corporal punishment with his own hand. Among the reports of the Calcutta cases I find another instance of the like improper procedure. There in a summary trial, held by a Magistrate, who was himself the principal witness, time to adduce evidence for the defence was refused, and a non-appealable sentence including stripes, which were inflicted, passed. The High Court set the whole conviction aside. Of course, the punishment of whipping could not be undone.

"There would be no difficulty, it seems to me, if action were taken by the Executive in the manner in which it is proposed by the Hon'ble Mover of this amendment. Among these various laws, my Lord, there are the Post Office Act, the Telegraph Act, the Railways Act, the Arms Act, the Forests Act, the Excise Act and the Christian Marriage Act. It has been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Ibbetson, that we do not say he "shall" be whipped, but that he "may" be whipped. Is it desirable that this large option should be left to the magistracy of this country—many of them, no doubt, distinguished by integrity, by learning and by a sense of justice, but amongst whose numbers, unfortunately, there are to be found many who are wanting—I will not say in law, but even in the prime necessity of common sense—and who punish, without rhyme or reason, ignorantly and sometimes even improperly? Is it advisable to permit them to wander without a guide amidst this maze of "other laws", to give them, without a note of comment on all these divers laws, the power of inflicting thereunder a punishment which cannot be undone? It is, I submit, better that the door should be shut before the horse is stolen, and that it is no use to say that we should let these Magistrates exercise their own free and uncontrolled discretion as to whether they shall, or shall not, whip; and that when there comes an outcry against some glaring instance of wrong, the Executive shall then step in and declare that it shall no longer be done. That, my Lord, will not heal the wounds of those who have been punished injudicioulsy or improperly. It is always a question whether whipping is a punishment appropriate to the offence, and there are here a variety of offences for which certainly whipping is not appropriate. But being punishable by imprisonment if the law passes as it stands at present, each and every one of those persons may be whipped, and whipped, without redress. For these reasons I have great pleasure in supporting the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta's amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. BOSE said:—"The law as it now stands does not contemplate the suspension of the sentence of whipping pending an appeal; so that an acquittal in appeal is nugatory so far as the carrying out of the sentence is concerned. The degradation and marks of infamy resulting from the punishment abide, even though the person punished be ultimately found innocent. Such being the case, this mode of punishment should not be extended to any new class of offences, except after fullest consideration. As the clause stands an indefinite class of offences is brought within the Act, without any previous examination of the propriety of such an inclusion. The existence of the proviso involves an admission that there may be certain offences covered by the clause,

which should not be so covered. It is but reasonable that the necessary discrimination between those offences which are proper subjects for inclusion and those which are not, should be made before the law is made to apply to any particular class of offences. Speaking generally, the Governor General in Council will not exercise the power of exemption under the proviso unless moved by the Local Government, which again in its turn will not take any action unless moved by the district officers. These latter would only act, when some case of exceptional hardship would arrest their attention or be brought to their notice. Thus it will be long before effect will be given to the proviso. In the meantime the Act will continue to operate in cases where its application may ultimately be found to be improper. Such cases could easily be mentioned, as for instance, offences provided for by the Cattle Trespass Act and the Acts intended to protect the public revenues. These offences need not necessarily involve any moral turpitude. I beg therefore to support the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. EVANS said :—"To appreciate rightly the question raised by the amendment before the Council, it is necessary to bear in mind the clear distinction in the manner in which the Whipping Act in its present form deals with adult offenders from that in which it treats juvenile offenders. Not only is the punishment of whipping inflicted on an adult very different to the whipping of a juvenile offender: but with regard to adult offenders it is recognised that to determine whether whipping is a suitable punishment, it is to the nature and character of the offence that regard must primarily be had, and for this reason certain offences were selected as properly punishable with whipping, and power was given to the Courts to inflict that punishment if they should think it advisable in any instance. In regard to juvenile offenders the case is altogether different. Section 5 of the Act prescribes whipping as an alternative punishment for juvenile offenders, not for certain selected offences, but for all offences under the Penal Code—making no distinction in regard to the offences: because it was held that whipping would be, for many reasons, in many instances, a more suitable punishment than imprisonment for juvenile offenders, whatever was the offence committed. The proviso attached to clause (*b*) of the new section 5 is based on the assumption that *primâ facie* all offences punishable with imprisonment should be made punishable with whipping in lieu of imprisonment, and this assumption seems to me the only one consistent with the principle on which the law as it at present stands is based.

"The Hon'ble Member who has moved the amendment is of opinion that the large number and diversified character of the special and local laws renders it inadvisable to make offences by juvenile offenders under them generally punishable with whipping: and the Hon'ble Member is apparently apprehensive that whipping will be inflicted as a punishment for offences which it would be an obviously inappropriate penalty. But in the case of juvenile offenders, as was felt by the framers of the Whipping Act, it is not so much the character of the offence as the circumstances of the offender, such as his age, previous history, social rank, which determine, in each instance, the question whether whipping should be substituted for imprisonment as less injurious to the offender's moral character. It is not thus by the exclusion of offences under this or that special law that sound judgment in passing sentences of whipping can be secured. For that we must look to the Courts. The majority of the Criminal Courts are presided over by gentlemen who are natives of the country, and as such in the best position to distinguish cases in which whipping would be an unsuitable punishment. In spite of the opinion expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Woodroffe, I venture to say that the experience of the 35 years during which the Whipping Act has been in force, warrants us in looking with confidence to the same judgment and discrimination on their part in dealing with offences under other laws as they have shown in dealing with offences under the Penal Code.

"For these reasons I am of opinion that it is quite sufficient that power should be issued for the Governor General in Council to exclude from the application of clause (*b*) such offences as experience will show call for such exceptional treatment. I am therefore unable to support the amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. WOODROFFE said :—"May I ask Your Excellency's permission to add one matter by way of explanation of my reference to the Railways Act, which I accidentally omitted from my previous remarks."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—"I see that under the rules an Hon'ble Member may, with my permission, speak once again after a previous speech by way of explanation. If the Hon'ble Member desires to speak again in this sense, I can permit him to do so."

The Hon'ble MR. WOODROFFE said :—"I referred, my Lord, to the Railways Act, as one of the other laws under which punishment of whipping can be inflicted, and I desire to explain that under that law the punishment of whipping can only be given to a juvenile under the age of 12. If the amendment be not carried, there will, in fact, be an alteration of the Railways Act by this Act by extending the age of juveniles from 12 to 16."

The Hon'ble SIR HARNAM SINGH said :—"My Lord, although I am glad to gather from the Select Committee's report that the most objectionable provision regarding riots is removed from the Bill, still the Bill as it stands is open to objection.

"My opinion is adverse to this form of punishment of juveniles for attempting or abetting to commit an offence under the Penal Code. The punishment of whipping is regarded in this country as being of a very degrading character. A boy under 16 years of age is a juvenile and is hardly conscious of the gravity of the offence he abets or attempts to commit. Considering his immaturity of judgment, the degrading character of the punishment, and the ruinous effect it will have on his future career, I believe that the proposed punishment in such a case is undesirable.

"I have to make the same remarks about making offences by juveniles against laws other than the Penal Code punishable by whipping. Having regard to the fact that such offences do not generally involve the same degree of moral turpitude as those under the Penal Code, it is undesirable to punish them with whipping, which is regarded by the people as a more degrading form of punishment than even imprisonment. Prison contamination is bad enough, but the degrading and hardening effect of the punishment of whipping would be worse, as pointed out by the Indian Judges of the Calcutta High Court. The Chief Commissioner of Assam has known a case in which a Magistrate, who saw children playing with fireworks on the highway, caused them to be locked up for the night, convicted them himself on his own evidence the next day, and then inflicted corporal punishment on them with his own hands. This is the kind of thing which may be expected to occur if the punishment of whipping is extended to such cases, and I agree with the Chief Commissioner in deprecating any extension of whipping powers to petty offences, such as may be committed under laws other than the Penal Code.

"My Lord, I think flogging is not calculated to reform the character of a boy, and I do not see the necessity of going beyond what is already provided for in the Indian Penal Code. In these circumstances and as my hon'ble colleague Mr. Mehta's amendment tends to limit the number of cases in which this punishment can be inflicted, I feel it my duty to accord it my support."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR ANANDA CHARLU said :—"The real issue before us is, Should any case be permitted to occur in which the skin might be ripped open, when it should not be? There can be but one answer to it, and that the negative."

The Hon'ble MR. REES said :—"I agree with the Hon'ble Member who moves the amendment that it is better that the Government should notify, from time to time, to what offences under laws other than the Penal Code, the new section 5 of the Whipping Act should apply, than that the section should embrace all such offences punishable with imprisonment, unless the Governor General in Council otherwise directs, but I oppose the amendment, because I think

it is the function of the Legislature to decide, when passing a law, what specific offences are punishable with different kinds of punishment.

"More than one learned Judge, who has been consulted by Local Governments, has arrived at the same conclusion.

"I should prefer that the offences to which the new section 5 (*b*) is to apply should be specified in the Bill. Either it is, or it is not, desirable that a certain offence should be punishable with whipping. That is a matter which could be decided now, once and for all, and circumstances will not change so as to make whipping a proper punishment in the future for an offence in respect of which it is at present an unsuitable correction.

"Much advantage would result from the law being definitely laid down in this behalf. I was much struck with the same two cases as those selected by the Hon'ble Advocate General. A boy under 16 years of age, in charge of cattle which strayed into a forest reserve, would be liable to be whipped, or a youth of the same age who succeeded to the possession of his father's gun, and did not renew the license. These boys may be heads of families corresponding with yeomen in England and in their little world, they would be degraded, having committed no serious offence. Never since the time of Robin Hood has the breach of forest laws, however necessary such laws may be, been looked on as an offence involving disgrace and loss of character, and as the Magistrate of a district, I should have much regretted the infliction of whipping in such cases as these. An estimable youth, cultivating on the margin of a jungle, and keeping a gun for the purpose of co-operating with the agriculturists' firmest friend, the tiger, in keeping down the head of deer, might, without any bad intention, omit to renew his license.

"Whipping would not be a suitable punishment in such cases, and, indeed, the feeling of the inhabitants of India upon, and their attitude towards, this subject are not, I think, altogether similar to those of Europeans

"I remember that the commotion consequent upon the infliction of very moderate corporal punishment by a schoolmaster, gave a sharp shock to a well known educational institution.

"Again, at any time it may happen that the whipped boy is a married man—at such an early age do striplings in this country take upon themselves the pains and pleasures of manhood. The higher the caste, the earlier the marriage—and the less suitable corporal chastisement for a culprit, whose offence very possibly may not argue great moral turpitude.

"The amendment would prevent the infliction of this punishment in any case to which it had not been made specially applicable, but I think that the offences should be specified in the Bill, as those offences are specified in the Whipping Act, that both the section and the amendment are open to equal objection, and that the latter should be rejected and the Whipping Act revised."

The Hon'ble MR. TOYNBEE said:—"My Lord, I think that there is great force in the arguments which the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta has given for the amendment which he has moved. If the question is raised before a Court as to whether or not the punishment of whipping is applicable to a juvenile offender who has committed an offence under some law other than the Penal Code, it would undoubtedly be safer to solve the question by the production of a *Gazette of India* notification specifying the laws under which whipping *may* be inflicted, than to produce a similar notification specifying laws under which it may *not*. The former, which I may call the *positive* method, seems to me to be safer and simpler than the latter, or *negative*, method, because in the first case the whipping could not be legally inflicted unless the law concerned was found to be specified, whereas in the second case the Court would have, as it were, to prove a negative, and might illegally inflict a sentence of whipping by reason of its not being able to find a prohibitive notification which actually existed. As a prohibitive notification seems to me to run a greater risk of being overlooked than a permissive one does, I support Mr. Mehta's amendment. There seems to be considerable misapprehension, my Lord, as to the alleged degrading nature of a whipping inflicted on a juvenile offender. But it need

in no case be of such a nature; for section 392 of the Code of Criminal Procedure says:—'In the case of a person under 16 years of age it shall be inflicted in such mode, and on such part of the person, and with such instrument, as the Local Government directs'. And section 390 of the same Code says 'the sentence shall be executed at such place and time as the Court may direct'. The whipping need not, therefore, be inflicted in public; and at least one Local Government, that of Bengal, has directed that it should be inflicted 'in the manner of school discipline."

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH said:—"The case in support of this amendment turns a good deal upon the general statement that the people of this country regard whipping as a hardening and degrading punishment. I wish to deal very considerately with a feeling of that kind, but it seems to me that in the case of a boy, the question whether whipping is more or less degrading than imprisonment, turns entirely on the circumstances of the case, and that, if advantage is taken of the provisions that the law gives, if the whipping be administered without undue publicity and severity, it is far less hardening to a boy, especially to a boy not belonging to the criminal classes, than a sentence of imprisonment would be. The case made by the Advocate General turns a good deal upon this, that if we make merely a general provision that whipping may be substituted for imprisonment for boys, that general provision may be abused. May I point out to my hon'ble friend that, if the word *may* is to be used in this argument, it is possible to make a case against any existing law whatever. Every criminal law operates for good or for mischief, according to the judgment with which it is applied, and if it be assumed that a Magistrate inflicts whipping when the case is clearly one that ought not to be brought under the criminal law at all, or where the offence is one unsuitable for that penalty, that would be an act on the part of the Magistrate proving him more or less unfit for his position and rendering him liable to censure. Then it is argued that the sentence of whipping is irreparable. I think perhaps that argument has been pushed a little too far, considering that the effects of whipping (it is a sharp and summary punishment) are not of very long duration, and to say that the effects of whipping are more irreparable than the effects of detention in imprisonment upon a boy, appears to me to be rather an exaggerated way of stating the case. And let me point out this, that if we take the course which the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta proposes and my hon'ble and learned friend supports, and we empower the Governor General to specify the offences, or if we go the whole length of what has been suggested by my hon'ble friend Mr. Rees and put the offences into an Act of this Legislature, we shall still, from my hon'ble friend Mr. Woodroffe's point of view, not be very much better off than we were before, because we shall have to specify a large number of offences where the choice between whipping and imprisonment will still call for the exercise of magisterial discretion, where mistakes of the kind described by the Advocate General may be made, and where the effects of the mistake will be just as serious as in the case of those offences which we should leave out. Whilst therefore I support any proposal that we should make a general provision that whipping may be substituted for imprisonment in the case of juvenile offenders, we should trust to the discretion of the Magistrate, under the supervision to which Magistrates are subjected in this country, to determine which are the offences to which they ought to apply the general rule."

The Hon'ble MR. MEHTA said:—"I should like to say one word in reply. All that the Hon'ble Mr. Rees says in opposition to my amendment is that I do not go far enough. He is prepared to go very much further, but, as I am not able to go all the way, he won't accompany me even part of the way. With regard to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Ibbetson and the other Hon'ble Members who have spoken in support of the original section, it seems to me they have not met the case which I have put before the Council. Their case is that Magistrates, under the section as it stands, will inflict whipping in lieu of imprisonment, but it has to be remembered that the section does not only include offences which are punishable with imprisonment only. It includes

also offences which are punishable with fine or imprisonment, and all those cases would be included under clause (*b*); so that Magistrates would have the right to inflict whipping in lieu of fine also. That, I submit, would be an intolerable state of things, and when it is remembered that there is no appeal from a sentence of whipping and that whipping once inflicted is irreparable, the necessity for proceeding with caution and discrimination is extremely urgent."

The Council divided:—

Ayes—9.	*Noes—11.*
The Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur.	The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Evans.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose.	The Hon'ble Mr. J. Buckingham.
The Hon'ble Mr. J T. Woodroffe.	The Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Rees.
The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Harnam Singh.	The Hon'ble Mr. J. K. Spence.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu.	The Hon ble Nawab Faiyaz Ali Khan.
The Hon'ble Maharaja of Darbhanga.	The Hon'ble Mr. Denzil Ibbetson
The Hon'ble Mr. D M. Smeaton.	The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. Toynbee.	The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. Dawkins.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta.	The Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Trevor.
	The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen.
	His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

So the motion was negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. WOODROFFE moved that the words "after making such enquiry (if any) as may be deemed necessary" and the words "the finding of the Court in all cases being final and conclusive" in the Explanation to section 5 of the Whipping Act, 1864, as proposed to be substituted by clause 2 of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, be omitted. He said:—"Among the papers circulated by the Government of India with this Bill will be found the remarks of the Judicial Commissioner of Sindh, to which special attention has been drawn by the Bombay Government. In those remarks it is pointed out that the proviso, in the opinion of the Court, should be final and conclusive on the point of age is properly speaking a legislative direction and cannot appropriately be included in a mere explanation. This proviso found no place in Act VI of 1864. It was first introduced by section 6 of Act III of 1895. Beyond the suggestion that it was sometimes found difficult to determine a boy's age and that it was thought desirable that the opinion of the Court of first instance should be taken as final, Sir Alexander Miller, in moving that the Report on the Bill should be taken into consideration by the Council, made no case for this strange addition to the law. For upwards of 30 years the law had stood unaltered. It had been declared by the High Court of Bombay very shortly after the Act of 1864 was passed that unless an accused person was found to be under the age of 16 he could not be punished under Act VI of 1864. It was not suggested then, nor is it suggested now, that there had or have occurred cases in which there had been any failure of justice owing to the supposed difficulty of ascertaining a boy's age. It was not suggested then, and it is not suggested now, that it is more difficult to determine whether a boy is under 16 than a man is over 45; yet under section 393 of the Criminal Procedure Code no male person can be whipped if the Court considers him to be more than 45, and that section, be it observed, further contains, and that rightly, no such legislative direction as is appended to the explanation now under consideration, though it would in the vast majority of cases be, I think, more difficult to determine whether a man is over 45 than whether a boy is under 16. Moreover, as the law now stands, no appeal can be preferred by a convicted person in cases in which the Court of Session or the District Magistrate or other Magistrate of the first class passes a sentence of whipping only. See section 413 of the Criminal Procedure Code. There is therefore no such difficulty to be encountered as that which was suggested by the Hon'ble the then Legal Member in moving the introduction of this clause in 1895 nor, except in a certain limited class of cases, any question as to the finality of the decision of the Court of first instance. This being so, it

appears to me in the highest degree desirable that there should appear upon our Statute Book nothing which can in any way throw doubt upon the necessity for the exercise of the duty of determining judicially whether the delinquent does or does not come within the provisions of the law. The determination of the sentence is, I venture to think, no less important than the determination of the commission of the offence. Moreover, a sentence of whipping is irreparable, and I am hardly prepared to go so far as the Hon'ble Legal Member (Mr. Raleigh) does when he says that the memory of it quickly passes away. That very much depends upon the hand which has laid it on, and even though the punishment of whipping a juvenile offender be conducted as it may be conducted under circumstances not involving the publicity of the whipping, yet the fact that that person has been whipped is a fact which cannot be concealed, and Members of Council will remember that in this country a juvenile offender means and includes a man who has probably two or three children. You are extending the punishment of whipping very far, and are, as a matter of fact, making persons punishable under this section, who are not in any true or real sense of the term juvenile offenders. It is, I venture to think, also in the case of juvenile offenders even more necessary perhaps than in the case of adults to see that no such brand should be fixed upon them. They are not old, hardened, or habitual offenders, and the disgrace attendant upon a whipping in this country is not looked upon in the light of a tunding at Winchester or similar punishment at our public schools. We have to deal with the people of this country and their feelings in estimating the propriety of the punishment which should be meted out. I venture to think, further, from another point of view, that it is most desirable that all Magistrates, especially those from whose decisions there does lie an appeal, should be bound to exercise their functions judicially. There are far too many cases, unfortunately, to be found in our reports of sentences of whipping improperly passed and carried into immediate execution, to render it in any degree proper for a Magistrate to pass a sentence of whipping without making due enquiry. The nature and extent of that enquiry must, of course, vary with the circumstances of each particular case, but should it go forth that it rests with the Magistrate to determine whether he will make any enquiry or not, there will, I very much fear, be very many more instances in which whipping will be inflicted upon persons not liable to be so punished than at present. In my opinion, the changes that have been introduced into the explanation in the Select Committee, so far from indicating, as in the Report it appears to be thought, to the Courts the necessity of making an enquiry in cases in which an enquiry is necessary, confers upon them the arbitrary power of determining, and that finally, whether any enquiry is necessary or not. For my part, I would very much have preferred that, if that explanation were to stand, it should stand as it did in the Bill as originally reported on. The words "if any" introduced in the explanation seem to me to forebode mischief, and it is wholly unexplained why there should be a different language introduced into our law in the case of the whipping of juveniles and whipping of adults. The law as regards adults provides that 'if it considers him to be above 45.' Why not in precisely the same language 'considers him or thinks him to be over 16'? I would therefore suggest that at least our law should be consistent, and that there is no reason why juveniles should be treated differently from adults. The Court considers the matter and arrives at its conclusion only upon evidence. By the adoption of the proposed amendment, whether there lies an appeal or not, Magistrates will understand that there is a duty laid upon them the breach of which will subject them to the animadversion of the High Court."

The Hon'ble MR. IBBETSON said:—"I find myself unable to accept this amendment. I take the second part of the proposal first, namely, to strike out the provision that the finding of the Court as to the age of a juvenile offender shall be final and conclusive. I have listened most attentively to all that has fallen from the lips of the hon'ble and learned Advocate General, and I am still wholly unable to realize what practical effect he proposes to

himself as likely to flow from his amendment. I understand the suggestion underlying the proposal to be that, under the law as it stands, Magistrates are careless in coming to a conclusion in the matter of age. I confess that I cannot see how the excision of the words in question will make them more careful. If the Magistrate is a 1st class Magistrate, there is no appeal from his decision, and his finding is final and conclusive, whether the Whipping Act says so or not, and he knows it. If he is not a 1st class Magistrate, an appeal lies. But since sentences of whipping only, which are the sole sentences that can be passed under the section, are carried out at once, the appeal is practically from the conviction only, which is not affected by the question of age. Thus, I do not think that the amendment will attain the object with which it is proposed.

"On the other hand, there seem to me to be positive objections to the proposal. There are numerous 2nd class Magistrates, specially empowered to pass sentences of whipping, from whose decision an appeal lies. (I am taking, for the present, the law as it stands, without reference to the Hon'ble Sir Harnam Singh's amendment.) Now it may be fair enough that the accused should have an appeal from the conviction, so as, if possible, to clear his character by proving his innocence of the charge. But there is nothing to be gained by allowing him to appeal also on the question of age, which affects, not his guilt or his innocence, but merely the legality of a punishment which has already been inflicted. We all know how greatly the liberty of appeal is already abused in India. The proposed amendment will simply give a new opening to the petition-writer or to the unscrupulous pleader; and we shall have the money of the people and the time of the Courts wasted upon the question, whether the age of a native lad, who has already had his whipping, is 15½ years or 16½. The provision in question has been part of the law of India for the past five years, and I see no necessity whatever to alter it.

"As for the other proposal, to omit the words 'after making such inquiry (if any) as may be deemed necessary', the suggestion to insert these words emanated, I think, from my hon'ble friend Mr. Mehta. It struck me, and I think the other members of the Select Committee also, as an eminently reasonable and proper suggestion. The words 'if any' were inserted to make it clear that no inquiry need be made in the case, say, of a boy of 12 years, who was obviously and undoubtedly under 16 years of age. It seems to me that the law, as it stands in the Bill, is exactly what is wanted. It provides for a final decision upon a point which must be settled on the spot, after a summary inquiry when there is any room for doubt, by the Magistrate who has the lad before him, and who is really the only person capable of deciding. It is notoriously impossible to ascertain exactly the age of a native of the poorer classes. And if a lad whose age cannot be ascertained exactly is so developed physically that he looks as if he were 16, it surely is only reasonable that he should be treated as if he really was 16; for the probability is that his mind and character will have developed together with his body."

The Hon'ble MR. REES said:—"My Lord, I cannot see that because it is difficult to decide whether a man is over 45, an attempt should not be made to deal with the question whether a boy is under 16, and it is not so long since I exercised the functions of a Magistrate that I cannot remember how the time of that unfortunate functionary is wasted, whenever the law gives the opportunity. The fact is, in regard to the man and the boy the decision is pure guess work. This seems to me to be an additional reason why all the offences for which whipping can be administered should be stated in the Act. I would oppose this amendment."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble SIR HARNAM SINGH moved that the following clause be added between clauses 2 and 3 of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, and that the present clause 3 be renumbered clause 4:—

"3. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, an appeal shall lie in every case in which a juvenile offender has been sentenced to whipping, and no such sentence shall be executed until a period of fifteen days has elapsed from the date of

V of 1898.

sentence, or, if an appeal is made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the Appellate Court.

"(2) The Judge or Magistrate who has passed any such sentence shall have all such powers of admitting any such juvenile offender to bail as are conferred on Appellate Courts by section 426 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898:

V of 1898.

"Provided that, if no application for bail is made at the time when such sentence is passed, the sentence shall, notwithstanding anything in sub-section (1), be carried out forthwith at such place and time as the Court may direct."

He said:—"As it has been practically decided to extend the Whipping Act to offences punishable by laws other than the Penal Code, I would suggest that whipping be lightly administered in the form of school discipline, as provided in the Criminal Procedure Code, in the presence of a District Magistrate or a Magistrate having 1st class powers, and that the punishment be inflicted in a place not exposed to public view, and as marked a difference as possible be made between the whipping of a juvenile offender and the whipping of an adult. I would also suggest that a right of appeal be given, and the juvenile offender be released on bail till the result of the appeal is known. It does not seem equitable that a juvenile offender, who, if he were sentenced to a term of imprisonment, would have, in most cases under the Code, a right of appeal, should, simply because a different form of punishment is arbitrarily substituted for that term of imprisonment, lose his right to have the question of his sentence and conviction reconsidered, and I therefore beg to move the amendment of the Bill which stands in my name."

The Hon'ble MR. IBBETSON said:—"I am unable to accept the proposal to allow an appeal in the case of all sentences of whipping which are passed upon juveniles. It is not desirable to add to the liberty of appeal which is already enjoyed except on grounds of the clearest necessity. And this seems to me to be pre-eminently a case in which it is not advisable to allow an appeal. If a lad is to receive 5 or 10 strokes by way of school discipline, he should receive them at once, and have done with it. I cannot conceive why he should have a right of appeal which is denied to an adult who is to receive 30 stripes that may perhaps mark him for life. And what strikes me most forcibly about the proposal is, its cruelty to the boy himself. For the sake of the one boy in a hundred, whose conviction will be upset, the other 99 are to be kept waiting for a fortnight, and for as much longer as the Appellate Court may take to decide the appeal, with the whipping hanging over their heads, in terrified apprehension, which is infinitely worse than the reality. Surely, if there ever was a case which it is desirable to dispose of promptly, it is that of the whipping of a juvenile.

"Apart from the merits of the proposal, moreover, there are other grounds on which it seems to me to be open to strong objection. If the amendment is carried, a Magistrate will turn to section 413 of the Criminal Procedure Code and find the following:—

'Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, there shall be no appeal by a convicted person in cases in which a Court of Session or the District Magistrate or other Magistrate of the 1st class passes a sentence of * * * * * whipping only,'

"He will then turn to the Whipping Act,—and it must be remembered that under that Act a sentence of whipping passed upon a juvenile offender as such must be a sentence of whipping only,—and he will find the following:—

'Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, an appeal shall lie in every case in which a juven ile offender has been sentenced to whipping.'

"The fact is that the proposal is really one to amend, not the Whipping Act, but the Code of Criminal Procedure. It is not yet two years since that Code was passed in its present form, after full discussion; and I think that it would require far stronger grounds than have been shown in the present instance to justify the virtual repeal of one of its provisions."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR ANANDA CHARLU said:—"In 1889 or 1890 two cases occurred in this Presidency, with which every one in Calcutta must

be familiar. In the first of those cases, a Magistrate inflicted the sentence of whipping and immediately carried it out. The matter went up before the High Court, and that Court set aside the conviction and passed severe remarks on the impropriety of the sentence having been carried out. Before the same Magistrate, and soon after, another case came up similar in nature. The Magistrate had the perversity again to inflict the sentence of whipping and to carry it out, setting the admonitions of the High Court deliberately at naught. The High Court handed the Magistrate up to the Government, and the result was, that he was placed in a situation in which he could not exercise the powers conferred upon him by the Whipping Act. But I am told, facetiously I hope, that the officer was promoted in consequence.

" Reference was made to the fact that the Criminal Procedure Code was only amended so recently as in 1895, and it is too soon to meddle with it. But it so happens, and that more recently still, *i. e.*, so lately as June or July, 1899, that another Magistrate was found to do exactly the same thing, and the High Court, in setting aside the conviction, could do nothing more than regret at the whipping having been administered. This shows how the necessity for staying the sentence till the appeal is disposed of is extremely urgent. Certain reasons were assigned by the Hon'ble Mr. Ibbetson in support of his position. The very same reasons I claim in support of the amendment before us. He says that there will be a delay in the disposal of the appeal and that the sentence of whipping would be hanging over the head of the culprit in the interval. I think that when an inconsiderate juvenile offender has this interval, after knowing what punishment the error he had drifted into brought upon him, he will very probably reflect and repent of it and avoid becoming callous in consequence of undergoing the penalty in that spirit. The effect of delay may thus only prove salutary and not harmful."

The Hon'ble MR. REES said :—" My Lord, my hon'ble friend Mr. Ananda Charlu and I, in the last five years, have generally presented the spectacle of a united family from Madras. On this occasion I regret that I cannot agree with him. I would oppose the proposed interpolation of a wholly new and vital section between clauses 2 and 3 of the Bill. I would myself prefer that every offence for which whipping may be awarded should be stated in the Bill, as I said in speaking on the first motion, but I cannot think it desirable to provide on this occasion a system of bail and appeal for the whole law relating to the whipping of juvenile offenders. It is contrary to the conception of providing a different class of procedure for juveniles, and it seems to me that either the law should enact that a boy convicted of a certain offence, for which the Legislature had deliberately decided whipping should be inflicted, should be sentenced and whipped outright, or that in regard to such an offence, the ordinary procedure which obtains in respect of adults should apply. To release a boy on bail, and then after a long interval to call him up to be judicially whipped, seems to me to convert the homely birchen rod into a sword of Damocles, and to give a solemnity to personal correction, which is, in fact, somewhat foreign to the inherent character of corporal castigation.

" As it is evident from what I said in speaking to the first motion that I am opposed to the wholesale application of the rod to the backs of our younger fellow subjects, I have therefore the less scruple in opposing this amendment. If it is fated to become law, at least Local Governments should express their opinions of it and a Select Committee should sit upon it, for I hope and believe that Select Committees have not in India become, as a leading journal said yesterday morning of Select Committees elsewhere, ' instruments of insincerity, procrastination and oblivion.' My Lord, I trust this amendment will not slip through without undergoing that careful and prolonged examination which should be the prelude to all legislation. This matter should be taken up, I think, when a revising and consolidating Act is undertaken.

" I ask Your Excellency's leave to refer to what my hon'ble friend Mr. Mehta said, *viz.*, that I would go the whole way with him but not half way. Surely, if an Hon'ble Member thinks that offences punishable with whipping should be specified in the Act, Mr. Mehta's amendment, equally with the section, is open to objection

and should be rejected. On the other hand, to object to one section as it stands is no sufficient ground for rejecting the whole Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH said:—"The main part of the hon'ble and learned Member's contention in favour of the amendment is the same argument as that used with regard to the hard cases, which I have already described as rather misleading in reference to another amendment proposed by my hon'ble friend the Advocate General. Mr. Charlu thinks that the delay which the Bill involves will have an excellent moral effect, because it will give the offender time for repentance. It appears to me that that effect of delay in the execution of a sentence is, to say the least, a little uncertain. There is another effect of delay, which is almost certain, and this is the consideration which I wish to suggest to Council. If you allow a longer delay for appeal, it becomes objectionable to carry out the sentence at all, and there is a certain cruelty in saying to a boy 'you can go away now, and after three months you will be brought back, and then you will be whipped.' I think the ordinary feeling would be against that, and I have not the least doubt that, if we allow an appeal, the effect would be largely to hamper and pervert the operation of the law. For these reasons I vote against the amendment."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. IBBETSON moved that the Bill as now amended be passed. He said:—"My Lord, I gather from the question that was asked of Your Lordship at an early stage in the course of the debate, that some remarks may possibly be made upon the general principle on which the Bill is based, and I may therefore be allowed to say a very few words in support of it. It is no new principle. It was affirmed 34 years ago, when the Whipping Act of 1864 was passed, that whipping is often the most suitable form of punishment for a juvenile: and the present Bill simply extends that same principle to offences which have, for the most part, been created since the Act of 1864 became law—extends it, indeed, in a restricted form, since it does not authorize whipping for any offence which is punishable with fine only.

"I confess myself unable to understand the assertion that a moderate whipping, inflicted upon a young lad under proper conditions, must necessarily harden and degrade him. It would not do so if inflicted by his father, or by his schoolmaster: and I fail to see why it should do so, merely because it is inflicted by the order of a Magistrate. At any rate, association, for ever a short time, with the class of juvenile criminals which are too often to be found in our jails, may do him an irreparable injury; while the disgrace of incarceration in jail seems to me, to say the least of it, to be as great as that of whipping. I fully realize that the feelings of the natives of India on the subject of corporal punishment are very different from our own. I have often had reason to regret this fact in connection with the management of schools. We are, however, bound, in legislation such as this, to give the fullest weight to those feelings as they exist. But if the effects of whipping young lads were really so disastrous as we are told, surely, during the 35 years for which the Act has been in operation and during which many thousands of lads must have been whipped, we should have had some more tangible evidence of the evil effects of our legislation than has so far been put before us"

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN COMPANIES (BRANCH REGISTERS) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. DAWKINS moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to authorize certain Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, to keep branch registers of their members in the United Kingdom, be taken into consideration. He said:—"I would like to draw attention to one modification introduced by the Select Committee into the original draft Bill. In the original draft authorization to Indian Companies to establish branch registers in the United Kingdom was limited to Companies having a capital of not less than Rupees twenty lakhs and having existed for three years. These limitations do not exist in the case of

the Companies Colonial Registers Act, which we have been following, and in view of the almost unanimous representations of the Chambers of Commerce that these restrictions would tend to minimise the utility of the Act, the Select Committee decided to withdraw them. I may also ask leave to call attention to the notifications which have been placed upon the table, conveying exemption from Indian stamp and probate duty of shares of Indian Companies liable to payment of such duties in the United Kingdom, owing to their inscription on the branch register in London. After the Bill had left the Select Committee, my learned friend the Hon'ble the Advocate General suggested that these exemptions, which were promised in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, should be incorporated in the Bill itself. It was, however, felt to be inexpedient to modify two existing Acts by a third Act and to take powers for giving exemptions when such power was already existing and vested in the Governor General in Council under the Indian Stamp Act and Court-fees Act. It was, therefore, decided to meet the practical difficulty pointed out by my learned friend the Hon'ble the Advocate General, namely, that the Act as it stands would not acquaint an investor with the fact that this exemption existed, by an undertaking that the notifications to issue under the Stamp and Court-fees Acts should be bound up in the pamphlet form in which the new Act will be sold to the public. These are the notifications which lie on the table."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. REES moved that after the word "discontinued", in clause 3, sub-clause (2), of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, the words "and the Registrar shall record such notice" be added. He said :—" My Lord, in clause 3, sub-clause (2), no provision is made for recording the notice of situation of the British register. It is not to be supposed that the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies will consign such notices to his waste-paper basket, but the recording of the notice is a judicial act, and it is expressly provided by section 64 of the Indian Companies Act that the Registrar shall record the notice of situation of the registered office in India. A similar provision should apparently be made in respect of notice of situation of the British register, since the Bill is, under clause 5, to be construed as one with the Indian Companies Act. It happens, moreover, that in some provinces Registrars are under existing rules forbidden to record, upon receipt of a fee, anything the record of which is not expressly enjoined by the Companies Act."

The Hon'ble MR. DAWKINS said :—" I think that we should be well advised in accepting this amendment. As the Act stands, the Registrar would probably not deposit any notice given to him in the waste-paper basket, but, at any rate, the amendment will provide that he shall not do so under any circumstances, and it will certainly render the Bill more complete."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. DAWKINS moved that the Bill, as now amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

LOWER BURMA COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. IBBETSON moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in Lower Burma be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh, the Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu, the Hon'ble Mr. Woodroffe and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 2nd March, 1900.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 16th February, 1900.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1900.

No. 220-*M*.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Calcutta for Assam on Friday, the 2nd March 1900, starting from Sealdah by Special Train at 10-45 P.M. (Calcutta time). His Excellency's departure from Calcutta will be *private*.

His Excellency will visit Dibrugarh, Tezpur and Gauhati, and return to Calcutta on Thursday, the 15th March 1900, arriving at Sealdah by Special Train at 7 P.M. (Calcutta time). His Excellency's arrival at Calcutta will be *private*.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and party during His Excellency's journey should be addressed "Viceroy's Camp," without the addition of any post-town.

The party accompanying His Excellency on tour is as follows:—

Her Excellency Lady Curzon of Kedleston.
Sir William Cuningham, K C.S.I., Foreign Secretary.
Mr. W. R. Lawrence, C.I.E., Private Secretary.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, Military Secretary.
Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Fenn, C.I.E., Surgeon to the Viceroy.
Captain R. G. T. Baker Carr, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain W. McL. Campbell, Aide-de-Camp.

All communications connected with business of a mere routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the headquarters of the several departments.

By Command,

E. BARING, *Major*,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 23rd February 1900.

No. 488.—His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to declare that the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director General of Indian Observatories shall have the privilege of private entrée to Government House.

MEDICAL.

The 17th February 1900.

No. 324.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. A. Harris, I.M.S (Bengal), Officiating Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 21st February 1900.

No. 327.—The services of Major C. M. Thompson, M.B., I.M.S. (Madras), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 19th February 1900.

The 19th February 1900.

No. 343 —The services of Lieutenant H. Ross, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 23rd February 1900.

No. 377.—The services of Lieutenant C. G. Ames, 9th Madras Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 380.—The services of Captain A. H. Bolton, 13th Bombay Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

No. 382.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Joubert, M.B., F.R.C.S, I.M.S. (Bengal), Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, and Obstetric Physician and Surgeon, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No 383.—With effect from the date of assuming charge, Major F. S. Peck, I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to be Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, and Obstetric Physician and Surgeon, Eden Hospital, Calcutta.

No. 386.—The services of Major T. F. MacNeece, R.A.M.C., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his plague duties at Bangalore.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 17th February 1900.

No. 433.—WHEREAS the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Mailam in the Tindivanam taluk of the South Arcot District of the Madras Presidency if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Panguni Uthiram festival:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Villupuram, Vikravandi, Mailam, Tindivanam and Olakkur on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 1st to the 18th March 1900 (both days inclusive) within

the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Panguni Uthiram festival at Mailam.

The 20th February 1900.

No. 442.—WHEREAS the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Conjeeveram in the Chingleput District of the Madras Presidency if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency, the Central Provinces and the Mysore and Hyderabad States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Ekambaranathaswami :

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Arkonam Junction, Palur, Conjeeveram, Walajabad, Villiyampakkam and Chingleput on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 26th February to the 18th March 1900 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency, the Central Provinces and the Mysore and Hyderabad States to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Ekambaranathaswami at Conjeeveram.

JUDICIAL.

The 23rd February 1900.

No. 287.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884 (XVIII of 1884), as amended by Act XIX of 1895, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Chief Court, Punjab, during the absence on furlough of Mr. J. A. Anderson, or until further orders : —

Mr. F. A. Robertson, I.C.S., second Temporary Additional Judge and officiating first Temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, to officiate as a Judge of that Court.

Mr. R. L. Harris, I.C.S., officiating second Temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, to officiate as first Temporary Additional Judge of that Court.

Mr. H. Maude, I.C.S., Divisional Judge of Lahore, to officiate as second Temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court,

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POLICE.

The 23rd February 1900.

No. 132.—The services of the undermentioned officers of the Burma Police are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces :—

Mr. F. S. Orchard, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. G. D. Folger, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

No. 133.—The services of the undermentioned officers of the Burma Police are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay :—

Mr. E. W. Trotter, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. D. A. Vanrenen, Inspector of Police.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 22nd February 1900.

No. 93.—The Reverend V. W. Kinsman, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 9th February 1900.

No. 96.—The Reverend W. Thomson, a Chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, with effect from the 22nd February 1900.

The 23rd February 1900.

No. 101.—The Reverend H. G. B. Cowley, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 20th February 1900.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 20th February, 1900.

No. 204-F.—61-4.—With reference to the Notification of this Department, No. 960 F., dated the 14th November last, Mr. F. B. Manson, Officiating Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, ceased to be employed on special duty under the Inspector General of Forests in connection with the Paris Exhibition of 1900, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st January, 1900, his services being replaced at the disposal of the Government of Burma from that date.

No. 207-*F*.—34-4.—Privilege leave for 3 months and 15 days, under Articles 277 and 282 (II) of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Bingham, I.S.C., Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, in charge of the Southern Forest Circle in Upper Burma, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th February, 1900.

From the same date and until further orders:—

(I) Mr. A. Smythies, Conservator, 3rd grade, in charge of the Southern Forest Circle in the Central Provinces, to officiate in the 2nd grade.

(II) Mr. H. B. Ward, Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, in charge of the Tenasserim Forest Circle in Lower Burma, to hold charge, in addition to his other duties, of the Southern Forest Circle in Upper Burma.

The 22nd February, 1900.

No. 212-*F*.—61-6.—With reference to the notifications of this Department noted in the margin,* Mr. F. B. Manson, Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, resumed charge in the afternoon of the 12th February, 1900, of the Tenasserim Forest Circle in Lower Burma from Mr. H. B. Ward, Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, who then continued to hold charge of the Southern Forest Circle in Upper Burma.

*(I) No. 204 F., dated 20th February 1900.
(II) No. 207 F., dated " " "

LAND SURVEYS.

The 21st February, 1900.

No. 462—34-2.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Hobday, I.S.C., Deputy Surveyor General, is granted privilege leave for 3 months under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 22nd instant or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof.

During Lieutenant-Colonel Hobday's absence, Major F. B. Longe, R.E., Assistant Surveyor General, will officiate as Deputy Surveyor General.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 21st February 1900.

No. 931-*I.B.*—Whereas the Umaria Colliery was formally transferred to the Rewa State on the 1st January 1900: The Governor General in Council is pleased to announce that, with effect from that day, full jurisdiction over the lands lying within the said State which are known as the Umaria Coal-fields has been restored to the Rewa Darbar.

2. The Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3684-I., dated the 30th October 1885, is hereby cancelled.

No. 325-*G*.—Captain S. H. Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is appointed, on return from foreign service, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class, with effect from the 16th February 1900.

Captain Godfrey is posted as an Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 22nd February 1900.

No. 334-*G*.—The substantive appointments in the Berar Commission consequent on the death of Khan Bahadur Mirza Safdar Ali Beg, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th class, have effect from the 11th October 1899, and not from the 10th October 1899 as given in Notification No. 13-G., dated the 5th January 1900.

The 23rd February 1900.

No. 339-*G*.—Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Assistant of the 1st (officiating Political Agent of the 4th) class, First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, is granted privilege leave for two months and thirteen days, with effect from the 1st March 1900 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 340-*G*.—Mr. L. T. Harris, of the Indian Civil Service, District Magistrate and Collector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is appointed to officiate temporarily as a Political Agent of the 4th class, and is posted as First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, or until further orders.

No. 341-*G*.—Mr. E. Hewetson, District Superintendent of Police in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is appointed to officiate as Collector of that station, in addition to his Railway Police duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. L. T. Harris, and until further orders.

No 343-*G*.—Mr. C. S. Bayley, of the Indian Civil Service, a Resident of the 2nd class and General Superintendent of Operations tor the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, is appointed, on return from privilege leave, to officiate as a Resident of the 1st class and Agent to the Governor General in Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. K. Barr, C.S.I., and until further orders.

No. 345-*G*.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Pears, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Resident of the 2nd class and Resident at Gwalior, is appointed to officiate temporarily, in addition to his own duties, as a Resident of the 1st class and Agent to the Governor General in Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and pending the arrival of Mr. C. S. Bayley, or until further orders.

No. 347-*G*.—Rai Bahadur Pundit Bhag Ram, C.I.E., Judicial Assistant, Ajmer, availed himself on the 17th February 1900 of the furlough for one year which was granted to

him in Notification No. 1999-G., dated the 29th December 1899.

No. 961-*I. A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1886 (VI of 1886), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend Harry Holliday Newham and the Reverend George Christopher Walker, B.A., of the Wesleyan Mission in Mysore, to be Registrars of Births and Deaths for the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (*1*) clause (*b*) of the said Act, whom they baptize or whose funeral ceremonies they perform.

No. 963-*I. B.*—Captain H. G. Stainforth, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 4th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to be Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and North-Western Provinces Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain H. Patterson, and during the absence on field service of Captain F. H. B. Commeline, or until further orders.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 23rd February 1900.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 193.—Colonel G. Henry, late Royal Engineers, Colonel on the staff, Rawal Pindi, to be Deputy Adjutant General, Head Quarters, Madras Command, with the temporary rank of Brigadier General, *vice* Brigadier General G. Simpson, C B, appointed to the command of a 2nd Class District. Dated 12th February 1900.

No. 194.—Major J. A. Tanner, D.S.O., Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, Military Works Department, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Engineers, Army Head Quarters, India, *vice* Lieutenant Colonel H. Finnis, Royal Engineers, who has vacated. Dated 12th February 1900.

No. 195.—Captain J. A. Houison-Craufurd, 7th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay District, is confirmed as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on the establishment, *vice* Major W. F. Cahusac, who has vacated. Dated 15th April 1899.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 196.—Lieutenant J. H. Hudson, 22nd Madras Infantry, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 30th May 1899.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 197.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from date of joining :—

13th (The Shekhawati) Rajput Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Kunwar Jiuraj Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 198.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Major.

Captain Clinton Cortlandt Anderson,—18th February 1900.

No. 199.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as Regimental Commandants, Indian Army :—

Frederick Campbell, D.S.O. 15th December 1899.
Frederick Gardner Bradley. 31st January 1900.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 200 —The undermentioned fourth class Assistant Surgeons, having completed five years' service in that class, to be third class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the dates specified against their names :—

Name	Date
Edwin Seymour Pushong	5th February 1900.
George William Cearns	5th February 1900.
Joseph James McDonald	5th February 1900.
Clarence John Williams	5th February 1900.
Walter Reginald Rebeiro	5th February 1900.
Frank Ernest Knight	5th February 1900.
George Nicholas Xavier	5th February 1900.
William John Marshall	5th February 1900.
John Douglas Thomas	5th February 1900.
Sydney Graham Langhorne	5th February 1900.
William Willoughby Stuart	5th February 1900.
Edward Aubrey Davies	5th February 1900.
Benjamin Lazarus Smith	5th February 1900.
Adolphus Vincent Eates	5th February 1900.
William Henry Brown	5th February 1900.
Gilbert Reuben Joseph Hanvey	5th February 1900.
Charles Robert Coxe	5th February 1900.
Richard Julian Key Stone	5th February 1900.
James Doyle	5th February 1900.
Frederick George Cutler	5th February 1900.
Louis Percival Kenyon	5th February 1900.
Edmund DeRoche	5th February 1900.
Henry Alexander Greene	5th February 1900.
Edgar Osborne Johnson	19th February 1900.

No. 201.—The undermentioned second class Assistant Surgeons, having completed seven years' service in that class, to be first class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 19th February 1900 :—

William Forrester.
William David Busher.

Alfred Albert Allison.
William Alfred Boucher.
James Halpin.
Thomas Baldry.
Arthur Willoughby Woodward Sadlier.
Charles William Ernest Kerr.
Eugene Alfred St. Romaine.
William Christopher Montague Charters.
John Goldsmith.
Samuel George Dingavan.
Arthur George Bowder.
James Fraser.
James Adolphus Fanshaw Harvey.
William Sherrington.
Arthur John D'Ravara.

Bombay.

No. 202.—The undermentioned third class Assistant Surgeons, who have completed seven years' service in that class, having passed the required departmental examination, are promoted to second class, with effect from the 14th September 1899:—

Louis Joseph D'Souza.
Dioginho Noronha.
Alexander Hepburn MacGregor.
Anthony Paes.
Robert William Chitts.
Albert Rose.
George Walter Vincent.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 203.—*Madras Command*—

Sub-Conductor Frederick William Fryer to be Conductor, and Store Sergeant Charles Samuel Hodges to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 1st November 1899, *vice* Deputy Assistant Commissary (Supernumerary) with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Patrick Sweeney, retired.

No. 204.—*Bombay Command*—

Sub-Conductor George Parkin to be Conductor, and Store Sergeant Henry Holden to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 3rd February 1900, *vice* Conductor Moses Edwards, transferred to the pension establishment.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 205.—*12th Regiment (2nd Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Narinjan Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Sohun Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Santa Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1899.

Jemadar Sher Jang to be Subadar, and Havildar Latif Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ahmad Din, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd December 1899.

No. 206.—*31st Regiment (6th Burma Battalion) of Madras (Light) Infantry*—

Havildar Bhola Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mangal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 6th October 1899.

No. 207.—*1st (the Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bombay Lancers*—

Ressaidar Tillok Singh to be Risaldar, and Jemadar Ganga Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Gunga Sahai Bahadur, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1899.

No. 208.—*7th Regiment of Bombay Lancers (Belooch Horse)*—

Risaldar Mir Haidar Shah, Khan Bahadur, to be Risaldar Major, and Ressaidar Natha Singh to be Risaldar, *vice* Bhagwan Singh, Bahadur, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 8th December 1899.

No. 209.—*24th (Baluchistan, Duchess of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Color-Havildar Mehar Singh and Havildar Maggar Khan to be Jemadars, *vice* Abdullah Shah and Baz Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 31st December 1899 and 14th January 1900, respectively.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 210.—Lieutenant-Colonel Christian Bernard Hunter, Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon, Central Provinces, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 15th April 1900, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 211.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer of the Bombay Unattached List is awarded the Silver Medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ended 31st December 1899:—

Store-Sergeant Thomas Edward Ward, Ordnance Department.

SPECIAL.

No. 212.—With reference to article 280, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part I, the undermentioned officer, having been absent from military duty for ten years, is transferred to the Supernumerary List, with effect from the date specified:—

Major J. H. Smith, Cantonment Magistrate, St. Thomas's Mount and Pallaveram, 29th February 1900.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 213.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

Edward Acheson Chartres, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 21st February 1899, *vice* Crozier, promoted.

No. 214.—*Madras Volunteer Guards*—

Henry Allan Moss, Esquire, to be Captain, *vice* Adams, resigned.

No. 215.—*Nagpore Volunteer Rifles*—

Second Lieutenant Edward Montgomerie Nedham resigns his commission, with effect from the 17th February 1900.

No. 216.—*Moulmein Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant-Colonel Knightley Grey Burne resigns his commission.

Major Alfred Leonard Hewitt to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Burne, resigned.

No. 217.—*Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Henry Zouch Darrah to be Captain, *vice* Ivens, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Second Lieutenant Alexander Murison Wake Shakespear to be Lieutenant, *vice* Darrah, promoted.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd February 1900.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 10th and 23rd February 1900 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Royal Army Medical Corps	Major Walter Kiddle, M.D.	9th February 1900.	Mongkaw .	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 10th and 23rd February 1900.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited. R a. p.	Amount paid in India. R a. p.	Date to which claims will be received.
Frank Douglas Grant (*a*).	Captain .	Indian Staff Corps.	14th August, 1899.	Testate .	863 15 9	863 15 9	Paid to Major C. J. W. Grant, V.C.
George Henry Underdown (*b*).	Army Schoolmaster.	1st Battalion, The Royal Scots Fusiliers.	28th May, 1899.	Intestate .	201 6 11	201 6 11	Paid to the Controller, Military Accounts, Punjab Command, in part satisfaction of a preferential claim against the estate.

(*a*) *Brother and Sole Executor.*—Major C. J. W. Grant, V.C., 2nd Burma Battalion, Keng Tung.
Father.—Lieutenant-General Douglas Grant, 28, St. Mary Abbott's Terrace, Kensington, London.
(*b*) *Widow.*—Mrs. Annie Allan Underdown.
Son.—Douglas George Underdown.
Stepson.—Reginald Charles Murray, Escot Gardens, Ottery, St Mary, Devon.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATE AND ACCOUNT.

Calcutta, the 22nd February, 1900.

No. 962-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

January 1900. Lakhs of Rupees.

(For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.)	In January 1899-1900.	In January 1898-99.	To end of January 1899-1900.	To end of January 1898-99.	Whole Year. Budget, 1899-1900.	Whole Year. Actuals, 1898-99.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	4,35	4,97	17,40	18,51	28,68	28,47
Opium	60	56	5,29	4,7[illegible]	6,00	5,73
Salt	76	75	7,28	7,52	8 76	9,10
Stamps	43	42	4,02	4,00	4,90	4,80
Excise	45	48	4,06	4,03	5,78	5,74
Provincial Rates	64	71	2,84	3,01	3,95	3,92
Customs	41	45	3,77	3,[illegible]3	4,65	4,80
Assessed Taxes	17	16	1,54	1,51	1,81	1,79
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	3	4	33	33	54	44
Registration	3	3	35	37	40	44
Tributes from Native States	22	24	59	56	94	91
Other Civil Revenue	30	31	2,90	2,98	3,94	4,16
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	8,39	9,12	50,97	51,98	70,41	70,30
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—61	—59	—3,24	—3,32	—3,7[illegible]	—3,77
Opium	—7	—8	—2,49	—2,26	—2,05	—2,37
Famine Relief	—16	...	—43	+3	—61	—46
Other Civil Expenditure	—2,06	—2,11	—20,75	—20,26	—27,73	—26,70
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	—2,90	—2,78	—26,91	—25,81	—34,77	—33.30
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
(The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.)						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	+2	+4	+29	+3	+37	+22
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	—7	+7	...	+45	+32	+59
Military Receipts	+3	+7	+65	+62	+79	+84
Military Issues	—1,49	—1,50	—13,19	—13,92	—16.21	—16,97
Public Works Department— *Receipts.*						
Ordinary Branches	+37	+38	+2,22	+2,24		+3,07
State Railways	+1,67	+1,40	+13,22	+12,47	+24,45 (State Railways and East Indian Railway)	+20,99 (State Railways and East Indian Railway)
East Indian Railway	+51	+52	+5,44	+4,57		
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+48	+42	+2,98	+3,29	+3,59	+3,86
Telegraph	+8	+7	+64	+59	+80	+75
TOTAL	+3,11	+2,79	+24,20	+23,16	+28,90	+28,67
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	—1,23	—67	—7,14	—5,53		—7,52
State Railways	—87	—1,04	—9,92	—9,97	—23,51 (Ordinary Branches, State Railways and East Indian Railway)	—15,44 (State Railways and East Indian Railway)
East Indian Railway	—22	—19	—2,58	—2,25		
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	...	—33	—31	—47	—37
Telegraph	—6	—6	—56	—56	—85	—72
TOTAL	—2,38	—1,96	—20,53	—18,62	—24,83	—24,05
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—78	—49	—8,58	—8,25	—10,60	—10,70
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	...	+1	—17	+97	—19	+96
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	—25	—2	—11	+10	...	+12
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	+1,13	...	+2,25	...	...	...
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	—1,42	—95	—8,13	—7,02	—8,42	—8,71
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R10 per £	—2,60	—2,52	—15,53	—14,58	—17,20	—18,99
Other debt heads (Net as above)	+18	+30	—4	+82	+44	+1,11
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—2,95	—3,18	—21,73	—19,71	—25,37	—25,51
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+1,75	+2,67	—6,25	—1,79	—39	+79
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	8,77	11,52	16,77	15,98	17,07	15,98
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	10,52	14,19	10,5[illegible]	14,19	16,68	16,77

SEPARATE REVENUE.

The 20th February, 1900.

No. 925-*S. R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing or taking by sea into the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal of intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant (*Cannabis Sativa, variety Indica*) except in the form of pharmaceutical preparations

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 17th February, 1900.

No. 889-*P*.—The furlough for six months granted to Mr. R. N. Ray, in the Notification in this Department, No. 5091-P., dated 7th November, 1899, is extended by six months.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th February, 1900.

No. 52.—Mr J. H. Chase, Goods Supervisor, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that Railway during the absence of Mr. C. F. Chadburn on furlough, or until further orders.

The 20th February, 1900.

No. 56.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions of Executive Engineers attached to State Railways with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from.
Weightman, W. J.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	1st July, 1899.
Ghose, Preonath	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	16th October, 1899.

No. 57.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 200, dated 8th May, 1899, the promotion of Mr. C. Pratt, State Railways, to Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is antedated from 22nd February, 1899, to 1st January, 1899.

The 21st February, 1900.

No. 59.—The services of Mr. H. Phillips, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 61.—Mr. W. E. Curry, Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway, is granted furlough for one year and seven months under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 62.—Mr. E. A. Lee, Government Examiner of Accounts, Burma Railways, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway.

No. 63.—Mr. J. M. Hartley, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner, Telegraph Accounts, is appointed to the charge of the office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, Burma Railways.

The 23rd February, 1900.

No. 67.—The following promotions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Gangarama Kaula	Assistant Examiner, 1st grade.	Deputy Examiner, class II.	Temporary	1st January, 1900.
W. English	Ditto	Ditto	Permanent	15th February, 1900.
Gangarama Kaula	Deputy Examiner, class II, temporary.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
E. D. Chanter	Assistant Examiner, 1st grade.	Ditto	Temporary	1st January, 1900.
F. P. B. Wood	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
C. C. Fink	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
W. H. Scott	Assistant Examiner, 2nd grade.	Assistant Examiner, 1st grade.	Permanent	Ditto.
W. Courtenay	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

No. 68.—Mr. S. K. L. Yeats, Government Examiner of Accounts, Assam-Bengal Railway, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

No. 69.—Mr P. C. Mole, Government Examiner of Accounts, Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Assam-Bengal Railway.

No 70.—Mr. G. C Wolfe, Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal and North-Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Accounts, Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway, in addition to his own duties.

No. 71.—Mr. M. K. Mitra, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 3rd grade, on probation, is confirmed in the Superior Accounts Branch, and promoted to Assistant Examiner, 2nd grade, with effect from the 1st January, 1900.

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 19th February, 1900.

No. 53.—Mr. W. F. Barrow, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted furlough for 8 months and 7 days under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 54.—Mr. E A Dennys, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from furlough, appointed Examiner, Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No 55.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 42, dated 3rd February 1900, Mr. C. G Palmer, C.I.E., held temporary rank in Chief Engineer, 3rd class, from the 7th February to the 10th February, 1900, both days inclusive. His sub. *pro tem.* promotion to Chief Engineer, 3rd class, has effect from the 11th February, 1900.

The 20th February, 1900.

No. 58.—Mr. H. Rainier, Officiating Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, is granted furlough, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 12th March, 1900 (or subsequent date), to the 20th December, 1901.

The 21st February, 1900.

No. 60.—The services of Mr. C. H. Hutton, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

No. 64.—Mr. R. Srinivasa Iyer, Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma, to that of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

The 22nd February, 1900.

No. 65.—Mr. G. J. Perram, Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad in the Public Works Department, is transferred to the Central Provinces as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department, during the absence on furlough of Mr. E. Penny or until further orders.

No. 66.—Mr. A. F. Higgins, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Hyderabad, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad in the Public Works Department with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.

T. HIGHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1900.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th September, 1899.

From the 4th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 28th October all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

CHAS. SANDERSON,
Offg. Publisher, Gazette of India.

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 2109.—*Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first nine months of the year 1899-1900 as compared with the corresponding period of 1898-99.*

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
Whole year.		April to December.					Whole year.		April to December.			
Accounts, 1898-99.	Budget, 1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.		Accounts, 1898-99.	Budget, 1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Revenue.**	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	28,468,100	28,685,000	13,538,700	13,046,800	...	491,900
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	5,725,300	6,003,700	4,169,500	4,691,600	522,100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	9,099,900	8,757,200	6,767,800	6,514,100	...	253,700
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	4,797,600	4,897,100	3,581,900	3,588,500	6,600	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	5,743,400	5,778,200	4,154,300	4,209,100	54,800	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	4,802,200	4,648,700	3,377,800	3,365,100	...	12,700
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	9,055,100	9,090,400	5,665,100	5,571,300	...	93,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	67,691,600	67,860,300	41,255,100	40,986,500	...	268,600
29,900	10,000	25,400	42,100	16,700	...	Interest	1,014,600	913,600	649,200	565,900	...	83,300
7,500	4,200	6,200	4,600	...	1,600	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	3,061,700	3,058,800	2,269,200	2,410,700	141,500	...
2,000	1,800	700	800	100	...	Receipts by Civil Departments	1,723,600	1,772,800	1,187,800	1,222,000	34,200	...
115,100	92,900	81,600	66,100	...	15,500	Miscellaneous	878,700	712,900	397,400	403,100	5,700	...
500	1,200	500	1,200	700	...	Railways	22,740,000	23,459,100	16,976,600	18,181,200	1,204,600	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,454,300	2,408,000	1,516,800	1,499,800	...	17,000
30,500	29,600	21,200	21,100	...	100	Buildings and Roads	659,200	643,800	442,500	423,000	...	19,500
57,100	67,400	28,500	31,600	3,100	...	Receipts by Military Department	838,700	816,600	610,900	588,200	...	22,700
242,600	207,100	164,100	167,500	3,400	...	TOTAL REVENUE	101,062,400	101,645,900	65,305,500	66,280,400	974,900	...
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
1,913,700	...	1,918,300	...	...	1,918,300	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	959,100	...	966,000	...	...	966,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	294,200	521,900	...	130,200	130,200	...
100	...	...	...	...	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	2,708,900	...	78,800	...	...	78,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	139,200	116,100	219,300	117,700	...	101,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	813,400	624,700	597,100	475,700	...	121,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Remittances (net)	1,282,800	958,100	212,900	...	...	212,900
18,692,400	17,000,000	12,780,100	13,480,600	700,500	...	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
20,606,200	17,000,000	14,698,400	13,480,600	...	1,217,800	TOTAL	6,197,600	2,220,800	2,074,100	723,600	...	1,350,500
20,848,800	17,207,100	14,862,500	13,648,100	...	1,214,400	TOTAL RECEIPTS	107,260,000	103,866,700	67,379,600	67,004,000	...	375,600
2,534,200	4,304,400	2,534,200	3,145,800	611,600	...	Opening Balance	15,982,400	17,072,000	15,982,400	16,766,500	784,100	...
23,383,000	21,511,500	17,396,700	16,793,900	...	602,800	GRAND TOTAL	123,242,400	120,938,700	83,362,000	83,770,500	408,500	...

ENGLAND.						DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA.					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO DECEMBER.					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO DECEMBER.			
Accounts, 1898-99.	Budget, 1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.		Accounts, 1898-99.	Budget, 1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
45,800	50,400	34,200	41,400	6,200	...	Direct Demands on the Revenues	10,582,700	11,276,800	7,441,600	7,886,800	445,200	...
2,806,000	2,844,200	2,183,700	2,223,500	39,800	...	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	4,422,900	4,480,600	2,801,500	2,697,300	...	104,200
277,000	277,900	175,300	197,200	21,900	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,449,900	2,560,900	1,696,000	1,756,800	60,800	...
517,700	543,600	366,500	436,500	70,000	...	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	14,953,600	15,554,700	10,698,800	10,923,200	234, 00	...
2,286,200	2,282,900	1,707,600	1,777,000	69,400	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2,337,200	2,364,800	1,815,100	1,878,200	63,100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	1,187,300	1,129,600	−59,400	1,099,300	1,158,700	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	1,500	3,600	600	1,400	800	...
5,874,200	5,936,500	3,762,700	3,792,000	29,300	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	10,567,000	10,840,900	7,742,200	8,227,200	485,000	...
1,800	600	1,100	1,100	...	...	Irrigation ditto ditto ditto	1,878,000	1,988,000	1,225,800	1,312,400	86,600	...
151,600	102,400	109,600	93,000	...	16,600	Buildings and Roads	5,641,100	6,650,400	3,315,100	3,573,800	258,700	...
4,341,900	4,493,100	3,042,200	3,030,200	...	12,000	Army Services	17,489,100	16,912,300	12,825,400	11,851,700	...	973,700
1,000	...	200	200	...	...	Special Defence Works	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,303,200	16,531,600	11,383,100	11,591,100	208,000	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	71,510,300	73,762,600	49,492,700	51,208,100	1,715,400	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	1,467,400	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	...	924,700	...	...	...	...
16,303,200	16,531,600	11,383,100	11,591,100	208,000	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	72,977,700	72,837,900	49,492,700	51,208,100	1,715,400	...
						Expenditure not charged to Revenue.						
770,200	682,100	475,500	493,100	17,600	...	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	3,762,200	3,275,600	2,684,300	1,850,700	...	833,600
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
...	...	...	1,300	1,300	...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	190,000	...	169,900	169,900	...
1,500,000	...	1,500,000	500,000	...	1,000,000	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	...	29,400	...	...	29,400
...	...	...	1,400	1,400	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	80,200	...	396,900	396,900	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	97,400	127,900	160,200	145,600	...	14,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	410,500	861,700	222,100	493,800	277,700	...
533,800	475,700	124,000	714,200	590,200	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	846,400	781,300	734,600	804,400	129,800	...
1,130,000	1,004,800	808,300	469,000	...	339,300	Remittances (net)	...	...	...	258,800	258,800	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid sterling	18,883,900	17,152,100	12,236,900	13,110,400	823,500	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. do. exchange	9,491,800	8,952,000	6,227,000	6,499,200	271,600	...
3,163,800	1,480,500	2,432,300	1,685,900	...	746,400	TOTAL	29,736,000	28,145,800	19,650,800	21,945,000	2,284,200	...
20,237,200	18,694,200	14,290,900	13,770,100	...	520,800	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	106,475,900	104,259,300	71,837,800	75,003,800	3,166,000	...
3,145,800	2,817,300	3,105,800	3,023,800	...	82,000	Closing Balance	16,766,500	16,679,400	11,524,200	8,766,700	...	2,757,500
23,383,000	21,511,500	17,396,700	16,793,900	...	602,800	GRAND TOTAL	123,242,400	120,938,700	83,362,000	83,770,500	408,500	...

A. F. COX,
Comptroller-General.

The 23rd February 1900.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 22nd February 1900.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 708 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 17th February 1900:—

No. 66 of 1900.—A. Subramanya Sarviy, cultivator, son of Arunachala Sarviygar, Athicadu, Theckur, Tirupathur Taluk, Sivaganga Jamin, Madura District, Madras Presidency. *Triangular joint ploughs.*

No. 67 of 1900.—Francis Edward Elmore, electrometallurgist, of Pontefract road, Hunslet, Leeds, in the county of York, England. *Improvements in separating metallic from rocky constituents of ores and apparatus therefor.*

No. 68 of 1900.—Henry James Kimman, machinist, of 1235 Lawndale Avenue, Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, U. S. A. *Improvements relating to pneumatic rivetting apparatus.*

No. 69 of 1900.—George Falvey Beyts, district engineer, East Indian Railway, Allahabad. *An improved tent table.*

No 70 of 1900.—Eugen Sandow, athlete, of 32 St. James street, London, England. *Improvements in dumb-bells for physical culture exercises.*

No. 71 of 1900.—Theodor Eugen Schiefner, manufacturer, of 7 Doblhofgasse, Vienna, I., in the empire of Austria. *A process of mercerisation of yarns and threads made from vegetable fibres.*

No. 72 of 1900.—Harry M. Girling, engineer and tea planter, of the Cherras, Cachar. *An open top hood for Messrs. Jackson's cross action rolling table.*

No. 73 of 1900.—Ruth Macbeth, diplomaed midwife and sick nurse, of Nicholson road, Lahore, in the Punjab, India. *An apparatus for use in midwifery to be called the "Branfoot portable douche stand."*

No. 74 of 1900.—Mydial Singh, commission agent of Lahore foundry and ginning factory, Lahore, of Barnawa in Meerut district, living at present at Rohtak district. *A waterlift for irrigation and drinking purposes.*

No. 709 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 233 of 1899.—Tanjore Kadambur Amurthalinga Achary, goldsmith and manufacturer, residing at 9 Gungannen street, Washermanpetta, Madras. *A contrivance for lifting and self-tilting water from wells and tanks to be called "The Havelock Water-lift."* (Specification filed 6 November 1899.)

No. 248 of 1899.—The Printing Arts Company, Limited, of 119 Shaftesbury Avenue, in the County of London, England. *Improvements in multi-colour printing and in apparatus therefor.* (Specification filed 13 February 1900.)

No. 249 of 1899.—John James Marsland, Engineer, of Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Bombay. *An improved water closet for the use of natives of India, to be called the "Aryan water closet."* (Specification filed 12 February 1900.)

No. 253 of 1899.—Acetylite limited, manufacturers, and John Harwood Clarke, engineer, both of 400, New John street, west, in the city of Birmingham. *Improvements in apparatus for the production of acetylene gas.* (Specification filed 12 February 1900.)

No. 254 of 1899.—Valdemar Poulsen, engineer, of Alhambravej 17, Copenhagen, Denmark. *A method of and apparatus for effecting the storing up of speech or signals by magnetically influencing magnetisable bodies.* (Specification filed 12 February 1900.)

No. 255 of 1899.—Albert Silbermann, manufacturer of Berlin, in the Kingdom of Prussia' German Empire. *A multiplex and duplex printing telegraph.* (Specification filed 15 February 1900.)

No. 256 of 1899.—The French-Hickman Flax Fibre Company, Limited, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the Companies Act, 1862—1890, and having registered offices at 23, 24, and 25 Billiter Street, London, E.C. *Fibrous stock and process of making the same.* (Specification filed 15 February 1900.)

No. 261 of 1899.—Thomas Ballantine, engineer, of Grant Street, South Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Australia. *A child's carriage or perambulator.* (Specification filed 15 February 1900.)

No. 318 of 1899.—The Acetylene Purifying Company, Limited, manufacturers and merchants of 83, Farringdon Road, in the City of London, England. *An improved process for purifying acetylene and apparatus for same.* (Specification filed 9 February 1900.)

No. 346 of 1899.—Joseph Vogt, manufacturer, of Massevaux, Alsace, Germany. *Improvements in apparatus for deep boring.* (Specification filed 9 February 1900.)

No. 347 of 1899.—William Mather, engineer, of Salford Iron Works, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in the treatment of textile materials with liquids, vapours or gases, and apparatus for that purpose.* (Specification filed 12 February 1900.)

No. 348 of 1899.—William Mather, engineer, of Salford Iron Works, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England. *A process and apparatus for continuous bleaching of fabrics in open condition.* (Specification filed 12 February 1900.)

No. 368 of 1899.—George Higgins, civil engineer, of "Hybla," Wallace Street, Toorak, in the Colony of Victoria. *Improvements in suction dredges.* (Specification filed 9 February 1900.)

No. 466 of 1899.—Benjamin Garver Lamme, electrical engineer, of 230 Stratford Avenue, Pittsburg, in the County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvement in method of and means for varying the speed of direct current electric motors.* (Specification filed 13 February 1900.)

No. 468 of 1899.—Harry Phillips Davis, electrical engineer, of 327 Neville Street, Pittsburg, Gilbert Wright, electrical engineer, of 409 Ross Avenue, Wilkinsburg, and Alexander Jay Wurts, engineer, of Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, all in the County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in controllers for electric motors.* (Specification filed 13 February 1900.)

No. 12 of 1900.—Harry Phillips Davis, electrical engineer, of 327 Neville Street, Pittsburg, and Gilbert Wright, electrical engineer, of 409 Ross Avenue, Wilkinsburg, both in the County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in electric circuit breakers.* (Specification filed 15 February 1900.)

No. 13 of 1900.—Harry Phillips Davis, electrical engineer, of 327 Neville Street, Pittsburg, in the County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in fuse blocks for electric circuits.* (Specification filed 15 February 1900.)

No. 14 of 1900.—Harry Phillips Davis, electrical engineer, of 327 Neville Street, Pittsburg, and Frank Conrad, electrical engineer, of 709 Whitney Avenue, Wilkinsburg, both in the County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in electrical measuring instruments.* (Specification filed 15 February 1900.)

No. 710 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 80 of 1888.—Henry Thompson. *Improvements in the method of and apparatus for drying tea leaf.* (From 17 April 1900 to 17 April 1901.)

No. 12 of 1889.—Alfred Nobel. *Improvements in the manufacture of explosives.* (From 23 February 1900 to 23 February 1901.)

No. 248 of 1890.—John Donnelly. *Improvements in the manufacture of axle boxes.* (From 14 March 1900 to 14 March 1901.)

No. 152 of 1892.—Henry Thompson. *Improvements in the method of and apparatus for drying tea leaf and the like.* (From 10 March 1900 to 10 March 1901.)

No. 306 of 1892.—Rudolf Diesel. *A process for producing motive work from the combustion of fuel.* (From 19 April 1901 to 19 April 1902.)

No. 12 of 1893.—Edward Garlick. *A refuse and excrement incinerator, to be called " Garlick's patent refuse and excrement incinerator."* (From 29 June 1900 to 29 June 1901.)

No. 212 of 1893 —James Watson. *Improvements in baling presses.* (From 2 March 1900 to 2 March 1901.)

No. 242 of 1893.—Arthur Octavius Wright. *Improvements in the manufacture of metal laths for use in the formation of ceilings roofs partitions and other such purposes.* (From 7 March 1900 to 7 March 1901.)

No. 243 of 1893.—Arthur Octavius Wright. *Improvements in laths and sheets for forming ceilings floors partitions and other such like purposes and in the machinery for manufacturing the same.* (From 7 March 1900 to 7 March 1901.)

No. 352 of 1893.—Henry Thompson. *A new or improved process for rolling tea and improvements in tea rolling and curling machines applicable thereto.* (From 27 June 1900 to 27 June 1901.)

No. 88 of 1894.—Alfred Dieudonné Estienne. *Improvements in machines for decorticating ramie and other plants.* (From 27 April 1900 to 27 April 1901.)

No. 314 of 1894.—Isaac John Collins. *Improvements in overhead regenerative gas lamps.* (From 23 February 1900 to 23 February 1901.)

No. 316 of 1894.—John Arthur Torrens. *An improved appliance for picketting horses.* (From 23 February 1900 to 23 February 1901.)

No. 366 of 1894.—William McDonnell Mackey. *Improvements in making potassic cyanid and apparatus therefor.* (From 15 February 1900 to 15 February 1901.)

No. 40 of 1895.—Hermann Reisenegger. *Improved manufacture of dry alizarine.* (From 20 March 1900 to 20 March 1901.)

No. 223 of 1895.—George Murray Collom. *"Collom's patent mesh cleaning apparatus"* (From 18 February 1900 to 18 February 1901.)

No. 14 of 1896.—William Garlick, Edward Garlick, and Adolph Gothard Christiansen. *The manufacture of decorative cement flooring tiles.* (From 29 February 1900 to 29 February 1901.)

No. 711 P.—The following Notification is published in substitution for that bearing No. 550 P., dated the 14th February 1900, which appeared in Part II of the *Gazette of India* dated the 17th idem and is hereby cancelled :—

WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 134 of 1895.—Charles Walke. *The safety trace hook.* (Specification filed 8 November 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 37 of 1888.—Thomas Toussaint Watson. *Pulling punkhas by a machine to be driven by water or steam power, compressed air, electricity, vacuum or other motive power.* (Specification filed 8 November 1888.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*h*) After the expiration of the tenth year and before the expiration of the eleventh year from the date of the filing of the specification —

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th February, 1900.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	98,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . 71,41,555 14 0; Public Deposits at Branches . 62,36,596 6 9	1,33,78,152	4	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,78,18,494	6	2
Bank Post Bills, etc.	4,90,411	8	11
Sundries	14,67,244	3	0
RUPEES	10,30,04,302	6	10

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	45,56,403	8	0
Other authorized Investments	75,04,694	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,46,82,545	11	11
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	2,14,80,839	10	9
Bills discounted and purchased	1,15,30,010	14	3
Balances with other Banks	9,89,614	14	9
Bullion	4,707	8	3
Dead Stock	13,40,811	15	0
Stamps	8,843	8	0
Sundries	9,42,485	5	0
	7,30,40,956	15	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . 1,16,03,255 4 10; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . 1,83,60,090 2 1	2,99,63,345	6	11
RUPEES	10,30,04,302	6	10

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 22nd February, 1900.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 40 9.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 20th February, 1900.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th February, 1900.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.			
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold held in England under Act II of 1898.	Gold.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	14,00,000	12,13,69,780	12,27,69,780	98,78,757	2,25,00,000	2,42,90,740	5,66,69,497
Allahabad	...	87,82,030	87,82,030	42,04,301	...	1,03,560	43,07,861
Lahore	...	1,88,08,125	1,88,08,125	62,56,635	...	32,580	62,89,215
Bombay	59,30,185	7,07,08,580	7,66,38,765	1,88,47,353	...	6,86,88,078	8,75,35,431
Karachi	...	57,91,440	57,91,440	23,40,735	...	82,110	24,28,845
Madras	12,76,260	3,16,78,425	3,29,54,685	25,08,198	...	18,13,567	43,21,765
Calicut	...	11,97,260	11,97,260	1,55,575	...	...	1,55,575
Rangoon	...	92,21,115	92,21,115	1,44,18,820	...	59,430	1,44,78,250
	86,06,445	26,75,56,755	27,61,63,200				
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			76,815				
TOTAL			27,60,86,385	5,86,16,374	2,25,00,000	9,50,70,065	17,61,86,439
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another							1,00,000
NET TOTAL							17,60,86,439
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882							9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL							27,60,86,385

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th February, 1900.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 31st January, 1900	1,57,47,500	1,97,81,700	13,62,42,300	2,66,39,100	1,35,53,200	1,100	19,62,17,400	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	21,20,85,634
Add—																			
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 11th February, 1900 .	...	...	50,000	...	...	...	50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 12th February, 1900	4,00,000	500	1,76,500	...	2,000	...	1,79,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,79,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th February, 1900 . .	...	5,900	24,100	4,200	73,700	...	1,07,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,07,900
	1,61,47,500	1,97,88,100	13,64,92,900	2,66,43,300	1,36,28,900	1,100	19,65,54,300	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	21,28,22,534
Deduct—																			
Amount written off the London Registers . .	2,000	86,200	35,23,100	30,300	1,07,900	...	37,47,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,49,500
Balance on 15th February, 1900	1,61,45,500	1,97,01,900	13,29,69,800	2,66,13,000	1,35,21,000	1,100	19,28,06,800	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	20,90,73,034

NOTE,—From 9th June, 1867, to 15th Dec., 1899, enfaced from India 10,420 lakhs, re-transferred from London 9,664 lakhs.
" 16th Dec., 1899, " 31st " " ditto 1 " ditto 5 "
" 1st Jan., 1900, " 15th Jan., 1900, ditto 31 " ditto 8 "
" 15th " " " 31st " " ditto 24 " ditto 31 "
" 1st Feb., " " 15th Feb., " ditto 7 " ditto 37 "

10,483 lakhs. 9,745 lakhs.
9,745 "

Balance against India . 738 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 17th February, 1900.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Mandy, Mr. J. C. (of Garden Reach).	Presidency General Hospital.	8th February, 1900 .	The District Judge of the 24-Parganas, Alipore, on the 12th February, 1900.	No Will. No application.
Haque, Mr. George Patrick (Manager of Rowta Tea Estate in the District of Darrang).	Rowta Garden . .	8th December, 1899 .	The Judge of the Assam Valley Districts, Gauhati, on the 8th February, 1900.	Ditto.
DeDombal, Mr. Thomas (who was in the employ of Maharaja Surja Kanta Acharjee, Bahadur, of Muktagacha in Mymensingh District.)	Mymensingh . .	4th January, 1900 .	The District Judge of Mymensingh, on the 16th February, 1900.	Ditto.
Ellison, Mr. James .	Medical College Hospital, Calcutta.	18th February, 1900 .	Mrs. J. Ellison, of 10, Chowringhee Lane, on the 20th February, 1900.	Deceased left a Will, of which Mrs. Isabella Ellison is the sole Executrix. No application.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET:
Calcutta, the 22nd February, 1900.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th February, 1900.

No. 44.—Mr. L. Truninger, Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd grade, is allowed furlough for twenty months under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the forenoon of the 6th February 1900.

The 22nd February, 1900.

No. 45.—The following reversion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department is ordered with effect from the 27th January, 1900 :—

Name.	From	To	Remarks.
Mr. F. C. Smith.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, temporary.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 2nd grade.	On return of Mr. Sowerby Coo, from furlough.

No. 46.—With reference to Telegraph Department Notification No. 40, dated the 5th January, 1900, it is notified that Mr. C. D. deV. Babington, Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th March, 1900.

CHAS. E. PITMAN,
Director General of Telegraphs.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th February, 1900.

No. 27.—Mr. S. O. Madras, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, and Draftman, Additional Establishment, is granted leave without allowance for 3rd February and 7th to 14th February, 1900, inclusive, under Article 372 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 20th February, 1900.

No. 28.—The Retirement of Mr. E. J. Jackson having been antedated, the promotions notified in this office notification No. 12, dated 23rd November, 1899, will have effect from the 1st November, 1899, instead of the 6th November, 1899.

The 21st February, 1900.

No. 29.—Captain W. M. Coldstream, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, having assumed charge of his duties on return from leave on the afternoon of the 31st January, 1900, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, with effect from 1st February, 1900.

No. 30.—The following promotion is made with effect from the 15th February, 1900, *vice* Mr. G. P. Belcham, Extra Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, retired.

Mr. E. G. Little, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade (supernumerary), to be Extra Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

ST. G. GORE, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th February, 1900.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH, BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 5.—No. 652, second grade Hospital Assistant Sundar Singh (E) qualified himself for promotion to the next higher grade, and is entitled to the pay of the same, with effect from the 16th October, 1899.

(E) passed in English.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH, MADRAS COMMAND.

No. 6.—No. 1185, second grade Hospital Assistant A. Ponambalum qualified himself for promotion to the next higher grade, and is entitled to the pay of the same, with effect from the 16th October, 1899.

E. ROBERTS, *M.B., Major, I.M.S.,*
for *Director-General, Indian Medical Service.*

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Sibi, the 15th February, 1900.

No. 78-*C*.—Consequent on the services of Major W. R. Edwards, M.D., I.M.S., being replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, Captain E. G. R. Whitcombe, I.M.S., is, with the permission of the General Officer Commanding Quetta District, appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Quetta, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st February, 1900, and until further orders.

By Order,
R. BULLER HUGHES,
First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 17th February, 1900.

No. 210-*P*.—With reference to Foreign Department letter No. 1583 E.A., dated 16th October, 1899, Mr. Ralph Bulkeley Wood, assumed charge of his appointment as Assistant District Superintendent of Police Noshki, on the forenoon of the 31st December 1899.

By order,
A. McCONAGHEY, *Captain,*
Second Assistant.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th February, 1900.

No. 13.—With reference to Director of Railway Traffic's Notification No. 91, dated the 5th December, 1899, Mr. A. Upson, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, will continue to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II of that Establishment, with effect from the date on which Mr. L. C. D. Bean returned from leave, and during the absence of Mr. T. G. Acres on leave, or until further orders.

A. BRERETON,
Director of Railway Traffic.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 20th February, 1900.

No. 2.—Mr. T. Ryan, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway.

No. 3.—Mr. R. A. O'Connor, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

——————,
for *Accountant General.*

The 21st February, 1900.

No. 4.—Mr. W. H. Scott, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 2nd January 1900.

R. N. BURN,
Dy. Accountant General.

The 23rd February, 1900.

No. 5.—Mr. W. English, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, passed the examination in reading native accounts prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 83, on the 14th February, 1900.

——————,
for *Accountant General.*

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Karnal, the 22nd February, 1900.

No. 4.—Captain W. F. Newnham, 4th Bombay Cavalry, Officiating Fourth Superintendent, has been granted furlough out of India, on medical certificate, for nine months, from 1st March, 1900, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps. Pension Service, 13th year, commenced 14th September, 1899.

HOWARD GOAD, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Director, Army Remount Department.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd February, 1900.

No. 90.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 530, dated 20th December, 1899, Mr. H. Whitby Smith was placed on special duty from 15th December, 1899, to 14th January, 1900, inclusive, and has been appointed by the Secretary of State in Council as Director, Persian Gulf Section, with effect from 15th January, 1900, *vice* Mr. G. W. Sealy, retired.

S. G. WOOD,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 17th February, 1900.

No. 2.—Mr. C. R. Williams, District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted, under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for eight months, with effect from the 12th April, 1900, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, North Western Railway.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd February, 1900.

No. 42.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant E. H. Payne, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class (m. c.), till the 20th July 1900.

J. A. MILEY, *Colonel,*
Accountant-General, Military Department

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 16th February, 1900.

No. 3.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Sub-Lieutenant G. H. S. La Touche, for one year.

The 20th February, 1900.

No. 4.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Sub-Lieutenant E. P. Campbell, for one year.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

The Directors have made the following change in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. C. M. Bastin to act as Agent, Benares, *vice* Mr. H. M. McConnel, on leave.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 20th February 1900.

NOTICE.

It is notified, for information of Military and Civil officers, that services of Shams-ul-Ulama, Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Persian Instructor, and Mr. R. F. Azoo, Arabic Instructor, have been specially retained by Government for giving instruction to candidates intending to present themselves for examinations in Arabic and Persian before the Board of Examiners. Gentlemen requiring their tuition should communicate with them at the office of the Board of Examiners.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th February, 1900.

No. 12171.—Mr. J. W. K. McCrea, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st March, 1900, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. W. Walsh is appointed to be in charge of the current duties of the Office of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Eastern Division, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. W. K. McCrea, or until further orders.

The 20th February, 1900.

No. 12258.—Mr. R. H. Granger, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, is granted an extersion of furlough for one month, with effect from the 7th February 1900.

The 22nd February, 1900.

No. 12379.—Mr. J. H. Smith, Postmaster, Lahore, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Postmaster.

Mr. W. G. J. Smith is appointed to act as Postmaster, Lahore, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. H. Smith, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 19th February, 1900.

Anderson & Co., Leslie.
Carnsew, Miss.
Cook, Mrs.
Cox, Talbot.
Currie, Ada Dow (Joint Waldorf Co.).
Darnell, Hugh B.
Dret, Antonie (Artist).
Duthie, J. F.
Dyer, Lyman, T., care of E. H. Litchfield, care of E. H. Litchfield.
English, Dr. W. E.
Forbes, N. P.
Foulds, Mrs. Thos. H., care of Brown Brothers, Bankers.
Heming & Co., R.
Henderson, W. H. (Optician) of Rangoon.
Hingston & Co.
Howe, Mrs. H.
Kenyon & Co., J.
Lichfeild, E. H.
Luck & Sons, John.
Hughes, Fred. E.
Mayohas & Co., M.
McMeekin, A.
Migat & Co, William.
Moss & Co., A. S.
Munn, H. R. D.
Newell, A. T.
Paxton & Co.
Penny, Mrs. E.
Phillips & Co., Agents of Raymond & Co., F.
Rechards, & Co., Westley.
Reich & Co., S.
Roscope Watch Company.
Ross, S.
Royal Rubber Stamp Works.
Scientific Novelty Co. The Waite Dr. Thos. J.
Scourso Howard & Co.
Selber, Otto.
Smith & Sons, G.
Stanley, P.
Stewart, C. P. S.
Stewart, F. C.
Townsend, Mrs. C. C.
Townsend, Mrs. G.
Walker, James, C.I.E.
Young & Co., Alfred.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adams, C. A. E. G.
Allen, C. H.
Allen, J. W.
Anderson, Major L. E.
Antrobus, Miss E.
Arthur, Mrs., care of Smith Rodwell & Co.
Australian, Peoduct Agency.
Austruther, Sir W. R. C.
Atkinson, E. M.
Beeston, R. A.
Beeston, R. C.
Bence, R.
Berger, G.
Berry, J. G.
Bevill & Co., R. C.
Bird, Harry.
Blackwell, B. W.
Blong, Mrs. Jessie.
Bondalle, R.
Bourn, S. M.
Bowack, Geo.
Branche, W. G.
Brasier, Mrs.
Bridge, E. A.
Brisco, Mrs.
Broun, Olaf.
Browne, Graham.
Brown, J.
Bryant, K.
Burrowes, Mr.
Burrows, C. M.
Callaghan, W. O.
Cambefort, Monsieur.
Campbell, Wm. F.
Carpenter, Mr. Wm.
Carr, Miss E. R. Baker.
Cawte, F.
Charieer, H. A.
Chatterton, Mrs.
Christian, James, R.
Clarke, Joseph.
Clement, W. Stanley
Clementson, F.
Clemesha, W. A.
Collaghan, H., Col. Sergt.
Collins, Mr.
Comberland, W. C.
Condoreet, Lucille.
Conry, E. P.
Corry, Herbert, W.
Crowdy, Mrs. H.
Cruddock, Mrs.
Cubbin, J. F.
Damon, E. C.
Damon, R. C.
Damour, Eugine.
Davide, A.
Davidson, N. T.
Davies, H.
Davies, P. V.
Dawson, A.
Dease, C.
deBremond d'ars, Jean.
DeFries, Jean.
deLahr, Mrs. Bertha
Denan, Paul.
Dixon, Mrs. A.
Dods, Miss M. E. J.
Driscall, Capt. D. P.
Duffy, Mrs. E. N.
Durand, Mrs. J.
Elzobedie, Alfred.
Enfield, Dr. Marshall.
Esselmont, J.
Faure, Gaston.
Ferguson, Mrs. Nellie.
Foley, J. N.
Fry, A. H.
Gerlah, Mr.
Gillespei, Wm.
Gillon, E. A.
Gleeson, G. W. M.
Haardt, Henry.
Hafford, T. C.
Hall, E. A., Ship *Glencova*.
Hankey, Mrs. Spencer.
Harbord, Miss. Constance.
Hart, Marie, Mrs.
Haydon, Stuff Farrier.
Hermann, B.
Hodgkins, Major H. C.
Houghton, Mrs.
Iplicjian Barroman, Z. S.
Jacob, E. E.
Johnson, Miss F.
Johnston, J. O.
Jordan, H., care of R. H. Parker.
Kennedy, T. L.
Kirkland, Miss.
Kopeli, Schapiro.
LaGue, Mrs.
Lampard, C. A.
Lampard, Mr.
Lazard, Alphonso.
Lazarus, N. A., care of C. Martens.
Lazarus, W.
Leder, Willy.
Lehmann, Ludwig.
Leven, R. V.
Levetus, Arthur.
Linton, James.
Lumsden, E. G., Mrs.
Lutacies, Miss.
Luschwitz, Miss G.
Lynch, J J.
Mackintosh, G. Bell.
Macleod, Miss F.
Macmanaman, P. A.
Maggie, Mrs. James Miller.
Manning, Fred.
Marriott, Douglas.
Marshall, J.
Martin, Fresk Steams & Co.
Martin Miss A. M.
Mazoué, J. H.
McIver, Mr.
McIves, John.
McKerrow, R. C.
McMaster, Thos.
McPherson, J.
McQueen, W.
Mcdonell, A.
Mobey, J.
Montrosole, E. W.
Morgan, James.
Morgan, Thos.
Morris, G. F.
Naden, F. G. Staff Sergt.
Nicholas, A. G.
Nightingall, R.
Nyss, S. R.
O'Leary, C.
O'Neill, C. N. J.
O'Neill, N. J.
Padley, Robert.
Palin, E. W.
Pansley, Miss Hettie.
Papagicas, Coumas J.
Park, C. L.
Paul, J. M.
Paulsen, Dr. Axel.
Pearson, H. J. T. G.
Pettigrew, E. W. W.
Phillips, H. L.
Potter, Miss Angie.
Renan, Van.
Reynolds, J.
Ring, H. G.
Robertson, Dr. Wm. of S. S. *Umlusi*.
Rolland, H.
Rose, G. W.
Rouse, Miss Ruth.
Rouston, D.
Royal Opera Co., Manager.
Rozario, Frank.
Rudge, Col
Russell, Miss M. M.
Salsiccioni, Giovanni.
Sargood, W. F.
Schaap, Bernard.
Schuh, A.
Sealy, J. M.
Shepherd, R. S.
Simpson, O.
Snow, H.
Stannion, G.
Stevens Co., G.
Stevens, Mrs. M.
Stewart, J.
Stuart, A.
Swaine, H. C.
Swarries, Mrs., care of J. Doyle.
Sykes, R. N., Agents Max Mincks & Co.
Symond, A. P.
Tarleton, Master B.
Tayleur, Mrs. W.
Taylor, I. E.
Thomas, F. W.
Thomas, Miss C.
Thoms, Mrs. Robert.
Tiffe, E.
Tomkins, G. C.
Traynor, Miss Eleanor.
Tuckett, Geo T.
Turner, Mrs.
Upton, H. W.
Vallany, J.
Villard, P
Waldorf, Mrs. Janet.
Walker & Co., J. W.
Walker, Herbert C.
Walker, Mrs. J. W.
Wallace, J. H.
Warren, Geo.
Waterfeild, G.
Webster, R. A.
Weisse, Dr. K.
Westlock, John, J.
Wheeler, Mrs. A.
Whilley, A. J.
Whittey, E. N.
Williams, F. W.
Wilson, A. G.
Wirth, Mrs. P., care of Wirths Circus.
Woeg, A. H.
Wright, A.
Zobel, Joseph.
Züberbuhler.

Registered Letters.

Aitken, John.
Anderson, C. B.
Baronian, Z. S. J.
Brandenburg, J. A.
Chitchley, C. Miss.
Deschamps, Emile.
DeDowat Valdemer.
Hirsch, Herbert.
LaGue, Mrs.
Lifschitz, Sima Madam.
Linton, James.
Marriott, Douglas.
Neave, Bernard.
Ortlepp, Richard.
Phillips, H. L.
Rainey, H J.
Smyth, J. Major.
Sterling, H. A.
Stevenson, Mrs.
Young, Alfred & Co.
Zobel, Joseph.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 18th February, 1900.

Beaumont, W. L.
Jackson, J. (Gunner).

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Anhalt, Sabine, Mrs.
Alix, Maurice.
Ars Bremond, D.
Badoordin, Saiboo
Briasco, Lodovisco.
Bobby, Johnny.
Bean, P. H.
Bennet, N.
Berliasky, Anetta.
Bharoucha.
Brown, Graham.
Brown, A., Mrs.
Brown, Olaf.
Bulkley, T.
Barkley, Hilda, Miss.
Bailly, Alexander.
Chamier, S. D.
Chandler, George, Mrs.
Canning, H. Benton.
Cooper, W.
Cambes, J. C.
Claus, Santa.
Chiche, Bertha de
Cirillo, Mariano.
Casey, N. J.
Chittare, Fritabai.
Cabral, Hypolito Felix.
Devon, Miss.
Dolosoff, A. A.
Dafing, P.
Daniel, J., & Co.
Davies, D. H.
Devonshire Evalt Hfracombe, Mrs.
Daly, W.
Elkes, F., Miss.
Echalie, Maurice.
Edilstone, S.
Eakin.
Eagan, John.
Elmore, John, S.
Freshfield, Douglas W.
Fancourt.
Gleadle, Miss.
Goldburg, Elie.
Grey, Madge, Miss.
Graham, Chas., S.
Guriba, B.
Germing, Jacqhis, de.
Gonne, Mary, Miss.
Hulme, G. A.
Hann, A. C.
Harlow, F., Mrs.
Henney, John Pulling.
Harnnett. E. C.
Harvey, Richard.
Hobday, J
Hunter, W. F.
Hill Henry.
Hogg, C. J.
Hawkins, B.
Itzkowitz, Solomon.
Joseph & Co., A.
Kampton, Napier.
Koil, C.
Krohan Juan.
Lambert, L. Henry.
Lightfoot, J.
Liebig, Ferd. Bitter.
Levy, Julius.
Lazard, Alfonse Laird.
Lamb, E. A., Miss.
Lewis, A. E., Mrs.
Lampriere, E. R., Miss.
Lavender, H.
Masani, N. B.
Maritz.
Manhland, F.
Mason, Thomas.
Mouradean, M.
Muller, Y.
MacDowell, Mrs.
Nicholson, Mrs.
North, P. B.
Norton, Mrs.
O'meara, Connely.
Parkinson, Jack, Mrs.
Parkinson, Percy W. W.
Pereira, D. D. G.
Pettigrew, H. P.
Parmanand, Lalji.
Pymm, Russell.
Prebble, J. C.
Pelle, Touble, Mrs.
Parot, A. W.
Pockeksky Udo.
Perret, F.
Payne, D.
Roberts, James Hamington.
Rorhman, Joseph.
Russell, M. M., Miss.
Sewket Ahmed.
Stephenson, R., Mrs.
Sevis, E. M., Miss.
Symons, John, Mrs.
Scorleano, Anetha, Mrs.
Stumm, Baron Van.
Thom, M. A., Miss.
Tassele, Valerie Van, Miss.
Tibbits, Mrs.
Taylor, Wm.
Taylor, C. J. D., Miss.
Tubbs, Stanley, W.
Thorpe, Durrant.
Vansant, N. G.
Wells, Walter J.
Yoskey, C.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 24th February, 1900.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1900.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	1st Mar.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money orders for the United Kingdom and other foreign places.	28th Feb.	Ditto.
* Australasian Colonies	24th "	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Colombo	5th Mar.	Per P. & O. Str. *Borneo.*
Straits Settlements, China and Japan.	27th Feb.	Per Steamer *Chelydra.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	1st Mar.	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore.	26th Feb.	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein	24th "	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.	24th "	Ditto.
Ditto ditto	26th "	Per land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto At 5-30 A.M.	27th "	Ditto.
Port Blair	1st March.	Per Steamer *Maharani.*
South Africa		Ditto.
Mauritius, Réunion, and Seychelles.	26th Feb.	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the forenoon Mails at the following hours:—

For Goalundo and Chittagong Express train at 5-30 A.M.
For Eastern districts as far as Dacca at 6-30 A.M.
For Midnapore, Orissa and Madras Presidency at 7-30 A.M.
For Bombay Mail *viâ* Nagpur at 7-30 A.M. and with a late fee of ½ anna up to 8 A.M.
For Khulna Line at 8-15 A.M.

The letter-box will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For E. I. Railway Loop Mail at 2-30 P.M. and up to 2-55 P.M. with a late fee of ½ anna.
For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-50 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.
For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also Mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.
For the Punjab Mail at 7-30 P.M.
For Midnapore District only at 7-30 P.M.
For Khulna Mail at 7-30 P.M.
For Eastern Bengal Mail at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab and Eastern Bengal Mails only.

Late registered articles will be received between the following hours:—

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For Offices served by the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Eastern Bengal Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

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On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

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JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1900.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{013559}{013722, 3\frac{1}{2}\ \%,\ 1893\text{-}94}$, of the 3 per cent. of 1896-97 for Rs. 1,000 originally standing in the name of Kaminee Mohee Dassy, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favor of the proprietress.

Name of the Advertiser—KAMINEE MOHEE DASSI.

Residence—Athpore, 24-Pergunnahs.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership business which was carried on in various parts of India between the undersigned and Juggonnath Gooljee under the style of Gooljee Singanee at Bombay and in the name of Goolraj Juggonnath in Calcutta, Indore, Jeypore, Oojein, Futtehpore and Rutlam, and at Javra and Mandsoor in the name of Juggonnath Pooranmull, has been dissolved from the 1st of Kartuk Sood 1956 by mutual consent, and that I am since carrying on business on my own account at Bombay in the name of Gooljee Singanee, and at Oojein, Rutlam and Mandsoor in the name of Goolraj Pooranmull.

Dated this 19th day of January, 1900.

POORANMALL GOOLJEE SINGANEE.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 8. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1900.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, February 10th, 1900.

Very little rain has fallen in India during the past week. Conditions were disturbed in Persia on Sunday and Monday, and on Tuesday a very rapid fall of the barometer indicated the formation of a depression of moderate intensity in South Persia which gave snow at Teheran and heavy rain at Bushire. The depression was apparently an extensive one affecting a large tract of country, as there was a simultaneous rapid fall of the barometer in Baluchistan and North-West India accompanied by light rain at Quetta. The depression advanced rapidly eastwards during the next 24 hours and had entered South Baluchistan and Sind on Wednesday morning, but it had filled up to a great extent; and, as it advanced into South Rajputana, gave only light snow and rain in Baluchistan and the North-West Himalayas and light rain in the Punjab and Western Sub-montane districts of the North-Western Provinces. The largest amounts reported were only ·40 inch at Srinagar and a quarter of an inch at Minimarg, Mooltan and Quetta. By Friday morning the depression had apparently advanced rapidly into the North-Western Provinces but had almost completely filled up. Weather conditions, however, continued unsettled in Persia, Afghanistan and Baluchistan, and on Saturday pressure gave way briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan and North-West India, the fall being most marked in Upper Sind and the West Punjab. A depression was shown in course of formation in the Punjab and skies were thickly clouded or were overcast in the Punjab, the Upper India Hill districts and Upper Sind, but no rain had fallen.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, February 4th.*—Pressure had risen slightly to briskly in the Central Provinces and Assam and had been steady or had risen

slightly elsewhere. A shallow low pressure area was lying over North Bengal. No rain had been reported. Mean temperature was in moderate defect in Lower Sind and normal in the Punjab, Gujarat and the Madras Coast. The excess in the remaining provinces was most marked in the Central Provinces, Burma, Orissa, Bengal and Chota Nagpur.

Monday, February 5th.—Pressure had been steady or had changed by only small amounts. It had risen slightly in Rajputana and had fallen slightly in Lower Sind, Gujarat, the Central Provinces and Bombay. The shallow depression in North Bengal had filled up. There had been no rain. Temperature had fallen rapidly in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and Gujarat. Mean temperature was in defect in the Punjab and Sind and in excess in other provinces, the excess being from 5° to 6° in the Central Provinces, Berar, Chota Nagpur, Burma and Bengal.

Tuesday, February 6th.—Pressure had fallen briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan, the Punjab, Sind and West Rajputana and had risen slightly to briskly in Assam and Burma. The barometer had fallen rapidly in Persia, and a depression in South Persia had given light snow at Teheran and heavy rain at Bushire. Light showers had been received at Tavoy and Quetta and a few drops of rain at Chaman. Mean temperature was in defect in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and Rajputana, and normal in Bihar, Sind and Central India. The excess in the remaining provinces was largest in Burma, Orissa, Bihar, the Deccan and Mysore.

Wednesday, February 7th.—The barometer had fallen briskly in Baluchistan and slightly to briskly in Sind and Rajputana. It had risen briskly along the hills in Northern India. The depression advancing from Persia was in South Baluchistan and Sind, and a shallow low pressure area was lying over Orissa and the north-west angle of the Bay. Very light showers of rain had fallen in Baluchistan. Mean temperature was in moderate to considerable defect in the North-Western Provinces and Bihar; in slight defect in Central India; normal in Assam, Chota Nagpur and the Punjab and in excess elsewhere.

Thursday, February 8th.—Pressure had risen briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan, the Punjab and Sind, had fallen briskly to rapidly in North Kashmir and had been steady or had risen rapidly elsewhere. The depression from Persia was lying over Sind and South Rajputana but had almost filled up. Light snow and rain had fallen in Baluchistan and the North-West Himalayas and light rain in parts of the Punjab, and the Western Submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces. Mean temperature was in excess in all provinces except the Punjab, where it was normal, and Bihar and the North-Western Provinces where it was from 3° to 3½° in defect. The excess in Rajputana and Berar averaged 7° and in Orissa and Sind 5½°.

Friday, February 9th.—Pressure had risen slightly over the Western desert, but in all other parts of the Indian region the barometer had fallen, the fall having been brisk to rapid over the Punjab, the more central parts of the country and Bengal. The shallow depression in South Rajputana had advanced eastwards and a shallow low pressure area was shown over east of the North-Western Provinces. Light snow had fallen in Kashmir and light rain in Persia and Baluchistan. Mean temperature was higher than usual practically every where, but the excess was large only in North Bombay, Rajputana, the west of the North-Western Provinces, the central parts of India and South-West Bengal where it ranged from 6° to 10°.

Saturday, February 10th.—Pressure had given way briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan and North-West India and had changed by small amounts elsewhere. A depression was in course of formation in the Punjab and Upper Sind and a shallow low pressure area was lying over the east of the Central Provinces and Orissa. A few drops of rain had fallen at Quetta, Sambhar and Sibsagar. Day and night temperatures both continued in general excess, the mean temperature ranging from 5° to 7½° above the normal over a large area comprising Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the North-Western and Central Provinces, the Punjab, Sindh, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Berar and the Bombay Deccan.

Temperature.—Temperature has been in general excess throughout the week, the excess being most strongly marked on Friday and Saturday. The only provinces in which the mean temperature of the week approached the normal were Bihar, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, where the excess ranged from ·5° to ·9°. The largest variations from the normal occurred in Berar (+5°·9), Orissa (+5°·8), the Central Provinces (+5°·3) and the Bombay Deccan (+4°·7).

The following table gives mean temperature variation data of the week:—

PROVINCE.	VARIATION FROM NORMAL OF MEAN TEMPERATURE OF 24 HOURS PRECEDING 8 A.M. OF							Mean variation of week.
	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+5·9	+4·7	+4·0	+2·7	+2·5	+2·0	+2·1	+3·4
Assam	+4·6	+3·1	+2·7	—0·8	+1·2	—0·8	+0·2	+1·5
Bengal	+5·2	+4·8	+3·6	+1·3	+2·2	+2·3	+4·8	+3·5
Orissa	+5·9	+4·5	+4·9	+5·4	+5·7	+6·3	+7·6	+5·8
Bihar	+4·6	+2·8	+0·5	—4·8	—2·9	—0·1	+3·3	+0·5
Chota Nagpur	+4·9	+5·3	+2·1	+0·9	+2·1	+5·2	+6·2	+3·8
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	+4·5	+1·2	—2·6	—2·8	—3·6	+3·3	+5·7	+0·8
Punjab	+0·8	—2·5	—1·0	+0·9	+0·2	+1·7	+6·2	+0·9
Sind	—2·4	—2·5	—0·7	+2·8	+5·7	+3·0	+5·2	+1·6
Rajputana	+3·1	+1·2	—3·5	+3·2	+6·9	+7·8	+7·5	+3·7
Gujarat	—0·3	+0·9	+2·4	+3·1	+5·2	+7·7	+7·1	+3·7
Central India	+3·3	+3·3	—0·9	—1·4	+1·9	+5·6	+5·7	+2·5
Central Provinces	+6·1	+6·1	+3·3	+3·2	+4·6	+6·6	+7·3	+5·3
Berar	+4·4	+6·0	+4·4	+4·4	+6·9	+7·9	+7·6	+5·9
West Coast	+1·0	+1·3	+1·9	+2·2	+1·9	+1·1	+2·2	+1·7
Bombay Deccan	+2·8	+3·9	+4·1	+5·4	+5·1	+5·6	+6·2	+4·7
Mysore	+3·6	+4·3	+4·3	+1·5	+2·4	+3·3	+2·4	+3·1
Madras Coast	+0·8	+1·3	+1·7	+1·5	+1·8	+2·0	+1·6	+1·5
Madras Deccan	+3·7	+4·3	+4·0	+3·7	+4·5	+4·1	+4·7	+4·1
South India	+3·9	+3·3	+2·8	+2·3	+4·1	+2·8	+2·8	+3·1
Mean for whole of India	+3·3	+2·9	+1·9	+1·7	+2·9	+3·9	+4·8	+3·1

The mean temperature for the whole of India has been above the normal throughout the week, the largest variation occurring on Sunday (+3°·3), Friday (+3°·9) and Saturday (+4°·8). For the whole week the excess has averaged 3°·1.

Rain.—Showers have been received during the week in East and Central Bengal, the Brahmaputra Valley, Orissa, the West Submontane and Hills divisions of the North-Western Provinces, in all the divisions of the Punjab, in Sind and the Baluchistan Hills, but the rainfall received was in all cases in defect of the normal quantity, except in the Baluchistan Hills where it was in slight excess.

The last three columns of the table at the end shew that the rainfall of the period, December 31st to February 10th, was practically normal or in excess in Central Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the North-Western Provinces, the Submontane, Hills and North divisions of the Punjab, the Baluchistan Hills, the Central and East divisions of the Central Provinces, Central India (East), Malabar, Mysore and South Central Madras.

The following gives the largest amounts received at individual stations during the week. The amounts are all small, none of them being equal to even one inch.

	Inch.
Assam—Dibrugarh	·78
Punjab—Hangu (Kohat)	·70
Baluchistan Hills—Quetta	·63

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending February 10th, 1900. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from December 31st 1899 to February 10th, 1900. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, December 31st to February 10th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·02	0·07	— 71
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·28	— 100
	3. Central do.	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·15	— 100
	4. Upper do.	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·04	0·18	— 78
	5. Arakan	0	0	0	0	0·12	— 100
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0·01	0·24	— 0·23	0·10	0·97	— 90
	7. Assam Surma	0	0·25	— 0·25	0·32	1·18	— 73
	8. Do. Hills	0	0·21	— 0·21	0·19	1·23	— 85
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·15	0·29	— 0·14	0·73	1·41	— 48
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·41	— 0·41	0·03	1·03	— 97
	11. Central do.	0·04	0·23	— 0·19	0·66	0·76	— 13
	12. North do.	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·24	0·64	— 63
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·15	— 0·15	0·55	1·15	— 52
	14. Orissa	0·12	0·22	— 0·10	0·14	0·70	— 80
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·36	— 0·36	1·79	1·10	+ 63
	16. South Bihar	0	0·18	— 0·18	3·01	0·87	+ 246
	17. North do.	0	0·13	— 0·13	2·03	0·82	+ 148
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. N.-W. P. East	0	0·22	— 0·22	3·69	0·87	+ 324
	19. South Oudh	0	0·08	— 0·08	2·75	0·86	+ 220
	20. North do.	0	0·07	— 0·07	1·68	0·96	+ 85
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0	0·07	— 0·07	1·32	0·67	+ 97
	22. Do. West	0	0·11	— 0·11	0·67	0·74	— 9
	23. Do. East Submontane	0	0·17	— 0·17	4·22	0·77	+ 461
	24. Do. West do.	0·02	0·34	— 0·32	2·48	1·82	+ 36
	25. Do. Hills	0·08	0·70	— 0·68	4·91	3·34	+ 47
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0·02	0·11	— 0·09	0·44	0·93	— 53
	27. South Punjab	0·05	0·11	— 0·06	0·27	0·85	— 68
	28. Central do.	0·09	0·31	— 0·22	0·93	1·66	— 44
	29. Punjab Submontane	0·03	0·40	— 0·37	2·17	2·04	+ 6
	30. Do. Hills	0·10	0·35	— 0·25	3·72	2·86	+ 31
	31. North Punjab	0·11	0·44	— 0·33	2·56	2·41	+ 6
	32. West do.	0·06	0·10	— 0·04	0·49	0·68	— 28
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·34	0·39	— 13
	34. Madras South Central	0	0·08	— 0·08	1·02	0·31	+ 229
	35. Coorg	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·02	0·33	— 94
	36. Mysore	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·09	0·08	+ 13
	37. Konkan	0	0	0	0·02	0·12	— 83
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·03	0·07	— 57
	39. Hyderabad North	0			0		
	40. Khandesh	0	0	0	0·01	0·11	— 91
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·08	0·33	— 76
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·23	0·59	— 61
	43. Do. Central	0	0·08	— 0·08	1·12	0·71	+ 58
	44. Do. East	0	0·08	— 0·08	0·94	0·65	+ 45
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·07	— 100
	47. Sind	0·01	0·07	— 0·06	0·02	0·53	— 96
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·63	0·51	+ 0·12	2·87	3·05	— 6
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·55	0·49	+ 12
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0	0	0	0·05	0·25	— 80
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·07	0·34	— 79
Madras	52. East Coast North	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·25	— 100
	52A. Do. do. (a)	0	0	0	0	0·09	— 100
	53. Hyderabad South	0			0		
	54. Madras Central	0	0	0	0	0·06	— 100
	55. East Coast Central	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·06	0·44	— 86
	56. Do South	0	0·15	— 0·15	0·18	0·78	— 77
	57. Madras South	0	0·20	— 0·20	0·49	0·90	— 40

W. A. BION,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *15th February, 1900.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 17th February.*—No rain has fallen. Water supplies are diminishing and are generally deficient. Where not protected by irrigation, the standing crops are deteriorating. The harvesting continues and the yield is an indifferent one. Pasturage is scanty everywhere but fodder is generally sufficient and the condition of cattle normal. Prices continue almost unaltered. Four test works were opened in Cuddapah and attracted 917 men, 1,551 women, 688 children; total 3,156. Advances were also given for 350 looms employing 864 men and 668 women weavers.

Bombay.—*For week ending 19th February.*—A very slight fall of rain occurred in Hyderabad. The standing spring crops are in good condition in the Konkan and in Shikarpur and in irrigated lands in Baroda, also in four districts of Gujarat and three of the Deccan. Spring crops have withered in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Dharwar, and have been damaged by frost in parts of Sindh. The reaping of remnants of spring crops is in progress in parts of the Karnatak and the Deccan. The fodder supply is scanty in parts of the Karnatak, Sindh and the Deccan. Cattle are suffering severely owing to insufficiency of fodder in Rajkot and Baroda and in four districts of Gujarat; also in parts of four districts of the Deccan. Prices have fallen in one district, have risen in eight, and are stationary elsewhere.

The daily average numbers on relief are as follows:—British districts.—On test works, 32,204; on relief works, 769,860; dependants, 222 147; total on works, 1,024,211. In poor-houses, 16,048; on village relief, 56.472; totalon gratuitous relief, 72,520. Native States:—On relief works, 318,112; dependants, 45,773; total on works, 363,885. In poor-houses, 26,481; on village relief, 6,964; total on gratuitous relief, 33,445. Grand total on relief, 1,494,061.

Bengal.—*For week ending 19th February.*—There was rain during the week over a considerable area of Bengal proper and in some portions of Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The rain has been useful for ploughing, which is being carried on in some parts. The reports of the spring crops are generally good. The early spring crops are being gathered and the lancing of poppy has begun. The pressing of sugarcane is being pushed on vigorously. In Ranchi the prospects of the mango and *mahua* crops are so far good. The price of common rice has fallen in nine districts and risen in five; elsewhere it is practically stationary. Fodder is generally sufficient and cattle are in good condition.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 21st February:*—The rainfall of the week was very slight and was confined to the Himalayan, western submontane and Upper Doab districts, Garhwal having received about an inch and Dehra Dun about three-fourths of an inch. The standing spring crops are generally reported to be in good condition and some of the early crops are being gathered. Ploughing and sowings of extra spring crops continue, and ploughing for certain autumn crops has begun in places. Poppy crops are generally thriving and are being watered and weeded. Extraction of opium has begun in one or two districts. Some spring crops have been slightly damaged by frost in Jalaun. Supplies and fodder are available, but the price of the latter continues high in four districts. Prices are generally stationary or have fallen slightly, but have risen in three districts. There were 3 114 persons on four relief works in the Jhansi district and 443 persons on gratuitous relief; the number of persons in poor-houses was:—Jhansi, 102; Mahroni, 11; Agra, 9 (of whom two were immigrants); Muttra, 194.

Punjab.—*For week ending 21st February.*—Rain is reported to have fallen in all districts except Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Delhi. A slight fall has also occurred in Amritsar and Bannu. Standing crops are being irri-

gated from artificial sources. Sowings of extra spring crops and ploughings for sugarcane and cotton crops are in progress. Owing to the recent rainfall, late spring sowings have commenced in Dera Ismail Khan. The standing irrigated crops are reported to be in good to fair condition in Hissar, Rohtak, Karnal, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Gujrat, Shahpur and Peshawar and from average to below average in Gurgaon, Delhi, Mooltan, and Rawalpindi. The condition of crops irrigated by brackish wells in Rohtak and Gurgaon and those sown late in Shahpur is not favourable. The recent rainfall has benefited the standing crops and improved their condition in Sialkot and Dera Ismail Khan. Unirrigated crops have totally failed in Delhi. More rain is urgently wanted in Delhi, Lahore, Sialkot, Gujrat and Shahpur. The water supply in the Kalapani stream in Dera Ismail Khan is increasing The outturn of *gur* is reported to be below average in Sialkot. Gram, barley and rapeseed crops are being damaged by caterpillars in parts of Ferozepore. Cattle are said to be in fair condition in Karnal, Amballa and Peshawar. In other districts their condition is generally poor. They are dying of hunger and overwork in Rohtak, Lahore, Gujrat, Shahpur and Jhelum. Fodder is generally scarce and the scarcity is keenly felt by the public. It is sufficient for local requirements in parts of Peshawar. Leaves and branches of trees, reeds, etc., are generally used as fodder. Prices of wheat are generally tending to fall on account of recent rains; the price is still rising in Dera Ismail Khan and is unchanged in Rohtak, Delhi, Karnal, Gujrat and Rawalpindi. The prices of other food grains are unsettled. Wheat is selling from $10\frac{7}{16}$ to $12\frac{3}{4}$; gram, 11 to $13\frac{3}{4}$; barley, 12 to 14; great millet, $10\frac{3}{4}$ to 14; bulrush millet, $9\frac{3}{4}$ to 12; and maize, $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{9}{16}$ seers per rupee. Rice is being sold at 9 to 10 seers per rupee in Sialkot.

The average number on relief was as follows:—In British districts—Relief workers, 113,978; dependants 38,961; test workers, 29,467. In poor-houses, 4,136; otherwise relieved, 20,455. Total on relief, 206,997. Native States—Relief workers, 1,337; gratuitously relieved, 2,060; total, 3,397 The test work opened in Umballa has been temporarily closed and a new work opened in the Naraingarh tahsil. The works opened in this district did not attract any labourers. No report about relief workers has been received from two works in Karnal.

Burma.—*For week ending 17th February.*—In Lower Burma the reaping of paddy has been completed. Threshing and winnowing are nearly completed in five districts and have been completed elsewhere. The outturn of crops is expected to be good. In Upper Burma the reaping of paddy is practically finished everywhere. The reaping of *juar* has been completed except in two districts. The ploughing of land for sowing and transplanting of dry weather paddy has commenced generally. The cultivation of inland crops is practically over. Hail has done slight damage in the Mitkyana district. The standing crops are otherwise good. The price of paddy has risen slightly in three and considerably in one district and has fallen in Pegu and Thayetmyo.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 20th February.*—The weather is clear; nights and mornings are cool and the days warm. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress everywhere. In Saugor the outturns are very varied but generally fair in the south and poor in the north of the district. Preparation of land for autumn sowings continues in Mandla and Nagpur. The pressing of sugarcane continues in Betul. Water-supply and fodder are generally inadequate. Prices are steady in the Chhatisgarh districts and in Jubbulpore, Mandla, Narsinghpur and Nagpur; there are local fluctuations elsewhere. The new harvest is having no appreciable effect on prices, but gram appears to be slightly cheaper in consequence. The cheapest prices are wheat, 12; gram, 15; rice, $11\frac{7}{8}$; and *juar*, 12 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are:—wheat, 8; gram, $9\frac{1}{2}$; rice, 8; and *juar*, 9 seers per rupee. Harvesting operations continue to draw labourers off relief works in Saugor and Seoni and in the districts of the Nerbudda division; but in the districts of the Nagpur division, except Balaghat, and in Raipur and Bilaspur, the numbers have increased and all over the province there is a net increase of 9,452.

There are 144 Public Works Department relief camps now open. The numbers on relief at the end of the week were as follows:—Relief workers:—Public Works Department—adults, 574,481; children, 89,390; village works, 281,165; gra[illegible]ting works, 28,557; weaver relief, 23,589; total, 997,182.

Gratuitous relief :—Dependants—adults, 4,001 ; children, 110,143 ; poor-houses —adults, 234; children, 111 ; kitchens—adults, 20,251 ; children, 165,272 ; otherwise relieved—adults 98,006 ; children, 22,683. Total on gratuitous relief 420,701. Total on all forms of relief, 1,417,883. Feudatory States.—Relief workers, 9,471 ; gratuitous relief, 9,364 ; total 18,835 ; but information is only available from eight States.

Assam.—*For week ending 20th February.*—Slight rain has fallen in all districts except Darrang. Land is being prepared for early rice in parts of the Assam Valley and for lowland rice in Sylhet. The pruning of tea, the pressing of sugarcane and the gathering of mustard and pulses are in progress. The prospects of mustard are generally good. The prospects of sugarcane are good in Sylhet and Lakhimpur and elsewhere indifferent. Fodder is scarce in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Prices are :—Common rice, Silchar, 16 to 17 ; Sylhet, 18 ; Dhubri and Tezpur, 16 ; Gauhati, 18 ; Nowgong, 20 ; Sibsagar, 13 ; and Dibrugarh, 12 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 20th February.*—MYSORE : The standing crops are withering in parts for want of rain. Prices have risen slightly in Bangalore, Tumkur and Shimoga. Ragi has been harvested in parts of Bangalore and Kadur. Water and fodder are reported to be scarce in parts of Bangalore, Hassan, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Shimoga.

COORG : The harvesting of rice is almost finished. Prices of food-grains are rising. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 17th February.*—BERAR : The weather is warm during the day and cool at night. The winter crops on well-irrigated lands are in fair condition. Harvesting has commenced in the Melghat taluq and ploughing operations are in progress in four taluqs. Fodder and water are insufficient. Prices :—Akola, 9½ ; Amraoti, 10¼ ; Ellichpur, 9 ; Wun, 11 seers per rupee. The number of persons employed on relief works was 264,917 ; dependants, 34,776 ; occupants of poor-houses, 3,631 ; in receipt of village doles, 5,115 ; total, 308,439.

HYDERABAD : *For week ending 17th February.*—No rain fell during the week. The total rainfall from 1st January is 13 cents. The harvesting of autumn crops is progressing. The winter rice crop sown under wells is suffering in parts for want of water. The condition of cattle is deteriorating. Distress is deepening in the Aurangabad division. Prices :—Wheat, 5⅞ ; coarse rice, 6⅛ ; and juar 9¾ seers per current sicca rupee. Total number of persons on relief works including dependants, 106,227 ; and gratuitously relieved, 7756.

Central India.—*For week ending 21st February.*—No rain fell during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress. There is no change in the condition of standing crops, agricultural stock and pasturage since last report. Prices are steady in Gwalior and Baghelkhand ; high in Bhopal ; above normal in Bundelkhand, rising in Malwa and, fluctuating in Indore. The prices of staple food grains are 12 seers per rupee in Gwalior ; 9 to 12 in Bhopal ; 11¾ to 14¼ in Bundelkhand ; 11 to 14 in Baghelkhand ; 9 to 10½ in Malwa ; 8 to 9 in Bhopawar ; 7 to 9 in Indore. Number on relief works :—Gwalior, 2,173 ; Bhopal, 20,426 ; Bundelkhand, 1,581 ; Baghelkhand, 23,042 ; Malwa, 11,920 ; Bhopawar, 53,741 ; Indore, 6,054. On test works :—Gwalior, 166. On gratuitous relief :—Gwalior, 104 ; Bhopal, 662 ; Bundelkhand, 1,262 ; Baghelkhand, 312 ; Malwa, 3,794 ; Bhopawar, 4,790 ; Indore, 6,018.

Baroda.—*For week ending 10th February.*—There is no change in agricultural prospects. The condition of agricultural stock also remains unchanged. Prices :—bajri, 16 ; *juar*, 19 ; wheat, 16 ; rice superior, 12 ; inferior, 18 pounds of 40 tolas, per British rupee. The average number of persons employed on relief works in Baroda territory was 48,902 ; and the number on gratuitous relief 13,764.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 14th February.*—No rain has fallen. The condition of standing crops and cattle remains unchanged. Prices are rising in three States and falling in six. Prices :—Sirohi, 8 ; Marwar, 8¾ ; Mewar, 8 1/16 ;

Jhalawar, $9\frac{1}{8}$; Kotah, $8\frac{5}{16}$; Tonk, $8\frac{9}{16}$; Bundi, $8\frac{9}{16}$; Ajmer, $9\frac{7}{8}$; Beawar, $10\frac{3}{4}$; Jaipur, 14; Kishengarh, $10\frac{3}{4}$; Bharatpur, $12\frac{5}{16}$; Alwar, 11; Bikaner, $8\frac{1}{2}$; Jaisalmer, $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. The numbers employed on relief works were as follows:—Sirohi, 3,493; Marwar, 92,177; Mewar, 76,231; Jhalawar, 2,288; Kotah, 15,829; Tonk, 4,930; Bundi, 4,900; Shahpura, 2,432; Ajmer, 29,773; Merwara, 63,038; Jaipur, 39,020; Kishengarh, 5,542; Bharatpur, 11,567; Alwar, 7,320; Bikaner, 35,626; Jaisalmer, 1,370. On gratuitous relief:—Sirohi, 593; Marwar, 23,388; Mewar, 13,950; Jhalawar, 1,798; Kotah, 2,393; Tonk, 1,332; Bundi, 330; Shahpura, 868; Ajmer, 4,188; Merwara, 15,539; Jaipur, 20,043; Kishengarh, 2,770; Bharatpur, 577; Alwar, 1,395; Bikaner, 963; Jaisalmer, 144. Besides these, 517 persons in Bharatpur, 220 in Ajmer, and 9,002 in Merwar are returned as relieved by private charity. Total on relief works, 395,536; and on gratuitous and charitable relief, 100,130.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 20th February.*—The weather is clear. Prices continue below normal. The price of rice is 27 seers the rupee.

JAMMU.—*For week ending 21st February.*—No rain has fallen. Prices are stationary. Wheat is selling from $9\frac{1}{4}$ to 16, and maize from 12 to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. There is sufficient green grass, but fodder is scarce.

Nepal.—*For week ending 17th February.*—The weather is cloudy. The prospects of the wheat crop are good. The price of rice is $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week.			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
British Provinces.							
Bombay	975,020	61,720	1,037,740	1,024,211	72,520	1,096,731	+58,991
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,775	757	3,532	3,114	759	3,873	+341
Punjab	168,275	23,507	191,782	182,406	24,591	205,997	+15,215
Central Provinces	1,092,197	316,234	1,408,431	997,182	420,701	1,417,883	+9,452
Berar	265,443	34,860	300,303*	299,693	8,746	308,439	+8,136
Ajmer-Merwara	92,539	17,321	109,860	92,811	19,727	112,538	+2,678
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	2,597,249	454,399	3,051,648	2,599,417	547,044	3,146,461	+94,813
Native States.							
Rajputana States	274,283	76,364	350,647	302,725	70,564	373,289	+22,642
Central India States	97,654	11,630	109,284	119,103	16,942	136,045	+26,761
Hyderabad	89,121	7,011	96,132	106,227	7,756	113,983	+17,851
Baroda	45,739	13,890	59,629	48,902	13,764	62,666	+3,037
Bombay Native States	341,115	32,923	374,038	363,885	33,445	397,330	+23,292
Punjab Native States	1,465	1,882	3,347	1,337	2,060	3,397	+50
Central Provinces Feudatory States	7,179	5,542	12,721	9,471	9,364	18,835	+6,114
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	856,556	149,242	1,005,798	951,650	153,895	1,105,545	+99,747
GRAND TOTAL	3,453,805	603,641	4,057,446	3,551,067	700,939	4,252,006	+194,560

* The figures exhibited in the statement appended to the report published on 17th February were incomplete.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 27th January 1900.			For the week ending the 3rd February 1900.			For the week ending the 10th February 1900.			For the week ending the 17th February 1900.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Bombay and Sindh.													
1	Ahmedabad	921,712	71,719	10,953	82,672	76,934	10,665	87,599	86,824	11,561	98,385	105,037	11,624	116,661
2	Kaira	871,589	16,335	3,277	19,612	16,667	4,069	20,736	23,004	5,097	28,101	29,289	5,975	35,264
3	Panch Mahals	313,417	16,954	21	16,975	17,019	149	17,168	16,620	554	17,174	18,503	290	18,793
4	Broach	341,490	92,754	3,150	95,904	96,131	3,651	99,782	101,599	3,625	105,224	104,051	3,914	107,965
5	Surat	649,989	9,342	...	9,342	7,835	...	7,835	8,251	33	8,284	10,296	220	10,516
6	Thana	819,580	500	...	500	3,937	...	3,937	3,528	...	3,528	3,528	...	3,528
7	Sholapur	750,689	130,715	887	131,602	138,790	9,712	148,502	139,303	10,495	149,798	140,790	11,133	151,923
8	Ahmednagar	888,755	97,290	9,538	106,825	115,298	12,049	127,347	135,998	13,553	149,551	157,911	13,623	171,534
9	Poona	1,0[illegible]	21,657	1,819	23,476	26,570	4,095	30,665	32,[illegible]54	5,359	37,513	36,744	8,142	44,886
10	Khandesh	1,4[illegible],551	229,549	5,682	235,231	225,166	4,519	229,685	231,284	4,877	236,161	251,376	3,799	255,175
11	Nasik	843,582	57,454	322	57,776	71,789	475	72,264	76,150	517	76,667	83,753	515	84,268
12	Satara	1,225,989	15,767	21	15,788	21,140	97	21,237	23,043	105	23,148	23,681	103	23,784
13	Bijapur	796,339	6,454	...	6,454	7,281	...	7,281	6,521	...	6,521	8,243	44	8,286
14	Belgaum	1,013,261	1,128	...	1,128	1,820	10	1,830	1,739	14	1,753	1,537	15	1,552
15	Dharwar	1,051,314	269	...	269	162	...	162	133	...	133	170	...	170
16	Thar & Parkar	298,203	156	1,784	1,940	976	1,858	2,834	1,112	2,323	3,435	1,112	2,323	3,435
	TOTAL BOMBAY AND SINDH	13,314,560	768,043	37,454	805,497	827,515	51,349	878,864	887,263	58,113	945,376	976,020	61,720	1,037,740
	N.-W. P.													
1	Muttra	382,660	...	155	155	...	196	196	...	205	205	...	196	196
2	Agra	540,459	...	15	15	...	12	12	...	11	11	...	11	11
3	Jhansi	914,528	4,081	66	4,147	3,423	85	3,508	3,160	347	3,507	2,775	550	3,325
	TOTAL N.-W. P.	1,837,647	4,081	236	4,317	3,423	293	3,716	3,160	563	3,723	2,775	757	3,532
	Punjab.													
1	Hissar	776,006	75,946	18,673	94,619	86,904	18,441	105,345	94,137	19,093	113,230	103,251	19,847	123,098
2	Rohtak	590,475	20,115	2,182	22,297	21,056	2,360	23,416	25,512	2,542	28,054	29,134	2,517	31,651
3	Gurgaon	668,929	10,988	142	11,130	11,285	405	11,690	12,092	673	12,765	12,085	769	12,854
4	Delhi	638,689	2,942	109	3,051	3,080	169	3,249	3,875	140	4,015	4,103	145	4,248
5	Karnal	683,718	8,324	29	8,263	7,527	135	7,662	5,116	100	5,216	3,649	140	3,789
6	Ambala	1,033,427	141	...	141	179	...	179	583	...	583	83	...	83
7	Ferozepur	886,676	4,596	...	4,596	3,540	...	3,540	3,730	...	3,730	3,707	...	3,707
8	Multan	631,434	...	...	*	...	...	*	1,485	...	1,485	1,321	...	1,321
9	Lahore	1,075,379	494	...	494	563	...	563	912	...	912	823	...	823
10	Amritsar	992,697	677	...	677	523	...	523	709	...	709	...	...	*
11	Gujrat	760,875	592	...	592	...	...	*	1,355	...	1,355	1,763	...	1,763
12	Shahpur	493,588	...	...	*	5,972	102	6,074	5,933	99	6,032	6,437	89	6,526
13	Jhelum	609,056	1,167	...	1,167	111	...	111	213	...	213	1,919	...	1,919
	TOTAL PUNJAB	9,840,949	125,892	21,135	147,027	140,740	21,612	162,352	155,652	22,647	178,299	168,275	23,507	191,782
	Central Provinces.													
1	Saugor	591,743	16,372	8,581	24,953	18,264	9,518	27,782	16,933	7,795	24,728	12,529	5,748	18,277
2	Damoh	325,613	800	1,307	2,107	798	1,476	2,274	798	1,694	2,492	303	1,757	2,060
3	Jubbulpur	748,146	24,552	18,671	43,223	31,282	18,851	50,133	30,435	18,108	48,543	21,821	14,308	36,129
4	Mandla	339,373	...	578	578	...	840	840	...	960	960	...	940	940
5	Seoni	370,767	26,825	17,842	44,667	26,588	17,255	43,843	23,931	12,399	36,330	20,142	10,544	30,686
6	Narsinghpur	367,026	3,626	1,625	5,251	3,828	1,698	5,526	2,904	1,797	4,701	1,360	1,728	3,088
7	Hoshangabad	529,945	44,777	9,618	54,395	42,276	8,373	50,649	38,895	7,963	46,858	36,017	7,988	44,005
8	Nimar	253,486	38,183	6,390	44,573	40,736	5,692	46,428	40,424	5,718	46,142	39,236	5,792	45,028
9	Betul	323,196	83,088	27,439	110,527	79,090	26,005	105,095	79,468	23,592	103,060	79,248	22,033	101,281
10	Chhindwara	407,494	49,277	8,904	58,181	45,962	9,792	55,754	42,620	9,967	52,587	47,020	10,026	57,046
11	Wardha	400,854	33,496	5,948	39,444	36,569	5,686	42,255	42,310	5,449	47,759	45,067	4,511	49,578
12	Nagpur	757,862	33,953	5,241	39,194	32,721	4,537	37,258	33,024	5,514	38,538	33,528	5,441	38,969
13	Chanda	697,610	67,068	14,866	81,934	63,272	15,936	79,208	60,438	15,975	76,413	54,833	15,233	70,124
14	Bhandara	742,850	73,398	16,440	89,838	78,924	18,034	97,008	84,273	20,077	104,350	85,641	24,673	111,314
15	Balaghat	383,831	62,105	37,893	99,997	65,721	37,599	103,320	71,334	35,719	107,053	69,486	34,646	104,132
16	Raipur	1,584,427	377,534	141,917	519,451	397,040	94,669	491,709	380,969	83,823	464,792	339,217	74,350	403,567
17	Bilaspur	1,164,158	158,765	56,195	214,960	156,632	59,953	216,585	155,786	58,638	214,424	146,256	58,807	205,063
18	Sambalpur	796,413	2,196	15,739	17,935	6,463	14,429	20,892	7,836	12,985	20,821	7,433	19,653	27,144
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	10,784,294	1,096,015	395,193	1,491,208	1,126,166	350,393	1,476,559	1,112,378	328,173	1,440,55[illegible]	1,092,197	316,234	1,408,431

* Figures not reported.

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 27th January 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	For the week ending the 3rd February 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	For the week ending the 10th February 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	For the week ending the 17th February 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Berar.													
1	Akola	574,782	68,793	8,723	77,516	69,868	9,602	79,470	69,126	1,098	70,224	71,153	7,302	78,455
2	Basim	398,181	22,408	4,101	26,509	27,334	5,118	32,452	31,315	6,617	37,932	38,438	8,091	46,529
3	Buldana	481,021	118,641	2,228	120,869	142,190	2,626	144,816	126,825	2,527	129,352	127,624	11,837	139,461
4	Amraoti	655,645	20,114	5,361	25,475	21,208	5,911	27,119	22,322	6,291	28,613	10,907	3,816	14,723
5	Wun	471,613	735	191	926	555	308	863	640	289	929	899	353	1,252
6	Ellichpur	315,798	8,568	...	8,568	12,323	...	12,323	15,689	3,583	19,272	16,422	3,461	19,883
	Total Berar	2,897,040	239,259	20,604	259,863	273,478	23,565	297,043	265,917	20,405	286,322	265,443	34,860	300,303
	Ajmer-Merwara.													
1	Ajmer	422 359	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,905	2,809	25,714	28,556	2,243	30,799
2	Merwara	119,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,115	14,026	77,141	63,983	15,078	79,061
	Total Ajmer-Merwara	542,358	92,024	16,645	108,669	81,819	16,210	98,029	86,020	16 835	102,855	92,539	17,321	109,860
	Total British Provinces	39,216,848	2,325,314	491,267	2,816,581	2,453,141	463,422	2,916,563	2,510,390	446,736	2,957,126	2,597,249	454,399	3,051,648
	Rajputana States.													
1	Marwar	2,519,868	80,970	18,353	99,323	78,670	19,421	98,091	79,060	21,465	100,525	85,093	21,953	107,046
2	Tonk	198,934	5,577	...	5,577	5,053	...	5,053	3,551	1,502	5,053	4,172	1,752	5,924
3	Bundi	292,675	5,866	...	5,866	5,148	...	5,148	5,346	312	5,658	6,049	274	6,323
4	Bharatpur	610,303	10,500	326	10,826	10,288	373	10,661	10,870	876	11,746	11,481	768	12,249
5	Bikaner	832,000	27,266	7,657	34,923	26,494	7,422	33,916	26,834	7,471	34,305	26,992	7,649	34,641
6	Shahpura	63,646	3,196	...	3,196	2,751	...	2,751	2,451	760	3,211	2,432	888	3,320
7	Jaisalmer	115,500	1,191	132	1,323	...	...	*	...	...	*	1,397	139	1,536
8	Alwar	767,786	3,551	825	4,376	4,790	1,107	5,897	4,380	1,244	5,624	5,688	1,286	6 974
9	Meywar	903,553	17,465	7,861	25,326	73,092	12,227	85,319	74,705	13,527	88,232	76,231	13,950	90,181
10	Sirohi	190,836	...	...	...*	...	...	*	...	...	*	3,289	335	3,624
11	Kishengarh	125,516	6,196	3,165	9,361	6,240	3,037	9,277	5,389	2,925	8,314	5 273	2,958	8,231
12	Jaipur	2,823,966	37,000	...	37,000	35,340	27,034	62,374	32,191	26,217	58,408	33,883	21,072	54,955
13	Jhallawar	343,583	3,744	1,174	4,918	...	...	*	1,000	800	1,800	1,980	1,616	3,596
14	Kotah	526,267	...	...	...	9,043	1,096	10,139	12,345	1,658	14,003	10,323	1,724	12,047
	Total Rajputana States	10,344,433	192,522	39,493	232,015	256,909	71,717	328,626	258,122	78,757	336,879	274,283	76,364	350,647
	Central India States.													
1	Gwalior	3,378,774	22,669	3,440	26,109	31,154	709	31,863	7,939	3,667	11,606	5,015	732	5,747
2	Indore	1,022,192	6,146	6,579	12,725	...	...	...	175†	...	175†	6,126	4,853	10,979
3	Bhopal	968,610	495	541	1,036	836	82	918	1,059	97	1,156	583	47	630
4	Basoda	6,710	...	...	*	42	...	42	104	81	185	...	...	*
5	Rajgarh	119,489	186	760	946	...	...	*	1,609	984	2,593	12,412	1,000	13,412
6	Narsingarh	116,280	1,091	...	1,091	...	...	*	1,618	...	1,618	3,707	...	3,707
7	Khilchipur	36,302	...	...	*	...	...	*	395	25	420	350	25	375
8	Kurwai	21,787	76	...	76	...	...	*	36	...	36	28	...	28
9	Mohamedgarh	4,720	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*
10	Maksudangarh	14,422	...	...	*	...	...	*	24	...	24	34	...	34
11	Sutalia	5,081	118	...	118	122	...	122	117	...	117	117	...	117
12	Sironj	...	...	...	*	...	...	*	372	...	372	...	...	*
13	Bundelkhand	1,737,606	5,174	1,176	6,350	4,868	1,164	6,032	2,289	531	2,820	2,220	335	2,555
14	Rewa	1,503,176	...	...	*	...	...	*	1,470	...	1,470	...	...	*
15	Nagode	84,000	449	144	593	3,080	365	3,445	3,237	159	3,396	3 320	159	3,479
16	Maihar	77,546	3,037	2,615	5,652	2,387	136	2,523	1,721	120	1,841	2,589	146	2,735
17	Sohawal	43,853	...	...	...	...	...	...	768	...	768	255	...	255
18	Jaora	117,000	4,872	185	5,057	1,018	177	1,195	2,057	234	2,291	2,956	357	3,318
19	Piploda	12,814	378	39	417	361	42	403	406	45	451	418	44	462
20	Kutlam	89,000	1,740	847	2,587	1,452	1,120	2,572	1,577	842	2,419	2,327	1,282	3,609
21	Sailana	31,000	1,000	135	1,135	2,207	155	2,362	2,662	157	2,819	2,902	166	3,068
22	Sitamau	33,307	875	125	1,000	875	125	1,000	625	125	750	625	125	750
23	Dhar	167,504	35,628	...	35,628	31,324	...	31,324	22,422	...	22,422	28,842	...	28,842
24	Barwani	80,264	8,100	921	9,021	8,674	808	9,482	8,357	1,051	9,408	10,379	1,153	11,532
25	Alirajpur	70,091	2,996	156	3,152	3,187	61	3,248	2,704	66	2,770	2,656	99	2,755
26	Jhabua	119,787	6,138	2,043	8,181	6,101	1,504	7,605	6,201	1,511	7,712	6,499	687	7,186
27	Jobat	14 336	1,936	70	2,006	1,985	200	2,185	2,326	200	2,526	2,742	200	2,942
28	Bagode	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	190	327
29	Nimkhera	4,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	21	270	168	20	188
30	Maupur	...	315	...	315	332	9	341	269	10	279	247	10	257
	Total Central India States	9,883,251	103,419	19,776	123,195	100,005	6,657	106,662	72,788	9,926	82,714	97,654	11,630	109,284

* Figures not reported. † Complete figures not reported.

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 27th January 1900.			For the week ending the 3rd February 1900.			For the week ending the 10th February 1900			For the week ending the 17th January 1900.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
1	Hyderabad	11,537,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89,121	7,011	96,132
1	Baroda	2,415,396	50,062	12,495	62,557	51,789	12,846	64,635	49,347	13,890	63,237	45,739	13,890	59,629
	Bombay Native States.													
1	Kathiawar	2,752,404	171,834	14,143	185,977	178,334	13,857	192,191	166,000	14,286	180,286	190,000	16,714	206,714
2	Palanpur	645,526	66,722	3,388	70,110	64,448	3,950	68,398	63,552	4,207	67,759	69,460	4,578	74,038
3	Cutch	558,415	33,851	4,142	37,993	35,294	4,613	39,907	36,421	4,913	41,334	40,642	4,327	44,969
4	Cambay	89,722	2,164	972	3,136	2,525	1,354	3,879	2,883	1,344	4,227	3,224	1,113	4,337
5	Rewa Kantha	733,506	16,496	680	17,176	17,018	2,775	19,793	16,688	3,108	19,796	17,685	2,729	20,[illegible]14
6	Mahi Kantha	581,568	6,058	1,694	7,752	7,104	2,900	10,004	8,358	2,598	10,956	9,860	3,168	13,028
7	Aundh	65,146	1,192	37	1,229	1,101	38	1,139	918	37	955	1,168	34	1,202
8	Jamkhandi	102,162	1,616	...	1,616	1,508	...	1,508	1,125	...	1,125	1,389	...	1,389
9	Jath	71,443	4,122	87	4,209	4,524	87	4,611	4,452	86	4,538	3,947	96	4,043
10	Daphlapur	8,343				10	...	10	11	...	11	11	...	11
11	Miraj (Senior)	88,343	550	...	550	612	...	612	614	...	614	760	...	760
12	Miraj (Junior)	35,487	257	...	257	283	...	283	314	...	314	432	...	432
13	Sangli	238,945	483	28	511	586	32	618	836	33	869	744	32	776
14	Kolhapur	913,131	...	...	...	...	...	...	913	128	1,041	1,793	132	1,925
	Total Bombay Native States	6,884,141	305,345	25,171	330,516	313,347	29,606	342,953	303,085	30,740	333,825	341,115	32,923	374,038
	Punjab Native States.													
1	Patandi	19,002	289	230	519	275	326	601	212	296	508	240	301	541
2	Dujana	26,450	280	86	366	287	84	371	154	60	214	203	90	293
3	Loharu	20,139	521	109	630	544	119	663	525	134	659	496	31	527
4	Jindh	284,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	748	1,172	1,920	526	1,460	1,986
	Total Punjab Native States	350,151	1,090	425	1,515	1,106	529	1,635	1,639	1,662	3,301	1,465	1,882	3,347
	Central Provinces Feudatory States.													
1	Nandgaon	183,866	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,219	4,962	9,181	4,219	4,962	9,181
2	Khairagarh	181,184	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,326	278	1,604	1,326	278	1,604
3	Kawardha	91,813	...	...	...	...	...	...	717	116	833	717	116	833
4	Sakti	25,374	...	...	...	...	...	...	798	186	984	798	186	984
5	Patna	332,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	...	119	119	...	119
	Total Central Provinces Feudatory States	814,434	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,179	5,542	12,721	7,179	5,542	12,721
	Total Native States	42,228,846	652,438	97,360	749,798	723,156	121,355	844,511	684,981	134,975	819,956	856,556	149 242	1,005,798
	Grand Total British Provinces and Native States	81,445,694	2,977,752	588,627	3,566,379	3,176,297	584,777	3,761,074	3,195,371	581,711	3,777,082	3,453,805	603,641	4,057,446

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually show the numbers on relief in each preceding week.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 11TH FEBRUARY 1899, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 10TH FEBRUARY 1900.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st January 1900*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st half of 1899.	Week ending 11th February 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 11th February 1899. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 11th February 1899. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 10th February 1900. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 10th February 1900. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 10th February 1900. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st January to 11th February 1899.	Earnings from 1st January to 10th February 1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	695	1,748	12,60,282	721	1,746	14,93,000	855	74,36,476	84,46,000	10,09,524	...
Bengal Central	161	125	17,125	137	139	22,600	163	1,22,711	1,31,000	8,289	...
Bengal-Nágpur	157	1,186	1,98,615	167	1,192	2,96,000	248	11,15,552	15,04,000	3,88,448	...
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	160	868	1,53,024	176	868	2,05,000	236	8,75,235	12,65,000	3,89,765	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	167	21	3,634	173	21	3,900	186	14,967	18,600	3,633	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	265	1,815	5,15,325	284	1,841	6,54,000	355	30,39,663	36,28,000	5,88,337	...
Palanpur-Deesa	47	17	1,344	79	17	800	47	5,256	4,800	...	456
South Indian	158	1,023	1,39,503	136	1,031	1,59,000	154	8,52,100	9,06,000	53,900	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	86	54	3,671	68	54	3,700	69	23,241	21,800	...	1,441
S. M. (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	101	1,165	1,04,667	90	1,165	1,22,000	105	5,73,341	7,30,000	1,56,659	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	67	296	15,863	54	296	20,400	69	1,00,629	1,23,000	22,371	...
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	160	928	1,54,967	167	1,085	1,73,000	159	8,57,328	9,09,000	51,672	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	110	231	22,994	100	231	25,000	108	1,35,476	1,49,000	13,524	...
Assam-Bengal	77	398	31,489	79	434	82,400	75	1,91,280	1,87,000	...	4,280
Burma	196	936	2,17,288	232	994	2,57,000	259	11,67,657	14,59,000	2,91,343	...
TOTAL	252	10,811	28,39,791	263	11,114	34,67,800	312	1,65,10,912	1,94,82,200	29,71,288	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (b)	247	2,886	5,99,596	208	3,020	6,68,000	221	39,44,496	38,56,000	...	88,496
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m.g. link)	221	1,013	2,16,168	213	1,013	2,56,000	253	12,21,989	14,06,000	1,84,011	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2' 6")	297	825	2,37,163	287	834	2,85,000	342	14,25,887	16,91,000	2,65,113	...
East Coast (c)	112	727	69,173	95	601	1,14,000	142	3,94,834	6,42,000	2,47,166	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	78	28	1,174	42	28	1,400	50	10,798	7,500	...	3,298
Cherra-Companyganj	...	8	603	75	8	600	75	3,159	2,900	...	259
TOTAL	230	5,487	11,23,877	205	5,704	13,25,000	232	70,01,163	76,05,400	6,04,237	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	523	1,491	9,27,386	622	1,491	6,68,000	448	53,52,101	44,30,000	...	9,22,101
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	762	461	3,10,349	673	461	3,52,000	764	19,03,576	21,52,000	2,48,424	...
Madras	220	840	1,77,437	211	845	1,95,000	231	10,48,129	11,48,000	99,871	...
TOTAL	471	2,792	14,15,172	507	2,797	12,15,000	434	83,03,806	77,30,000	...	5,73,806
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE).	278	19,090	53,78,840	282	19,615	60,07,800	306	3,18,15,881	3,48,17,600	30,01,719	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	165	162	20,946	129	162	24,300	150	1,37,371	1,37,000	...	371
Tarkessur	301	22	5,989	272	22	6,500	295	33,706	34,100	394	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	66	400	22,376	56	423	30,700	73	1,39,427	1,83,000	43,573	...
Tapti Valley	66	36	1,965	55	139	12,300	88	9,054	69,500	60,446	...
South Behar	...	...	...	...	79	9,200	116	...	50,300	50,300	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	34	...	...	...	25	1,800	72	...	10,500	10,500	...
Mymensingh Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	34	33	1,084	33	54	2,400	44	7,893	14,600	6,707	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	142	66	5,748	87	66	5,500	83	36,298	28,200	...	8,098
Segowlie-Raxaul	25	...	...	...	18	700	39	...	3,900	3,900	...
Bengal Dooars	100	36	2,790	78	36	3,200	89	18,318	22,800	4,482	...
Dibru-Sadiya	211	78	15,392	197	78	17,700	227	93,579	1,01,000	7,421	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	74	55	3,433	62	55	4,200	76	20,668	25,500	4,832	...
Nilgiri	228	...	...	...	17	3,000	176	...	16,100	16,100	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling Himalayan	277	51	12,777	251	51	18,000	255	59,825	67,000	7,175	...
Bársi	176	21	5,302	252	21	2,700	129	22,475	16,900	...	5,575
TOTAL	115	960	97,802	102	1,246	1,37,200	110	5,78,614	7,80,400	2,01,786	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona-Baran	52	74	5,908	80	148	6,600	45	31,099	29,100	...	1,999
Bhopal-Ujjain	89	114	10,714	94	114	33,900	297	58,460	1,84,000	1,25,540	...
Nagda-Ujjain	74	34	2,278	67	34	5,800	171	11,470	39,500	28,030	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	225	334	87,995	263	334	98,300	294	4,59,802	5,49,000	89,198	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	101	13	788	61	13	800	62	4,877	5,400	523	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	124	108	10,188	94	108	9,500	88	66,149	56,700	...	9,449
Kolar Gold-fields	280	10	4,738	474	10	4,000	400	21,947	21,000	...	947
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	49	67	3,148	47	67	3,600	54	14,531	19,500	4,969	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	81	93	6,856	74	93	9,000	97	39,297	47,300	8,003	...
Kolhapur	76	29	2,266	78	29	1,500	52	13,959	6,800	...	7,159
Birur Shimoga	...	...	...	...	39	1,500	38	...	9,400	9,400	...
Hyderabad-Gódávari Valley	...	...	...	...	155	10,400	67	...	57,600	57,600	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	79	3,850	49	79	5,100	65	20,334	25,200	4,866	...
Rajpipla	31	24	1,093	46	37	700	19	2,908	3,700	792	...
Cooch Behar	52	25	1,183	47	33	1,700	51	7,638	10,100	2,462	...
TOTAL	127	1,004	1,41,065	140	1,293	1,92,400	149	7,52,471	10,64,300	3,11,829	...
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	118	334	39,495	118	334	46,900	140	2,10,183	2,38,000	27,817	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	87	46	3,520	77	46	3,600	78	21,091	18,900	...	2,191
Jámnagar	47	54	2,032	38	54	2,100	39	11,735	13,500	1,765	...
Dhrángadrá	69	21	1,669	79	21	1,400	67	7,679	7,400	...	279
Jodhpur-Bikaner	90	406	38,905	96	476	37,200	78	2,37,164	2,09,000	...	28,164
Udaipur-Chitor	53	60	2,922	49	67	7,200	107	19,244	35,900	16,656	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	89	94	7,043	75	94	7,700	81	43,296	45,200	1,904	...
TOTAL	94	1,015	95,586	94	1,092	1,06,100	97	5,50,392	5,67,900	17,508	...
GRAND TOTAL	255	22,069	57,13,233	259	23,246	64,43,500	277	3,36,97,358	3,72,30,200	35,32,842	...

(a) Includes Godhra-Rutlam-Nagdá and Bhátinda-Ferozepore standard gauge.

(b) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.

(c) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.

CALCUTTA, *the 22nd February 1900.*

W. J. McELHINNY, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLIII of 1899-1900.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1898-99.	Week ending 11th February 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 11th February 1899. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 11th February 1899. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 10th February 1900. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 10th February 1900. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 10th February 1900. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st April 1898 to 11th February 1899.	Earnings from 1st April 1899 to 10th February 1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	666	1,748	12,60,282	721	1,746	14,93,000	855	5,13,61,371	5,58,29,000	44,67,629	...
Bengal Central	157	125	17,125	137	139	22,000	163	8,65,050	9,86,000	1,20,950	...
Bengal-Nagpur	142	1,186	1,98,615	167	1,192	2,96,000	248	60,07,253	78,86,000	18,78,747	...
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	151	868	1,53,024	176	868	2,05,000	236	54,49,781	65,28,000	10,78,216	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	144	21	3,634	173	21	3,900	186	1,30,419	1,97,000	66,581	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	247	1,815	5,15,325	284	1,841	6,54,000	355	1,99,81,941	2,31,30,000	31,48,059	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	45	17	1,344	79	17	800	47	36,227	40,000	3,773	...
South Indian	157	1,023	1,39,503	136	1,031	1,59,000	154	73,31,904	74,08,000	76,096	...
Mayavaram-Mutupet	87	54	5,671	68	54	3,700	69	2,14,881	2,10,000	...	4,881
S. M. (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	91	1,165	1,04,667	90	1,165	1,22,000	105	46,77,422	55,86,000	9,08,578	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	79	296	15,863	54	296	20,400	69	10,84,829	9,54,000	...	1,30,829
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	139	928	1,54,967	167	1,085	1,73,000	159	56,04,513	67,50,000	11,45,487	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	97	231	22,994	100	231	25,000	108	8,89,312	11,05,000	2,15,688	...
Assam-Bengal	85	398	31,459	79	434	32,100	73	11,65,284	13,56,000	1,90,716	...
Burma	178	936	2,17,258	232	994	2,57,000	259	72,27,181	76,71,000	4,43,819	...
Total	242	10,811	28,39,791	263	11,114	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,20,27,371	12,56,36,000	[illegible]	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (b)	241	2,886	5,99,596	208	3,020	6,68,000	221	3,16,27,472	3,06,32,000	...	9,95,472
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m.g. link)	191	1,013	2,16,168	213	1,013	2,56,000	253	86,77,938	99,08,000	12,30,062	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	331	825	2,37,163	287	834	2,85,000	342	1,23,67,263	1,40,32,000	16,64,737	...
East Coast (c)	96	727	69,178	95	801	1,14,000	142	23,72,983	39,72,000	15,99,017	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	69	28	1,174	42	28	1,400	50	81,268	80,800	...	468
Cherra-Companyganj	...	8	608	75	8	600	75	(d) 4,577	(e) [illegible]	...	1,677
Total	217	5,487	11,23,877	205	[illegible]	13,25,000	232	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	475	1,491	9,27,386	622	1,491	6,68,000	448	3,08,53,510	2,87,15,000	...	21,38,510
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	694	461	3,10,349	673	461	3,52,000	764	1,43,93,685	[illegible]	9,65,315	...
Madras	236	840	1,77,437	211	845	1,95,000	231	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,99,33[illegible]	...
Total	459	2,792	14,15,172	507	2,797	12,15,000	434	5,43,04,561	[illegible]	...	8,73,[illegible]
Total (Guaranteed and State)	267	19,090	53,78,840	282	19,615	60,07,800	306	22,14,63,733	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	172	162	20,946	129	162	24,300	150	12,43,456	12,39,000	...	4,456
Tarkessur	265	22	5,989	272	22	6,500	295	2,54,493	2,56,000	1,507	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	70	400	22,376	56	423	30,700	73	13,00,585	12,70,000	...	30,585
Tapti Valley	41	36	1,965	55	139	12,300	88	(f) 11,891	2,90,000	2,78,109	...
South Behar	...	...	...	...	79	9,200	116	...	(g) 2,49,000	2,49,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	25	1,800	72	...	46,800	46,800	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	31	33	1,084	33	54	2,400	44	(h) 15,838	64,900	49,062	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	141	66	5,748	87	66	5,500	83	4,05,584	3,77,000	...	28,584
Segowlie-Raxaul	29	...	...	...	18	700	39	...	(i) 15,900	15,900	...
Bengal Dooars	138	36	2,790	78	36	3,200	89	2,12,142	2,24,000	11,858	...
Dibru-Sadiya	202	78	15,392	197	78	17,700	227	6,75,130	7,98,000	1,22,870	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	58	55	3,433	62	55	4,200	76	1,40,711	1,92,000	51,289	...
Nilgiri	...	...	...	...	17	3,000	176	(j) 2,781	(k) 1,01,000	98,219	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	286	51	12,777	251	51	13,000	255	6,72,633	6,22,000	...	50,[illegible]
Bársi	126	21	5,302	252	21	2,700	129	1,09,167	1,13,000	3,833	...
Total	128	960	97,802	102	1,246	1,37,200	110	50,80,321	58,94,000	[illegible]	.
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona-Baran	44	74	5,908	80	148	6,600	45	1,36,157	2,39,000	1,02,843	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	74	114	10,714	94	114	33,900	297	3,69,570	6,34,000	2,64,430	...
Nagdá-Ujjain	72	34	2,278	67	34	5,800	171	1,09,621	1,55,000	45,379	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	227	334	87,995	263	334	98,300	294	34,09,852	37,11,000	3,01,168	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	82	13	783	61	13	800	62	50,101	64,500	14,399	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	117	108	10,183	94	108	9,500	88	5,84,060	5,05,000	...	[illegible]
Kolar Gold-fields	371	10	4,738	474	10	4,000	400	1,75,928	1,55,000	...	[illegible]
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M.-Nanjangud)	55	67	3,148	47	67	3,600	54	1,70,157	1,[illegible]0,000	...	20,157
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	74	93	6,856	74	93	9,000	97	3,06,627	3,34,000	27,373	...
Kolhapur	58	29	2,266	78	29	1,500	52	74,330	[illegible]	3,670	...
Birur-Shimoga	...	...	...	...	39	1,500	38	...	(l) 15,500	15,500	...
Hyderabad-Godavári Valley	...	...	...	...	155	10,400	67	...	(m) 1,20,000	1,20,000	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	53	79	3,850	49	79	5,100	65	1,86,076	2,20,000	33,924	...
Rajpipla	17	24	1,093	46	87	700	19	11,294	[illegible]	19,000	...
Cooch Behar	52	25	1,183	47	33	1,700	51	54,015	[illegible]	22,3[illegible]5	...
Total	125	1,004	1,41,005	140	1,293	1,92,400	149	56,35,765	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
Lines owned & worked by n. states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	104	334	39,495	118	334	46,900	140	14,98,[illegible]	[illegible]	72,903	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	76	46	3,520	77	46	3,600	78	[illegible]	[illegible]	8,493	...
Jamnagar	39	54	2,032	38	54	2,100	39	95,407	1,05,000	15,[illegible]	...
Dhrangadrá	45	21	1,669	79	21	1,400	67	(n) [illegible]	[illegible]	21,627	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	75	405	38,905	96	476	37,290	78	12,[illegible]	17,89,000	4,90,1[illegible]	...
Udaipur-Chitor	51	60	2,922	49	67	7,200	107	1,86,[illegible]	2,04,000	67,209	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	7,043	75	94	7,700	81	3,46,676	3,62,[illegible]	15,324	...
Total	82	1,015	95,586	94	1,092	1,05,[illegible]00	97	[illegible]	42,5[illegible]	6,91,271	...
Grand Total	246	22,069	57,15,233	259	23,246	64,43,500	277	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...

(a) Includes Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá and Bhatinda-Ferozepore standard gauge.
(b) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(c) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(d) From 1st to 30th April 1898 and from 23rd December 1898 to 11th February 1899.
(e) From 3rd January to 10th February 1900.
(f) From 1st December 1898 to 11th February 1899.
(g) From 3rd July 1899 to 10th February 1900.
(h) From 15th October 1898 to 11th February 1899.
(i) From 1st April to 28th June 1899 and from 19th October 1899 to 10 February 1900.
(j) From 1st to 29th October 1898, after which the line was closed for traffic.
(k) From 15th June 1899 to 10th February 1900.
(l) From 1st December 1899 to 10th February 1900.
(m) From 21st October 1899 to 10th February 1900.
(n) From 1st June 1898 to 11th February 1899.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Captain, R.E.,*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1899 AND 1900.

DISTRICTS.	RICE, UNHUSKED.		RICE, HUSKED.		WHEAT.		FLOUR (WHEAT).		BARLEY.		JAWAR.	
	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.
Burma—*												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	27·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	26·9	21·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	32·81	26·9	50·38	50·38	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	31·37	26·67	34·78	35·56	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thóngwa	...	...	27·95	30 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	24·91	29·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	29·5	22·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	32·34	29·63	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	37·21	30·49	38·1	26 77	...	...	...	...	12·08	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	34·6	28·19	...	...	..	...	...	...	25·81	14 81
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	29·63	26 46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	10	11·87	23·75	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	20	24·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—*												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	27·5	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	22·5	23·75	35	28·75	...	...	12·5	15	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	28·75	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	32·5	30	37·5	27·5	...	...	20	20	30	20·62
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	29·69	25	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	25	22·19	24·06	24·22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rungpur	...	...	25	23·75	35	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	25·31	22·66	37·81	31·87	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	23·44	18·12	24·37	19·06	...	...	19·37	10·62	21·87	15·62
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	26·25	22·19	28·75	22·19	...	...	19·69	12·81	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	27·5	26·56	28·59	25	...	...	21 02	11·41	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	19·69	14·69	34·37	25·62	34·9	22·92	41·93	27·66	27·03	15 21	28·23	16·46
Central—												
Cawnpore	20·52	14·79	33·33	26·67	34·79	23·54	38·07	27·13	28·59	14·27	31·35	14·06
Jhánsi	25	14·79	43·23	31·98	39 01	25	45·99	29·63	29·63	14·17	34·06	13·28
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	40	33·33	36·35	22·24	42·08	25·78	30·73	...	...	...
Agra	47·08	...	50	37·5	36·2	23·12	40	28·75	30·78	13·75	30·78	14·37
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	20	13·33	38·12	24·58	33·33	20·83	...	...	26·67	12·08	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	20	12·5	34·79	23·91	35·16	22·19	40	25·78	27·81	12·5	29·37	14·27
Northern—												
Fyzabad	20	14·53	40	33·33	32·03	21·56	...	...	26·56	...	26·56	24·22

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	57·64	57·64	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	29·76	35·75	50·38	50·38	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	29·92	27·59	31·04	39·1	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	33	37·88	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42·11	60·42	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·46	38·1	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	12·1	...	25·81	19·88	54·72	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·67	20	32·15	55·63	...	...	Pakôkku.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·1	43 86	57·14	65·36	...	...	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	32·5	47·5	...	450	400	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	37·5	...	320	420	Dacca.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	350	Midnapur.
35	22·5	...	...	27·5	13·75	27·5	22·5	35	30	330	330	Calcutta.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·75	20	...	31·25	339	320	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	27·97	24·06	43·75	31·25	550	550	Pabna.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	20	15	35	20	45	40	350	340	Rangpur.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·44	20·94	20·31	19·06	285	360	Cuttack.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	10	21·87	10·62	21·87	15	26·25	...	290	270	Patna.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	22·5	10·94	24·37	16·87	34·69	...	409	310	Bhagalpur.
...	...	19·06	14·53	26·09	13·28	23·44	15·94	33·28	...	290·94	304·69	Muzaffarpur.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
31·2	17·5	...	...	28·23	13·85	28·07	16·98	35·52	24·95	317·18	309·27	Benares.
												Central—
34·79	15·36	...	...	31·85	12·18	20·63	16·67	...	20	278·28	278·28	Cawnpore.
35·52	13·91	...	...	29·63	11·67	31·35	15·36	34·79	22·86	256·09	266·67	Jhánsi.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	14·53	33·33	19·01	...	...	304·74	290·88	Meerut.
39·22	16·56	...	...	30·78	13·44	28·8	16·58	33·28	22·5	284·43	270	Agra.
												Submontane, west—
31·98	14·11	...	...	...	...	28·54	15 88	...	...	285	290	Shahjahánpur.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
33·33	14·79	...	...	29 9	12·5	27 55	19 01	24 06	21·56	300	290	Lucknow.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	13·8	25	18·59	...	20	300	295	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1899 AND 1900—*continued*.

DISTRICTS.	SUGAR, PAW (Gúr.)		SALT.		TOBACCO LEAF.		TURMERIC.		GRASS.		STRAW.	
	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	11·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	27·36	27·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	21·48	25·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	19·05	19·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	20·13	24·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	23·71	24·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	24·81	28·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	20·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	24·71	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	33·33	44·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpara	60	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	50	47·5	36·25	35	120	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	60	60	35	36·25	70	70	...	...	2·5	2·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	47·5	45	35	35	75 and 97·5	60 and 82·5	...	...	...	...	1·51	1·56
Calcutta	53·75	42·5	33·12	33·75	60	60	...	...	8·12	8·75	5	6·25
Central—												
Bardwan	50	50	33·75	33·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·5
Pabna	45	45	38·44	38·75	92·5	75	...	...	...	...	10	7·5
Northern—												
Rangpur	70	60	40	40	80	80	...	...	1·56	3·75	4·37	5
Orissa—												
Cuttack	45	45	31·25	30	42·5	45	...	...	5·57	5·57	5	3·75
Bihár, south—												
Patna	35	35	34·37	35	30	30	...	...	3·12	2·5	3·12	2·5
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	35·62	37·5	37·5	38·75	75	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	25	...	34·37	36·25	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	41·61	31·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	36·35	33·33	...	...	55	52·5	120	117·5	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	50	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	30·73	34·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	50	37·5	...	...	133·33	40 to 80	162·5	100	10	5	5	3·33
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	36·35	30·78	...	...	...	...	140 and 145	140 and 145	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	33·33	31·98	...	...	75	72·5	...	...	4·37	3·12	...	2·5 and 4·01
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	28·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur.
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur.
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi.
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	60 to 100	60	Meerut.
...	3·33	...	...	35 and 60	45	...	...	15	60 to 100	Agra.
										Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	50 and 100	40 to 90	...	...	25 and 50	25 to 50	Shahjahánpur.
										Oudh—
										Southern—
2·5	...	...	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	Lucknow.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1899 AND 1900—*continued.*

Districts.	Rice, unhusked.		Rice, husked.		Wheat.		Flour (wheat).		Barley.		Jawar.	
	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	40	33·33	...	...	50	29·63	...	...	40	21·09	40	20
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	25	15·36	44·43	40	40	21·04	44·43	25·62	30·78	12·5	36·35	15·99
Central— Lahore	27·6	16·09	45·73	28·59	38·38	21·09	43·28	24·43	29·06	21·3	33·33	15·26
South-eastern— Delhi	28·59	20	42·08	30·78	38·12	22·24	44·43	26·67	31·98	15·36	34·79	16·3
Submontane— Amritsar	26·67	16·3	44·43	31·98	34·79	19·53	41·04	23·18	28·59	...	...	...
Northern— Rawalpindi	25	16·67	61·93	47·66	38·12	22·19	42·08	26·25	26·67	12·92	26·67	11·25
Western— Multan	22·24	12·86	34·74	44·22	34·74	24·58	38·96	30·16	27·13	14·84	29·63	13·75
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	39·37	30·62	35	28·12	...	...	32·5	20·16	34·22	18·44
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	32·5	24·69	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	36·25 to 38·75	26·25 to 28·75	56·25	60	27·5 to 30	20·62	35	17·5
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	24·53	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·3	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	47·97	29·84	...	...	...	...	41·2	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·79
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	53·63	34·58	...	...	...	...	...	15·83
Ahmadabad	...	21·25	...	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—*												
Western— Nagpur	...	...	38	28	44	29	50	34·75	...	...	36·94	16·5
Central— Jubbulpore	...	...	34·75	21·06	36·31	25·81	42·06	27·56	...	...	34·75	16
Eastern— Raipur	...	...	45	20	40	23	50	31	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	50	35·72	...	...	...	...	42·31	12·5
Ellichpur	...	...	66·67	61·58	53·23	40	61·54	50	...	...	40	15·37
Amraoti	...	...	60	40	46·25	36·36	55·31	44·44	...	...	36·25	18·83
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8	23
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·1	15·5
Cuddapah	26·5	18·5	...	35·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·5	17·4
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	25·1	17·1	44·2	34·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	26	19·5	37·2	27·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·5	21·1
Mysore—												
Mysore	24·96	21·75	43·88	32·91	48·98	39·19	68·57	46·63	...	...	29·25	18·29
Bangalore	26·12	15	44·72	40	41·19	43	56·94	55·5	...	...	...	23·5

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chanwal*.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar Dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
50	24·06	...	...	44·43	20	40	24·06	...	...	355·47	320	**Ajmer.**
												Panjab—
												Southern—
40	20	...	...	33·33	14·27	33·33	16·15	57·13	36·35	295	295	**Ferozpur.**
												Central—
34·06	16 93	...	...	31·09	12·81	34·74	16·82	43·85	30·78	320	320	**Lahore.**
												South-eastern—
38·12	18·59	...	...	31·98	14·53	33·33	19·06	36·35	27·6	320	312 81	**Delhi.**
												Submontane—
36·35	...	...	...	33·33	...	33·7	15·68	...	...	...	...	**Amritsar.**
												Northern—
36·41	16·56	...	...	32·03	13·75	34·06	17·81	40	33·33	278·28	273·28	**Rawalpindi.**
												Western—
34·74	16·67	...	...	30·78	13·23	34·06	20	...	...	320	320	**Multan.**
												Sind and Baluchistan—
41·25	20·31	...	...	...	...	37·81	23·91	...	37·5	370	340	**Karachi.**
36·41	...	...	...	...	...	33·28	19·27	...	...	308·75	...	**Shikárpur.**
....	...	...	...	32·5	22·5	...	...	47 5	47·5	310 to 360	280 to 320	**Quetta.**
												Bombay—
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·99	...	...	...	...	**Dharwar.**
...	16·56	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	**Sholapur.**
45·31	20·31	...	...	...	...	44·22	24·63	52·86	...	...	...	**Poona.**
												Khandesh—
37·03	19·95	...	...	...	...	...	21·61	...	...	...	...	**Ahmadnagar.**
...	19·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**Dhulia.**
												Gujarat—
48·28	21·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**Surat.**
...	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·75	...	...	**Ahmadabad.**
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	34	20	46	26	333·31	333·31	**Nagpur.**
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	32	16·69	...	...	265	260	**Jubbulpore.**
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	38	15	...	...	275	270	**Raipur.**
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**Básim.**
50	25	...	...	...	...	44·44	29·62	50	29·62	320	360	**Ellichpur.**
47	16 67	...	..	...	...	40	25	50	26·67	330	290	**Amráoti.**
												Madras—
												South, central—
23	18·9	...	...	...	...	50·9	39·2	...	...	380·4	380·4	**Coimbatore.**
...	...	22·7	21·1	...	...	...	...	25·5	28·2	342 4	316·8	**Salem.**
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	·37	29·6	32	...	285·7	269·8	**Bellary.**
32·2	18·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279·6	238·4	**Cuddapah.**
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**Karnul.**
												East Coast, central—
...	...	27·5	19	...	...	—	—	26·4	17·8	...	...	**Nellore.**
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·4	38·2	...	...	329·2	279·7	**Madras.**
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**Tanjore.**
...	...	24·9	15·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**Trichinopoly.**
												Southern—
31·1	22·7	...	—	—	—	...	—	30·9	29·9	...	...	**Madura.**
												Mysore—
...	...	30·36	24·49	...	...	26·06	13·44	63·08	68·07	368·75	324·5	**Mysore.**
...	...	25·71	15·08	...	...	24·22	23·06	51·43	52	342·5	394	**Bangalore.**

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1899 AND 1900—*concluded*

DISTRICTS.	SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*).		SALT.		TOBACCO LEAF.		TURMERIC.		GRASS.		STRAW.	
	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	53·33	47·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·33	10	13·33	10
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	44·43	40	...	...	80	50	160	133·33	3·35	3·28	7·97	3·28
Central—												
Lahore	45·73	37·24	...	...	61·56	53·33	139·11	110·31	13·33	8·02	11·09	4·43
South-eastern—												
Delhi	40	36·35	...	...	80	80	152·4	123·07	8·91	7·97	8·91	7·97
Submontane—												
Amritsar	41·04	31·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·91	4·01
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	40	36·35	...	...	40	40	123·12	123·12	8·02	4·01	11·41	5
Western—												
Multan	44·37	41·46	...	...	57·08	100	160	145·47	4·01	3·96	5·68	5
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	86·25	60	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	43·75	38·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	51·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	50·99	52·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	39	39	90	60	140	140	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	40	42	225	130	120	115	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	87·5	88·89	...	...	200	200	160	130	5	4	...	...
Amraoti	70	...	...	...	140	120	150	125	1(*a*)	·31 (*b*)	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	56	57·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·5
Salem	...	...	...	...	128·4	119·8	114·8	95·9	...	...	6 7	6
Central—												
Bellary	47·6	55·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	90·5	115·2	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	39·5	52·7	98·7	131·6	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·6	5·1
East Coast, south—												
Madras	48·5	55·9	...	...	123·4	139·9	118·5	98·8	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	113·1	118·3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	106·8	106·8	...	...	...	...	4·3	4·3
Mysore—												
Mysore	60·33	68·56	...	...	374	374	124·67	155·83	10·71	10·71	7·14	7·14
Bangalore	64·22	49	...	...	342·5	332·5	126·44	110·91	14·6	8·25	12	10·5

(*a*) Per 100 lbs.

(*b*) Per 100 pullies weighing on an average 158 lbs.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	
										Rajputana—
13·33	3·33	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	*Eastern—* Ajmer.
										Panjab—
6·67	4·01	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	*Southern—* Ferozpur.
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	112·5	112·5	*Central—* Lahore.
10	7·97	...	...	50	60	...	...	100	125	*South-eastern—* Delhi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Submontane—* Amritsar.
8·02	4·01	...	...	50	60	...	...	50	60	*Northern—* Rawalpindi.
5	5·68	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	*Western—* Multan.
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur.
...	...	11·25	7·5 and 8·12	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta.
										Bombay—
										Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
										Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
										Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
										Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	*Western—* Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	30	42	*Central—* Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Eastern—* Raipur.
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim.
...	3	...	...	50	50	...	...	50	60	Ellichpur.
10(*a*)	3·5(*b*)	...	...	55	50	...	...	40	80	Amráoti.
										Madras—
										South, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	60	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Salem.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	100	60	100	70	100	Bellary.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore.
										East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	55	55	55	55	...	...	Madras.
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	*Southern—* Madura.
										Mysore—
6	3·29	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore.
...	...	...	...	100	200	...	...	150	145	Bangalore.

(*a*) Per 200 lbs. (*b*) Per 100 pullies weighing on average 748 lbs.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
February 23, 1900.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1900. *(The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 12	10 10	13 13	11 5	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...		13 1	13 1	13 6	13 6	..	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 9	9 9	11 8	11 3	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 12	18 12	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	10 14	10 14	...	...	10 12	10 4	12 2	11 14	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 15	13 10	13 11	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 6	10 8	15 1	11 5	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	12 7	14 15	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	10 12	9 15	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	10 6	11 3	11 7	12 6			...	...
Thayetmyo	8 15	8 15	...	...	11 10	11 10	15 5	14 8	32 10	32 10	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	10 5	9 1	...	...	10 6	10 6	10 9	10 9	30 14	30 14	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	11 8	8 13	15 15	12 6	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 13	9 13	13 4	13 4	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	13 2	12 —	15 5	13 2	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	23 5	23 5	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	12 10	13 3	14 1	14 9	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	.	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	13 6	14 8	16 —	21 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 1¾	7 3½	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	5 10	5 8	...	...	5 3	5 8	6 5	6 6	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	36 —	37 —	39 —	40 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	16 —	15 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Kamrúp	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	18 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	8 —	7 12	...	...	12 8	12 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	16 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	13 —	.	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	12 —	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Buckerganj	...	...	...	...	11 8 and 15 —	12 — and 15 —	12 — and 16 —	12 8 and 16 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	12 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Dacca	10 8	10 —	32 —	32 —	10 8	10 8	18 —	18 —	..	...	...	...
Maimensingh	10 —	10 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	16 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	15 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	6 12	8 —	12 —	12 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	12 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 8 and 11 12	9 8 and 11 8	13 — and 16 4	13 — and 15 8	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	10 10	10 —	17 12	16 —	8 —	8 —	11 6	11 6	12 4	...	10 10	10 —
Hooghly	12 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 —	12 8	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	16 —	16 —	...	...	6 11	6 10	12 13	13 7	...	...	...	...
Jessore	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	17 12	18 —	33 11	40 —	6 —	6 —	15 3	16 —	...	...	...	...

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	8 12	8 12	13 8	13 8	Pegu.
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 4	...	...	10 12	10 12	20 —	20 —	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 5	16 5	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	14 4	14 4	Hensada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	14 3	14 3	Prome.
...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Toungoo.
...	...	...	...	14 4	11 10	37 9	37 9	10 7	10 7	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	14 9	15 8	33 —	28 —	7 4	7 5	18 1	18 4	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	4 14	5 12	...	...	7 1	7 1	14 2	14 3	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	13 5	12 —	...	...	12 4	12 7	14 3	14 3	Pakôkku.
...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	28 7	28 7	5 —	5 —	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Sandoway.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	11 —	10 —	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 3	...	...	9 12	8 12	10 8	10 —	Sylhet.
...	...	...	...	9 2¼	9 2¼	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 2¼	9 2¼	Cachar.
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	6 2	7 4	16 —	16 —	6 3	6 3	6 8	6 8	Khási and Jaintiá Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	Gáro Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	Manipur.
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kámrúp.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Darrang.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Nowgong.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	9 —	Sibságar.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 8	4 8	Nágá Hills.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj.
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Noakhali.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 4	10 4	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Tippera.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	Maimensingh.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Khulna.
...	...	...	...	13 8	14 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	24-Parganas.
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	11 8	12 —	11 —	11 —	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 10	10 12	Howrah.
...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	14 8	13 —	13 —	10 10	10 10	11 —	11 —	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	16 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	20 —	18 8	...	...	11 9	10 —	12 5	12 5	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 2	9 2	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Faridpur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1900—*continued*. *(The figures*

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE. Best sort.		RICE. Common.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Andropogon sorghum*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued.*												
Central—												
Bankura	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 4	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	14 8	12 8	...	...	12 —	13 —	13 8	14 4	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	12 —	13 4	...	...	10 8	11 4	13 8	15 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	13 — and 17 —	13 — and 17 —	23 —	...	14 —	15 —	15 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	11 —	11 —	17 —	19 —	11 —	12 —	13 8	14 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	16 8	17 4	35 —	35 —	6 10	6 10	16 —	16 4	...	...	...	...
Bogra	7 8	7 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	13 8	15 —	27 —	27 —	10 8	10 8	16 8	14 4 and 16 8	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	...	...	...	12 —	13 —	17 —	16 —	...	...	...	..
Northern—												
Rangpur	11 —	13 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	15 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	13 —	13 —	12 8	12 8	13 —	13 —	16 12	18 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 4	5 4	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	8 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	9 8	8 8	...	...	9 3	8 8	17 1	17 1	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 7	15 12	...	...	...	...
Balasore	13 —	13 —	11 8	11 8	13 —	13 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	12 —	12 —	...	...	13 —	14 —	15 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	10 8	12 —	...	20 —	11 —	10 —	12 8	13 8	20 —	16 —	...	...
Ranchi	7 4 to 10 8	7 12 to 11 —	12 —	...	7 8	8 —	9 14	10 8	...	...	...	...
Palámau	12 10½	12 6	16 14	16 14	10 6½	10 11	12 6	11 13	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	11 8	11 8	16 —	16 —	7 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	12 8	14 10	...	...	12 —	12 8	14 2	15 —	...	...	...	...
Gaya	14 —	14 —	19 —	18 8	10 —	12 —	14 4	14 4	14 8	...	...	...
Patna	16 —	16 —	20 —	23 —	12 —	14 —	16 8	17 8	18 —	22 —	...	...
Shahabad	12 — and 13 —	12 8 and 13 —	17 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	12 — and 14 —	12 8 and 14 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	13 —	14 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	13 14	15 4	20 4	21 8	12 10	13 14	15 2	17 8	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	12 —	11 —	18 —	16 —	8 4	9 —	12 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	13 —	14 —	18 —	18 —	7 —	7 —	13 12	14 12	...	...	...	...
Saran	12 —	12 8	18 8	18 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Champáran	13 8	14 8	21 —	20 — to 21 —	7 8	7 8	13 8	15 —	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	10 —	10 8	14 —	14 8	9 —	9 —	11 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 8
Benares	11 10	11 3	13 13	14 14½	7 2½	7 2	10 13½	11 6	13 2½	14 2½	12 3	12 7
Ghazipur	11 8	12 8	15 8	14 8	7 —	5 —	14 8	15 —	16 4	20 —	14 8	15 8
Jaunpur	13 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	6 4	6 4	12 8	12 8	14 —	14 —	15 8	16 —
Allahabad	10 —	10 8	15 —	15 8	8 8	8 8	11 4	12 —	14 —	14 —	11 4	12 —
Central—												
Bánda	10 8	11 —	13 —	13 —	5 4	5 4	10 8	10 8	13 4	13 12	12 —	12 4
Fatehpur	10 8	11 —	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 12	14 8	15 —	12 4	12 12
Hamirpur	10 4	10 8	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	10 4	10 —	13 4	14 —	11 4	11 8
Jalaun	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	12 8	13 —	11 —	12 —
Cawnpore	11 —	11 8	13 12	14 8	...	...	11 —	11 8	12 8	13 8	11 —	11 8
Jhansi	10 —	10 8	13 4	13 —	7 —	6 12	9 —	8 12	11 8	12 8	11 —	11 8
Etawah	11 10	11 6	13 12	14 12	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	14 4	13 12	11 2	11 2
Farukhabad	11 4	11 4	13 10	13 10	4 12	4 12	11 9½	11 11	12 9½	13 10	10 14½	11 4
Mainpuri	11 14	11 6	13 12	13 12	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 4	13 3	11 10	11 10
Etah	11 4	11 4	13 8	13 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 8	11 8	11 4
Western—												
Meerut	11 4	11 8	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —
Agra	10 12	10 8	12 8	12 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	12 8	12 —	10 4	10 —
Muttra	10 12	11 —	12 8	12 8	6 —	6 —	11 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	11 4	11 —
Aligarh	11 4	11 8	12 8	12 8	5 —	5 —	...	...	13 8	13 4	11 4	11 4
Bulandshahr	11 8	12 2	12 4	12 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	11 8	11 12
Sub-montane, east—												
Ballia	13 —	13 8	17 —	17 —	6 —	6 8	11 —	13 —	16 —	17 8	14 —	15 —
Azamgarh	11 2	11 12	16 1	16 7	7 10	7 10	13 4	12 14	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	13 8	13 15	15 12	16 3	11 3	11 3	13 15	13 15	...	...	...	13 1
Basti	13 8	14 8	18 12	19 —	9 —	9 8	12 —	14 4	13 4	...	...	...

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Bengal—*continued.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Bankura.
...	...	...	...	16 12	16 —	...	...	...	12 —	11 14	11 8	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 4	...	...	9 12	10 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum.
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	12 —	11 2	11 8	11 —	Murshidabad.
...	...	..	...	14 —	16 8	18 —	19 —	17 —	17 —	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	...	..	14 4	14 4	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 12	9 12	Pabna.
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	13 8	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi.
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	9 8 and 10 —	10 —	Malda.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	10 —	13 —	18 —	13 8	8 —	10 —	9 —	10 —	Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 4	8 4	10 —	10 —	Dinajpur.
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	Jalpaiguri.
												Hills—
14 —	12 —	...	...	9 8	8 —	20 —	20 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
...	...	.	...	16 6	16 6	...	...	9 8	10 8	13 4	13 4	Puri.
...	...	...	...	16 6*	18 6*	...	...	19 11	19 11	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	11 —	11 —	Balasore.
												Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Singhbhum.
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 —	17 —	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 8	Mánbhum.
19 —	20 —	...	...	12 8 to 13 8	14 — to 15 —	14 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 8	Ranchi.
33 12	...	...	...	16 5	15 12	12 15	13 8	13 8	...	9 8	9 4½	Palámau.
17 —	17 8	...	...	14 8	16 —	14 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	9 —	Hazáribágh.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	17 13	17 14	16 12	...	14 11	17 14	10 4	11 —	Monghyr.
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	Gaya.
...	...	16 —	16 —	18 —	20 —	18 —	19 —	15 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	Patna.
...	...	...	...	15 — and 15 8	16 —	12 — and 14 —	...	12 — and 13 —	12 —	10 —	10 8	Shahabad.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Purnea.
...	...	...	...	16 6	20 4	17 12	20 4	11 8	11 4	10 —	10 —	Bhágalpur.
23 —	24 —	...	...	13 —	14 —	14 8	15 8	10 4	10 —	10 8	10 8	Darbhanga.
20 —	20 —	...	...	16 —	17 —	15 4	16 4	16 —	11 4	11 8	11 8	Muzaffarpur.
20 —	16 —	12 —	12 8	16 8	16 8	15 —	15 8	13 8	14 8	11 —	10 12	Sáran.
20 —	20 —	...	...	14 8	15 8	16 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Champáran.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
...	...	11 —	12 —	14 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Mirzapur.
15 3	15 3	14 1½	14 1½	13 9	15 3	13 13	13 13	10 14½	11 7	10 6½	10 6½	Benares.
...	...	11 —	11 —	15 12	17 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 4	9 8	Ghazipur.
...	...	16 —	16 8	15 —	16 8	16 —	15 8	14 —†	13 8†	11 6	11 6	Jaunpur.
...	...	16 —	16 —	13 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 4	10 —	Allahabad.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	14 4	13 12	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Bánda.
...	...	...	...	13 4	14 —	...	...	12 12†	12 12†	10 12	10 8	Fatehpur.
...	...	...	...	13 8	14 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 4	10 4	Hamirpur.
...	...	...	...	13 —	18 —‡	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Jalaun.
15 8	16 —	14 —	14 —	13 4	14 —	12 8	14 —	12 8†	13 —†	11 8	11 8	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 12	13 4	13 4	11 8	11 4	11 —	11 —	Jhánsi.
14 —	14 —	14 4	14 8	13 12	13 12	14 4	14 4	12 —†	12 —†	9 12	9 12	Etáwah.
...	...	...	...	12 15	13 10	13 10	13 10	10 14½	11 9½	11 4	11 9½	Farukhabad.
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 10	14 4	14 4	11 12	11 12	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
...	...	...	...	12 8	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	Etah.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	11 4	11 8	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Meerut.
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 8	12 8	12 —	11 8	12 —	11 8	11 8	Agra.
...	...	...	16 —	12 —	11 8	12 8	12 8	9 8	10 —	11 8	11 12	Muttra.
...	...	...	12 4	12 4	12 9	12 12	13 4	10 8	10 12†	11 4	11 4	Aligarh.
...	...	14 —	14 —	12 8	13 —	12 12	13 4	11 —	11 —	11 8	11 8	Bulandshahr.
												Submontane, east—
15 —	17 —	15 —	16 —	16 —	17 8	16 —	18 —	11 —	13 —	10 —	10 4	Ballia.
...	...	...	...	13 1	14 —	14 12	16 4	13 7	11 7	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh.
17 1	18 14	9 7	9 7	14 6	14 13	14 6	13 1	14 —	14 —	10 12	10 12	Gorakhpur.
...	...	...	...	15 4	15 8	18 8	18 8	14 —	14 4	10 4	10 4	Basti.

* Kalai. † Husked. ‡ Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1900—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	11 8	12 —	14 —	14 8	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	12 4	12 4
Budaun	10 4	10 12	11 12	12 4	7 4	7 4	9 12	10 —	11 12	12 —	10 12	11 —
Pilibít	11 —	11 12	14 8	15 12	5 4	5 4	10 7	11 2	13 4	14 12	11 12	12 10
Bareli	10 10	11 4	12 8	13 2	5 10	5 10	9 1	9 1	12 13	12 13	11 9	11 9
Moradabad	11 2	11 2	12 10	12 10	5 4	5 4	9 11	9 11	13 2	14 —	11 6	12 4
Bijnor	10 6	10 6	13 8	13 8	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	10 2	...	11 4	11 4
Muzaffarnagar	11 2	11 12	11 13	12 6	...	...	9 4	8 12	...	...	...	...
Saharanpur	11 —	11 13	12 5	13 2	4 5	4 5	8 9	8 9	10 12	11 13	11 4	12 14
Dehra-Dún	10 —	10 8	14 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 8
Hills—												
Naini Tal	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 —	10 —
Almora	11 —	11 8	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	11 —	13 —	13 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	12 —	13 —	15 4	16 —	...	...	13 —	14 —	15 —	16 —	13 8	13 —
Sultanpur	12 8	13 8	16 8	17 8	7 —	8 —	13 8	14 8	16 —	17 —	12 8	13 —
Rae-Bareli	12 4	12 8	17 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	12 8	14 —	14 8	15 —	14 —	13 —
Unao	11 —	11 —	13 8	13 8	8 —	8 —	11 8	12 —	13 —	13 8	11 —	12 —
Lucknow	11 2	11 6	14 4	14 —	5 4	5 4	10 12	11 4	13 2	14 —	11 12	12 2
Hardoi	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	14 —	13 —	13 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	11 8	12 —	15 —	15 —	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	14 8	15 —	12 —	12 8
Barabanki	10 8	11 —	14 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	13 —	13 —
Gonda	12 4	13 12	14 —	16 —	...	...	12 4	13 4	15 —	16 —	14 —	15 —
Bahraich	12 —	13 8	17 8	19 —	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 8	15 4	17 —	14 —	14 —
Sitapur	12 —	12 4	14 —	14 8	...	...	10 8	11 8	13 —	14 —	11 —	12 —
Kheri	11 8	11 14	16 8	18 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 8	13 8	14 12	12 —	13 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	7 12	9 —¼	9 11	9 8½	4 13	5 11¼	6 12	7 10	8 11	9 8½	...	9 8½
Banswara	8 12	8 8	8 8	8 8	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	6 10	7 —	7 6	7 6	6 10	6 10	7 —	7 —	7 13	7 6	6 10	7 —
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	7 8	7 —	7 8	7 —	4 8	4 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	7 4	8 —	10 —	9 8	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 8	9 —	7 —	7 8	7 4
Erinpura	8 15	8 15	11 —	10 —	6 14	...	8 10	7 13	10 4	9 15	8 12	9 —
Ajmer	8 12	9 —	10 4	10 8	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	10 4	10 8	9 —	9 —
Abu	8 5 and 9 —	8 10 and 9 6	10 10	10 7	5 11	5 11	6 9	6 9	...	...	8 5	8 5
Kishangarh	9 8	10 8	10 8	11 8	6 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	10 4	11 4	9 8	10 —
Bundi	8 4	8 10	9 12	9 12	6 12	6 —	7 8	7 4	9 —	9 12	...	...
Kotah	8 8	9 2	9 4	9 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	9 2	10 6	8 —	6 12
Jhalawar	8 8	8 11	8 8	8 2	5 14	5 15	8 4	8 4	9 8	8 1	9 —	9 15
Tonk	8 8	8 9	10 6½	9 8	5 —	8 13	6 —	5 6	10 3	10 10	9 15	9 8
Jaipur	9 1	9 4	13 7	13 2	6 12	6 8	8 1	7 14	11 12	12 13	9 7	10 8
Karauli	8 12	9 1	10 5	10 5	6 14	6 9	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 5	8 12	9 1
Dholpur	10 11	10 13½	13 8	13 8	7 14	7 14	8 11½	8 11½	12 1	12 1½	11 5	11 8½
Bharatpur	10 8	10 14	12 10	12 12	5 —	5 —	7 4	7 4	12 4	11 12	10 4	10 4
Alwar	10 —	10 4	11 10	12 2	5 12	5 12	8 14	8 14	11 9	11 7	10 5	10 8
Deoli Cantonment	9 7	9 10	10 8	10 9¼	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	10 10	11 2	9 10	9 10
Nasirabad Cantonment	9 —	9 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	9 4	10 —
Balmer	7 13	7 12	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	8 15	8 15	8 2	8 2
Anádra	8 5 and 8 15	8 14 and 9 2	9 8	9 6	6 —	6 —	7 12	7 12	9 8	9 6	8 4	8 4
Shahpura	8 4	8 4	10 8	10 12	7 —	7 —	7 4	7 4	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8
Western—												
Jodhpur	7 3	7 9¼ and 9 4	10 2½	10 11¼	5 11¼	5 11¼	6 2	7 2	9 13¼	10 —	8 7 and 8 8	8 14¼ and 9 —
Jaisalmer	8 2	8 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 8	7 12	8 4
Bikaner	8 11½	8 15½	10 3½	10 —½	3 12	3 12	4 8	4 8	...	...	8 8	8 14
Central India—												
Indore	8 —	8 —	10 8	11 —	8 —	8 4	8 4	8 8	9 8	10 —	9 8	9 8
Nimach Cantonment	9 —	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	9 8	10 —	9 8	10 —
Gwalior	9 6	9 14	...	...	7 6	7 5	7 12	7 11	10 14	11 10	10 2	10 13½
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	10 —	10 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	12 —	10 —	
Ferozpur	9 12	10 12	12 12	12 12	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 12	10 12	9 12	10 12
Central—												
Lahore	10 1	10 13	13 8	13 12	...	...	8 4	8 7	11 8	11 10	11 4	11 8
Gujranwála	10 12	11 10	15 —	16 —	...	...	9 4	9 8	13 —	14 —	12 —	10 —
Gujrát	10 4	11 4	12 4	12 14	...	...	8 —	9 —	11 8	12 4	11 4	11 4
Jhelam	10 —	11 —	14 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	14 —	10 —	11 —

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												N.-W. Provinces—contd.
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	12 12	13 8	...	...	11 —§	11 —§	11 —	11 —	Shahjahánpur.
10 6	...	9 —	9 —	11 12	12 8	13 —	13 —	10 8	10 12	10 12	10 12	Budaun.
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 14	14 —	14 10	11 4	11 5	11 —	11 —	Pilibít.
...	...	10 5	15 5	12 8	12 8	12 13	13 12	9 6	11 4	10 10	10 10	Bareli.
...	...	13 2	13 12	12 —	13 —	13 2	14 —	10 4	10 4	11 —	11 —	Moradabad.
...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 10	14 1	9 9	9 —	10 11	10 6	Bijnor.
...	...	...	...	9 15	11 4	...	...	9 15	9 15	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar.
12 14	13 15	11 13	12 14	11 —	11 13	12 1	13 15	9 11	9 11	11 4	11 4	Saháranpur.
14 —	14 8	...	...	10 —	11 —	11 8	13 —	11 —	11 —§	10 —	10 —	Dehra Dún.
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	9 4	10 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal.
12 8	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	Almora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	Garhwál.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
17 —	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	13 4	13 —	10 12	11 —	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	16 8	17 8	15 —	16 —	12 8	12 8	10 8	10 8	Sultanpur.
20 —	19 —	10 —	13 —	15 8	16 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	10 8	11 —	Rae Bareli.
13 —	13 —	10 —	11 —	13 8	14 —	14 4	14 8	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 8	Unao.
...	...	12 —	12 8	13 8	13 10	13 2	14 —	11 —	12 8	10 8	10 8	Lucknow.
...	...	...	...	13 8	14 —	13 —	...	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Hardoi.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	14 8	15 —	13 8	15 —	12 8	12 8	10 —	10 —	Fyzabad.
15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	11 8	11 6	10 —	10 —	Barabanki.
...	...	12 —	12 —	14 4	16 4	15 8	16 8	12 8	12 8	10 8	10 8	Gonda.
...	23 8	13 —	13 8	14 —	15 8	14 8	16 —	12 —	13 —	10 8	10 8	Bahraich.
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 12	13 —	14 —	12 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	Sitapur.
24 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	15 6	13 8	14 2	12 —	13 8	11 —	11 —	Kheri.
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	8 4	9 8¾	8 4	9 8¾	7 12	8 9½	10 10	11 —	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	9 8	8 12	...	...	10 —	10 —	Bánswara.
...	...	6 10	6 10	7 10	7 6	7 6	7 6	6 10	6 6	7 13	7 6	Mewar (Udaipur).
...	...	7 —	7 —	7 8	8 —	7 8	8 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur).
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 4	9 —	9 —	...	11 —	11 —	Sirohi.
...	...	...	...	9 9	10 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Erinpura.
...	...	9 8	8 8	10 8	10 13¼	9 13¼	10 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmer.
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 2	8 15	9 3	7 — and 7 7	7 —	11 2	11 2	Abu.
*	*	*	*	10 8	11 8	10 8	11 4	*	*	13 —	13 8	Kishangarh.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 6	9 —	9 12	...	...	10 —	10 —	Bundi.
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 8	10 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	9 8	Kotah.
...	...	14 2	14 2	9 7	9 13	9 13	9 13	8 4	8 4	9 11	9 10	Jhalawar.
...	...	...	...	10 7	10 8	10 9	10 8	...	...	12 6	11 8	Tonk.
*	*	12 2	11 12	10 7 and 10 13	11 14	10 13	12 2	14 10	13 12	12 13	13 2	Jaipur.
...	...	12 8	12 13	10 5	10 5	...	...	8 7	7 2	10 10	10 5	Karauli.
...	...	11 14	11 4	13 1	13 7½	...	...	10 5	10 2½	11 4	11 4	Dholpur.
...	...	10 —	10 4	12 1	12 12	12 3	12 12	9 4	9 4	11 8	11 8	Bharatpur.
...	...	10 8	10 8	11 7	12 1	11 3	11 12	12 8	12 3	12 10	12 10	Alwar.
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 8	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Deoli Cantonment.
*	*	...	...	10 —	11 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15	...	...	13 8	13 8	Bálmer.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 2	9 —	8 15	7 4	7 4	11 —	11 —	Anádra.
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	10 12	10 12	...	...	11 8	11 8	Shahpura.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	10 5	10 14	9 4	10 —	8 10	8 10	13 11	13 11	Jodhpur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
...	...	...	...	9 12½	9 14½	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 2½	11 4	Bikaner.
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 8	10 —	10 8	7 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	Indore.
*	*	...	...	10 —	12 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	Nimach Cantonment.
...	...	8 2	7 13	11 4	12 —	...	...	9 12	9 14	10 9	10 13½	Gwalior.
												Punjab—
												Southern—
†	†	†	†	11 4	12 —	†	†	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
†	†	11 12	11 12	11 4	11 12	11 12	12 12	7 —	7 —	12 8	12 8	Ferozpur.
												Central—
‡	‡	12 12	14 —	11 4	11 13	12 4	13 8	8 14	8 12	12 10	12 10	Lahore.
†	†	12 —	13 —	11 8	12 4	12 —	13 —	†	†	13 12	13 12	Gujránwála.
†	†	*	*	11 4	12 —	12 4	13 —	†	†	13 8	13 8	Gujrát.
*	*	*	*	11 —	12 —	12 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Jhelam.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1900—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*continued.*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	9 14	10 8	11 12	12 —	...	...	8 4	8 4	9 12	11 8	10 8	10 12
Delhi	10 4	10 8	12 —	12 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 8
Rohtak	10 —	10 10	11 8	12 12	...	...	8 —	9 —	12 —	12 4	10 8	11 —
Karnál	10 8	11 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	12 —	9 8	11 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	10 12	10 14	*	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	15 8	11 4	11 —
Ludhiána	10 —	10 4	12 —	11 8	...	...	8 12	10 —	9 4	9 12	9 8	10 —
Jalandhar	11 8	11 4	13 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 8	13 —	10 —	10 —
Hoshiárpur	11 —	11 4	13 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 8	11 8	11 —	11 8
Gurdaspur	11 12	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	15 —	‡	‡
Amritsar	11 —	11 —	13 —	14 —	...	...	8 12	9 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Siálkot	10 6	11 2	13 4	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 8	12 8	13 —	11 —	11 8
Hills—												
Simla	8 4	9 8	11 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	8 8
Kángra	11 8	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 8	10 —	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	10 —	10 —	14 —	16 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	14 —	16 —	10 —	11 —
Hazara	11 12	11 12	16 8	16 8	...	...	9 4	9 4	17 —	16 8	12 —	12 —
Pesháwar	10 —	10 —	14 —	15 —	...	...	8 8	9 8	17 —	19 —	11 —	11 —
Kohát	10 1	10 13	14 6	14 6	...	...	10 3	10 8	‡	‡	12 8	13
Bannu	11 7	12 6	17 13	18 12	...	...	10 3	10 3	15 —	17 —	12 8	13 12
Western—												
Sháhpur	10 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	12 —
Jhang	11 —	12 4	12 8	15 —	...	...	10 —	12 —	14 —	16 8	*	*
Multan	11 4	12 4	14 4	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	15 8	11 —	12 8
Montgomery	11 2	11 8	‡	‡	.	...	9 —	9 —	‡	15 14	‡	‡
Dera Ismael Khan	9 15	11 4	13 12	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 3	13 —	14 12	11 4	13 —
Muzaffargarh	12 —	13 8	14 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	16 —	17 —	13 —	14 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 15	12 3	14 1	13 12	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	11 14	13 2
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	11 —	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	9 8	9 —
Hyderabad	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 8	10 —	10 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	9 4	9 4
Shikárpur	12 —	12 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	13 8	14 —	11 —	11 8
Upper Sind Frontier	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	7 8	9 —	8 8	13 —	12 8	10 8	10 8
Quetta	10 2 to 10 14	10 8 to 11 —	12 8	13 8	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	8 —	9 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	7 6	7 6	...	...	7 1	7 1	9 10	9 10	9 8	9 8	9 6	9 6
Ratnágiri	6 12	6 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 5	10 5	9 2	9 2	8 10	8 10
Alibág	7 6	7 6	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 14	9 14	...	...	7 6	7 6
Bombay	5 14	6 8	...	...	5 2	5 2	9 2	9 2	8 9	9 13	8 10	8 10
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	8 13	8 5	9 11	9 4	*	*	8 11	9 —
Deccan—												
Dharwar	10 2	10 2	...	...	7 3	6 11	8 10	8 10	12 4	12 4	...	...
Belgaum	8 10	8 2	...	...	7 14	7 6	8 6	7 14	11 7	11 7	9 12	9 12
Satara	8 11	8 5	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 15	7 15	8 1	7 15	8 5	8 5
Sholapur	8 13	9 5	...	...	9 2	8 10	9 9	9 4	10 4	10 4	9 13	9 13
Bijapur	9 12	9 12	...	...	7 6	7 6	9 —	9 —	10 12	11 4	10 2	10 9
Poona	7 9	7 9	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 13	7 13	9 12	9 12	8 10	8 10
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 9	7 9	8 15	8 15	8 12	8 13
Násik	7 9	8 10	...	...	6 10	6 10	8 7	8 7	*	10 8	8 8	8 8
Dhulia	7 15	7 14	...	...	7 6	6 8	9 6	7 9	8 15	9 8	8 9	9 3
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 6	7 10	...	..	5 8	6 8	10 3	10 3	8 5	9 11	7 14	8 13
Broach	9 4	9 —	...	...	7 4	7 —	10 —	10 —	9 8	10 —	8 14	9 8
Kaira	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	8 8	8 8
Baroda Cantonment	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —
Ahmadabad	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 12	5 8	7 8	7 —	9 8	9 8	8 8	9 —
Godhra	8 —	8 —	...	..	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	*	*	8 —	8 4
Disa Cantonment	8 —	8 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	8 4	8 10
Káthiawár—												
Rajkot	7 15	8 7	...	...	5 8	5 7	9 2	9 2	9 —	9 11	8 —	8 3
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 3	9 9	9 1	8 12	...	...
Khandwa	8 —	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 8	8 8	8 —	8 8	8 8	8 8	*
Hoshangabad	8 8	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 15	9 8	9 11	10 14	...	...
Betul	9 —	9 8	...	...	7 11	8 8	9 —	9 10	...	10 4	...	...
Chhindwára	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	9 7	9 2	9 10	10 4	...	...
Nagpur	8 12	10 —	...	...	6 4	6 14	10 —	10 —	10 6	11 8	...	...
Wardha	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 4	7 4	10 11	10 11	...	...

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Panjab—*continued.*
												South-eastern—
†	†	†	†	11 2	11 8	11 8	12 4	9 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
†	†	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 8	12 —	11 8	Delhi.
†	†	10 —	10 —	11 8	12 —	11 8	12 —	11 —	11 —	11 8	11 8	Rohtak.
14 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 8	11 —	11 8	10 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál.
												Submontane—
‡	‡	‡	‡	11 4	11 12	12 —	12 8	12 —	11 —	12 12	12 12	Ambala.
‡	‡	13 8	13 8	11 —	11 4	11 —	11 12	7 —	7 8	12 —	12 —	Ludhiána.
‡	‡	12 —	13 —	11 12	12 —	12 8	14 6	‡	‡	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
11 —	11 —	10 8	11 —	11 4	12 —	11 12	13 —	7 8	7 8	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur.
‡	‡	12 —	12 —	12 4	13 —	12 8	15 —	†	‡	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur.
‡	‡	11 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.
‡	‡	‡	‡	11 4	12 8	12 —	13 —	‡	‡	13 12	13 12	Siálkot.
												Hills—
13 —	12 —	6 4	10 10	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 4	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Simla.
‡	‡	*	*	10 8	11 —	14 —	13 8	11 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Kangra.
												Northern—
*	*	15 —	15 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	9 12	9 12	13 —	13 8	Ráwalpindi.
†	†	12 —	12 —	9 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Hazára.
†	†	12 —	14 —	10 —	11 —	12 —	15 —	11 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	Peshawar.
†	†	‡	‡	11 8	11 13	12 12	14 10	†	†	15 —	15 5	Kohát.
13 1	13 1	7 8	7 8	13 13	15 3	15 3	17 11	8 7	8 7	20 15	20 10	Bannu.
												Western—
14 —	14 —	12 —	13 —	12 —	13 —	12 —	12 —	*	*	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur.
22 —	26 —	20 —	23 —	11 —	12 2	14 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Jhang.
†	†	18 —	19 —	11 8	12 —	12 8	14 —	†	†	12 —	12 4	Multán.
‡	‡	‡	‡	11 10	12 —	‡	‡	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	Montgomery.
‡	‡	*	‡	12 11	14 6	14 13	16 4	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	Dera Ismail Khan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	11 8	12 8	‡	‡	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh.
‡	‡	‡	‡	11 2	11 9	‡	‡	‡	‡	11 14	10 3	Dera Ghazi Khan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
‡	‡	...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	7 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Karáchi.
‡	‡	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad.
‡	‡	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarko
‡	‡	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	Shikarpur.
‡	‡	...	...	11 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
‡	‡	6 —	6 —	10 2	10 14	11 —	11 8	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
11 11	12 10	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	7 8	...	8 14	8 14	Karwar.
11 3	11 3	...	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	7 7	7 7	12 6	12 6	Ratnágiri.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 12	11 14	Alibág.
7 14	7 14	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 9	9 9	Bombay.
*	*	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	8 11	8 3	12 4	12 4	Tanna.
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 11	8 11	9 —	9 —	Dharwar.
13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 14	9 1	Belgaum.
...	...	...	...	8 11	8 5	...	...	7 11	7 5	11 10	11 10	Satara.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 14	...	...	8 12	8 12	11 8	11 8	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	...	...	9 3	9 3	11 6	11 6	Bijapur.
*	*	...	...	8 10	9 3	...	...	7 10	7 10	11 13	11 13	Poona.
												Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	7 11	7 11	11 —	10 5	Ahmadnagar.
9 12	9 12	...	...	*	10 —	...	...	7 13	7 13	12 1	12 1	Násik.
...	...	...	...	8 15	9 1	...	...	7 12	7 11	10 13	10 2	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	7 6	8 5	...	...	7 11	7 14	12 —	12 —	Surat.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Broach.
9 8	9 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	Kaira.
9 —	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	7 12	7 8	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
9 8	9 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Godhra.
*	*	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 4	13 4	Disa Cantonment.
												Káthiawár—
*	*	...	...	10 5	10 15	...	...	8 7	8 —	81 10	81 10	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	8 12	8 12	11 4	11 4	Nimar.
*	*	...	...	*	*	...	...	*	*	9 —	9 —	Khandwa.
...	...	...	...	10 4	11 1	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 11	10 11	Hoshangabad.
...	...	...	...	9 11	10 10	...	...	7 15	7 15	8 —	8 —	Betul.
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 13	...	...	7 3	7 4	9 2	9 2	Chhindwára.
...	...	...	...	11 4	12 8	...	...	8 2	8 12	10 —	10 —	Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11	Wardha.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1900—*concluded.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	9 2	9 2	...	...	6 6	6 —	8 —	7 1	10 11	10 11	...	...
Saugor	9 —	9 2	..	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 10	11 4	11 7	...	...
Damoh	9 11	8 14	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 14	8 14	12 8	12 —	...	...
Jubbulpore	10 8	10 12	.	...	6 12	7 —	11 —	11 8	11 —	13 —	...	...
Mandla	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 8	7 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Seoni	11 —	11 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 4	...	...	...	...
Bálághát	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	9 4	9 4	.	...	...	...	10 —	10 12	...	...	...	...
Chánda	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...	9 1	8 13	10 14	11 6	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	10 11	10 11	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 11	9 14	...	...	...	...
Raipur	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 8	...	..	...	...
Sambalpur	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 8	10 4	10 8	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	7 8	7 12	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	8 12	9 12	8 —	...
Basim	9 5	8 7	..	...	5 10	5 10	8 10	8 14	9 7	9 10	...	...
Akola	8 —	7 12	...	...	4 12	4 12	9 8	6 —	10 —	9 12	...	...
Ellichpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	...
Amraoti	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	10 12	10 12	8 8	...
Wun	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	8 —	...
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	6 6½	6 6½	*	*	4 6	4 6	9 1	9 1	12 6	12 6	13 2	13 9
Bolárum	6 14	6 15	*	*	6 —	5 13	9 —	8 14	11 13	12 8	*	*
Chadarghát	6 4	6 14	*	*	4 10	5 —	7 14	7 8	11 4	11 4	13 12	13 12
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	.	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	...	...
South central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	15 3	14 5	17 8	17 8
Nilgiris	..	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	10 5	13 6	15 8	12 11	15 3
Central—												
Bellary	...	...		...	...	...	9 11	9 3	13 3	13 6	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	10 5	16 —	15 11	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	..	...	...	9 2	8 14	12 10	12 10	11 3	11 10
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	8 14	14 6	14 8	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 2	...	...	*	18 13
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 —	11 8	15 6	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 —	14 3	13 5	*	*
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 14	12 14	13 6	12 5	11 13
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	9 2	11 10	12 3	...	...
Chingleput	...	..		...	...	...	10 8	9 13	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	*	*	*	*
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	..	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	16 14	16 14
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 14	...	...	15 3	15 3
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 2	13 5	14 —	13 14	15 3
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 13	*	14 5	11 13	13 2
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	9 5	12 3	14 3	12 8	14 —
Mysore—												
Mysore	8 2	7 10	...	...	8 7	8 10	9 —	8 11	13 13	15 12		
Bangalore	9 6	9 6	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 10	8 10	...	...	..	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	14 —	13 —	21 —	21 —
Hassan	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	14 —	15 —	...	...
Shimoga	8 6	8 6	8 15	8 15	7 6	7 6	9 7	10 8	14 11	18 6	...	...
Chitaldrug	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	5 —	7 —	6 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	..	...	..	...
Aden	5 9	5 9	...	...	5 6	5 6	6 6	6 6	8 4	8 4	7 —	7 —

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Central Provinces—*contd.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur.
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11	Saugor.
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 2	9 2	Damoh.
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 —	9 12	Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	9 8	9 —	Mandla.
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 2	9 2	Seoni.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Bálághát.
...	...	...	...	11 12	12 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	9 8	Bhandára.
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	9 7	9 7	9 —	9 —	Chanda.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	10 11	10 11	9 2	9 2	Bilaspur.
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	10 —	9 —	Raipur.
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Sambalpur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 12	7 12	10 8	10 8	Buldána.
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 1	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 —	9 —	Básim.
...	...	...	...	8 12	9 8	...	...	7 4	7 —	12 —	11 8	Akola.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Amráoti.
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 —	...	10 —	10 —	6 8	9 8	9 8	Wun.
												Nizam's Territories—
12 9	12 9	*	*	9 13½	10 2½	*	...	9 8½	8 12	9 8½	9 8½	Secunderabad.
*	*	*	*	10 8	10 —	*	...	..	...	8 12	8 12	Bolárum.
*	...	*	*	10 —	10 —	*	...	9 6	9 1	8 12	8 12	Chadarghát.
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Malabar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	S. Canara.
												South, central—
16 —	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Nilgiris.
14 8	16 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 5	Salem.
												Central—
15 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Bellary.
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anantapur.
13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah.
14 3	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	Karnul.
												East Coast, north—
17 2	20 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	Ganjam.
19 3	20 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Vizagapatam.
16 6	17 5	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Godavari.
												East Coast, central—
15 10	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna.
13 6	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
13 8	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	Madras.
13 —	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput.
13 11	14 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	N. Arcot.
15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot.
15 14	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Tanjore.
15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
13 —	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	13 13	Tinnevelly.
13 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	Madura.
												Mysore—
13 2	12 8	...	...	10 4	7 7	...	...	6 6	6 —	11 9	11 8	Mysore.
15 —	14 —	...	...	9 3	8 6	...	...	7 8	8 —	11 8	11 8	Bangalore.
13 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar.
16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Tumkur.
15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Hassan.
14 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kadur.
17 14	18 6	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 15	8 15	11 8	10 8	Shimoga.
18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Chitaldrug.
												Coorg—
13 8	14 8	...	...	12 8	14 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	11 —	10 8	Coorg.
*	*	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 6	5 6	32 —	32 —	**Aden.**

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
February 23, 1900.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the ten months, April to January, of									
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	2,36	2,71	2,66	2,89	2,76	2,76	3,11	3,13	2,85	2,65
Liquors:										
Spirit	44,80	42,57	44,38	42,94	45,74	48,63	48,63	49,62	52,41	53,49
Other liquors	5,85	5,80	5,55	5,61	5,22	5,88	5,39	4,96	5,41	4,91
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	6,85	6,08	5,96	4,68	5,40	6,09
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	—	—	2,18	2,24	1,82	2,21	2,20	2,09
Cotton manufactures:										
Twist and yarn	—	—	—	—	1,53	10,93	—	—	—	—
Piece goods, grey	—	—	—	—	7,91	51,92	43,01	36,26	38,33	40,97
" white	—	—	—	—	3,28	17,97	16,96	14,67	14,02	15,40
" coloured	—	—	—	—	2,24	19,47	17,39	11,41	15,96	20,11
Other goods	—	—	—	—	39	2,52	1,84	1,46	1,53	2,41
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	—	—	2,91	2,83	2,85	3,23	3,12	3,10
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	—	—	2,59	3,31	3,05	3,49	3,56	3,26
Glass and glassware	—	—	—	—	2,63	3,00	3,10	2,34	2,64	3,24
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	6,10	5,92	6,37	6,09	6,08	6,86
Metals:										
Copper	—	—	—	—	3,06	7,38	4,23	5,49	4,49	1,41
Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	2,25	3,26	3,24	3,44	2,83	2,81
Silver	—	—	—	—	28,61	26,53	26,67	35,44	26,56	19,60
Tin	—	—	—	—	1,41	1,43	1,10	94	75	48
Other metals	—	—	—	—	4,27	1,95	1,81	2,35	2,22	1,95
Oils. Petroleum	12,82	14,19	14,74	17,41	23,83	35,50	34,97	40,52	37,10	33,57
Paints and colours	—	—	—	—	1,31	1,50	1,44	1,37	1,51	1,65
Paper	—	—	—	—	1,57	2,05	1,98	1,60	1,86	2,10
Provisions	—	—	—	—	4,75	8,61	7,64	8,39	7,26	7,86
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	10,40	12,30	10,06	8,19	8,77	7,28
Spices	—	—	—	—	3,31	2,97	2,93	3,60	4,04	4,13
Stationery	—	—	—	—	1,24	1,22	1,28	1,02	1,05	1,13
Sugar	—	—	—	—	10,78	12,61	13,08	18,91	16,44	20,89
Tea	—	—	—	—	2,91	2,01	2,44	93	85	73
Umbrellas	—	—	—	—	1,39	1,38	1,25	1,33	94	1,07
Wood and timber	—	—	—	—	91	1,30	1,09	95	66	95
Woollen goods	—	—	—	—	7,11	6,61	7,77	4,93	6,63	8,13
Imports by post	1	1	1	1	1,19	1,27	1,24	1,26	1,47	1,67
All other articles	3	3	3	24	19,98	20,22	19,56	20,07	19,94	19,42
TOTAL	65,87	65,31	67,37	69,10	2,22,61	3,33,56	3,03,26	3,04,28	2,98,93	3,01,41
EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Rice and rice-flour	62,03	54,87	44,84	45,41	63,07	60,03	49,73	43,14	70,64	61,77
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE	1,27,90	1,20,18	1,12,21	1,14,51	2,85,68	3,93,59	3,52,99	3,47,42	3,69,57	3,63,18
TOTAL NET REVENUE	1,24,65	1,16,63	1,09,28	1,11,23	2,79,36	3,84,74	3,43,43	3,40,78	3,62,86	3,56,33
Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue										
Bengal — Import	21,52	22,08	23,50	24,18	64,90	1,26,45	1,11,51	1,05,08	1,11,01	1,20,99
Bengal — Export	15,34	15,62	13,74	13,11	14,68	16,03	10,18	8,89	16,38	15,82
Bombay — Import	18,44	18,05	18,80	21,03	1,04,32	1,27,09	1,20,11	1,22,65	1,14,86	1,04,57
Bombay — Export	1,43	1,23	1,91	1,65	3,07	2,36	2,25	2,41	3,16	2,25
Sind — Import	6,25	5,97	5,60	5,32	11,84	17,81	19,39	19,14	18,44	21,33
Sind — Export	67	01	65	48	62	55	45	62	1,28	93
Madras — Import	10,35	9,36	9,09	9,20	21,14	29,64	23,40	27,21	23,87	25,73
Madras — Export	3,81	2,97	3,15	4,08	5,81	3,95	7,38	8,47	4,07	5,48
Burma — Import	7,09	7,92	8,53	7,21	15,37	24,95	20,64	24,22	25,86	23,56
Burma — Export	39,15	32,82	24,01	24,97	37,61	35,91	28,12	21,79	43,93	35,67

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
February 20, 1900.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MR. HAFFKINE'S SYSTEM OF ANTI-PLAGUE INOCULATION.

Nos. 462—477.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department ($\frac{Sanitary}{Plague}$),*—under date Calcutta, the 22nd February 1900.*

READ—

(1) Home Department Resolution No. 4360 - 74, dated the 11th November 1898.

(2) The Report of the Indian Plague Commission on Mr. Haffkine's Anti-Plague Inoculation.

RESOLUTION.

THE complete report of the Commission appointed by the Government of India, with the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State in November 1898, to make a scientific inquiry into various questions connected with the epidemic of plague in India, is not yet ready for publication, but the Government of India have received that portion of it which deals with Mr. Haffkine's system of anti-plague inoculation, and it is now published for general information.

2. The report summarizes a searching inquiry into the composition and preparation of the vaccine, the possibility of effecting improvement in the method of preparing it, the physiological results of inoculation, its preventive and curative effect, the attitude of the people towards it, and its place in the administration of plague preventive measures. The examination by the Commission of the materials which came before them is of a very minute and detailed character. It would not be of advantage for the Governor General in Council to recapitulate the arguments and conclusions of the Commissioners, but some broad facts emerge therefrom to which His Excellency in Council thinks it desirable to draw the attention of the public.

3. The Commission observe that the essential points in an anti-plague vaccine are, firstly, that it shall be capable of preventing and favourably modifying attacks of plague; secondly, that it shall be capable of conferring an effect which will last some time; and, thirdly, that it shall be capable of producing these good results without entailing any evil consequences.

4. The Governor General in Council thinks it desirable to refer to the last point first. The investigations of the Commission make it clear that fear of injury or disease from the use of Mr. Haffkine's vaccine need not be entertained. After careful inquiries in the various centres where anti-plague vaccinations have been performed, the Commission found the statement that serious ill consequences have resulted from them to be unsupported by any evidence. A fear of inoculation has been produced at some places owing to persons who before being inoculated appeared to be quite healthy having died suddenly in a few hours after inoculation. The Governor General in Council thinks it important to draw public attention to the opinion which the Commissioners have expressed as to these cases. "We have come to the conclusion," they remark, "that these cases are not to be imputed to any defect in the anti-plague vaccine. In addition to the fact that they have been quite isolated occurrences, there is the fact that no such cases of death have been reported to us as having occurred in two or more persons who were inoculated with the same vaccine. These cases of sudden death have always occurred at a time when plague cases were actually occurring, while they have not occurred in the absence of a plague epidemic. We are, therefore, of opinion that such sudden deaths are probably imputable to the fact of the inoculation having been made into a person who had already contracted the infection of plague." There is thus no ground whatever for asserting that death has resulted from inoculation

against plague. The Commissioners also observe: "In the overwhelming majority of cases no evidence was adduced to show that any injurious effects had supervened upon inoculation." In a few isolated cases, indeed, abscesses had occurred at the seat of injection, but it is not certain that these abscesses were imputable to the condition of the vaccinating material. There have also been in some instances long-continued reaction at the seat of inoculation and considerable fever. But the cases in which these results have been observed have not been numerous, and the Government of India think that it can safely be said that a person in good health may subject himself to inoculation without any fear of the consequences.

5. The greater portion of the report is occupied with the discussion of the evidence regarding the extent to which the preventive and curative effects of the vaccine have in practice been established. The Commissioners found it necessary to discard the data which were placed before them regarding the inoculation of certain groups of persons. They have expressed in the two tables printed in paragraphs 68 and 70 of their *ad interim* report the statistical results of their inquiry as deduced from the data which they considered to be suitable for the purposes of comparison. The first table relates to the effect of inoculation in preventing, and the second to its effect in modifying, an attack of plague. These tables, they observe, "show that in every case, except that of Bulsar, inoculations had a considerable effect in warding off plague attacks from the inoculated, and that in every case without exception they rendered attacks among the inoculated less fatal than attacks among the uninoculated."

6. The Commission have summarized the results of their critical study of the nature and effect of Mr. Haffkine's vaccine in the following terms :—

"I. Inoculation sensibly diminishes the incidence of plague attacks on the inoculated population, but the protection which is afforded against attacks is not absolute. On the one hand, plague has attacked persons who have undergone inoculation as many as four times in the course of two years previous to their attack. On the other hand, as many as 8 per cent. of the inoculated population may suffer from plague, as was the case in Bulsar. Many varying influences have been at work in determining the rate of attack in different places, and it is impossible to give a numerical expression for the measure of protection against attack which inoculation confers.

"II. Inoculation diminishes the death-rate among the inoculated population. This is due not only to the fact that the rate of attack is diminished, but also to the fact that the fatality of attacks is diminished. Here, again, no numerical expression for the amount by which the death-rate is diminished can be given.

"III. Inoculation does not appear to confer any great degree of protection within the first few days after the inoculation has been performed. This fact, we may note in passing, has an important bearing on the risk of infection which would be incurred by recently inoculated persons if they were left behind in surroundings so plague-infected as to render their evacuation by the uninoculated desirable.

"IV. Inoculation confers a protection which certainly lasts for some considerable number of weeks. It is possible that the protection lasts for a considerable number of months. The maximum duration of protection can only be determined by further observation.

"V. The varying strength of the vaccine employed has apparently had a great effect upon the results which have been obtained from inoculation. There appears to be a definite quantum of vaccinating material which gives the maximum amount of protection; and provided that this quantum can be injected in one dose, and provided also that the protection turns out to be a lasting one, re-inoculation might with advantage be dispensed with. The best results of inoculation will only be obtained after an accurate method of standardization has been devised."

The Government of India therefore regard it as established that inoculation sensibly lessens the liability to plague, and greatly increases the chance of recovery from an attack of the disease.

7. The Commission have drawn attention to several important matters in connection with possible improvements in the preparation of the vaccine. The question of the proper standardization of the dose appears to the Government of India to be very important. The normal dose is 2½ cubic centimetres, but the average dose injected has been 7¼ cubic centimetres, and the dose has been at times as high as 20 cubic centimetres. It is very desirable that the dose should be reduced both because with a smaller dose the work of inoculation will become much less laborious, and also because the reduction in its volume will diminish the inconvenience to the person inoculated. It is also, the Government of India think, essential that there should be no possibility of the vaccine becoming contaminated either in the laboratory or after it has been distributed for use. The appended report by Major Bannerman, dated the 18th July 1899, gives an account of improvements carried out in order to protect the vaccine from contamination. The precautions now taken render it very unlikely that the vaccine will be contaminated in the laboratory, but the adoption of the suggestion made by the Commission that it should be resterilized at a temperature of 60° C. after it has been sealed up in the bottle would give still greater security. This question and that of the standardization of the dose are the most important matters which have to be dealt with in the Plague Laboratory at Parel. In order to prevent the possibility of the contamination of vaccine while in use, instructions should be issued to all persons employed on inoculation that, after a bottle has been opened and only a portion of its contents actually used, the remainder should be invariably thrown away. Another point on which His Excellency in Council desires to lay special stress is that the actual operation of inoculation should only be entrusted to trained and reliable persons, and that supervision should be exercised over them to ensure that they use sterilized implements. The Commission suggest that, with a view to remove any possible ground for distrust as to the conveyance of disease by inoculation from one person to another, the syringe should be sterilized in the presence of the person about to be inoculated. The suggestion commends itself to the Government of India, and it appears to them desirable that all persons employed in performing inoculations should be provided with a spirit lamp for sterilization by holding the needle of the syringe in the flame. In one important matter a discovery has been made since the Commission made their inquiries. Major Bannerman, I.M.S., has recently succeeded in preparing an effective anti-plague vaccine by growing the bacilli of plague in a medium manufactured from wheat, thus avoiding the use of any other than purely vegetable substances. A letter describing the experiments is appended to this Resolution.

8. In summing up the attitude of the people towards inoculation the Commission state that hitherto the principal motive which has induced individuals to come forward to be inoculated has been the desire to obtain exemption from the inconveniences of the plague measures ordinarily applied, rather than that of protecting themselves against an attack of plague. They express the hope that, when the beneficial effects of inoculation are more widely known, native opinion may be won over to its favour, and they allude to the valuable assistance towards bringing about this more satisfactory state of affairs which can be rendered by influential persons among the native communities. With regard to the possibility of adopting a general policy of inoculation, the conclusions of the Commission are as follows:—

"(1) Experience gained hitherto has shown that it is very seldom possible to get a large proportion of the inhabitants of an uninfected place inoculated.

"(2) It has been possible, where the inducement of exemption from segregation and eviction has been offered, to get a large proportion of the inhabitants of an infected place inoculated quickly.

"(3) It has been possible in one place, Mysore City, even where no inducement that touched the great mass of the people could be

offered, to get a considerable proportion of the inhabitants of an infected place inoculated quickly.

"(4) It has been possible also to induce a large proportion of particular communities, such as the Khojas of Bombay and Karachi, to be inoculated under the influence of their leaders."

9. The Governor General in Council accepts the opinion of the Commission that inoculation should be encouraged wherever possible, and in particular among disinfecting staffs and the attendants of Plague Hospitals. His Excellency in Council is not without hope, now that the benefits of inoculation have been clearly established by an independent inquiry, that people will be more ready to be inoculated than they have hitherto been. It is, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, most important to make special efforts to encourage them to be inoculated in places which, either owing to their nearness to plague-infected places or to their having previously suffered from an outbreak of plague, appear to be specially threatened with a visitation of the disease. His Excellency in Council trusts that in places so situated no efforts will be spared to explain to the people the advantage of becoming inoculated before the disease is among them. At the same time, His Excellency in Council adheres strictly to the principle, which he has continuously enjoined, that the choice whether or not they will be inoculated must be left entirely to the people, and that compulsion must on no account be resorted to. An ample supply of the vaccine prepared in the most careful possible manner should be placed within the reach of the inhabitants of plague-infected and plague-threatened localities, and every facility should be afforded to them for becoming inoculated. It is to be hoped that the more enlightened members of the communities will succeed in explaining to their less educated brethren the strong hope of immunity from plague which is afforded by inoculation, and will induce them to accept more freely the protection which it offers.

10. The Governor General in Council has read with pleasure the tribute which the Commission pay to Mr. Haffkine's work in connection with anti-plague inoculation. His Excellency in Council desires to take this opportunity of publicly expressing his appreciation of the energy and enthusiasm with which Mr. Haffkine attacked a most difficult problem, and of cordially acknowledging the valuable service which he has rendered both to the Government and to the people of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, to the Departments of the Government of India noted in the margin, and to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for information [* and communication to Mr. Haffkine].

Military
Public Works Department.
Financial
* [To Bombay only]

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India.*

[True Extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

INDIAN PLAGUE COMMISSION.

CHAPTER IV.

HAFFKINE'S ANTI-PLAGUE INOCULATION.

Preliminary review of preventive inoculation.

1. It will be of advantage, before we deal specifically with the particular question of Mr. Haffkine's Anti-Plague Inoculations, very briefly to review the history of preventive inoculation. We shall, in the course of our survey, see that general principles have gradually established themselves, first in connexion with the question of the application of preventive inoculation in different kinds of diseases, and secondly, in connexion with the question of the procedure which must be adopted to secure the maximum of advantage from such preventive inoculation.

Inoculation against small-pox.

2. The first step in the application of the method of preventive inoculations was taken when the process of inoculation against small-pox was introduced into Western Europe from Turkey in the early part of the last century. In the case of this inoculation, the virus of small-pox was directly transferred from the patient who was suffering from a clinically mild attack of small-pox into the person who was to be protected. This method of inoculation was resorted to in the expectation that the patient who was inoculated in this manner would, like the patient who had suffered from an actual attack of small-pox, be thereafter immune against further attacks of the disease. This particular expectation was fulfilled. On the other hand, experience showed that, as a set-off against the advantages which accrued to the patient, a considerable risk had to be run. Severe, and in some cases fatal, attacks of small-pox not infrequently supervened in the persons who submitted themselves to inoculation.

Principles established.

The principles which can be deduced from the experience of this, the first, system of preventive inoculation are the following :—

I. Given the case that we are dealing with an infective disease of which one attack protects against a subsequent infection, it is possible to protect against that disease by inoculating some of the virus derived from a sick patient into a previously unprotected person.

II. Given that the virus which is inoculated is not sufficiently attenuated, the evils which result from such preventive inoculation may, in some cases, exceed the benefits which will be derived.

Inoculation with cow-pox lymph.

3. The first system of preventive inoculation, in which a duly attenuated virus was used, was the system of preventive inoculation with cow-pox lymph, which was introduced by Jenner. In this case, the virus which is inoculated is, as subsequent researches have shown, the *materies morbi* of small-pox, which has undergone a constant and adequate degree of attenuation in the course of its passage through a series of calves. From the experience of the favourable results which have been obtained by this system of preventive inoculation, the following principle can be deduced :—

III. Given that the virus of a particular disease can be obtained in nature in a constant and sufficient degree of attenuation, that virus may be employed as a vaccine.

Pasteur's researches on anthrax.

4. The next great practical advance, in the matter of preventive inoculation, was taken when Pasteur demonstrated that, in default of a naturally attenuated virus, it was possible by artificial means to obtain the attenuated viruses which are required. Pasteur showed in the case of anthrax that it was possible to attenuate the virus to any desired degree. Further, he showed how the degree of attenua-

tion could be accurately measured on animals. Lastly, Pasteur showed that it was possible, by employing measured quantities of such duly attenuated cultures, successfully to vaccinate animals against anthrax.

The principle which was thus established may be formulated as follows :—

IV. Given that we have at disposal in nature only a virus whose virulence is such that its inoculation would entail risks too formidable to be faced, still, if it is practicable artificially to attenuate that virus, the attenuated virus may then be used without risks as a vaccine.

With the establishment of this principle, finality would appear to have been reached in the matter of the *essential* requisites of those living vaccines which Pasteur had in view.

Purity of vaccine an essential condition.

5. In order that we may have an ideal vaccine material, we need only stipulate in addition, first, that the menstruum in which the actual vaccine material is contained shall be quite free from bacterial contamination, and secondly, that such menstruum shall, as far as possible, be free from any toxic substance which is not operative in the direction of producing immunity.

Ferran's inoculation against cholera with living cultures.

6. Having placed these theoretical requisites clearly before us, we may consider the next extension which was made in the matter of the application of preventive inoculation to man. This step was taken in Spain in the presence of the cholera epidemic, which devastated certain regions of that country in 1885. This step consisted in the application of the principle of preventive inoculation to the protection of the population against this disease The anti-cholera inoculations which are in question were introduced by Dr. Ferran. The method of operation consisted in the inoculation of living cholera cultures. These inoculations were very widely applied. An inquiry into them was instituted by a Commission appointed by the French Academy of Medicine. The scope of this inquiry embraced : (*a*) the methods which were employed in the manufacture of the vaccine, and (*b*) the results which were obtained by the inoculation.

Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Sciences, 1866.

It appears from the Report of the French Commission, that Dr. Ferran refused to reveal the details of the methods which he employed in the preparation of his vaccine. The vaccine appears to have been manufactured by growing the cholera bacillus in nutrient broth. The methods which were employed in making these cultures are described as having been crude in the extreme. It would appear that no method of standardizing the strength of the culture, and no process of controlling the purity of his culture, was adopted by Dr. Ferran.

The members of the French Commission saw a considerable number of persons inoculated with Dr. Ferran's vaccine. They examined these patients after inoculation, and they reported that they did not observe, and that they had not learned of, the occurrence of any evil symptoms beyond the fever and the malaise and local pain, which are the necessary accompaniment of such inoculations. Dr. Ferran's statistics were not controlled by the French Commission. The Commissioners, however, state that they learned incidentally from a fellow passenger in the train that these statistics were probably untrustworthy, inasmuch as there was a considerable concealment of deaths in the cholera districts, and inasmuch as the population of Spanish towns was habitually understated by the Municipalities, with a view to evading the poll tax.

General deductions from Ferran's inoculations.

7. These inoculations of Dr. Ferran have an interest, inasmuch as they represent the first extension of the principle of preventive inoculation to the protection of man from diseases other than small-pox. The principles which underlie these inoculations may be formulated in the following way :—

V. Given that we are dealing with a disease, such as cholera, which does not itself confer any long-lasting immunity against a subsequent attack, it is still an object to be aimed at to obtain, by a vaccination process, the short-lived immunity which accrues to a patient who has survived an actual attack of the disease.

VI. In a disease, such as cholera, which is caused by micro-organisms, which have no power of proliferating themselves in the blood or tissues of man, the vaccine material which is hypodermically inoculated may legitimately consist of unattenuated living cultures of such micro-organisms.

From the results of Dr. Ferran's inoculations, so far as they are available to us, we may glean also the following facts for our guidance :—

(a) Even in the absence of all scientific precautions for controlling the purity and the virulence of the cultures which are employed, the evil effects which might have been anticipated do not necessarily supervene.

(b) No certain judgment can be arrived at with regard to the efficacy of an inoculation process when the statistics are liable to be extensively vitiated, on the one hand, by insufficient reporting and the concealment of cases, and, on the other hand, by false estimates of the numbers of the non-inoculated population. Both these factors are said to have vitiated the statistics of the anti-cholera inoculation in Spain : we shall find them detracting from the value of many of the statistics of anti-plague inoculation which were placed before us in India.

Pasteur's work on rabies.

8. Almost contemporaneous with Dr. Ferran's work in connexion with the cholera inoculation, is the brilliant original work which Pasteur did in connexion with the elaboration of a method of protective inoculation against hydrophobia. The details of Pasteur's process, and the new principle which can be deduced from it with regard to the possibility of inoculating successfully during the incubation period, do not immediately here concern us. The question of successful inoculation during the incubation period, so far as it has an application to the case of plague, will be dealt with later. Suffice it for our purpose that Pasteur's work in connexion with rabies provides us with a further instance of a possibility of conferring protection against an invariably fatal disease by the employment of a duly-standardized living vaccine.

Haffkine's inoculation against cholera with measured quantities of living bacteria of known virulence.

9. The next advance in the history of preventive inoculation is marked by the fact that Mr. Haffkine, who was inspired by the principles of Pasteur, took up the anti-cholera work which had been inaugurated by Dr. Ferran. Mr. Haffkine laid down for himself as a principle that in the case of the anti-cholera inoculations the Pasteurian prescription of operating with measured quantities of bacteria of accurately known virulence was to be strictly observed. The vaccination-dose of cholera bacilli employed by Mr. Haffkine was the quantity of culture which grew in 24 hours on one-sixth part of the surface of an ordinary agar tube. The virulence of the cholera cultures which were employed for these inoculations was such that the total peritoneal effusion of a guinea-pig, which had been killed by intra-peritoneal injection of cholera, was lethal to another guinea-pig in eight hours.

Duration of immunity against cholera doubtful. "Indian Medical Gazette," No. 1, January, 1895. Report to Government of India, dated August 25th, 1895. "Indian Medical Gazette," Vol. XXX., No. 12, December, 1895.

10. Reports showing favourable results which were obtained from these inoculations have been published, on the one hand by Mr. Haffkine, and on the other hand by Captain Christian Hare, I.M.S. Inasmuch as these favourable results were obtained in persons who were exposed to cholera infection within a very short period after the inoculation, they tell us nothing with regard to the duration of immunity. A painstaking endeavour was made by Mr. Haffkine to collect data upon this subject by investigating the incidence of cholera among inoculated persons who were residing in the bustees of Calcutta, where cholera is endemic. In accordance with the results of these inquiries, the resulting immunity was adjudged to last for over 12 months. In the case of the epidemic of cholera which occurred in the East Lancashire Regiment in Lucknow, 14 months after inoculations had been done in this regiment by Mr. Haffkine, the incidence of the disease showed that such immunity as was conferred by the small quantities of cholera cultures inoculated was hardly noticeable.

11. The next practical extension of the principle of preventive inoculation was made when the anti-typhoid inoculations were introduced. The first of these inoculations were undertaken by one of us in July and August 1896. A little later similar inoculations were undertaken by Pfeiffer and Kolle in Germany. In both cases the immunizing material which was recommended consisted of dead cultures of typhoid bacilli. In view of this fact, it was possible directly to standardize the vaccine by determining the toxicity of a measured volume of the dead culture. It has been determined by comparative experiments on men and animals that the quantity of dead culture which may with safety be inoculated into a man is the quantity of broth culture which is lethal for 100 grammes of guinea-pig.

Inoculation against typhoid, with dead cultures. "Lancet" Sept. 19th 1896, "British Medical Journal," Jan 30th, 1897. "Deutsche medicinische Wochenschrift," Nov. 12th, 1896.

12. Next in chronological order comes preventive inoculation against plague. The first experiments made on this subject were made by Yersin, Calmette, and Borrel conjointly in 1895. These observers found that it was possible to confer a certain amount of immunity against plague by the hypodermic injection of dead cultures of plague bacilli. Their experiments were carried out on rabbits and guinea-pigs.

Haffkine's inoculation against plague and questions to be now considered in connexion with it.

Mr. Haffkine's anti-plague inoculations represent an extension of this system of preventive inoculation to men.

Annales de l'Institut Pasteur, 1895.

We may consider in connexion with Mr. Haffkine's method of inoculation—

I. The method of preparing mass cultures of the plague bacillus.
II. The method of controlling the purity of these cultures.
III. The method of killing the plague bacilli with the view of converting the culture into an immunizing material.
IV. The method of decanting and bottling the prophylactic fluid.
V. The method of ascertaining that the vaccine is free from contaminating micro-organisms, and the precautions which are adopted for preventing the growth of such organisms.
VI. The method of standardizing the vaccine.
VII. The composition of the vaccine.
VIII. The volume of the prescribed dose.

13. In preparing cultures of the plague bacillus on a large scale, Mr. Haffkine had to deal with two difficulties. In the first place he had to exclude from his culture medium all animal products, such as commercial peptone, of which it could not be asserted that they had been prepared in such a manner as to be inoffensive to the feelings of the natives of India. In the second place, Mr. Haffkine had, while cultivating his plague bacillus in mass culture on a liquid substratum, to provide for the efficient aeration of his cultures. Both these difficulties have been overcome.

I.—Method of preparing mass cultures of the plague bacillus.

A suitable culture medium has been obtained by digesting goat's meat in the autoclave at 140° C. with hydrochloric acid; and then neutralizing the acid medium with caustic soda.

Culture medium adopted. 26—7.

The difficulty which is occasioned in the case of any fluid culture medium by the want of proper aeration in the deeper layers is overcome in the case of Mr. Haffkine's mass cultures by the introduction of a small quantity of oil into the medium. The plague bacteria suspend themselves from the oil drops on the surface of the medium.

Method of securing proper aeration. 27.

The culture medium is inoculated with plague bacilli. This done, the inoculated flasks are cultivated at the temperature of the air. When this temperature sinks below 25° C., the air of the room is warmed up by lighting a certain number of gas jets. The flasks are cultivated in this manner for a period which varies from two to six weeks. During the course of the cultivation, the culture is shaken up every few days.

Method of cultivation. 27.

14. At the termination of the cultivation, the purity of the plague culture is controlled by transferring a portion of the contents of the flask with a sterile pipette on to the surface of a dry agar tube. The character of the growth which develops on the dry agar tube is then controlled by naked eye observation. The character by which the purity of the culture is judged is the specular appearance of the colonies, when these are seen from the back by reflected light through the thickness of the agar.

II.—Method of controlling the purity of the plague culture.
17,276.

15. After drawing off a sample of the contents for the purpose of controlling the purity of the culture, the cultivation flasks are placed in a water bath along with a control flask. This last is filled with water, and is fitted with a thermometer. The temperature of the water bath is then raised until the thermometer in the control flask indicates a temperature of 65° C. This temperature is maintained for one hour. An addition is then made to each flask of a quantity of carbolic acid amounting to one two-hundredth part of the bulk of the vaccine.

III.—Method of killing the plague culture and precautions taken to prevent the growth of contaminating micro-organisms in the vaccinating material.
102·4.

16. The decanting and bottling is effected in the following manner. The decanter takes a flask of the dead plague culture and shakes up the sediment which has lodged at the bottom of the flask. He then raises the cotton-wool plug and introduces into the neck of the flask a long glass syphon. There appears then to be some difficulty in starting this syphon. The method which is enjoined involves the fitting on of a mouthpiece to the end of the syphon, and the application of suction. The syphon having been started, the contents are run off into ordinary 4 to 6 oz. narrow-necked and dark-coloured medicine bottles. These are then corked up with corks that have undergone a sterilization process. This done, the necks of the bottles are immersed into a vessel full of melted sealing wax. During the process of decantation, the decanters are instructed to shake up the vaccine material from time to time.

IV.—Method of decanting and bottling.
17,461—6.

17. It was assumed that the sterility of the vaccine was sufficiently insured by the procedure described above until attention had been drawn to this matter shortly after we commenced our inquiry in India. Since December 12th, 1898, the sterility of the culture has been directly controlled by transferring to a tube of agar the first sample of the carbolized vaccine syphoned off from the cultivation flask.

V.—Method of controlling the sterility of vaccine.
17,470—2.
104

VI.—Method of standardizing the vaccine.

18. We had some difficulty in ascertaining what was the method of standardization which was adopted by Mr. Haffkine. We gathered, from Mr. Haffkine's statement when he was first examined before us, that each brew of vaccine was standardized either by Mr. Haffkine himself or by the inoculator by determining what volume of the vaccine would produce an average temperature of 102° F. in a series of ten to twenty patients. Further enquiry, however, revealed that this method of standardization was not systematically employed. On the one hand it was ascertained that Mr. Haffkine was not himself able to carry out this system of standardization in the case of the large bulk of the vaccine which was sent out, and on the other hand we were able to see clearly that the conditions under which the inoculations were done at outlying stations were such that it was not possible for the inoculator to undertake this preliminary task of standardizing his vaccine on a series of patients. Finally, we elicited that the routine practice which was adopted in Mr. Haffkine's laboratory was to standardize the vaccine by holding up to the light one or two sample bottles of each brew, with a view to appreciating the opacity of the vaccinating fluid. It was in conformity with the results of this appreciation that the dose was inscribed on the label of each bottle of the vaccine. The dose was there stated on the labels in multiples of a "standard dose." This "standard dose" was an arbitrary quantity: it was assumed to be the equivalent of $2\frac{1}{2}$ c.c. of the original vaccine with

72, 77, 78, 182.
3023—8.
17,527—46.
4,677.
10,705—6.
33.

which Mr. Haffkine inoculated himself and his first batch of patients. Where, for instance, two or three standard doses were prescribed, it was assumed that the vaccine of which this quantity was prescribed was twice or thrice weaker than the original vaccine.

Factors which in practice acted as checks on the method of standardization adopted.

19. While it appears from the evidence which has been placed before us that the above is the routine practice which was adopted in the standardization of the vaccine, it is to be observed that the results which were obtained by this method were, in some instances, controlled by direct observations of toxicity made on persons who presented themselves for anti-plague inoculation at the inoculation station which was attached to Mr. Haffkine's laboratory. We may also note that Mr. Haffkine throws the ultimate responsibility for the standardization of the vaccine upon the inoculator, inasmuch as he has given it to be understood that each inoculator, before he proceeds to inoculations *en masse*, should make, in the case of a sample of vaccine, a preliminary series of test experiments with the prescribed dose on a batch of some twenty patients.

VII.—Volume of the prescribed dose.

20. The samples of the vaccine which have come under our direct observation have been estimated by Mr. Haffkine to be, respectively, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 times weaker than the standard vaccine. The doses of these vaccines were thus, respectively, 5, 6¼, 7½, 10, 12½, 15, 17½ and 20 c.c. On an average the prescribed dose has perhaps amounted to something like 7½ c.c.

VIII.—Composition of vaccine.

21. The vaccinating material consists of two constituents. By far the larger bulk consists of the nutrient fluid in which the plague bacilli have been grown. Relatively speaking, a very small bulk consists of the dead bodies of the plague bacilli which have been grown in that fluid.

Criticisms of method adopted for preparation of vaccine.

22. Before passing on to make any criticisms of the methods which are adopted in the preparation of the vaccine, we desire to recognise in the fullest manner the enormous difficulties with which Mr. Haffkine had to contend in working under the conditions of an Indian climate, with an incompletely trained staff, in an incompletely equipped laboratory, and under the pressure of great urgency.

(I.) Method of preparing mass cultures.

23. It seems to us that Mr. Haffkine has solved in a skilful manner the problems of finding a suitable culture medium and a suitable method of aerating his mass cultures of the plague bacillus. A somewhat similar method to that which he has employed for suspending the plague bacilli on the surface of the nutrient fluid has frequently been employed in the cultivation of the diphtheria bacillus.

(II.) Method for controlling purity of cultures.

24. Mr. Haffkine's method of controlling the purity of his mass cultures is the routine method which is adopted by all bacteriologists, and calls for no remark. The method of controlling the purity of the cultures of the resulting growths merely by naked eye inspection is, on the other hand, a departure from the usual method which is adopted in such cases. The specular appearance of the colonies of plague bacilli, seen from behind by the reflected light through the depth of the agar, is a characteristic upon which we should scruple to place much reliance. Our experience in this matter is the same as that of Mr. Hankin. Hence we do not think that this method of controlling the purity of a plague culture is one that ought to be generally adopted. We are, however, very far from disputing that the character referred to may, in the hands of a bacteriologist who has the special experience of Mr. Haffkine, constitute a trustworthy index of the purity of the plague culture.

8667.

(III.) Method of killing the plague culture.

25. The method for killing the cultures of plague bacilli, which has been adopted by Mr. Haffkine, is the routine method which is adopted by every bacteriologist. In view of the fact that no surviving plague bacilli have been detected either by ourselves or by others in very numerous samples of vaccine which have been examined bacteriologically, the method of killing the culture which is adopted by Mr. Haffkine appears to us to be, in the case of plague, as in the case of other non-spore bearing organisms, absolutely trustworthy.

Influence of heating on the bacterial sediment and the supernatant fluid respectively.

The only question which has to be considered in connexion with the application of heat for the purpose of killing the plague bacilli is the question as to the influence which the temperature employed may exercise upon the various constituents of the prophylactic fluid. Experiments upon this question have been made by the German Commission and by ourselves.

Report of German Plague Commission, pp. 312—4.

The German Commission found that the efficacy of the immunizing substances which are contained in the bacterial sediment was perfectly well preserved when the bacteria were killed by an exposure to a temperature of 65° C. The protective power of the bacteria which were killed by the application of that temperature was not less than the protective power of an equal bulk of bacteria which had been killed by chloroform. The immunizing powers of the bacterial sediment were, however, practically destroyed when this sediment was subjected to a temperature of 100° C.

26,432.

We, for our part, have tested the effect which is exerted by heat upon the filtrate from a plague culture. These results have been incorporated in Table IV of Dr. Liston's evidence. It results from these experiments that the soluble toxins, which are under certain conditions developed in the fluid nutrient medium in which the plague bacilli are grown, are apparently not affected by exposure to a temperature of even 100° C.

109.

Mr. Haffkine has not made any experiments on this subject.

Effect of addition of ½ per cent. carbolic to the vaccinating material.

Further, in this connexion we may consider the effect which is produced by the addition of carbolic acid to the vaccinating material.

So far as we know, the only experiments which have been made with a view to ascertaining the effect of such an addition, are the experiments on the effect of an addition of ½ per cent. carbolic acid to plague cultures, before and after heating, which were instituted by the German Plague Commission. Two facts were brought out by these experiments. The first of these is that the protective properties of a plague culture which has been killed off by the application of heat are not in any way impaired by the subsequent addition of ½ per cent. carbolic acid. The second of these is the very interesting fact that when ½ per cent. carbolic acid is added to the unheated plague culture, its chemical constituents are so altered that it becomes perfectly useless from the point of view of giving protection.

Pp. 310. 2. Report of German Commission.

120.

Mr. Haffkine has not made any accurate experiments on the effect of the addition of the carbolic acid which he makes to his vaccinating material.

(IV.) Method of decanting and bottling.

26. It is manifest that the procedure of decanting and bottling which has been outlined above, and which is prescribed in detail in the instructions which are incorporated in Appendix No. V in Vol. I of our Proceedings, is a procedure which even a skilful operator could not easily carry out in an absolutely aseptic manner. The chances of contamination must naturally be materially increased when it becomes necessary to commit the task of carrying out these instructions to a subordinate native agency. The particular difficulties which we have noticed are :—

1st.—The difficulty of ensuring the adequate sterilization of the glass syphon.

2nd.—The difficulty of ensuring that the syphon shall be started by the prescribed procedure without contaminating the end of the delivery tube.

3rd.—The difficulty of corking a bottle in an aseptic manner when the cork has to be held and inserted into the neck of the bottle with no other implement than a pair of ordinary dissecting forceps.

Lastly.—The difficulty of sealing a bottle in an airtight manner with a material such as sealing wax, which refuses to adhere to a wet or steamy glass surface.

27. The above criticisms of the methods of the preparation, decanting and bottling of the vaccine acquire importance in view of the fact, which we will now proceed to consider, that the precautions taken did not, in point of fact, secure the freedom of the vaccine from contaminating micro-organisms.

(V.) Method of securing sterility of vaccine.

Evidence bearing upon this question was brought before us first at Dharwar. It was there brought to our notice that, in view of the fact that certain bottles of vaccine had been found to be putrid, it was the practice of the inoculators to smell each bottle of the prophylactic, with a view effectually to exclude such bottles.

Question of the presence of contaminations in the vaccinating material. 1754—7, 1781, 1807—9.

The question of the presence of contaminating micro-organisms in the vaccine was again brought before us at Hyderabad, by Col. Lawrie, I.M.S., and Mr. Mullanah. We found some difficulty in determining who was really responsible for the experiments which were adduced in the support of this assertion, that the vaccine was contaminated. We have, however, in view of the fact that Dr. Lawrie controlled the processes and deductions of Mr. Mullanah, finally arrived at the conclusion that the responsibility for these must rest with Dr. Lawrie. This being so, we are compelled, in view of the want of familiarity with bacteriological methods which was displayed by Dr. Lawrie, to receive the experimental data, which were brought before us, with a certain amount of reserve.

5161, 5379-95, 5674.

In addition to the evidence just referred to, evidence on the subject of the contamination of the vaccine was brought forward both in Hyderabad and afterwards in Bombay by Captain O. A. Johnston, I.M.S. This evidence related to a series of seven bottles of Haffkine's prophylactic fluid which were bacteriologically tested. The samples which were employed for the purpose of testing these bottles were drawn off in the bacteriological laboratory at Hyderabad in the presence of one of us. While we are not able in this particular case to guarantee the absolute asepticity of the procedure which was adopted in transferring the vaccine to the agar tubes, there can be no doubt that the luxuriant growth which was to be seen when these agar tubes were afterwards produced for our inspection could not possibly be accounted for by the minor defects which were noted in the procedure adopted. The bacteria which were obtained by Captain Johnston from one of these samples (Brew No. 5,338) were afterwards inoculated into a rabbit, with fatal results.

5798—821. 24,895—916. Appendix LXX.

Our attention was further directed to the possibly contaminated condition of the vaccine by the evidence which was laid before us at Wardha. The evidence in question showed that constitutional and local symptoms of excessive severity had supervened upon the inoculation of Mr. Hogan and his Assistant Surgeon with Mr. Haffkine's vaccine.

6300-92.

28. In view of the fact that doubt had thus been cast on the efficiency of the procedure adopted by Mr. Haffkine to secure the sterility of his vaccine, a series of samples of anti-plague vaccine were requisitioned from Dharwar, Bangalore, and Hyderabad. Sample bottles were also taken from the stocks which were kept at Nagpur and at Calcutta. Among the bottles which were taken from Nagpur were some samples of the brew of vaccine which, according to the information we have received, was the brew (Brew No. 4,746) employed in the inoculation of Mr. Hogan and his Assistant Surgeon.

Bacteriological examination of samples of Mr. Haffkine's prophylactic at Calcutta and Bombay. 8389.

These various samples of vaccine were submitted to bacteriological examination by Dr. Nield Cook at the Health Office, Calcutta, under the immediate supervision of one of ourselves. The methods which were employed in these examinations, and the details of the results which were obtained, will be found in Dr. Nield Cook's evidence. It will suffice here to note that out of a total of 22 bottles examined, 7 were found to contain bacterial impurities. This total of 22 included 6 bottles which were sent in for examination from Hyderabad. One of these contained impurities. This bottle was derived from the same brew (Brew No. 5,338) which was found by Captain Johnston to contain a bacillus which was fatal to

8380-9.

rabbits. In two of the bottles which were derived from the brew (Brew No. 4.7.'6), which had been employed for the inoculation of Mr. Hogan and his Assistant Surgeon, a number of contaminating bacteria were found. We may note in passing that the number of the brew, as it appears in Dr. Nield Cook's evidence, differs from the number assigned to this brew in the note in which Lieutenant Hammond, I.M.S., who also examined certain samples of vaccine, details the result of his bacteriological observations. In view, however, of the fact that contaminating bacteria were found both by Dr. Nield Cook and by Lieutenant Hammond, and that they appeared on comparison to be morphologically identical, the confusion as to the number of the brew is not of any importance.

A further series of 12 bottles, derived from the stock of vaccine which had accumulated at Mr. Haffkine's laboratory, was tested under our direct supervision at Bombay. Three of these bottles were found to contain contaminating micro-organisms.

26,375.

Lastly, a methodical examination of all the brews of vaccine which were available in the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, was made by Captain C. J. Milne, I.M.S., acting under the instructions of Mr. Haffkine. This systematic examination revealed the fact that out of 125 bottles examined 26 contained contaminating micro-organisms.

17,481.

Thus, if we altogether exclude from consideration the evidence which emanated from Dr. Lawrie's laboratory, it is to be noted that the other series of examinations yielded the result that contaminations were present respectively in 7 out of a series of 22, 3 out of a series of 12, and 26 out of a series of 1·5 bottles examined; in other words, contaminations were found in 36 out of 159, *i.e.*, in 22·5 per cent. of bottles examined.

Source of contaminations discovered on bacteriological examination.

17,481.

29. In view of the fact that in Dr. Milne's series of examinations contaminations were found only in 6 out of 104 well-sealed bottles, whereas they were found in 20 out of 21 badly-sealed bottles, Mr. Haffkine has urged that the bacterial contaminations which we have spoken of above are almost all imputable to a defect of sealing in the bottles. We cannot, however, accept Mr. Haffkine's view in its entirety, for even when great precautions were taken to exclude all but well-sealed bottles—and such precautions were taken in the case of the bottles which were examined under our supervision at Calcutta and Bombay—the result showed that contaminations were present in 10 out of 34 of these well-sealed bottles. It seems to us, therefore, that many of the contaminations must have been introduced during the process of decantation.

Precautions for the avoidance of contaminations.

30. The questions which have been considered above, suggest two further questions :—

1. They suggest the question as to whether it would be possible to institute a final bacteriological examination with a view to the detection and exclusion of contaminated bottles.
2. They suggest the question whether, failing the adoption of such a process of bacteriological control, it would be possible to re-sterilize the vaccine after it is finally bottled.

Bacteriological control of sterility before vaccine is sent out not applied at period when most required, and does not detect bacteria not checked in development by presence of carbolic acid.

In connexion with these questions, we have to consider the procedure for controlling the sterility of the vaccine which has been adopted by Mr. Haffkine since December 1898. This procedure consists, as we have seen, in receiving directly on the surface of an agar tube the first portion of the carbolized vaccine which is syphoned off from each cultivation flask. It seems to us that this procedure hardly meets the necessities of the case. The following points suggest themselves to us in this connexion :—

First, the proceeding is one which ensures the control of the vaccine only at that period when it least needs control, *i.e.*, at the period which immediately supervenes upon the process of heating and carbolization. On the other hand, it does not in any way guarantee the sterility of the vaccine at the stage when it most requires control, *i.e.*, at the period when it has been exposed to the risks of contamination which are involved in decanting, bottling, and corking.

A further criticism relates to the method which is adopted of testing the presence of contaminating micro-organisms in the vaccine material. It will have been noticed that the carbolized vaccine is received for testing purposes directly from the syphon upon the surface of the agar, and that it is not subsequently diluted. It seems to us that this method is a method which is calculated to reveal the presence of such bacteria only as are capable of growing in the presence of ½ per cent. of carbolic acid. It may quite well be that these are the contaminations which are most to be dreaded. None the less, it seems to us that it would be better to adopt as a method of testing a method which would favour the development of each and every species of contaminating bacteria. This end might be readily achieved by taking the precaution of diluting the sample of carbolized vaccine which is to be tested, either before or after it is transferred to the surface of the agar tube.

17,302-6.

In response to a suggestion which was made to Dr. Lawrie during his cross-examination before us, experiments on the re-sterilization of the vaccine in bottles, after they had been sealed up, were instituted by Captain C. A. Johnston. So far as these experiments go, we may note that their results are favourable to the conclusion that it would be possible by re-sterilization at a temperature of 60° C. to secure that the vaccine should be sent out in a perfectly aseptic condition, and this apparently without forfeiting anything of its efficacy.

(2) Question of final re-sterilization of the vaccine in bottles. 24,921, 24,926-31.

31. We have seen above that it was laid down as a principle by Pasteur that no vaccination should be undertaken unless with a measured quantity of a culture of definitely ascertained virulence. The above, however, applies only in cases where a living culture is employed as a vaccine. In cases in which dead bacterial cultures are used as vaccine, the standardization of the vaccine resolves itself into a question of determining the toxicity of a measured volume of the culture. This determination may be made by directly testing the toxic effect of the dead culture on men or animals. Failing that, it may be made by determining in two successive operations, first, the virulence of the bacteria which are employed in the manufacture of the vaccine, and secondly, the quantity of effective element which is contained in a given volume of the dead culture.

VI.—Method of standardization.

Two methods of standardization applicable.

32. We have already stated that in some cases Mr. Haffkine's vaccine, was standardized by the direct method of determining the toxic effect that was produced on man by the injection of a measured volume of the vaccine. Further, we have stated that it was contemplated that all of it should be standardized by this method. We may, therefore, consider the question of the standard of toxicity which was adopted. This standard was, as we have already seen, the production of an average temperature of 102° F. on a series of 10 to 20 patients.

Criticism of standardization by temperature reaction.

With regard to this we have to state that we have no data at our disposal for arriving at a judgment as to whether the attainment of that temperature is, in reality, an index of the acquirement of immunity. It seems to us, however, on *à priori* grounds, that the temperature reaction is probably an untrustworthy index of the protection which is afforded, inasmuch as the vaccinating material contains, in addition to the poisons which are specific to the plague bacillus, other fever-producing poisons in the form of considerable quantities of peptone.

Quite apart from the possible fallacies which attach to the particular criterion of efficacy which has been adopted by Mr. Haffkine, there seem to us to be also certain practical difficulties which are incident to this particular method of standardization. In the first place, the temperature reactions which supervene upon the inoculation of precisely similar quantities of one and the same vaccine are notoriously subject to very considerable individual variations. We may refer here to the evidence of Captain C. J. Milne, I.M.S., and the observations of Lieutenant Hammond, I.M.S. Secondly, the acme of the temperature apparently occurs at very

Practical difficulties in adoption of temperature reaction as standard.

17,190—5.
App. XIX.

irregular intervals alter inoculation. Thirdly, it is very difficult to keep the inoculated under close medical observation for the time which is required for determining the ultimate height of the temperature.

Confirmation of the truth of these conclusions was obtained by us as soon as we began to inquire into the question as to how far it had been possible in practice to employ the method of standardization which was prescribed by Mr. Haffkine. We found that in practically every case it had been found impossible to undertake the prescribed series of preliminary test temperatures. In connexion with this, we may remark that, with hardly an exception, the inoculator injected without question the doses of vaccine which were prescribed upon the bottles.

3023—8, 6321—3, 11,702—3, 14,808—10. 14,804-7.

As soon as these facts came to our knowledge, during our tour in the Provinces, we recommended to the Government of India that the inoculator should be relieved from the task of standardization, and that all the operations which were required for the standardization should be carried out in the laboratory before the vaccine was sent out.

33. On our return to Bombay we made further inquiries as to how the dosage which was inscribed on the labels of the bottles was arrived at. Our inquiries revealed, as has already been stated above, that the doses were inscribed on the labels in accordance with the estimates which were formed of the opacity of the particular vaccines when certain sample bottles of these were held up to the light. In view of the fact that this method is not a procedure for directly testing the toxicity of a measured volume of vaccine, but a procedure which is designed to determine the quantity of bacterial sediment which is contained in a particular volume of fluid, it became necessary further to inquire, first, whether a preliminary method of standardizing the virulence of the culture was employed, and, secondly, whether the quantity of bacterial sediment contained in a measured volume of fluid was, as a matter of fact, accurately ascertained by the process which has been described above.

Criticism of standardization by estimation of opacity.

34. The evidence which was laid before us by Dr. Mayr revealed the fact that no systematic method was adopted for ascertaining the virulence of the cultures which were employed for the manufacture of the vaccine. Mr. Haffkine had previously stated that in lieu of adopting a systematic method of testing the virulence of his cultures, an endeavour was made to employ for the manufacture of the vaccine, so far as it was practicable, only microbes which were directly derived from the bodies of patients who had died of plague. No definite data were communicated to us by Mr. Haffkine, but it appears, however, that it was not always possible to employ cultures which were directly obtained from plague patients. In many cases, as we gathered from Dr. Mayr's evidence, the microbes which were employed for the manufacture of the vaccine were microbes which had become attenuated in the course of prolonged cultivation on artificial media.

Question of antecedent estimation of virulence of cultures employed. 17,418—17,425.

35. We need not here, in the absence of sufficient experimental data, discuss the question as to whether protective effects can be obtained by the inoculation of non-virulent cultures. We may merely note that the German Plague Commission endeavoured to put this question to the test by experiments on two monkeys. Contrary to what had been found to be the case when sterilised cultures of virulent plague were employed, it was found that the sterilised cultures of non-virulent plague in similar quantities conferred no protection. The German Plague Commission based upon these experiments the conclusion: "That it is absolutely essential that the plague cultures which are employed in protective inoculation should be obtained directly from fatal cases of plague, and, failing that, they should be cultures which have been kept up to the necessary degree of virulence by a continuous series of passages through animals." The evidence for this conclusion does not seem to us to be absolutely cogent, inasmuch as evidence has not been brought forward by the German Commission to show that the quantity of bacteria on an agar culture

Doubt whether inoculation with attenuated plague cultures confers protection.

Report of German Plague Commission, p. 314.

of non-virulent plague is as great as the quantity which is contained on an agar tube of virulent plague. None the less until it shall have been established that protection can be afforded by vaccines made from non-virulent cultures, it seems to us that it would be desirable to adopt some method of keeping up the virulence of the plague cultures which are employed for the manufacture of the vaccine. The results of the experiments which are recorded in the evidence of Lieutenant Liston, I.M.S., seem to us to indicate that it would be a comparatively easy matter to keep up the virulence of a plague culture by a series of passages through guinea-pigs.

26,431c.

Criticism of method adopted by Mr. Haffkine for determining quantity of bacterial sediment in given volume of vaccine.

36. From this we may pass on to the consideration of the method which is employed by Mr. Haffkine for determining the quantity of bacterial sediment which is contained in a given volume of the vaccinating fluid. It was obviously important to determine whether the method which was adopted was a method which gave approximately accurate results. This question is one which it seems to us must be kept rigorously apart from the question of the virulence of the particular cultures which are employed. For although it is possible that an error committed in the determination of the quantity of bacteria in a given bottle of vaccine might, in some cases, be counterbalanced by the fact that the virulence of the culture had, in a particular case, been over or under-estimated, yet it is obviously possible that errors of this kind might be cumulative, and that, on the one hand, an unduly small quantity of an attenuated culture, or, on the other hand, an unduly large quantity of a culture of excessive virulence, might be prescribed. In view of these considerations, which do not appear to have been sufficiently appreciated by Mr. Haffkine, and, failing the production of experiments to show that no serious results need be anticipated from the inoculation of large doses, and that adequate protection is conferred by the inoculation even of small doses, we cannot but take a serious view of the fact that, in a case like the present where the estimation of the virulence was neglected, the weight of the bacterial sediment in a prescribed dose was in some samples of the vaccine seven times as large as in other samples. The details of the experiments upon which this statement concerning the weights of sediment is based are to be found in Table III in the evidence of Lieutenant Stewart Douglas, I.M.S. In view of the results of these weighings, and further, in view of the fact that no mere estimation of opacity would enable a judgment to be arrived at as to the quantity of dissolved toxins contained in a fluid, should any such be present, it seems to us that the routine method of standardizing the vaccine which was employed by Mr. Haffkine, must be pronounced to be imperfect. So imperfect is the method of standardization that we have no data for judging what the relation of strength is between doses of the samples we examined and the original dose which Mr. Haffkine has taken as his standard, nor are we able to form any estimate of the quantity of bacterial sediment which was contained in the original "standard dose." Assuming that the results obtained in our weighings represent the extreme limits of variation, the quantity of bacterial sediment employed may have consisted of any amount from 8 to 56 milligrammes.

26.472—99.

26,272—6.

(VII and VIII.) Criticisms of composition of vaccine and of volume injected.

37. It has been seen above that the volume of the vaccinating injection which is prescribed by Mr. Haffkine has varied between 2½ and 20 c.c. Further, we have seen that the volume of the injection may have amounted, on the average, to something like 7½ c.c. In view of the fact that considerable difficulty is experienced in the injection of such large quantities of vaccinating material, and, further, in view of the fact that the menstruum (which, since it contains peptone, is a toxic menstruum) bears here so large a proportion to the vaccinating substance proper, it becomes a matter of importance to consider in detail the composition of the vaccine.

Mr. Haffkine's theoretical assumptions regarding vaccine.

Mr. Haffkine, in accepting these large quantities as necessary in cases where a scanty growth of plague has occurred in his nutrient medium, bases himself on three confessedly *à priori* and provisional assumptions. The first of these assumptions

is, that the bacterial sediment protects the patient against being attacked by plague, while it does not in any way improve his chances of survival when he has been attacked. The second of these assumptions is, that the supernatant fluid of his anti-plague vaccine secures to the patient a greater chance of recovery when attacked.

App. LXXXII.

The third of these assumptions is, that the best composition of the vaccine is secured when the bacterial sediment and supernatant fluid are present in the vaccine, "in the proportion in which these elements are obtained in the process" of manufacture adopted by Mr. Haffkine. Mr. Haffkine adduces as a basis for these *à priori* assumptions the fact that the case mortality, *i.e.*, the percentage of deaths to attacks, has been reduced in the case of anti-plague inoculation, where the bacteria are injected in conjunction with the liquid menstruum in which they are grown, whereas the case mortality was not reduced in the case of the anti-cholera inoculations, in which the vaccine material consisted of cholera bacteria which were suspended in a merely watery menstruum. But, even if we assume the correctness of this particular statement, Mr. Haffkine's conclusion does not necessarily follow. For so numerous are the points of difference between cholera and plague that there can be no logical justification for asserting that a particular effect, which manifests itself in the case of one of these diseases, and not in the other, is an effect which is imputable to a particular modification of the vaccine which was employed.

31.

The utility or otherwise of each separate element in the plague vaccine is manifestly a matter which can only be determined by experiment. We may, therefore, set ourselves to inquire in the case of each element, first, whether any specific toxic effect, and, secondly, whether any protective effect, is produced by the introduction of that element into the system.

Toxic effect of dead plague bacteria forming sediment of anti-plague vaccine.

38. We begin with the consideration of the deposit of plague bacteria which collects in the culture flasks.

It has been firmly established by numerous experiments in which dead bacterial cultures have been introduced into the organisms of animals—and in this connexion we may specially note the experiments which were done by the German Commission on monkeys—that the dead bodies of plague bacilli contain appreciable quantities of poisonous substances. Alterations in the blood, hæmorrhages in the gastric mucous membrane, and necrotic changes in the sub-cutaneous tissues at the site of the injection and in the liver, are the pathological effects which most often manifest themselves after the injection of plague bacilli.

Protective effect of the sediment.

39. It is not open to doubt that the introduction of the toxic elements, which are contained in the bodies of the plague bacilli, ultimately confers upon animals a certain power of resisting plague.

Annales de l'Institut Pasteur 1895.

Yersin, Roux, and Borrel, in 1895, first brought forward evidence to show that a certain amount of protection could be conferred by inoculations of dead plague bacilli.

Local Government Board Report, 1896-7. 26,518.

Further, we may note that this fact was confirmed by the experiments of Dr. Klein. We desire particularly to direct attention to the fact that a certain measure of protection was obtained in these experiments of Dr. Klein, for Mr. Haffkine has drawn from these experiments the conclusion that a protective measure may turn out to be effective in man, even when experiments on lower animals do not appear to contain "any elements justifying its application to men."

The protective efficacy of injections of dead plague bacteria is further established by the many very careful experiments of the German Plague Commission. In particular, it was shown by the German Plague Commission that in the case of the brown monkey (*macacus radiatus*), and in the case of the rat, a considerable measure of protection can be conferred by these inoculations. But the experiments of the German Commission also show that very slight, if any, protection is conferred by these inoculations on the grey sacred monkey (*semnopithecus entellus*).

The protective effect of inoculations of dead bacterial cultures was again confirmed by our own experiments. These were done on guinea-pigs, brown monkeys and rats.

26,311.

It is to be noted that in the many series of experiments which have been referred to above, there is hardly to be found an instance (unless possibly we have such an instance in the case of certain experiments on rats which were performed by Lieutenant Walton, I.M.S.), where a very high degree of immunity has been obtained. In almost every instance, severe symptoms have supervened upon the inoculation when the test quantum of plague bacteria was introduced into the vaccinated animal. What was achieved in the above experiments was, therefore, merely a modification of the plague attack, and a delayed or diminished mortality. These results (which, be it noted, were obtained by the injection of plague bacilli suspended in a merely watery medium) are in all respects identical with the results which have been obtained on man in cases where Mr. Haffkine's inoculation has not succeeded in averting an attack of plague. Thus the diminished case mortality which Mr. Haffkine imputes, in the case of man, to the effect of the supernatant fluid which forms a constituent of his anti-plague vaccine, is, in the case of animals, obtained in the absence of that supernatant fluid.

Toxic effect of filtrate from plague cultures (supernatant fluid of anti-plague vaccine).

40. The question as to whether the supernatant fluid of Mr. Haffkine's prophylactic causes, when injected into the organism, the elaboration of substances which modify the severity of a plague attack, is a question which cannot be answered until we have determined whether a specific toxin is produced when the plague bacillus is cultivated in a fluid nutrient medium. It behoves us, therefore, first to consider this question.

Loc. cit.

Yersin, Roux, and Borrel came to the conclusion that there was no specific toxin produced by the plague bacillus when it was cultivated in a liquid nutrient medium.

The German Plague Commission also investigated the question as to whether specific soluble plague toxins were developed when plague bacilli were cultivated in a liquid nutrient medium. In the first series of experimental injections which were made upon animals by the German Commission with a view of resolving this question, filtrates from 10-day old cultures of plague were employed. The experiments were performed upon rabbits and brown monkeys, in each case, 5 c.c. of the filtrate was injected. No toxic effect was observed to follow from these injections. No appreciable amount of soluble toxins was therefore produced in this instance. In a second series of experiments, the German Commission employed carbolized filtrates from sterilized six-week old cultures. The experiments were in this case done upon two rats. No control experiments were done with carbolized bouillon. The German Commission inferred, from the fact that both rats died, that a small quantity of toxins may possibly, after the expiration of six weeks, escape from the macerated bacterial bodies, and pass into solution in the nutrient fluid.

26 378. 26,384—5.

Several additional series of experiments on this question were instituted by ourselves The results of these experiments are incorporated in Tables I, II, and III of Lieutenant Liston's evidence. In the first of these series of experiments the material which was employed was the (carbolized) filtrate from Mr. Haffkine's prophylactic. The animals, which received respectively 2 per cent. and 4 per cent. of their body weight of the supernatant fluid, succumbed to its effects. It is manifest that the carbolic acid in the supernatant fluid may be answerable for this result. In the case of the second series of experiments (*i.e.*, of the experiments whose results are incorporated in Table II), the material which was employed consisted of the non-carbolized filtrate from Mr. Haffkine's prophylactic. In this case, with the exception of an animal which died from intercurrent disease, all the animals survived. A slight amount of necrotic change was observed to occur at the site of injection in the case of the animals which had been injected with doses of supernatant fluid amounting to 4 to 6 per cent. of their body weight. In view of the fact that these necrotic changes did not occur in the

26,384.

control animals injected with similar quantities of Mr. Haffkine's nutrient medium, it is manifest that a small amount of some specific toxin must here have been present in the filtrate from Mr. Haffkine's prophylactic. We are disposed to believe that this small amount of toxin may have been derived from the macerated bodies of the plague bacilli. The material which was employed in the third series of experiments consisted of a filtrate from a culture of virulent plague, which had been grown in ordinary peptone broth.

26,132.

The results of this series of experiments are incorporated in Table IV of Lieutenant Liston's evidence. It was here established that when the plague bacillus is grown in an ordinary peptone broth toxins which are lethal to guinea-pigs may, under certain conditions, be produced. In the experiments in question, the animals succumbed when the amount of the filtrate amounted to or exceeded 5 per cent. of their body weight.

No protective effect obtained from filtrates of plague cultures. Loc cit.

41. The first experiments which were made to determine whether any protection was conferred by injections of filtrates from plague cultures were made in 1895 by Yersin, Calmette, and Borrel. These observers arrived at the conclusion that such injections conferred no protection.

Report of German Plague Commission, p. 336.

The German Plague Commission re-investigated this question. They experimented upon two monkeys. Each of these monkeys received a subcutaneous injection of 5 c.c. of the filtrate of a 10-day old bouillon culture. Both monkeys succumbed to a subsequent test inoculation of plague. In the case of one of the monkeys no protection, and in the case of the other, only a very slight amount of protection, would appear to have been conferred. This latter effect is explained by the German Commission by the assumption that the filtrate which was used in this case must have contained a certain quantity of substances which were derived from the macerated bodies of the plague bacilli.

Report of German Plague Commission, p. 320.

In addition to the experiments which have just been recorded, the German Commission made experiments on monkeys with the supernatant fluid, which was filtered off from a sample of Mr. Haffkine's prophylactic, and they compared the effects of the supernatant fluid with the effects of the bacterial sediment. The results of these experiments led the Commission to the conclusion that the whole protective power of Mr. Haffkine's vaccine was resident in the bacterial sediment, as distinguished from the supernatant fluid.

The above results are in absolute conformity with the results which were obtained by ourselves in two series of experiments.

26,385.

In the series of experiments recorded in Table III of Lieutenant Liston's evidence, it will be seen that the only guinea-pig which had survived the inoculation of the carbolized filtrate from Mr. Haffkine's prophylactic fluid succumbed with extreme rapidity when tested with a living culture of plague. This guinea-pig had obviously not acquired any power of resisting plague.

26,434.

The results of the second series of experiments are recorded in Table VI of Lieutenant Liston's evidence. In this series of experiments the prophylactic power of the supernatant fluid of Mr. Haffkine's vaccine was compared with the prophylactic effect of a freshly-prepared sample of his nutrient medium. It was found that the average period of survival of (*a*) the three guinea-pigs who received only injections of the nutrient medium, and (*b*) of the three guinea-pigs who received comparable quantities of the filtrate from Mr. Haffkine's prophylactic fluid, was in each case 2⅓ days. It is manifest, therefore, that if there is any specific soluble plague toxin in the filtrate from Mr. Haffkine's prophylactic fluid—and we have seen that this is doubtful—this specific plague toxin must be a toxin which confers absolutely no protection against plague.

Summary of criticisms on composition and volume of Mr. Haffkine's anti-plague vaccine.

42. The evidence which has been reviewed above appears to place beyond doubt the fact that the injection of the bacterial sediment does in the case of animals exercise an effect in the direction of the production of immunity. This immunity may be absolute where the test-quantum of plague culture which is introduced into the organism does not exceed a very small

minimum. In such cases as this, the plague bacilli are destroyed before they can produce any noticeable symptoms. In other cases, what is achieved is merely a modification of the plague attack. This effect comes under observation wherever the test-quantum of plague culture which is introduced into the system is somewhat larger than the maximum quantity which the system is capable of effectually dealing with.

Further, the evidence which has been considered above indicates that the filtrate which is derived from the plague culture (the supernatant fluid of Mr Haffkine's vaccine) does not lead to the elaboration of any substances which are capable of favourably modifying a plague attack. It neither confers upon animals any immunity against attack, nor does it, so far as can be seen, operate in the direction of reducing mortality. It would appear, therefore, that the supernatant fluid might with advantage be dispensed with in the case of man, and it might readily be eliminated from the vaccine by a mere process of decantation. If it was so eliminated, several advantages would be gained. The task of inoculating would be rendered very much less laborious. The reduction of the volume of the vaccinating material would tend to diminish the dangers which might result from the possible contamination of the vaccine. By the elimination of the supernatant fluid there would be eliminated from the vaccinating material a considerable quantity of a poisonous substance (peptone)* which stands in no known relation to the production of immunity

General summary of criticisms on mode of preparation of Mr. Haffkine's vaccine.

43. While making the criticisms which we have been compelled to make above, on the methods which are employed by Mr. Haffkine, we have not lost sight of the fact that the only essential points in an anti-plague vaccine are, first, that it shall be capable of preventing and of favourably modifying attacks of plague; secondly, that it shall be capable of conferring an effect that will last some time; and thirdly, that it shall be capable of producing these good results without entailing any serious evil consequences.

Of subordinate importance to these are the questions, first, of the complete freedom from contaminations, and secondly, of the correct standardization of the vaccine. These have a practical importance only in so far as such defects may be the cause, on the one hand, of unnecessary suffering to the patient, and, on the other hand, of inadequate protection.

In other words, we recognise that even though a vaccine which is insufficiently standardized, and which is occasionally contaminated, is from the scientific point of view a very imperfect vaccine, yet judged from the standpoint of practical life, such defects may very well be overlooked if the insufficient standardization and the occasional contamination of the vaccine have not interfered in a sensible manner with its utility. This standpoint, which is indeed the only reasonable standpoint, is the standpoint which has been taken up by Mr. Haffkine in the statement that was handed in by him, and which is published at his request in our Proceedings.

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Innocuousness of contaminating micro-organisms present in anti-plague vaccine cannot be deduced from results of inoculation of small-pox vaccine.

Several of the statements which he makes in that memorandum do not, however, altogether commend themselves to us. We are of opinion, in the first place, that the importance of the presence of the contaminating micro-organisms in the anti-plague vaccine is not diminished by pointing out that such contaminations are present in the vaccine lymph which is employed in anti-small-pox inoculations. On the contrary, we think that the disadvantages which are associated with the presence of contaminating micro-organisms in small-pox lymph cannot be overlooked. Again, we are of opinion that, while the bacterial contaminations of small-pox lymph cannot at present be entirely avoided, it would be possible in the case of a bacterial vaccine, such as the anti-plague vaccine, to take effective precautions against the presence of these contaminating micro-organisms. We consider this the more necessary, inasmuch as, in the case of anti-plague vaccination, considerable quantities of fluid are introduced sub-cutaneously, whereas, in the case of small-pox, contaminating micro-organisms are only placed on the surface of the skin. In view

App. LXXXIII.

* We have not made any direct experiments on the toxic effect of peptone on man, nor do we know of any experiments made by Mr. Haffkine to determine whether any toxic effects result from the inoculation of his culture-medium in man. But we conceive that it is hardly possible that a dose of 20 c.c. of a peptone solution, which may possibly contain from 3 to 6 per cent. of peptone, can be quite indifferent to the human organism.

of this fact, we do not consider that Mr. Haffkine is justified in asserting that the contaminating micro-organisms which find their way into his vaccine are harmless, "as are harmless all those innumerable microbes that we eat and drink and breathe in our daily life, or as is harmless an apple, or an onion, or a mango, or any other living vegetable fruit that we eat uncooked." Manifestly we have here a comparison between things that are not in any respect comparable. The contaminating micro-organisms are, in one case, introduced into the alimentary canal where they are innocuous, and, in the other case, into the sub-cutaneous tissues, where they may quite well be harmful.

Such statements, however, apart, we find ourselves in agreement with Mr. Haffkine, that the good and the evil results of inoculation must be judged, not from experimental data obtained in the laboratory, but rather from the results which have been actually obtained in man.

No serious ill effects have been produced by inoculation of Mr. Haffkine's prophylactic fluid.

44. We may dismiss in a few words the question of the evil effects which have resulted from Mr. Haffkine's inoculation. We have not had any evidence laid before us which goes to show that any serious ill consequences have resulted from the defect in sterility which was spoken of above. We made careful inquiries into this question in the various centres where anti-plague vaccinations have been performed. In the overwhelming majority of cases no evidence was adduced to show that any injurious effects had supervened upon inoculation. In a few isolated cases, however, there was evidence that abscesses had occurred in the vaccinated at the seat of injection. It is, of course, not certain that these abscesses were imputable to the condition of the vaccinating material. On the other hand, it must be noted that in many cases the long-continued reaction at the seat of inoculation and the continuance of the fever seemed to point to the presence of a certain amount of septic contamination. The German Commission also had this question under consideration. They state that they were not able to determine whether they were in these cases dealing with anything more than purely toxic effects.

4743, 4781, 11,705, 16,568.

We have to consider, in connexion with this question of the possibility of evil results imputable to the anti-plague inoculation, a few cases in which death occurred suddenly in a few hours after inoculation in the case of persons who before inoculation appeared to be quite healthy. We have come to the conclusion that these cases are not to be imputed to any defect in the anti-plague vaccine. In addition to the fact that they have been quite isolated occurrences, there is the fact that no such cases of death have been reported to us as having occurred in two or more persons who were inoculated with the same vaccine These cases of sudden death have always occurred at a time when plague cases were actually occurring, while they have not occurred in the absence of a plague epidemic. We are, therefore, of opinion that such sudden deaths are probably imputable to the fact of the inoculation having been made into a person who had already contracted the infection of plague.

2388—4973.

Having said this, we may now pass from the consideration of these preliminary questions which relate to the composition and preparation of the vaccine to the consideration of the results which have been obtained in actual practice by its application.

Effect of inoculation of prophylactic fluid on Mr. Haffkine.

45. Mr. Haffkine first tried the physiological effect of the prophylactic fluid on himself. His description of the effect produced may here be introduced as representing the ordinary symptoms which follow inoculation. He says: —"The amount with which I was injected was 10 cubic centimetres, of which 6 c.c. were injected into my left flank, and four into my right The symptoms, as far as they were perceptible, were as follows. Three or four hours after the injection my temperature began to rise, and reached the maximum 102½° F. in 8½ hours. From that time my temperature began to fall. At the seat of injection, almost parallel with the development of the fever, a tenderness began to develop, and reached its maximum next morning, which was about 15 hours after the time of injection. The region under my left arm, somewhat below the axilla, became tender on pressure, though, in my case, no glandular swelling formed.

The seat of the inoculation reddened, and swelled and became so painful that I had great difficulty in getting up next morning. Still I was able to do so, and at no moment was I obliged to interrupt my work. I was inoculated on the 10th January (1897), and on the 11th an important meeting was to be held, presided over by the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, Surgeon-General Cleghorn. I was able to take part in the meeting and until my symptoms had entirely disappeared, scarcely anyone knew that I had been inoculated, except the operator (Dr. Surveyor) and the Principal of the Grant Medical College, who had witnessed the operation. The fever disappeared between 20 and 24 hours after injection, when my temperature reached normal. The pain at the seat of inoculation, however, lasted for several—four or five—days and after the pain disappeared the nodule remained for a couple of weeks longer."

First inoculations in Bombay.
32.

46. After Mr. Haffkine had thus tested his fluid on himself he proceeded to inoculate volunteers from the general public of Bombay, with doses that he estimated to correspond with one quarter of that which had been used in his own case. He says:—"In the course of the first three weeks, from the 10th until the end of January (1897), several hundred persons of all ages and sexes offered themselves to be inoculated and the effects were carefully observed on them. In no instance did we see anything which would point to a marked difference from the effect of the cholera inoculation, or which would indicate the possibility of evil consequences to the general health. This result impressed itself so much on the minds of those who underwent the inoculation or studied its effect on others that in the cours[illegible] the next few months 8,142 people in Bombay came to avail themselves of the new treatment." Of these at least "356 belonged to the higher classes; 2,119 to the lowest; [illegible]est were between the two. The vast majority of these cases were perso[illegible] and read newspapers, and who had physicians to consult. Under these condi[illegible]ns the fact of the 8,142 people escaping infection would probably have only a very relative bearing on the question as to the efficacy or [illegible] of the inoculation if it had not happened that out of the 8,142 people 18 did get infected, all natives of India, chiefly of the class of servants, and went through the full course of the disease. Out of the 18 persons 16 recovered, and the two who succumbed had developed unmistakeable symptoms of plague within 24 hours of inoculation. From the history of these two cases it apppeared probable, and in one case I know now for certain, that they had symptoms of plague on them already at the time of inoculation."

48—49.

Mr. Haffkine says that it is almost certain that no fatal case, except the two mentioned, occurred among the inoculated, for "a large part of the persons inoculated in Bombay during the first part of 1897 were literate people who read books and newspapers, and were perfectly aware of the novelty of the treatment, whilst the vast majority of the rest were their servants" As, moreover, "the physicians in Bombay . . . kept a perfectly open mind with regard to the efficacy of the inoculation," and "exceedingly few expected any actual good from it . . . cases of plague, especially fatal cases, would not have escaped our attention or the attention of those who were observing the progress of this work." On the contrary, says Mr. Haffkine, "whatever seemed to be abnormal in the immediate effect produced by inoculation, even the most insignificant symptoms, were brought to our knowledge with detail and alarm. . . . . However, it is obvious that in a large city like Bombay there was no possibility of our investigating a direct inquiry and following-up every one of the 8,142 cases inoculated.

52.

Inoculations at Mora.

Mr. Haffkine, however, states that "somewhat more complete data were obtained with regard to a small group of people included in the above number of 8,142, but who lived half an hour from Bombay, across the harbour, namely, in Mora village. The population of Mora when the plague broke out was under 1,000, and out of this number 429 underwent inoculation; the rest remained uninoculated," the number of the uninoculated people being only approximate. Of the inoculated, seven were attacked

52.

with plague with no deaths, while among the uninoculated 26 cases with 24 deaths were reported. "I quote this instance," says Mr. Haffkine, "because it produced a great impression upon the inhabitants of Mora, and because its influence was reflected upon Bombay. But owing to the great pressure of work at the time, I could not follow up the cases in Mora to such an extent as to be able to guarantee that the figures are absolutely correct."

27,310, 27,315.

The attacks which took place appear to have all occurred before the beginning of February 1897. If, for the reasons given by Mr. Haffkine, we eliminate from consideration the two cases that proved fatal, the results with reference to the total number of persons inoculated, for a period which has not been specified, may, from Mr. Haffkine's statement, be summarised as follows :—

Number of Persons Inoculated.	Attacks.		Deaths.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
8,142	16	·2	0	0

The results for the group of inoculated persons, included among the above, who were resident in Mora, are, according to the evidence laid before us, as follows :—

——	Number.	Attacks.		Deaths.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Uninoculated .	571 (?)	26	4·5	24	4·2
Inoculated . .	429	7	1·6	0	0

There are, however, no accurate data enabling us to form an opinion as to how many of the total of 8,142 inoculated actually escaped. Many of them belonged to the lowest classes, and it is by no means certain that deaths from plague among them would have been reported, especially as many may have left Bombay after the inoculation. Moreover, no death was reported among the 16 persons who were attacked, and such a reduction of case mortality has never been noticed elsewhere.

Her Majesty's House of Correction, Byculla. 20,351—2.

47. An opportunity soon offered itself for testing the prophylactic fluid under conditions that permitted of strict observation of the results of inoculation. Plague broke out on the 23rd January 1897 in Her Majesty's House of Correction at Bombay, and between the 23rd and the afternoon of the 30th of the month, when inoculations were resorted to, 14 cases of plague had been recognised, of which seven proved fatal. The official figures represent that of 338 prisoners present in the jail, 153 were inoculated and 185 were not inoculated. But from the detailed list of prisoners supplied to us, on which these figures are obviously based, it would appear that from the number of 185 not inoculated, there ought for the purposes of our comparison to be subtracted the 14 persons who had been recognised as plague patients before inoculations commenced. Moreover, correspondence which we have had regarding the official figures, and which is published as App. No. LXXXVIII in our Proceedings, has shown that one prisoner enumerated in the Jail list as among the inoculated, was in reality not inoculated. The numbers of the non-inoculated and inoculated, after the necessary corrections, would stand respectively as 172 and 152. With these we may compare Mr. Haffkine's figures, first, as given in evidence before us, and secondly, as given in a communication addressed by him to the Royal Society, and published in the "British Medical Journal" of the 1st July 1899. Before us Mr. Haffkine said the number of prisoners in the jail was 327, of whom 154 were inoculated. In his communication to the Royal Society he gave the total number of prisoners as 337, and the numbers of the inoculated

and uninoculated respectively as 183 and 154. These discrepancies are of little importance. We have for convenience adopted the fuller statement that Mr. Haffkine made before the Royal Society to represent his figures.

The course of the plague in the jail up to the date when it ceased, and the occurrences of attacks and deaths among the inoculated and the uninoculated respectively, according to the corrected official figures, and also according to the figures laid by Mr. Haffkine before the Royal Society, are exhibited in the following table in parallel columns :—

—	NON-INOCULATED.				INOCULATED.				Names and Official Numbers of Inoculated Prisoners who contracted Plague.
	M. Haffkine's figures.		Official figures		M. Haffkine's figures.		Official figures.		
	Cases.	Fatal Cases.	Cases.	Fatal Cases.	Cases.	Fatal Cases.	Cases.	Fatal Cases.	
To January 30th, 1897, inclusive.	15	8	14	7	3	3	0	0	a. 672.—Keshav Umishankar. b. 832.—Ramu Lakshman. c. 1,222.—Govind Pandu. d. 1,356.—Abdul Karim Golam Hussain. e. 1,336.—Ganput Babajee. f. 1,365.—Shamrao Sittaram.
Inoculations performed on January 30th, 1897.	M. Haffkine's figures show 183 prisoners not inoculated and 154 inoculated. The Official figures show 172 prisoners not inoculated and 152 inoculated.								
January 31st, 1897 .	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	
February 1st „ .	1	1	1	1	0	0	4 {a. b. c. d.	3 {a. c. d.	
„ 2nd „ .	1	1	1	1	0	0	1 e.	0	
„ 3rd „ .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
„ 4th „ .	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	
„ 5th „	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	
„ 6th „ .	5	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	
„ 7th „ .	0	0	1	0	0	0	1 f.	0	
Total January 31st to February 7th.	12	6	12	6	2	0	6	3	

On looking at this table, two discrepancies will be noticed which have a bearing on conclusions drawn regarding the relative immunity of the inoculated and the non-inoculated. One relates to the case of an inoculated prisoner, Ganput Babajee, who appears in the official statement as having been attacked with plague on the 2nd February. This man is omitted from Mr. Haffkine's statement, and the omission is explained on the ground that the diagnosis of plague was erroneous. But we have not excluded this man from our figures, as he was definitely held by the medical officers of the jail to have suffered from plague, and may, like two inoculated prisoners whose cases were brought to our notice in connexion with inoculations in the Umarkhadi jail at Bombay, have been suffering from a modified attack of the disease. The second discrepancy relates to three patients who are excluded from consideration by Mr. Haffkine in calculating his results, on the ground that they had already contracted plague at the time when the inoculations were performed. If, however, cases are to be excluded for the reason that the full incubation period had not elapsed between the date of inoculation and the date of attack, we should, assuming that the incubation period may last as long as five days, omit not only the three prisoners omitted by Mr. Haffkine, but also every one who was attacked up to the 4th February. If this was done, and we think that it ought to be done, there would remain seven cases among the uninoculated, with two deaths, contrasted with one case, which recovered, among the inoculated. The comparison would thus be greatly in favour of the inoculated. The results, however, do not seem to justify the conclusion drawn from them by Mr. Haffkine that protection is acquired within 24 hours of inoculation, for during the first five days after the inoculations, there were five cases among the inoculated as compared with four among the prisoners who remained uninoculated.

47.

Lower Daman.

48. After the experiment in the Byculla House of Correction, inoculation was next tried at Daman, where plague had broken out in March 1897, as already stated in para. 45 of this Report The circumstances connected with the inoculation operations at Daman were made the subject of a Special Joint Report by Mr. Haffkine

and Major Lyons, I.M.S. The Report was based on inquiries made at Daman on the 20th and 21st of May, at which Drs. Koch and Gaffky, the heads of the German Plague Commission, assisted, and upon a house-to-house visitation carried out at the end of the month by Major Lyons. The results of the different series of inoculations that were done are separately grouped in the Joint Report, where the results that were obtained in the first three series are considered.

Normal population of Lower Daman.

Before entering into the results of the inoculations we must consider what was actually the population of Lower Daman at the commencement of the period of observation. Mr. Haffkine and Major Lyons definitely state that the normal population of Daman Proper, Katheria, and Kariwari, which constitute the town of Lower Daman where the inoculations were performed, is 5,000, 4,700, and 1,200 respectively, amounting in all to 10,900. This statement was not based on a special census, but on information received from His Excellency the Governor that the population amounted to 11,000, and from a Parsee gentleman, who introduced inoculation into Daman, that the population amounted to 10,000. Major Lyons, under examination, admitted that the figures were arrived at "by a guess."

27,229.

Population at commencement of inoculation.

From the normal population thus arrived at, the population actually present at the commencement of the inoculations was computed by making certain deductions. A deduction was made for the diminution of the population due to exodus. In the Joint Report it is estimated that 2,000 people had left the place before the 23rd March 1897, but this figure, like that of the normal population, was a pure guess, apparently made by Mr. Judge, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue. Another deduction was made for a decrease in the population on account of deaths from plague since the outbreak commenced. This again was made in a somewhat loose manner. It was based upon an estimate formed by His Excellancy the Governor that the deaths in February might be neglected, and that the deaths in March might be assumed to amount on an average to 30 a day; but it is clear that there was no system of death registration which was at all trustworthy or capable of affording assistance in arriving at a correct estimate.

27,239—41.

Results claimed from inoculation.

The inoculations which were performed in each of the three series, and the results which are claimed for them, may be tabulated as follows from particulars given in the Joint Report, viz.:—

FIRST SERIES.

Inoculations performed from the 23rd to the 26th March 1897.

Results claimed to have been obtained for the period from the 26th March to the 23rd April:—

Number.			Cases.	Deaths.	Total Plague Mortality.	Case Mortality.
					p. c.	p. c.
Inoculated	Dr. Kalapesi	846	17	3	·4	17 6
	Dr. Poiares	171	6	3	1·8	50
	Total	1,017	23	6	·5	26
Uninoculated		7,213	—	716	9·9	—

SECOND SERIES.

Further inoculations performed from the 17th April to the 2nd May 1897.

Results claimed for the period from the 2nd May to the 19th May:—

—		Surviving from First Series.	Inoculated in Second Series.	TOTAL.	Cases.	Deaths.	Total Plague Mortality.	Case Mortality.
							p. c.	p. c.
Inoculated	Dr. Kalapesi	843	529	1,372	52	18	1·3	34·6
	Dr. Poiares	168	99	267	12	9	3·3	75·0
	Total			1,639	64	27	1·6	42·0
Uninoculated				5,869	—	674	11·5	—

THIRD SERIES.

Further inoculations performed from the 21st to the 23rd May 1897.
Results claimed for the period from the 23rd May to the end of May :—

—	Surviving from First and Second Series.	Inoculated in Third Series.	TOTAL.	Cases.	Deaths.	Total Plague Mortality.	Case Mortality.
						p. c.	p. c.
Inoculated, Dr. Kalapesi and Dr. Da Cunha.	1,354	552	1,906	1	1	·05	100
Inoculated, Dr. Poiares .	258	0	258	3	2	·8	66
Total .			2,164	4	3	·1	75
Uninoculated . . .			4,643	—	93	2	—

Mr. Haffkine and Major Lyons sum up the results as follows :—" During the three periods of observations put together, between the 26th March and the end of May, 6,033 uninoculated had 1,482 deaths (24·6 per cent.), while 2,197 inoculated had 36 deaths (1·6 per cent.). . . . This represents a difference in mortality of 89·2 per cent."

Criticism of figures tabulated above.

It is to be noted that between the dates when the first period of observation closed and the second period opened there is a gap of eight days, while there is a similar gap of three days between the second and third periods of observation. But a scrutiny of the statements shows that the figures of the population—and this is particularly important in connexion with the uninoculated part of the population—at the opening of the second and third periods of observation, respectively, can be arrived at from the figures of the preceding period by a simple subtraction of the deaths put down for that period, and by a transference of the number of newly inoculated persons from the category of the uninoculated to that of the inoculated. It is obvious that Mr. Haffkine and Major Lyons have altogether omitted to take into account the deaths which must have taken place in the gaps which we have noticed. We have no means of telling exactly how many deaths have thus been left out of account, but we may remark that there is a table in the Joint Report itself from which we have ascertained that 327 deaths are recorded as having occurred between the 25th April and the 2nd May. Further, we have not been informed how the inoculated who were operated upon between the 17th April and the 23rd April, inclusive, were brought to account in case any plague occurred among them. Moreover, the number of inoculated persons with which the third period of observation opens includes 54 persons who had been attacked by plague during the two preceding periods, and were, for the most part, probably convalescent. These persons ought after their attack to have been excluded from further consideration. A similar deduction ought to have been made for the number of the uninoculated persons who had been attacked. As the number of attacks among the uninoculated is not given, we have, taking as our guide the case mortality given for the uninoculated in the Daman investigation sheets, presently to be referred to, estimated that the number of uninoculated persons who had been attacked in the first two periods of observation must have been about 417. Lastly, it is important to notice that the method of computation adopted in the Joint Report admits of another serious cause of error, inasmuch as it makes no allowance for diminution of population by exodus.

Method of ascertaining deaths at Daman.

The next point to consider is whether the data concerning attacks and deaths incorporated in the Joint Report are themselves accurate. Up to the 25th April, which covers the first period of observation, the daily mortality " was recorded officially by information from the inhabitants coming to the registration office to declare cases of deaths in their families." To show how inaccurate the official registration of deaths was at that time, it may be stated that on the 25th April the Governor placed a guard of his own on the burial and burning grounds, and

on that day, though the number of deaths reported by the inhabitants was 11, the number of bodies disposed of in the presence of the guard was 34. It is evident that during the first period of observation the number of deaths as registered by the authorities is quite inaccurate. From the 25th April an official guard was kept permanently on the burial and burning grounds by His Excellency the Governor. From this date onwards the official information available regarding the number of bodies disposed of is, we may presume, more accurate. But the official measures provided no means for ascertaining the occurrence of plague till after death, and in view of the fact that inoculation was not introduced on the initiative of the Portuguese Government, no official steps appear to have been taken to ascertain whether any of the dead had been inoculated.

Mr. Damaun Valla's statistics. 25,427.

The official information regarding the mortality and attacks in Daman is, however, supplemented by the inquiries instituted and carried on by a Parsee gentleman, Mr. Seth Sorabji Damaun Valla, who was particularly interested in the inoculations. We must pay particular attention to the investigations of Mr. Seth Sorabji Damaun Valla, for the Daman figures appear to be almost entirely dependent on his statistics, or rather on the figures gathered by his peons and servants. He states that he kept a watch over the people inoculated in Daman by employing about half-a-dozen agents who knew all the people. Whenever people were inoculated, his servants inquired every day to ascertain how they were getting on. Those who were inoculated also had instructions to let him know if there was any sickness among them. Then he had his sepoys and servants at the burial and burning grounds at the beginning of plague, and they brought information if his other people failed to give it. They inquired whether bodies brought for disposal were inoculated, and ascertained the name, and reference was afterwards made to the inoculation registers. Asked how he was satisfied that the answers they gave him were true answers, he stated that: "Because whenever they were ill I used to know it, and gave them medicine as I gave to others also. Generally people came to me running whenever they got ill and my men always used to go and inquire who was ill amongst the inoculated people." We can hardly believe that the information thus obtained can be accurate, and in support of this opinion, it will only be necessary to quote an answer given by Mr. Seth Sorabji Damaun Valla to a question, as follows:—

25,430. 25,432—3.

Q. "Amongst the 2,200 people inoculated in the first season have there been, up to date, any deaths from causes other than plague"?

25,446.

A. "Amongst the inoculated I have not found a death from any cause other than plague."

We are not disposed to admit that a population of 2,200 people had no death among them for two years. But it should be noted here that the authors of the Joint Report in referring to the statistics collected by Mr. Seth Sorabji Damaun Valla state that "these details were found afterwards, in the course of a close investigation by us, to be scrupulously correct." Mr. Haffkine states that "considering the small extent of the town, the limited number of inhabitants, and the number of medical officers who were looking after the place, it appeared probable that not many attacks among the inoculated escaped their notice, as such attacks usually excite much comment among these inhabitants, and attract general attention. Indeed, the gentlemen present at the meeting (on May 20th) seemed to know between them every place in the town where inoculated people lived, and every house which had suffered from plague or happened to escape. As has already been mentioned, they stated at the time that there was a small number of inoculated attacked whom they did not see, but of whom, they informed us, a record existed in the office of Seth Sorabji Damaun Valla. . . He had a personal knowledge of the people who were inoculated, and kept a watch over the effect of the operation, collecting with the help of his office establishment a large number of details in this connection." Mr. John Moniz, a medical officer, who was in the Portuguese Government service during the year 1897, and is one of those referred to in the Joint Report, in answer to the question, whether it was possible to find out regarding each dead body whether the person had in life been inoculated or not, stated that: "In

the year 1897, there was so much confusion and panic that it was impossible to take down these particulars." We can hardly doubt that this statement of Mr. Moniz correctly represents the state of affairs, if we note the extreme virulence of the plague in Lower Daman. In a population estimated to number ordinarily about 11,000 or 12,000, the official figures, defective as they may be, record a total of 2,189 plague deaths from the time of the outbreak in February to the close of the period of observation in May, and a house to house inquiry made by Mr. Seth Sorabji Damaun Valla resulted in the confirmation of 2,093 deaths up to the 19th May 1897.

Conclusions of the German Plague Commission regarding Daman.

We may note that Professors Koch and Gaffky have expressed their opinion that "the material which was collected left much to be desired from the point of view of completeness and trustworthiness, as indeed could only have been expected." "Still," they say, "an impression which may, perhaps, be taken to be approximately correct, was obtained" by them regarding the results of inoculation at Daman. This impression appears to have been strengthened by the results of Major Lyons' enquiries which are incorporated in the Joint Report. The German Plague Commission have generally adopted the statistics set forth in the Joint Report.

Conclusions regarding statistics for Daman as a whole.

Our own conclusions as regards the general effects of inoculation in Daman may be stated as follows. Considering (1) that the estimate of the population of Daman, on which statistics regarding plague incidence in the town are based, is only approximate; (2) that the total number of inoculated and non-inoculated people who left Daman is unknown; (3) that the total mortality in Daman for the period of observation, and particularly up to April 25th, that is during the height of the epidemic, is unknown; (4) that the proportion of deaths reported to have occurred among inoculated and non-inoculated, respectively, at Daman, is based almost, if not entirely, on the reports of the peons, sepoys, and servants of Mr. Seth Sorabji Damaun Valla; and (5) that there are serious errors in the methods by which results have been calculated in the Joint Report; we are of opinion that no exact conclusions can be drawn from the data at our command which relate to the town as a whole. Nevertheless, while unable to accept the statistics as accurate, we attach some importance to the fact that Mr. Damaun Valla and the medical men who observed the effects of inoculation during the outbreak were satisfied that it exerted a great protective influence.

Inoculation among Parsees at Daman.

Having now discussed the figures for the town as a whole, we may consider what conclusions can be drawn from particular series of figures obtained from a narrower field of observation. The first series of data which we may consider in this connexion relates to the Parsee community of Daman. The results as collected by Mr. Seth Sorabji Damaun Valla with reference to 306 members of the community are as follows:-

—	Number under observation.	Cases.	Deaths.
Non-inoculated	29	—	4
Inoculated	277	8	1 (probably infected before inoculation).

Those results are very favourable to inoculation, but in the absence of other details are not sufficient to form a basis for a conclusion.

Daman investigation sheets.

Another series of data is that contained in the record of Major Lyons' house to house investigations. This officer went to Lower Daman on the 26th May 1897, the object of his visit being to find out accurately by minute inquiry in each house the results of the anti-plague inoculations which had been done. For this purpose he divided the town into four sections, and during four days, between the 26th and 30th May 1897, visited all the houses section by section, and he made inquiries at every house inhabited by inoculated persons which was pointed

out to him as one in which a plague case had occurred. In each case he obtained information at the house visited from some one inmate who was "fairly intelligent." As a number of the dwellings had been evacuated and the inhabitants were encamped in the fields outside the town, Dr. Lyons visited them in their encampments and collected information from them, in the same way as he collected information from the houses.

The total results of the inoculations which we have summarised from Major Lyons' investigation sheets regarding 89 houses are as follows:—

——	Number.	Attacks.		Deaths.		Case Mortality. Per cent.
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
Uninoculated	123	55	44·7	38	30·9	69
Inoculated	382	91	23·8	36	9·4	39·6
Diminution of mortality in favour of the inoculated					21·5	

Out of the 89 houses to which these figures refer, in 62 houses both inoculated and non-inoculated were present, and in 20 of these the inoculated alone were attacked, while in 22 the non-inoculated alone suffered. In 20 houses both inoculated and non-inoculated were attacked.

In these 62 houses, in which uninoculated controls were present, the results obtained are as follows:—

——	Number.	Attacks.		Deaths.		Case Mortality. Per cent.
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
Uninoculated	123	55	44·7	38	30·9	69
Inoculated	255	50	19·6	20	7·8	40
Diminution of mortality in favour of the inoculated					23·1	

The results thus are very favourable to inoculation. It is, however, to be remarked that of the people whose names appear in these investigation sheets none were inoculated till the last week of March, and more than half were not inoculated till the climax of the epidemic had passed. The effects of the inoculations are thus exaggerated, inasmuch as the period of exposure to infection was in the case of the uninoculated greater than in the case of the inoculated.

Comparison between results in investigation sheets and in Daman.

The total mortality from plague among the uninoculated in the houses where both inoculated and non-inoculated persons lived was only 1¼ times larger than the mortality, 24·6, which, according to the Joint Report, is the mortality among the uninoculated in the rest of the town, whereas the mortality among the inoculated people in these houses was about 5 times as great as the mortality, 1·6, which is the figure given in the Joint Report as that of the mortality among the inoculated in the whole of the town. This result may in part be imputable to the under-estimation of the mortality among the inoculated in the town. With reference to houses in which more than one case occurred, we think that the comparatively large proportion of the inoculated residents who were attacked is capable of explanation on the assumption that inoculation is not nearly so protective to persons who are brought into close and continuous contact with infection in their own houses as it is to those who run merely the risk of infection that is incident to living in a plague infected town.

Further results at Daman. 25,441.

To complete the history of inoculation in Daman, it may be added that, according to Mr. Seth Sorabji Damaun Valla, of the 2,200 people inoculated at Daman during the

first season, 46 died of plague in the first season (1897), 19 in the second season (1898), and two in the third season (1899). Of the 1,115 people inoculated in 1898 at Daman, and of the 200 people inoculated during the same season at Katheria, 12 died of plague in 1898 and four in 1899. Of the 397 people inoculated in 1899 no one had died of plague up to March 15th, 1899.

Inoculations at Lanauli. 61.

49. The next series of inoculations were performed at Lanauli, a hill station within four hours of Bombay on the way to Poona. Mr. Haffkine and his assistants proceeded to Lanauli in July, 1897, about a month after plague had broken out again after a temporary subsidence. The total population was then below 2,000, and consisted "largely of railway officers who lived in separate quarters away from the rest of the population. Their quarters remained almost entirely free from plague, and there were only two wards in the town which got the plague badly. . . . . The whole town was divided into four wards, and . . . . the officers of my laboratory," says Mr. Haffkine, "took over the two severely affected wards. We began first of all by taking a detailed census of the population, and I have the investigation sheets referring to each family separately, and giving the ages and sexes and names and other details of the members of every household."

26,535.

The following table has been put before us by Mr. Haffkine to show the results obtained at Lanauli :—

OCCURRENCES of PLAGUE in C. and D. WARDS of LANAULI (put together), between the 24th July, 1897, and the end of September, 1897.

Vol. III, p. 352.

Date.	Number of uninoculated present.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Number of inoculated present.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Date.	Number of uninoculated present.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Number of inoculated present.	Attacks.	Deaths.
24-7-97	711	4	4	45	—	—	13-8-97 .	316	1	1	370	—	—
25-7-97 .	636	5	5	116	—	—	14-8-97 .	315	1	—	370	—	—
26-7-97 .	621	4	3	126	—	—	17-8-97 .	314	1	—	370	—	—
27-7-97 .	568	2	2	175	—	—	19-8-97 .	313	1	1	370	1	1
28-7-97	544	3	3	197	—	—	20-8-97 .	312	1	—	369	—	—
29-7-97	472	2	1	266	—	—	22-8-97 .	311	6	5	369	—	—
30-7-97 .	460	6	4	276	—	—	23-8-97 .	305	—	—	369	1	1
31-7-97 .	430	3	2	3[illegible]0	1	1	26-8-97 .	305	1	1	368	—	—
1-8-97 .	398	8	6	328	3	2	3-9-97 .	304	1	1	368	—	—
2-8-97	373	8	6	342	3	1	4-9-97 .	303	1	—	368	—	—
3-8-97 .	341	1	1	363	1	—	6-9-97 .	302	1	1	368	—	—
4-8-97 .	336	3	2	336	1	—	7-9-97 .	301	3	3	368	—	—
5-8-97	331	1	—	368	1	—	13-9-97	298	1	1	368	—	—
6-8-97 .	329	3	1	367	—	—	23-9-97 .	297	1	1	368	—	—
8-8-97 .	323	1	—	370	—	—							
9-8-97 .	322	1	1	370	—	—	Total .	—	78	57	—	14	7
10-8-97	320	1	—	371	1	—							
11-8-97	319	1	1	370	—	—							
12-8-97	318	1	—	370	1	1	Average daily strength	377	—	—	323	—	—

From these figures the results deducted by Mr. Haffkine are as follows :—

—	Average Daily Strength.	Cases.		Deaths.		Case Mortality. Per cent.
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
Uninoculated . .	377	78	20	57	15	73
Inoculated . .	323	14	4	7	2	50

Conditions under which average strength may be used as a basis for calculating effects of inoculation.

The method of calculating results which is here adopted by Mr. Haffkine differs from the method which was applied in the case of the inoculations done in the Byculla Jail and at Daman. There the inoculations were all completed before the period of observation began, and the incidence of plague could be calculated on the absolute strengths of the inoculated and uninoculated groups. Here, on the contrary, the inoculations were continued into the period of observation, and there was consequently a transference during that period of uninoculated persons to the inoculated group; therefore, the incidence of plague must, at least for the period during which the inoculations were continued, be calculated, not on the absolute strengths, but on the average

numbers of inoculated and uninoculated persons present. Inasmuch as very considerable complication is introduced when the incidence of plague has to be calculated on the average instead of upon the absolute strengths, it will be convenient here, before considering Mr. Haffkine's calculations, to discuss the conditions under which calculations of this kind will afford accurate indications of the amount of protection conferred by an inoculation. The first point to note in this connexion is that it is essential for the criticism of any calculation which is based on average strengths to have before us in the form of a statement, such as that given above, the numbers of inoculated and uninoculated persons actually ascertained to be present by a series of periodical enumerations, and the numbers of the plague occurrences among them in the intervals between the successive enumerations. In the event of the inoculations having been commenced after the advent of plague, it is desirable to have the figures from the commencement of inoculation down to the end of the outbreak. Having from such a statement deduced the average number of inoculated persons present during the period of observation, the date should be ascertained at which the number of inoculated persons found present approximates most closely to their average strength. This date may be taken as dividing the epidemic into two phases. Throughout the phase preceding this date the inoculated are less in number than their average strength, while throughout the phase which supervenes upon this date their number would be more than the average strength. The direct contrary of this would hold, of course, of the uninoculated. This point having been clearly appreciated, it will appear, on consideration, that the incidence of plague upon the average strengths of the two groups will accurately represent the relative susceptibility of the two groups only when, on the one hand, the excess of the uninoculated in the first phase is accurately balanced by the excess of the inoculated in the second phase of the period of observation, and when, on the other hand, the severity of the plague in the earlier phase is neither greater nor less than the severity of the plague in the later phase. We may note in passing, first, that we may gauge the relative severity of the epidemic by calculating the percentage incidence of plague upon the average strength of the uninoculated for each separate phase, and secondly, that a longer period of less severe plague may be taken as counterbalancing a shorter period of severer plague. Only when the conditions referred to above are complied with will there be a guarantee that the excess of the uninoculated during the earlier phase of the epidemic were exposed to a risk of infection which was neither greater nor less than that which was incurred by the excess of the inoculated in the second phase of the period of observation. On the contrary, when the two phases of the epidemic do not counterbalance each other in the matter of severity, the incidence of plague on the two groups will fail to represent correctly their relative susceptibility to plague infection. Where, on the one hand, the plague was severer in the first phase, the comparison would, owing to the greater exposure to infection of the uninoculated, be unduly to the advantage of inoculation. Where, on the other hand, the plague was severer in the second phase, the comparison would, owing to the greater exposure to infection of the inoculated, be unduly to the disadvantage of inoculation. It will, therefore, be necessary to apply a correction in cases where, owing to the unequal severity of plague in the two phases of the epidemic, a consideration of the incidence of plague on the two groups does not give accurate results. This correction can be applied by striking off one or more rows of figures from the tabular statement which supplies the figures for the calculation. By striking off figures from the top or the bottom of the list of figures we plainly, in the one case, increase and, in the other case, reduce, the average strength of the inoculated, so that the opening day of the second phase of the period of observation will fall upon a later or, as the case may be, an earlier date than that upon which it falls when the average strength has been worked out upon the entire series of figures. By an adjustment of this kind it will be possible to divide up the period of the epidemic into two phases of more equal severity. It is obvious that this process of correction is anything but a simple one. For, in striking off one or more rows from the table, there will be struck off along with the figures which represent the number of inoculated and uninoculated persons, also the corresponding figures for plague attacks and deaths. Inasmuch as the estimate of the severity of plague, in the particular phase to which the eliminated figures refer, will have been based in part upon those figures, it may be necessary to compensate for this by a secondary correction. It will, in short, be necessary to resort to a system of

"trial and error" to determine what period of observation will yield an average strength, such that the two phases of the epidemic which are, as we have seen, disposed on either side of the date on which the inoculated attained the average strength upon which the incidence is calculated, may be as long as possible, and may, as nearly as possible, represent periods of equal exposure to infection.

Consideration of results at Lanauli.

In accordance with the principles above laid down, we may, in connexion with Mr. Haffkine's tabular statement regarding Lanauli, first consider the question of the necessity of resorting to a calculation on average strengths. A consideration of the table will show that, owing to the practical completion of inoculations on that date, a calculation on absolute strength would be applicable from the 5th of August onwards to the end of the epidemic. If this had been applied the incidence of plague in the inoculated and the uninoculated groups would have worked out as follows:—

—	Number.	Attacks.		Deaths.		Case Mortality. Per cent.
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
Uninoculated	330	29	8·8	18	5·4	62
Inoculated	370	5	1·3	3	·8	60
Diminution of mortality in favour of the inoculated					4·6	—

Mr. Haffkine has instead resorted to a calculation on average strengths, and we may now examine his calculations with a view to see how far they conform with the principles enunciated above. Inspection of the tabular statement will show that the number of the inoculated reached the average strength, 323, on which Mr. Haffkine calculates the incidence of plague, on the 1st of August. Consequently this date marks the point at which the period of observation is divided into its two phases. In the first of these phases—the phase throughout which the inoculated were below their average strength—the severity of the epidemic is measured by the fact that of the average strength of the uninoculated during that phase 5·2 per cent. were attacked. In the second phase—in which the inoculated were throughout in excess of their average strength—the severity of the epidemic is measured by the fact that 15·8 per cent. of the average number of the uninoculated present during that phase were attacked. In view of this, it will be seen that the comparison which Mr. Haffkine has made is unduly to the disadvantage of inoculation. We may, however, note that the comparison is not as inequitable as might have been expected from the unequality in the severity of the plague in the two phases of the period of observation. This is probably due to the fact that, very early in the second phase, the number of the inoculated reached its maximum, and that during the long period which intervened between the attainment of this maximum and the end of the epidemic, the numbers of the inoculated and of the uninoculated did not differ very materially from the average numbers taken over the whole period of observation. That this is the real explanation of the fact that Mr. Haffkine's calculation is not more inequitable to inoculation will be obvious if we consider what his results would have been if he had taken only the period before the 5th of August. A calculation on average strengths from the figures up to this date would give the following results:—

—	Number.	Attacks.		Deaths.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Uninoculated	491	49	10	39	7·9
Inoculated	239	9	3·7	4	1·7

Results more unfavourable to inoculation would thus be obtained, and this is in accordance with the fact that the excess of the inoculated over their average strength in the severer phase of the period of observation which ends on the

4th of August, is relatively greater than their excess over their average strength in the severer phase of the longer period of observation which was taken into consideration in Mr. Haffkine's calculation.

We may now pass on to consider the more important question of the trustworthiness of the data on which the above calculations are based, and the method which was employed for determining the numbers of inoculated and uninoculated present in Lanauli on each day during the period of observation. A scrutiny of the figures representing the numbers of the inoculated and uninoculated present on the successive days in Mr. Haffkine's table given above shows that they cannot have been based upon a daily census. The figures given for each day can be computed, in every case but two, from those of the preceding day by the method of computation which we have already noticed as that by which the numbers of the inoculated and uninoculated in each of the three series of inoculations in Daman were computed from the preceding series. In one of the cases where this is not so—on the 4th August—the discrepancy is probably due to a clerical error; in the other case—on the 5th August—there is a difference of one, and it is to be noticed that this same difference of one reappears in a comparison of the opening and final figures of the statement The number of the inoculated and uninoculated present on the last day of observation, added to the figures showing the total number of persons attacked during the outbreak, is one more than the figures showing the population on the first day of observation, two months before. It is, therefore, apparent that Mr. Haffkine's figures do not allow for any exodus of the population. But Mr. Haffkine admits that he had ascertained that "a certain number of inoculated and uninoculated" did leave the town during the period of observation, as they did also in the case of Kirki, which will next be considered. In view of this we cannot accept as accurate the figures laid before us, which have been based on computations and not on the "investigation sheets referring to each family separately" which Mr. Haffkine has in his possession.

26,535.

Apart from Mr. Haffkine's figures, we have had evidence with regard to the effect of the inoculations in Lanauli, laid before us by Major Richard Baker, I.M.S., who stated that he noticed that at Lanauli "in the place where inoculation had been made use of, the town was thriving and full of people," and the other part of the town was absolutely empty. . . . . One side had plague and the other had none."

160.

18,431.

So far as we are able to judge, therefore, on a review of all the evidence laid before us, we arrive at the conclusion that inoculation exerted a distinct preventive effect for the short time during which the epidemic lasted at Lanauli.

Inoculations at Kirki.

50. After the outbreak at Lanauli, the inoculations were tested at Kirki, a cantonment adjoining Poona. Mr. Haffkine states that "the group of people who were inoculated were the native followers of the four batteries of artillery stationed there. The total number of followers, including males, females and children, at the time of the epidemic was above 1,500. They lived in 27 Government barracks on an isolated maidan, or lawn, more or less away from the rest of the population, and were subject to a strict supervision during the whole time of the epidemic, on the part of all the military authorities and of a special medical staff. The inoculated and uninoculated belonged to an absolutely uniform class of the population. A large number of those inoculated were members of the same families as the uninoculated."

When at Poona we endeavoured to obtain further information with regard to the inoculations at Kirki from Colonel Fawcett, R.A.M.C., the Principal Medical Officer at Poona. This witness, however, stated that, owing to various reasons, the Medical Officer in charge at Kirki at the time had been unable to keep a proper record of the inoculations, so that he was not in a position to bring forward any facts.

21,973—21,981.

Mr. Haffkine, however, was himself on the spot, and personally with two assistants collected the information he had supplied to us. He was in Kirki, he says, "during nearly the whole of the epidemic, and was visiting the infected barracks and the Plague Hospital twice a day."

The following are the statistics regarding Kirki as tabulated by Mr. Haffkine :—

OCCURRENCES of PLAGUE in the FOLLOWERS of the FOUR BATTERIES at KIRKI (put together) between the 16th August 1897, and the end of September 1897.

DATE.	Number of uninoculated present	Attacks.	Deaths	Number of inoculated present	Attacks.	Deaths.	DATE.	Number of uninoculated present.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Number of inoculated present.	Attacks	Deaths.
16-17-8-97 .	1,542	11	10	98	—	—	7-8-9-97 .	755	1	—	741	1	—
17-18-8-97 .	1,307	4	4	322	—	—	8-9-9-97 .	754	4	2	740	—	—
18-19-8 97 .	1,268	2	1	357	1	1	9-10-9-97 .	750	1	1	740	—	—
19-20-8-97 .	1,239	6	4	383	—	—	10-11-9 97	749	1	—	740	1	—
20-21-8-97 .	1,105	7	7	511	1	1	11-12 9-97 .	748	3	2	739	—	—
21-22-8-97 .	1,074	5	5	534	2	—	12-13 9-97 .	745	1	1	739	—	
22-23-8-97 .	1,047	3	3	554	2	1	13-14-9-97 .	744	4	3	739	1	1
23-24-8-97 .	1,041	9	7	552	5	3	14-15-9-97 .	740	1	—	738	—	—
24-25-8-97	926	6	4	656	—	—	15-16-9-97 .	739	2	—	738	—	—
25-26-8 97 .	827	6	6	749	3	2	16-17 9-97 .	737	2	2	738	—	—
26-27-8 97	812	3	1	755	4	3	17 18-9-97 .	735	1	1	738	—	—
27-28-8-97 .	809	5	3	751	2	1	19-20-9-97 .	734	1	—	738	1	—
28-29-8-97 .	804	4	2	749	—	—	20-21-9-97 .	733	2	—	737	—	—
29-30-8 97 .	800	3	3	749	1	1	23-24-9-97 .	731	1	1	737	—	
30-31-8-97	797	2	1	748	1	1	25-26-9-97 .	730	1	1	737	—	—
31-8-1-9-97 .	795	11	6	747	1	1	28-29-9-97 .	729	1	—	737	—	—
1-2-9-97 .	784	9	4	746	1	1							
2-3-9-97 .	775	3	2	745	1	—	Total .	—	143	98	—	32	17
3-4-9-97 .	772	3	2	744	—	—							
4-5-9-97 .	769	5	3	741	1	—							
5-6-9-97 .	764	6	3	743	2	—	Average daily strength	859	—	—	671	—	—
6-7-9-97 .	758	3	3	741	—	—							

A consideration of this table shows that in Kirki, as in Lanauli, for the greater part of the time during which the epidemic lasted after the introduction of inoculation, the value of inoculation can be calculated on absolute strengths. From the 26th of August to the end of the epidemic there were no fresh inoculations, and for this period there is no necessity to resort to a calculation on average strengths. For this period a calculation on absolute strengths gives the following results :—

Consideration of results at Kirki.

—	Number.	Attacks.		Deaths.		Case Mortality. Per cent.
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
Uninoculated . .	8.2	84	10·3	47	5·8	56
Inoculated . .	755	18	2·4	9	1·2	50
Diminution of mortality in favour of the inoculated . . .					4·6	

Mr. Haffkine, however, has calculated the number of attacks and deaths upon the average daily strength in order to compare the susceptibility to plague of the inoculated and the non-inoculated. The daily strength of the inoculated reached its average on the 24th August 1897. Before this date the number of attacks among the uninoculated amounted to 4·9 of their average strength for that period, while in the subsequent phase of the epidemic, 11·8 per cent. among them were attacked. In these circumstances, after taking into account the fact that the maximum number of the inoculated was reached soon after the beginning of the second phase, we might have expected that Mr. Haffkine's calculation would have slightly underestimated the effects of inoculation, inasmuch as the phase of the outbreak during which the inoculated exceeded their average strength was severer than the preceding phase. His calculation is as follows :—

—	Average daily Strength.	ATTACKS.		DEATHS.		Case Mortality. Per cent.
		Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	
Uninoculated	859	143	16·6	98	11·4	67·8
Inoculated	671	32	4·7	17	2·5	53

It will be seen that this calculation gives a slightly lower value for inoculation than that obtained by the calculation on absolute strengths. The result is as close an approximation as can be expected in applying the compli-

cated method of calculating on averages to figures of an individual epidemic which are to a large extent the result of undetermined causes.

With regard to the trustworthiness of the data which are here in question, it is to be remarked that the figures in Mr. Haffkine's statistics, representing the numbers of the inoculated and the uninoculated, are arrived at by a method of computation similar to that which we have already noticed in the case of Daman and Lanauli. The errors which we have pointed out in the case of the Daman and Lanauli statistics are repeated here. Nevertheless, we have no reason to suppose that the summary of results would have been very materially altered if the figures of the daily strength of inoculated and uninoculated had been based on an actual census, instead of being arrived at by a computation, and, in these circumstances, we do not doubt that the inoculations exerted a beneficial influence in Kirki.

Inoculations among the Khoja community at Bombay. App. IV, 161.

51. We may now pass on to consider the case of the inoculations among the Khoja community of Bombay, regarding which Mr. Haffkine has prepared a special Report, reproduced in an Appendix to our Proceedings. The inoculations were begun on December 27th, 1897, and 33 persons were inoculated on that date, 33 on the 28th, 53 on the 29th, and so on, the inoculated on the last day of February numbering 4,719. During the following seven and a half weeks the number increased only by 465, and the total number of inoculations among the Khoja community in the first five months of 1898 was 5,184. The above were inoculated gradually, and the number includes Khojas who were re-inoculated during 1897-98, after having been previously inoculated in the outbreak of 1896-97. Khojas inoculated in 1897, but not re-inoculated in 1898, were, on the other hand, reckoned among the uninoculated. According to Mr. Haffkine's calculations, 8,146 remained uninoculated, and the average daily strength of inoculated people was 3,814 during the period covered by his Report, namely, from 27th December 1897 to 20th April 1898.

Mr. Haffkine's estimate of Bombay Khoja population and his statement of results of inoculation.

A census taken by the Khoja community in the beginning of 1898 showed the total community to consist of 9,350 people; but as, on account of the epidemic, a certain number of families may have been away when the census was taken, the above number, Mr. Haffkine thinks, is perhaps, not absolutely accurate. He, therefore, estimated the number of Khojas as follows:—
"The annual Khoja mortality in years free from plague, as registered in the burial-ground books of the Jamaat office, was:—

In 1892	385
" 1893	301
" 1894	335
" 1895	349

giving an average of 342 deaths in a year. The mean mortality of the population of Bombay is close upon 35 per mille per annum. Counting for the Khojas a mortality per mille per annum of 25 only, the average of 342 deaths a year gives a population of 13,680, which is likely to be higher than the actual number. During the epidemic of plague which preceded the 16½ weeks under consideration, the Khojas had 350 deaths in excess of their average mortality. The above number of persons in the community should, therefore, be reduced by 350, giving a population of 13,330."

Mr. Haffkine states that "during the 16½ weeks between the 27th December 1897 and the 20th April 1898, 184 deaths in all occurred in the Khoja community. Of these, six, including two of plague, took place in Khojas inoculated in the epidemic of 1896-97, and not re-inoculated since; seven deaths, including three of plague, occurred in the 5,184 Khojas inoculated or re inoculated in 1898; and 171 deaths occurred in the uninoculated Khojas. In the years 1892 to 1896, while there was no plague in Bombay, the mortality among the Khojas during the same part of the year, between the 27th December and 20th April, was 131, 96, 100, 103, and 96 respectively, or on the average 105, in a normal population of 13,680 individuals. In the reduced population of 13,330, as it stood at the beginning of the period under consideration, it should have been proportionately 102. The advent of the plague may have altered the course of the mortality, viz., the liability to deaths from other causes than plague, may have been influenced by the fact that, during the plague year preceding the period under consideration, double the usual number of individuals had been carried away by death. The normal mortality must have been also reduced by a

part of the community having left the city. Admitting, however, that, of the total number of 184 deaths (during the spring of 1898), fully the usual proportion of 102 died of other causes than plague, there remain 82 deaths in excess of that number which are attributable to plague alone; 64 of this number were actually acknowledged as plague deaths by the relatives of the deceased, or certified as such by the Khoja Jamaat books. Of the 102 deaths attributable to other causes 4 occurred in inoculated this year (1898), 4 in inoculated last year (1897), and the rest, 94, in uninoculated. Of the 82 deaths attributable to plague, 3 occurred in inoculated this year, 2 in inoculated last year, and 77 in uninoculated. After making such allowances as he thinks necessary for the correction of the figures, Mr. Haffkine himself claims "a difference of 89·7 per cent. of deaths from plague in favour of the inoculated part of the community, and of 73·3 per cent. of deaths from what has been returned as 'other causes' in favour of the same part of the community."

Critical examination of Mr. Haffkine's estimate of number of Bombay Khojas.

With regard to the figures which Mr. Haffkine has adopted as representing the total number of Khojas present when inoculations began, we note that he has designedly underestimated the rate of mortality used for his calculation, by assuming it to be only 25 per mille per annum, and that he has thus over-estimated the Khoja population and the number of uninoculated people comprised in it. This exaggeration of the uninoculated number brings out the percentage of plague incidence among them at an unduly low figure, and, therefore, operates to the disadvantage of inoculation in the comparison which Mr. Haffkine has made. Mr. Ismail Jan Mahomad, a Khoja medical practitioner in Bombay, who appeared before us as a witness, thought that there were in the City about 10,000 Khojas, of whom half had been inoculated. Moreover, a calculation upon the average mortality rate of the City, 35 per mille per annum, gives us an estimate that the Khoja community amounted to 9,770 persons. This figure closely approaches the result of the census of 1898.

Critical examination of statistics of mortality among Bombay Khojas.

In view of all the considerations which we have had before us, we have in the following calculations adopted as representing the total population of the Khoja community, the figure of 9,770 persons. Assuming, therefore, that the average strength of the inoculated Khojas during the period of observation was, as Mr. Haffkine puts it, 3,814, we arrive at an average strength of 5,956 for the uninoculated. If we distribute upon these strengths the deaths which are recorded in the books of the Khoja community, as having occurred during the period of observation from plague and from general causes, we arrive at the following results :—

——	Average Strength.	Deaths from Plague.		Deaths from General Causes.	
		Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Uninoculated	5,956	61	1	116	1·9
Inoculated	3,814	3	·08	4	·1

This table shows that among the inoculated deaths from plague were 12½ times less numerous, and deaths from general causes were 19 times less numerous than among the uninoculated. *Primâ facie*, therefore, it would appear that Mr. Haffkine's anti-plague inoculation protects against plague, but that it protects more against ordinary diseases. This result is so striking and so difficult to accept that we first addressed ourselves to the task of inquiring whether the inoculated were a picked body, and whether the uninoculated contained a large proportion of the sick and feeble, and of the very young and very old. Surgeon-General Harvey, I.M.S., who made a special personal inquiry into the results of the inoculations performed in the Khoja community, was of opinion that, in the main, the explanation of the disproportion between the deaths from general causes among inoculated and uninoculated Khojas must be sought in the assumption that in many families the sick, the weak, the elderly people, and the children, did not present themselves for inoculation, and that only the strong and healthy undergo the operation. In view of this opinion, we have tested the proportions in which the different age groups were represented among the inoculated and the uninoculated Khojas respectively. For this purpose we have made use of the figures given in Appendix I in Mr. Haffkine's Report, which we may presume to give with approximate accuracy the relative numbers of persons of different ages among the inoculated and the uninoculated Khojas.

We find that on the total number of Khojas present in March the percentages of children under seven, of old people of 61 years of age and upwards, and of persons of intermediate ages, respectively, were 19, 3½, and 77½ among the uninoculated, and were 16, 1½, and 82½ among the inoculated. These percentages indicate that, in point of age at least, the two communities were not sensibly incomparable. In view of these percentages the next point to determine was whether the excessive mortality from general causes assigned to the uninoculated was really due to excessive deaths in any particular class of the uninoculated community. To determine this we have made an examination of the details contained in Mr. Haffkine's Report. We have computed the average strength among the inoculated and uninoculated, of children under seven and of old persons of 61 years of age and upwards, upon the basis of the percentages of these persons that we have already noted as having been present in the whole Khoja community in March. Further, we have determined from the nominal rolls appended to Mr. Haffkine's Report, the numbers of deaths from general causes that were attributed to each of these classes of the community. Moreover, basing ourselves on Mr. Haffkine's statement that the rate of mortality from general causes for the period of the year at present under consideration has in a series of years closely approximated to the rate of mortality for the whole year, we have expressed the death-rates in the different classes in the form of a rate per mille per annum. Finally, on the basis of a death-rate of 35 per mille per annum, which is the average death-rate of Bombay, we have, for the purposes of comparison, added an estimate of the number of deaths which might have been expected on the average strength of the inoculated and uninoculated, respectively, if they had been in all respects comparable communities. The results of our calculations are set forth in the following table:—

—	UNINOCULATED.			INOCULATED.		
	Average strength	Recorded deaths from General Causes.		Average strength.	Recorded deaths from General Causes.	
		Number.	Rate per mille per annum calculated on the total average strength.		Number.	Rate per mille per annum calculated on the total average strength.
Children under seven	1,120	33	18	610	1	·8
Persons of intermediate ages	4,622	62	34	3,151	3	2·4
Old people of 61 and over	214	21	11	53	0	0
Total	5,956	116	63	3,814	4	3·2
Numbers of deaths that might have been expected at a death-rate of 35 per mille per annum	—	*61*	—	—	*41*	—

From this table it will be apparent that excessive mortality from general causes occurred in all three classes of the uninoculated community. The difference between the mortality assigned to the inoculated and the uninoculated will appear very clearly if we contrast the death-rates, which the mortality recorded in the different age-groups of the inoculated and uninoculated, gives on the average strength of these classes. While among uninoculated persons of 61 years of age and over, whose average strength was 214, the number of recorded deaths amounted to 21, giving a rate of 313 per mille per annum, no death whatever is recorded as having occurred among an estimated strength of 53 inoculated persons of similar age. The uninoculated children, whose average strength was 1,120, are reported to have lost 33, at a rate of 95 per mille per annum, while 610 inoculated children are reported to have lost only one, at the rate of 5 per mille per annum. In the case of the adults, ·,622 uninoculated are reported to have lost 62 by death, at the rate of 43 per mille per annum, while 3,151 inoculated are reported to have lost 3, at the rate of 3 per mille per annum.

In view of the facts that are thus summarised here, Mr. Haffkine sums up the case of the Khojas in his Report, as follows:—

Conclusions from figures regarding inoculations among Bombay Khojas.

"After making all allowances for inaccurate certi-

fication of deaths in the uninoculated group, with which the inoculated is being compared, and admitting that a part of the causes of deaths in the uninoculated may be due to a certain number of sickly people having abstained from inoculation, the result still contains an indication that besides the protection against plague, this inoculation influences also favourably the resistance to certain other diseases than plague." We find ourselves in agreement with Mr. Haffkine in holding that the difference in mortality among the inoculated and uninoculated cannot be fully accounted for, either by the excess mortality of the uninoculated children and old people, or by the incorrect assignment of plague deaths among the uninoculated to general causes. Such incorrect assignment, if it occurred unwittingly among the uninoculated, would have occurred also among the inoculated, and there was no room for it to have occurred among the inoculated. Therefore, there remains to be considered, of the explanations offered by Mr. Haffkine, only the suggestion that his anti-plague inoculation exercises a protective influence against diseases other than plague. This question is discussed elsewhere in this Report. We cannot, however, accept Mr. Haffkine's view that the low mortality among the inoculated can be accounted for on this hypothesis. It seems to us very probable, on consideration of all the circumstances, that the figures of mortality, which have been given above, must be accounted for by assuming that deaths which occurred among the inoculated were wrongly assigned to the uninoculated.

Results obtained in the Bombay Khoja community after period comprised in Mr. Haffkine's Report.

The period referred to in Mr. Haffkine's Report extends over 16½ weeks, namely, to the 20th April 1898, and Mr. Ismail Jan Mahomad has endeavoured to collect the figures of the mortality in the Khoja community from the 20th April 1898 to December 21st of the same year. He states that in the period in question out of 5,000 inoculated persons, 22 got plague, and 26 died of other diseases, while of a similar number of non-inoculated, 44 died of plague, and 218 of other diseases. In the books of the Khoja community, however, only four persons are entered as having died from plague. These books Surgeon-General Harvey told us "are extremely inaccurate as regards causes of death." Referring to these, he said: "Some of the entries are absolutely ridiculous." Mr. Ismail Jan Mahomad estimates at 22 the number of inoculated persons who died of plague, because, from his investigations, he is of opinion that some persons entered in the death register by the practitioners as having died of "brain-fever" had really died of plague. Further, he believes, that of the 218 uninoculated Khojas entered as having died from other diseases, 90, at least, had died from plague. It will be plain that no accurate conclusion can be drawn from statements like these, which are founded merely upon impressions. Asked how he accounted for the enormous mortality from general causes among non-inoculated people, as compared with the inoculated, Mr. Ismail Jan Mahomad advanced the same explanations as have been dealt with in reference to the period covered by Mr. Haffkine's figures, that sick and elderly people, as well as children, did not get inoculated. The criticisms made above regarding Mr. Haffkine's figures apply equally to the figures put before us by Mr. Ismail Jan Mahomad, and we need not discuss these in detail.

Feeling of Bombay Khoja community regarding inoculation.

We may note that the feeling of the Khoja community towards inoculation was the reverse of hostile. Surgeon-General Harvey told us that the Khojas have a most extraordinary belief in the efficiency of inoculation, so that many of them have been re-inoculated, some as often as five times. Inoculation among them was encouraged by their Chief, His Highness the Aga Khan. It is not impossible that religious belief and loyalty to their leader may have had a powerful influence in prepossessing the Khojas in favour of inoculation. A bias in favour of inoculation, like a bias opposed to it, is, especially in an Indian community, not unlikely to result in the intentional or unintentional production of one-sided statistics.

Nevertheless, quite apart from the statistics put before us, which we think inaccurate, we do not doubt that inoculations had a good effect, inasmuch as much weight must be allowed to the opinions of a community so intelligent as that of the Khojas regarding the practical effects of Mr. Haffkine's prophylactic fluid as tested by them in the presence of plague.

52. We may proceed now to discuss the test to which inoculation was submitted in the Umarkhadi Common Jail at Bombay. Before inoculation was offered to the prisoners, three cases, all fatal, occurred in this Jail, namely, two on the 31st December 1897, and one on January 1st, 1898. On January 1st the 402 prisoners present in the jail were questioned as to their willingness to be inoculated. It was understood that all consented to undergo the operation. They were then paraded, and every second man or woman, without distinction, was picked out for inoculation. When their turn came, two persons refused to be inoculated. Thus out of the 201 to whom it was offered 199 prisoners were inoculated. The conditions of life of the inoculated and uninoculated prisoners were so arranged that there should not, in Mr. Haffkine's words, "be a single circumstance constituting a difference in the condition of the inoculated and uninoculated."

Inoculations in Umarkhadi Common Jail.
69.

In considering this outbreak, we may confine our attention to the cases of plague which occurred among the prisoners present in the jail at the time of inoculation, though some other cases occurred among prisoners subsequently admitted. The course of the outbreak, so far as it concerns us, is thus stated in Mr. Haffkine's words:—"The plague continued for about a month; and on 11 different days there occurred 13 cases. During that month a certain number of prisoners were discharged, and others admitted to the jail. Taking day by day the number of inoculated and uninoculated who remained in the jail during that month of plague, from the original group of 402 prisoners, the average daily strength of the inoculated appears 147, and of the uninoculated 127. The number of inoculated who stayed in the jail all through the epidemic was therefore larger by about one-seventh than that of the uninoculated. All the 13 cases of plague occurred among the prisoners of *the original group* who were present in the jail on the day of inoculation. . . . Therefore the distribution of the cases of plague among the inoculated and the non-inoculated represents the distribution of the two original absolutely comparable groups of people which I have described. Ten of the 13 cases were among the smaller number of the uninoculated, and six of these ten died. There were three cases amongst the larger number of 147 inoculated, and all three recovered." These statements are borne out by the official figures with which we have been supplied, except on two points, which do not affect the general results of the statistics. The first of these is that plague continued for more than a month, as will be apparent from the dates of attack given below. The second point is, that in the official figures the number of cases among the uninoculated is given as nine (with five deaths) instead of ten (with six deaths). Mr. Haffkine has explained that the extra man included in his figures was one who was present when the inoculations were performed, but was attacked with plague immediately afterwards, and we think that, in view of this fact, it would be well to exclude this case from consideration, as he had already contracted plague before the inoculations were done.

Results of inoculations.

The dates on which plague cases occurred in the jail after inoculation are of interest. Among the groups of inoculated and uninoculated prisoners with whom we are dealing, no cases at all occurred in the interval from the 1st to the 16th January. On the 7th January the whole of the convicts had been turned out of the buildings, in which the original three cases had occurred, and were made to sleep in the open for from 10 to 15 days. In the 14 days dating from the 17th January to the end of the month there occurred among the uninoculated 8 of the 9 cases we have referred to above, while no cases occurred among the inoculated. On the 2nd February there occurred the last of the cases among the uninoculated. The three cases among the inoculated then occurred, the first on the 10th February, the second on the 28th February, and the third and last on the 18th March. We find that the average monthly strength of the inoculated and uninoculated prisoners of the original groups was 92 and 99 respectively during the months of February and March. Thus the incidence of plague in these two months was three times as great in the inoculated as it was in the uninoculated. This, however, must not be allowed to obscure the important fact that, during the whole period of the outbreak, the number of attacks among the inoculated was only one-third of the number among the uninoculated, and that the disease among the inoculated was remarkably mild, resembling mumps more than plague, though the cases among the uninoculated were of average severity.

Surgeon-General Harvey's account of the inoculations at Undhera. 69.

53. The last of the examples of the effects of inoculation which Mr. Haffkine personally investigated, was that of Undhera. Surgeon-General Harvey, the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, submitted to the Government of India a report upon this case, from which we may quote the following narrative of the course of events:—"Undhera, a village about six miles from Baroda, was attacked by plague in January 1898. On the 5th February a careful census was taken and showed a population of 1,029. Up to and inclusive of 14th February, 79 plague deaths occurred, leaving 950 people to be dealt with. Of these 513 were inoculated, leaving 437 uninoculated. As far as possible an equal number of each sex, age, and family, was done, and as all were living under precisely similar conditions as to sanitary surroundings, food, drink, clothing, etc., the case is the best and most conclusive example yet available of the result of inoculation. Except for the inoculations, all were on the same footing, and the disease had got a thorough hold of the place. The usual sanitary precautions as to segregation and disinfection were carried out, all plague cases being removed to hospital, and every effort made to combat the disease in the usual way. The inoculations were done on the 12th (February), but the following figures are taken from the 15th, so as to eliminate cases incubating plague at the time of the inoculations. Three deaths occurred among the uninoculated between the 12th and 14th inclusive, none among the inoculated. These three deaths, together with two others which might possibly have been due to diseases other than plague, have been eliminated, so that no exaggeration as to the effect of the inoculation may be possible. The results up to the 2nd April (1898) are as follows, but no case occurred after the 28th March (1898), so that we are probably dealing with a finished epidemic. Between 15th February and the cessation of the disease plague cases occurred in 29 families, living together as already said under exactly similar conditions, save that some were, and others were not, inoculated. These 29 families comprised 135 individuals of all ages, 71 of whom had been inoculated and 64 not. The 71 inoculated had eight cases with three deaths, while the uninoculated had 28 cases with 26 deaths. Had the inoculated been as susceptible as the uninoculated, they should have had 29 deaths instead of three, and the inference seems irresistible that the inoculation saved 26 lives out of this small number, or 89.65 per cent. Taking the whole number inoculated, 513 had eight cases or 1·56 per cent., and three deaths, or ·58 per cent., while the 437 uninoculated had 28 cases or 6·4 per cent., and 26 deaths or 5·9 per cent., just 10 times as many. The protective influence of the inoculations is brought out still more strongly in some particular instances. Thus, in hut 84, ward 4, five persons were inoculated and five uninoculated in a family of 10. The five inoculated remained healthy, while two of the five uninoculated got plague and died. In hut 18 of the same ward three inoculated persons remained healthy, two uninoculated died out of a family of five. In hut 26, also in ward 4, one inoculated person escaped, two uninoculated died out of a family of three. In hut 8, ward 1, four inoculated persons escaped, while the one who remained uninoculated contracted the disease and died. In hut 24, ward 2, out of a family of two, the inoculated member escaped, the uninoculated died. In hut 20, ward 3, one of the three inoculated contracted plague, but recovered, while one of the four uninoculated got it and died. In two out of the three huts where fatal cases occurred among the inoculated, a death also occurred among the uninoculated, and in only one instance in the whole did a fatal case occur among the inoculated, while the uninoculated went free. This was in hut 31, ward 4, where one of four inoculated contracted and died of plague, while two uninoculated escaped. These figures have been verified by Surgeon-Major Bannerman, Madras Medical Service, Surgeon-Captain Dyson, Bombay Medical Service, Mr. Haffkine, and myself, case by case and family by family, and seem to me to prove that while inoculation as at present practised is not an absolute protective either against seizure or death, it is of immense value both as a prophylactic and as modifying the severity of the disease and reducing the case mortality. This was 37·5 per cent. among the inoculated, against 92·85 per cent. in the uninoculated."

Statistics relating to Undhera.

We add here, for convenience of reference, a tabular statement of the results recorded in Surgeon-General Harvey's Report:—

—	—	Strength.	Attacks.		Deaths.		Case Mortality per cent.
			Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	
Whole Village.	Uninoculated .	437	28	6·2	26	5·9	93
	Inoculated . .	513	8	1·5	3	0·6	38
Houses in which plague occurred.	Uninoculated .	64	28	43·8	26	40·6	93
	Inoculated . .	71	8	11·5	3	4·2	38
Diminution of mortality in population of whole village . . .						5·3	
„ „ „ plague infected houses . .						36·4	

With regard to the methods by which the above statistics were compiled, we may note, in the first place, that the strength of the uninoculated appears to have been ascertained not by a direct enumeration, but by a computation. The census of the village, according to Mr. Mehta, the medical officer who was in charge of plague operations in the Baroda State, was taken on the 5th January 1898, not on the 5th February. Mr. Mehta has made two statements of the population ascertained, both of which differ slightly from the figure given by Surgeon-General Harvey; the difference is not important. The census population was brought up to date when the inoculations were performed by a deduction for persons who had died or left the village, and an addition for births. Different statements have been laid before us as to the number by which the population had actually declined between the date of the census and the date of the inoculations; but the differences are small, and may be neglected. With regard to the mortality which occurred after inoculation, we may note that the keeping of the records and the diagnosis of the causes of death, was the work of the native Hospital Assistant or Apothecary who was present in the village. This work was checked, as has been indicated above, by a house to house enquiry by Mr. Haffkine, Surgeon-General Harvey, and other officers. These officers came to Undhera on April 2nd, 1898, went into all the houses, and, with the help of a census paper, controlled the statistics.

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Criticism of Undhera experiment.

Attached to Mr. Haffkine's Report on Undhera will be found a series of investigation sheets which give in detail the composition of each of the 28 families (not 29 as stated by Surgeon-General Harvey), in which plague occurred, and the occurrences of plague in it. We have scrutinised these investigation sheets to control the statements made regarding the comparability of the inoculated and uninoculated in Undhera, and we find that the proportions of the various ages and sexes were evenly distributed among the two classes. The correctness of Mr. Haffkine's figures is further confirmed, after making allowance for the deaths excluded by him from his calculations, by figures separately given to us by Major Bannerman and Mr. H. D. Mehta. The experiment at Undhera appears to us to be the most important experiment regarding the effect of anti-plague inoculations that has as yet been carried out. It is important, because firstly the inoculated and uninoculated persons under observation were fairly numerous, while their numbers were determined with a considerable degree of accuracy; secondly, because the communities of the inoculated and the uninoculated were comparable, and lived under similar conditions; thirdly, because the communities were equally exposed for a period of six weeks to an outbreak of plague which carried off 6·2 per

cent. of the uninoculated; and, lastly, because the results set down by the Native Hospital Assistant were checked in the manner described above. The only point which seems calculated to arouse a doubt as to the trustworthiness of the results recorded is the fact that 27 out of 28 persons attacked are said to have died. This certainly is an astonishing mortality, and might be taken as indicating that the village records are seriously inaccurate. If, however, we assume—and, with the exception of Dr. Ruffer, who thinks that the records cannot be accepted as accurate, we do make the assumption—that the checks applied on the spot were sufficient to ensure the detection of really gross errors, then we may deduce two lessons from the Undhera experiment. Firstly, we learn that the number of plague attacks among the uninoculated is much larger than among the inoculated: in this particular case, as the table given above will show, plague attacks were proportionately four times more numerous among the uninoculated than among the inoculated. The second lesson we learn is that the percentage of deaths among the attacked is very much higher among the uninoculated than among the inoculated; in this particular case, as the table again shows, the percentage of deaths among the uninoculated was proportionately 10 times as great as among the inoculated. An indication which is afforded by the figures for Undhera with respect to the duration of the immunity conferred by inoculation, will be referred to in a subsequent portion of this Report. A fact which invites notice in the table given above is the large percentage of the inoculated who suffered in the houses brought into the investigation sheets, as compared with the percentage who suffered in the village as a whole. We cannot, however, in this case, as in the case of some of the houses in Daman, conclude that this high percentage is referable to the greater liability of inoculated persons to contract plague when they are living in infected houses. It would appear that only one of the eight inoculated persons attacked was attacked in a house in which there had already been a case of plague. Therefore the percentage of attacks among the inoculated residents of the infected houses in Undhera is not a trustworthy index of the liability of inoculated persons to contract plague in infected houses.

Inoculations at Hubli.

51. The preliminary experiments which we have discussed above had afforded sufficient proof of the efficacy of inoculation to induce the authorities to take advantage of a serious outbreak of plague at Hubli in May 1898 for testing the value of inoculation on a large scale as a plague measure. We had an opportunity of examining many of the persons employed in this work, more especially Mr. Cappel, the Collector of the district, and Captain Leumann, I.M.S., who had been in charge of the operations.

Hubli was one of the first towns in India where an attempt was made to combat plague by the inoculation of the whole population of an infected place, and we have therefore to carefully consider the results obtained. Every effort was made to encourage inoculation, and, in particular, re-inoculation, both by the application of a great deal of moral persuasion and also by the grant of certain material advantages to inoculated persons. The policy adopted was to relax in favour of the inoculated the severe plague measures which were enforced with regard to the non-inoculated. The uninoculated inmates of houses in which plague cases occurred were taken to segregation camps, and were detained there for 10 to 15, and at one time 18, days; uninoculated persons living in an infected quarter were liable to removal to health camps; uninoculated persons, whether removed originally to segregation or to health camps, were not permitted to return to live in the town unless they became twice inoculated, even though their houses and effects had been disinfected; uninoculated persons could not leave Hubli by rail, and an attempt was made to prevent them leaving by road, and such as got away were liable to detention at other places. Persons once inoculated were treated in these respects like the uninoculated, and a single inoculation was regarded merely as a step to securing the advantages of double inoculation, without which the district authorities were not satisfied that protection was conferred. The twice inoculated, on the other hand, were not segregated except during the time necessary for the disinfection of their property and houses, and were sometimes allowed to re-occupy their houses on the same day as that on which they were removed from them for their disinfection; and the twice inoculated were freely granted passes which enabled them to leave Hubli, and to a large extent guaranteed them against restrictions on travelling in other districts. The result to be expected was attained and a very large number of the people became inoculated, all but a small part of the inoculated submitting to the operation twice. As the work

proceeded statistics regarding its progress and effect were collected, which have been put before us by Mr. Cappel in his evidence, and by Captain Leumann in a report which he wrote upon the inoculations at Hubli. The object of these statistics is presumably to permit of a calculation of the exact measure of advantage which was gained from inoculation, and Captain Leumann in his Report does, as a matter of fact, work out numerical statements on which he bases a claim that in respect of plague mortality the advantage in favour of the twice inoculated over a period of seven successive weeks amounted to more than 95 per cent.

Mr. Cappel's statistics regarding inoculations at Hubli.

The table which was furnished to us by Mr. Cappel as a corrected record of the statistics contains figures for each week commencing with that ending on the 17th June 1898. Details for weeks preceding that week are not given, as inoculations were commenced on a large scale only in the middle of May, when the outbreak of plague began to assume serious proportions. The statement is as follows :—

Weeks ending	Population for the week.	Inoculated. Once.	Twice.	Total.	Uninoculated.	Attacks in Once inoculated.	Twice inoculated	Total inoculated	Uninoculated.	Total.	Deaths in Once inoculated.	Twice inoculated.	Total inoculated.	Uninoculated	Total.
Up to June 17	47,427	2,328	531	2,854	44,573	Details of these corrected figures cannot be found.		1	123	124	—	1	1	106	107
,, ,, 24	47,082	3,366	2,220	5,588	41,494			2	28	30	2	1	3	22	25
,, July 1	47,485	4,487	3,956	8,443	39,042			1	37	38	1	—	1	29	30
,, ,, 8	46,537	5,057	5,420	10,477	36,020			4	52	56	3	3	6	55	61
,, ,, 15	46,518	5,974	7,289	13,263	33,255			8	58	66	4	2	6	34	40
,, ,, 22	45,240	6,565	8,959	15,524	29 716			13	100	113	1	6	7	82	89
,, ,, 29	43,809	9,386	10,311	19,697	24,112			21	145	166	6	9	15	100	115
,, August 5	43,707	10,016	12,660	22,676	21,031			22	169	191	7	9	16	140	156
,, ,, 12	42,768	11,339	15,845	27,184	15,584			37	317	354	5	14	19	272	291
,, ,, 19	40,441	10,265	19,491	29,756	10,685			69	350	419	30	31	61	386	447
,, ,, 26	39,400	9,671	23,362	33,033	6,367			66	446	512	21	20	41	371	412
,, September 2	38,210	7,569	26,547	34,116	4.094			32	393	425	8	20	28	328	356
,, ,, 9	38,382	6,798	28,671	35,469	2,731			47	261	308	11	23	34	227	261
,, ,, 16	38,408	6,381	30,911	37,292	1,116			55	153	208	7	40	47	138	185
,, ,, 23	38,408	6,567	31,638	38,205	987			35	106	141	11	44	55	106	161
,, ,, 30	39,315	6,820	31,872	38,692	603			28	76	104	4	16	20	58	78
,, October 7	39,500	5,258	33,963	39,221	279	4	11	15	41	56	4	10	14	40	54
,, ,, 14	39,600	5,217	34,527	39,774	200	3	17	20	14	34	3	15	18	18	36
,, ,, 21	39,953	5,286	34,763	40,049	200	—	6	6	11	17	—	6	6	11	17
,, ,, 28	40,453	4,196	35,040	40,236	*217	1	4	5	3	8	1	4	5	3	8
,, November 4	40,693	5,100	35,229	40,329	364	—	2	2	7	9	—	2	2	6	8
,, ,, 11	41,164	5,116	35,348	40,464	700	—	2	2	2	4	—	2	2	2	4
,, ,, 18	41,643	5,117	35 397	40,514	1,129	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	2
,, ,, 25	42,206	5,214	35,558	40,772	1,434	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, December 2	42,640	5,157	35,959	41,116	1,524	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	3	3
Average	42,040	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	491	2,897	3,388	129	278	407	2,539	2,946

* The rising figures represen. new comers.

These figures are summed up by Mr. Cappel in a statement that the percentage of the total plague-deaths in Hubli was 7 per cent. on a population taken, for the period covered by the statistics, as 42,000. Of the total plague deaths $\frac{3}{70}$ths are assigned to the once inoculated, $\frac{6}{70}$ths to the twice inoculated, and $\frac{61}{70}$ths to the uninoculated.

The figures in this statement are not the same as those given by Captain Leumann in his Report, but this is to be expected from the fact that Captain Leumann's Report refers to weeks that ended three days before the weeks adopted by Mr. Cappel. Mr. Cappel, however, has informed us that his figures have been reconciled with those of Captain Leumann, and it will therefore suffice for us now to confine our consideration mainly to Mr. Cappel's corrected table which we have printed above.

Criticism of Hubli figures.

Four sets of figures are essential in every case in which a numerical estimate is to be formed of the relative immunity of the inoculated and the uninoculated. These are the total numbers respectively of the inoculated and the uninoculated comprising the population under observation, and the totals of attacks, or, as the case may be, of deaths, in each of the two categories of inoculated and uninoculated respectively. Mr. Cappel's statement purports to give accurately the four sets of figures required, and we have therefore now to consider the extent to which the figures

are reliable and capable of use in calculating the exact advantage obtained by inoculation in Hubli.

Method of collecting information in Hubli.

A census of the town was taken under the directions of the Collector some time after the plague had commenced in October 1897. This census forms the basis of the statistics which were collected during the subsequent course of the epidemic. A procedure similar to that adopted for taking the Imperial Census of 1891 was followed, and, though Europeans were not especially employed to supervise it, we have no reason to doubt that the census of 1897 gives a fairly accurate estimate of the number of people present in Hubli at the time when it was taken. The population was found to be near that ascertained in 1891, but we are not in possession of exact information regarding this point. The census was thoroughly revised when plague began to get bad, and from that time onwards an attempt was made to keep it up to date, and to check, by a weekly revision, the fluctuation in the population which was caused by the movements of the people. To facilitate the revision, the town which contained about 12,000 houses was divided into sub-divisions and wards, each of the latter having from 90 to 120 houses in it, and being under the charge of a supervisor. On a fixed day every week it was the duty of the supervisor to visit every house in his charge, and to check and correct for each house the entries which stood in his sencus books regarding it. In addition to his weekly visit the supervisor was instructed to make daily inquiries in his ward, and to note the names of all persons arriving in or leaving the ward, and all information which could be gathered regarding the distribution of the people between inoculated and uninoculated, and regarding the occurrence of plague attacks and deaths among these classes. The weekly visit was intended for a thorough revision of the information collected day by day, and the supervisor was instructed to call out and actually verify the presence of all persons living in the house at the time of his visit, and, after inquiry, to make appropriate entries in his census book against the names of all previously recorded inmates who were found to be absent. The weekly revisions of the ward lists finally reached the Chief Plague Officer, and were used by him for a compilation of the population of the whole town.

Criticism of method of collecting statistics at Hubli, and notice of certain discrepancies of minor importance.

Before passing on to criticism of the statistics thus collected, it will be well to note certain points with regard to the agency employed in collecting them. Most of the supervisors at one time were volunteers; the work of revising the census was rendered difficult at the most important time by panic due to the fear of the plague; some of them ran away and had to be replaced; during the rains it was difficult to keep them up to their duty; and only one European officer was available to supervise and control the proper working of the organisation.

In some weeks the statistics compiled are obviously wrong as the figures stand in Mr. Cappel's table. Thus, the numbers of the inoculated and uninoculated population added together do not in the case of four weeks—those ending on the 23rd and 30th of September, and on the 14th and 21st of October—correspond with the total population of the town. Indeed, in the last of the weeks just referred to, the number of the inoculated alone is stated to be 40,049, though this is in excess of the total population, which is given as 39,953 only. We are, however, not disposed to lay much stress on points like this as arguments to show that the figures actually returned by the supervisors were wrong. The discrepancies we have pointed out may be due to simple clerical errors, as is perhaps indicated by the repetition of the number for the preceding week in the case of the total population on the 23rd September, and by a similar repetition in the case of the uninoculated on the 21st October. It is sufficient simply to mention these discrepancies.

Criticism of estimate of uninoculated population of Hubli.

Much graver doubts regarding the accuracy of Mr. Cappel's statistics are awakened by the fact that in the table he originally gave us the plague mortality of the uninoculated, calculated on the census figures, amounted to 20· per cent. in a period of eight successive weeks,—a plague mortality unprecedented in any urban community in British India. Though in the revised table put before us the

plague mortality among the uninoculated has been brought down to 20 per cent. in a period of 30 successive weeks, still we think that this mortality, in a small community of uninoculated persons, interspersed among a large number of protected persons, is so large as to make it incumbent upon us to examine the figures very carefully. The first important point to be considered is the accuracy of the figures representing the respective numbers of inoculated and uninoculated people in the population. The latter had every reason to avoid getting themselves registered on the supervisors' census lists. We have already described the policy which was adopted towards them, and a reference to what we have said on the subject will explain that concealment on their part was only to be expected. That they did endeavour to hide themselves is proved by the evidence of Lieutenant Keelan, who directly supervised the census operations; he allowed that when a plague officer appeared, uninoculated persons escaped through the back door. That the error among the uninoculated may have been considerable, and is in reality indeterminable, is indicated by the estimates formed of the maximum number of uninoculated people in the town by various witnesses. The minimum number given in the table is 200, while for 14 weeks the table shows that less than 5,000 uninoculated people were in the town, their numbers being given as under 2,000 from the week ending on the 16th September to the last week for which we have a record. Mr. Cardoz, a medical officer employed in Hubli during the outbreak, gave us his opinion that the minimum number of uninoculated never fell below 6,000 or 8,000. Lieutenant Thomas, who was engaged in disinfection duties in the town, thought that the uninoculated population was about 5,000, and that it did not go below 5,000. His statement, however, like that of Mr. Cardoz, can only be accepted as showing that the general impression left on the minds of officers on the spot was that the census gave an incorrect idea of the number of the uninoculated. Lieutenant Keelan, who was directly responsible for the control of the census operations, was in an exceptionally good position to judge. He, speaking of the middle of September, when Mr. Cappel's figures put the numbers of the uninoculated at 1,116, stated, "I should have said by the figures I had then that there were about 3,000 or 4,000 who had not been inoculated." In answer to another question, however, Lieutenant Keelan said that "the census which was sent in was really correct for each division to within 50 or 100." Inasmuch as there were, we understand, about 10 divisions, this, we may note, would give us a much lower estimate of the number of the uninoculated present in the town than that of 3,000 to 4,000 quoted above. But inasmuch as the error would be proportionately greater among the uninoculated than among the inoculated, the statistics regarding them would be seriously vitiated even by an error of 50 to 100 in the enumeration of each division.

Criticism of estimate of inoculated population of Hubli.

The case of the inoculated differed materially from that of the uninoculated, for they had every reason to get themselves recognised as inoculated, and doubtless took care to be registered upon the census. The doubt in their case is that the census rather exaggerated than understated their numbers. As we shall show later on, the Indian public has generally resorted to inoculation to escape other plague measures. The chief value of inoculation, from their point of view, is not the protection it affords They have, therefore, been anxious to use devices to get the privileges of inoculation, without undergoing the pain and inconvenience of the operation. With a subordinate agency like that usually available in India (and we have evidence that in connection with disinfection the subordinate agency in Hubli itself was actually found to be open to bribery), we cannot exclude the possibility of persons being able to induce census supervisors to enter them improperly as inoculated. A few instances came to the notice of the authorities in which personation was resorted to for the purpose of obtaining the desired privileges. Certificates of inoculation had, it is believed, a marketable value. On the one hand, certificates of single inoculation were occasionally transferred to assist the persons who became possessed of them in obtaining the privileges of double inoculation after undergoing the process only once. On the other hand, certificates of double inoculation were occasionally transferred in order that the privileges desired might be thus obtained without any personal inconvenience. We have, however, no reason to suppose that the census

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figures of the inoculated were to any considerable extent inflated by the addition of persons who improperly obtained certificates of inoculation; the evidence, in fact, points the other way.

Criticism of statistics relating to plague occurrences in Hubli.

So far we have dealt with the statistics regarding the distribution of the population into the classes of inoculated and uninoculated. In passing on to a consideration of the information supplied to us regarding plague attacks and deaths, we may repeat the fact, which has been already noted above, that the authorities depended for this information upon the same inefficient agency as we have described in criticising the general accuracy of the census. Moreover, difficulty in the collection of accurate information was experienced because the discovery of plague in a house was necessarily followed up by the application of the prescribed plague measures. The patient, if alive, was removed to hospital; the inmates of the house were segregated; the house was disinfected and unroofed. The milder measures adopted in the case of inoculated persons were still such as to cause considerable inconvenience. Hence there was great inducement to concealment of plague. That the agency employed to collect information regarding the occurrence of plague was unable to successfully defeat this concealment is proved by the fact that, during the most important period of the outbreak which is covered by these statistics, it was only in rare instances that plague cases were discovered during life. To conceal the occurrence of deaths, however, appears to have been a matter of considerable difficulty, inasmuch as the removal of all dead bodies was prohibited until they had been inspected by medical officers appointed for the purpose and a death certificate had been issued. But in spite of these rules, deaths also were concealed. An instance of this is the case incidentally referred to by Lieutenant Thomas, the Chief Plague Officer at Hubli, in connection with his evidence regarding disinfection. He referred to the case of a house in which, out of 13 inmates, nine, having died of plague, had been buried surreptitiously before information reached the authorities. In such a case it may be doubted whether the people who had died were on the census at all, and whether the deaths when discovered would be correctly classified as inoculated or uninoculated. The principles on which classification was ordinarily made were as follows: When a death came to the knowledge of the authorities, the medical officer appointed for the purpose proceeded to make an inspection of the body. He had first to determine whether the death was or was not due to plague. Very considerable difficulty appears to have been experienced in many cases in arriving at a correct conclusion, even when the inspection was made by experienced European medical officers, and in the earlier part of the epidemic, when time was available, it was found necessary to have resort to post mortems and bacteriological examinations. Later on, however, when the epidemic was at its height, the task of examining bodies was committed to Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants, and we cannot doubt that many erroneous diagnoses may have been made. A decision as to the cause of death, whether right or wrong, having been arrived at, the next point to determine was whether the deceased belonged to the class of the inoculated or of the uninoculated. Inquiries were made from the relatives and a search was instituted for a certificate of inoculation. When a certificate was found or the body of a person identified showed signs of inoculation by the existence of a nodule on the left arm, the deceased was classed as inoculated. When the body of a known person showed no signs of inoculation, and no certificate was forthcoming, the statements of the relatives were accepted, unless on consulting the register of inoculations there appeared to be grounds for doubting these. When the body was that of a person not identified, and nothing could be found out about it, the classification of the death as that of an inoculated or uninoculated person depended upon the proportion in which the inoculated and uninoculated were represented in the population. This is the statement of Captain Leumann, I.M.S.; but, on the other hand, the statement of Assistant Surgeon Cardoz, who was temporarily employed on this particular duty, is that unless a certificate of inoculation was found on a body or was produced by the friends, the deceased was considered to have been uninoculated. Mr. Cardoz added that there was no inducement for the friends to produce certificates. This we can well believe, for as we have already pointed out, certificates were occasionally

transferred by sale to uninoculated persons, and relatives may have sometimes been unwilling to part with certificates on account of the importance which is attached in India to the mere possession of such documents. In cases where certificates were not forthcoming, it seems to us to have been practically impossible to get evidence of inoculation, as the local induration resulting from inoculation would rapidly pass off, and even if the patient's name was known—which, from Captain Leumann's Report, appears to have been the case with reference to all but 5 per cent. of the dead examined in Hubli—it would be an extremely difficult and laborious task to trace a particular case of inoculation in unindexed registers, to which from 500 to 800 entries were added daily by an inadequate staff. We see, therefore, that the statistics of deaths are liable to a considerable error.

No exact arithmetical estimate of amount of protection conferred by inoculation can be obtained from Hubli figures.

To sum up, then, we have seen that each of the four data which are essential to a correct estimation of relative immunity may be inaccurate. It is possible that the number of the inoculated has been over-estimated, and it is almost certain that the number of the uninoculated has been understated. Moreover, the number of deaths—to say nothing of the number of attacks—assigned to plague is inaccurate, and in the attribution to the inoculated and the uninoculated of deaths assigned to plague there is almost certainly further error. We, therefore, cannot but conclude that it is absolutely impossible to arrive at any exact arithmetical estimate of the relative immunity of the inoculated and uninoculated, and that the estimate put forward by Captain Leumann cannot be accepted as correct.

Comparability of inoculated and uninoculated in Hubli.

We have, however, to consider whether it would not be possible to work out from the figures some approximate expression for the amount of protection afforded by inoculation at Hubli. It would be possible to do this if the errors in the statistics which we have referred to above were not such as to seriously affect the results when expressed in percentages, and if the communities of the inoculated and uninoculated could be regarded as comparable from the point of view of general health. To enable us to come to a conclusion regarding the comparability of the communities we can make use of figures with which we have been supplied by Dr. Winter. These figures relate to the number of deaths from general causes which took place among the inoculated and uninoculated respectively. We learn from them that in the period of 30 weeks, from the 12th May to the 29th November, the uninoculated lost 646 by deaths due to general causes, while the inoculated lost 74 only. We cannot work out from these figures the exact annual death-rate, for we do not know the census figures of the population for the first four weeks included in Dr. Winter's period. But Dr. Winter's figures, taken upon the average strength of the inoculated and uninoculated for the rest of his period, give us a mortality rate from general causes of over 80 per mille per annum among the uninoculated and of only four per mille per annum among the inoculated. It is not open to us to assume that deaths among the uninoculated which were assigned in Dr. Winter's figures to general causes were in reality unrecognised plague deaths. We are excluded from making this assumption, because, as we have pointed out above, the number of plague deaths already assigned to the uninoculated is so large as to awaken serious doubts as to its accuracy. We must therefore take Dr. Winter's figures as foreclosing the question of the comparability of the two communities from the point of view of general health. The conclusion that the communities were incomparable is borne out by a consideration of the process of selection which operated in the direction of excluding certain classes of unfit persons from the inoculated community. Candidates for inoculation were often rejected on account of age, disease, and advanced pregnancy. In a town which just before the outbreak of plague had 58,000 inhabitants, the whole body of the uninoculated, when their number was at or near its recorded minimum of 200, must have consisted entirely of persons of the rejected classes. It is precisely during this period that the errors pointed out above in the enumeration of the uninoculated population and in the assignment of plague deaths to the uninoculated must have most seriously vitiated the statistics. On the other hand, a consideration of Mr. Cappel's table shows that during a considerable portion of the period covered by his

statistics the numbers of the uninoculated were large. During this period the effect of the errors due to the incomparability of the inoculated and the uninoculated, and to defects in the collection of the statistics cannot, we think, have been large enough to vitiate deductions from the figures expressed in the form of percentages. From this opinion, one of us, Dr. Ruffer, dissents, and he thinks that no useful arithmetical estimate of the value of inoculation at Hubli can be made.

Approximate estimate of effects of inoculation at Hubli, and general remarks.

We think that it may be possible to draw some approximate inference from the figures in Mr. Cappel's table, provided we exclude the figures after those for the week ending on the 19th August, after which time the numbers of the uninoculated were small. Moreover, we must exclude also the figures for the earlier weeks included in Mr. Cappel's table. This will be manifest when we consider that the population, which we should here have under consideration, would consist first of two groups of 5,588 and 10,685 persons respectively, who are continuously included (during the period from the 18th June to the 19th August inclusive) in the respective classes of the inoculated and uninoculated, and secondly of a group of some 24,200 persons who are included in the first weeks of the period among the uninoculated and who gradually pass over to the inoculated and are at the end of the period all included among the inoculated. Now, inasmuch as plague was only beginning to gather strength in the earlier part of the period, it will be manifest that this group of 24,200 persons must have been brought more frequently in contact with infection in the latter weeks than in the earlier weeks. Hence the number of cases might have been expected to be greater among these 24,200 people in the later than in the earlier period. Therefore the number of cases which did actually occur among this group in the second period, when they are included in the inoculated, will not, when compared with the number of cases that occurred among them in the first period, when they were included among the uninoculated, give a full measure of the value of inoculation. With a view to eliminating the source of error that would thus [illegible] be introduc[illegible] have taken as the basis of our comparison only the figures which have been supplied for the period from the 16th July to the 19th August. The comparison thus worked out covers the period which begins when plague became severe, and which ends when the comparability of the inoculated and uninoculated begins to be seriously doubtful. The comparison is as follows :—

—	Average Strength.	Number of Plague Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths on Average Strength.
Uninoculated	20,225	980	4·8
Inoculated	22,967	118	·5
Diminution of mortality in favour of inoculated			4·3

According to this table it would appear that 987 lives were saved in Hubli during five weeks. Even if the saving is considerably exaggerated by this calculation, it is still quite clear that a very large number of lives must have been saved in Hubli by inoculations during the whole course of the epidemic there. Moreover, we may note that an arithmetical estimate is not the only criterion by which we can appreciate the value of inoculations. And in Hubli their value is approved by the consensus of opinions of officers who have seen probably far more of this process and its results in practice than any other persons in India, and who, having every facility for forming a sound judgment as to its effect where plague was really virulent, are satisfied as to its great value.

In addition to the results of endeavours made to obtain an exact estimate of the benefits accruing from inoculation to the whole town, two series of data are before us from which it might appear possible to form such an estimate for parts of the town separately. These data relate to the results obtained by inoculation in ceratin selected houses in Hubli and among the employés of the Sout ern Mahratta Spinning Mills.

Captain Leumann's investigation sheets for Hubli.

The former series is accessible to us in a set of 69 investigation sheets which Captain Leumann has appended to his report on Hubli. The results are striking, for out of 336 inoculated persons inhabiting the houses to which the investigation sheets related, only 11 were attacked, and 4 died, whereas of 144 uninoculated persons 84 got the plague, and 80 died. The mortality among the inoculated was 1 per cent. and the attacks 3 per cent., giving a case mortality of 33 per cent.; whereas among the uninoculated inhabitants the percentage of attacks was 61 per cent. and the mortality 57 per cent., giving a case mortality of 94 per cent. The uninoculated people in these plague houses, therefore, suffered far more severely than the inoculated. But only a very small minority of the plague deaths among the inoculated in the town occurred in the houses in question. For Lieutenant Keelan, who collected 200 cases from which most of the 69 published in the Appendix were selected by Captain Leumann, stated that his 200 selected houses did not contain all the houses in which inoculated and non-inoculated people lived together, and in which plague cases had occurred. His instructions were, he said, " to get good cases, houses where several had been inoculated, and one or two had not been inoculated. There were a lot of houses where, perhaps, one person had not been inoculated, and the others had, and those I should call good cases where only one of the uninoculated got the disease." It is to be understood, however, that Lieutenant Keelan did not reject houses because of the result not being so favourable, but simply that he kept a special look-out for what he called good cases. We are unable to attach any importance to any numerical results deduced from these investigation sheets, for the reason that it is admitted that the houses were subjected to a double process of selection, first by Lieutenant Keelan, and then by Captain Leumann. While they have no statistical value, they are of interest as quite special examples of successful inoculation.

Inoculations in the Southern Mahratta Spining Mills, Hubli.

Captain Leumann states that in the Southern Mahratta Spinning Mills a saries of inoculations was carried out at the express wish of the Manager, Mr. Narayenrao, who kept careful records and carefully checked the results. On the 21st June there were 1,173 mill hands on the muster roll. We are told that after that date 1,040 were twice inoculated with a death-rate from plague of 22 altogether, or 2·11 per cent.; 58 were inoculated once only, and show a plague death-rate of 13·79 per cent. (8 altogether); while the remaining 75, who refused inoculation, lost 20 out of their number from plague, or a percentage of 26·6 per cent. These figures are of no value for computing the relative immunity of inoculated and uninoculated, because we are not informed whether the inoculations were performed simultaneously or at what stage of the outbreak the average strength of the inoculated was reached. But the fact that the mortality among the inoculated is said to have amounted to 3·3 per cent., shows, if the figures are accurate, that the inoculated living among uninoculated inhabitants during an outbreak may suffer considerably from plague.

Inoculations in Dharwar town.

55. Contemporaneously with the decline of the outbreak at Hubli, a serious outbreak of plague occurred in Dharwar. The population of the town in August 1898 amounted to 38,325, which is in excess of the population ascertained by the Imperial Census of 1891. The policy adopted on the outbreak of plague was the same as in Hubli, that is to say, stringent measures were enforced against the uninoculated, and these were, to a large extent, relaxed in the case of twice inoculated persons. When the plague got a foothold in the town in August, inoculations were pushed to the utmost extent by the energetic Collector of Dharwar, Mr. Cappel. By the week ending on the 14th October, the first for which we have figures, 4,926 people had been inoculated once, and 3,387 persons twice. The inoculations were proceeded with during the outbreak and by the 4th January 1899, as we learn from a report which has been supplied by Dr. Hornabrook, who was continuously on plague duty at Dharwar, 17.604 persons had been inoculated, 11,457 twice, and 6,147 once only. A considerable number of inoculations were done in the town in the case of villagers who came in specially for the purpose, but in this place we need take no account of these.

Owing to the fear of segregation and inoculation, Dharwar was, to a large extent, emptied of its inhabitants. Influenced by this fear, 18,000 people left the town in one week at the commencement of October, and by the beginning of November the census figures show that the population was reduced to about 9,700. The large majority of those who left the town camped in the fields round Dharwar. The greater part of those who remained in the town submitted to inoculation, and the condition of things thus brought about was, apparently, the following: Dharwar itself contained a population largely inoculated, while in huts in the fields round about the town there was a larger population mostly uninoculated. The importance of this will be realised when we come to deal with the statistics of the result of inoculation.

Statistics of inoculation in Dharwar town.

Two series of statistics have been furnished to us. The first is that placed before us by Mr. Cappel, and based on a weekly revision of the census which was carried out after October 19th, in the same manner as at Hubli. The second series, that put in by Miss Corthorn, M.B., who worked at Dharwar during the whole time of the outbreak there, covers the period for the five weeks ending on the 16th November. Mr. Cappel's table does not distribute the population in such a manner as to permit of our basing upon it calculations to determine the relative immunity of the inoculated and the uninoculated. Neither are we able to make such calculations upon the figures for plague attacks and deaths which he gave us up to the 2nd December 1898, and according to which the uninoculated had had 1,172 attacks, with 965 deaths; the once inoculated had had 115 cases and 42 deaths, and the twice inoculated had had 29 attacks, with 7 deaths. On the other hand, Miss Corthorn's table gives us the number of the inoculated and uninoculated present in the town, and the number of plague attacks and deaths distributed between inoculated and uninoculated persons. The numbers of the population she took from the census, and she made special inquiries to obtain information of attacks and deaths, but none the less her figures in many cases agree with those given by Mr. Cappel for weeks ending two days later than the weeks adopted by her. Miss Corthorn said :—" I have kept a register as accurately as I could of all the people inoculated. I have kept in touch with the medical officer of the hospital, and I have examined the returns of all the patients going into the hospital who were returned as being inoculated, and I have also got the authorities where I have been at work at different centres to tell me of any people they know whom I have inoculated and who have got plague. I have also got, where possible, the inoculation checks returned and entered in the register of the people that I could get hold of whom I have inoculated and who have developed plague afterwards. Of course, I have missed a good number, but I think I have obtained very fair results. I have got hold of the larger part of the people who have developed plague. I have got hold of all the cases that I could each week, and I have worked out week by week the percentage of morbidity and mortality on the weekly census. I have done it also on my register and compared it with the average population, and I have also done it week by week on the numbers given in the census of the inoculated and uninoculated in the town." Upon the figures she collected she based calculations showing in respect of mortality " a percentage in favour of the twice inoculated " of from 90 to 99 per cent. The method of calculation employed by Miss Corthorn is that which has been adopted by Mr. Haffkine, and which is criticised in paragraph 69 below. The table compiled by her is as follows :—

Period Week ending.	Population.			Plague Attacks among			Plague Deaths among			Percentage of Reduction in Favour of			
	Uninoculated.	Once inoculated.	Twice inoculated.	Uninoculated.	Once inoculated.	Twice inoculated	Uninoculated.	Once inoculated	Twice inoculated.	Once inoculated of		Twice inoculated of	
										Morbidity	Mortality	Morbidity	Mortality
19th October 1898	5,748	3.542	2,112	168	17	1	124	7	1	83·5	90·	98·	99·
26th „ „	4,200	3,535	2,428	100	20	8	71	6	1	74·3	89·9	86·	97 5
2nd November „	3,089	3,074	3,557	61	15	2	52	3	1	75·2	94·2	97·	98·9
9th „ „	2,276	3,184	4,290	25	1	5	24	1	3	97·7	97·7	89·4	89·4
16th „ „	2,132	3,018	4,931	16	4	5	16	2	0	82·	82·3	86·4	90·

Criticism of statistics for Dharwar town.

Certain sources of fallacy which detract from the accuracy of Miss Corthorn's figures have been pointed out by herself in her statement quoted above. It seems to us, however, in consideration of the evidence of Mr. Cappel and Major Hardy, Chief Plague Officer at Dharwar, that a further serious source of fallacy, and a fallacy which Miss Corthorn has not attended to, is that in the table the population figures refer to the town alone, while the figures relating to plague attacks and deaths include also cases of persons who found their way back to their houses, or were brought into hospitals in the town from the camps around Dharwar. We have not been supplied with the numbers of these cases, but we were informed by Major Hardy that in the last week of November and the first week of December (*i.e.*, in the period almost immediately subsequent to the period covered by Miss Corthorn's statistics) all the attacks and deaths among uninoculated which came to the cognizance of the authorities, were imported from among the body of uninoculated who were encamped in the fields. It will thus be seen that the statistics must have been seriously vitiated by this source of error. Our attention has, moreover, been drawn by Dr. Hornabrook to another source of error. He stated, speaking of Dharwar, that "It is impossible to properly ascertain the number of plague attacks that may occur among inoculated persons, for so many of the people are removed into the jungles directly they are taken ill." If this occurred, and we have no doubt that it did, inasmuch as the stringent plague measures which were adopted must have engendered concealment, we have here again a serious source of fallacy. For the number of plague attacks given for the inoculated was so small that the removal of even a few of these cases from the cognizance of the authorities would have introduced an important error into the figures.

In view of the many serious sources of error adverted to above, we are of opinion that no reliance can be placed on the arithmetical estimate of the relative immunity of inoculated and uninoculated put forward by Miss Corthorn. But here again, as everywhere where we show reason for discrediting the arithmetical estimates which have been put forward as evidence of the benefits which have been derived from inoculation, we are desirous of making it plain that we are satisfied with the weighty evidence in favour of inoculation, which is afforded by the opinions of those who were on the spot, and had under their constant observation its beneficial effect in warding off plague and diminishing the fatality of the disease.

Inoculations in Dharwar Jail.

Lastly, the inoculations which were performed in the Dharwar Jail may here be briefly referred to, for the outbreaks of epidemic disease occurring in jails are of particular value, as all circumstances connected with them can be accurately controlled. Plague broke out in the jail in October, the first case occurring on the 19th of the month. Between that date and the 9th November, when the outbreak ceased, six attacks took place, of which five proved fatal. After the occurrence of three cases, inoculations were resorted to in addition to other sanitary measures. They were commenced on the 23rd October, and all the prisoners were inoculated by the 6th November. Only one case occurred among the inoculated, in a prisoner who was inoculated on the 6th November, was attacked on the 9th November, and was the only person attacked who recovered.

Inoculations at Gadag-Betigeri.

56. Next after the inoculations in Hubli and Dharwar, it will be convenient to consider the inoculations in Gadag-Betigeri, a third town in the Dharwar district to which the policy of extensive inoculations was applied. The town is not far from Hubli, and is divided into two parts, about one mile distant from each other, each of which had a population of about 13,000 in the beginning of October 1898. The total population for the whole town was thus somewhat greater than that, 23,000, ascertained in 1891. One part, known as Gadag, is inhabited principally by agriculturists who have their fields to move into when they vacate their houses, while the other part, Betigeri, contains chiefly residents of the commercial and industrial classes who do not find it so easy to move out of their houses. Plague established itself in the two parts at different times, but though it broke out in Gadag about the middle of October 1898, and did not become serious in Betigeri till it had reached its climax in Gadag, about two

months later, we must deal with the figures for the town as a whole, for they were so collected for the purpose of compiling the statistics supplied to us.

Statistics regarding inoculations in Gadag-Betigeri.

The plague measures applied were practically the same as in Hubli and Dharwar, and inoculations were pushed by the grant of special privileges to the twice inoculated. A special census of the town had been taken in December 1897, and after the outbreak of plague, from 18th November 1898, arrangements were made to register the people as inoculated and uninoculated, and to keep the census up to date by a weekly revision on the same system as in Hubli. Evacuation appears, as in Dharwar, to have been practically insisted on in the case of the uninoculated. There were, however, many inoculated persons among those who left their houses, and as the result of evacuation, which was to a large extent voluntary, Gadag was practically emptied. We are told by Mr. Foy, M.B., who was on plague duty in the town, that "Betigeri, on the other hand, learned by the experience of Gadag. . . . The people of Betigeri made a great rush for inoculation, and thus avoided the general evacuation of the town by getting all the inmates of their houses inoculated." We find, however, from estimates put before us by Mr. Foy, that a large exodus, amounting to that of 5,800 people out of the population present in October, did take place from Betigeri, and that the proportion of the inhabitants of Gadag inoculated was not very much less than in Betigeri. Mr. Foy informed us that even before the plague obtained a hold of the place, the numbers of once and twice inoculated persons in Gadag-Betigeri were 2,135 and 365 respectively, of whom about 2,000 lived in Gadag. The subsequent progress of the inoculations and the course of the plague among the inoculated and uninoculated respectively is illustrated by the sets of statistics put before us by Mr. Foy and by Miss Corthorn, M.B., who also was on plague duty in the place. Miss Corthorn's statistics cover a slightly longer period and are arranged by weeks, while Mr. Foy's are arranged by months. From both these series of statistics we have compiled the following table :—

—	Population as taken from the Census				Plague Deaths according to Miss Corthorn.				Plague Deaths according to Mr. Foy.					REMARKS.
	Uninoculated.	Once inoculated.	Twice inoculated.	Total.	Uninoculated.	Once inoculated.	Twice inoculated.	Total.	—	Uninoculated.	Once inoculated.	Twice inoculated.	Total.	
1898. Before week ending. Nov. 18 -	—	—	—	—	11	0	0	11						
Week ending Nov. 18 -	20,813	2,560	1,696	25,069	5	0	0	5	Up to Nov 18	37	0	0	37	The figures given in italics represent the differences between Miss Corthorn's figures and Mr Foy's.
" 25 -	17,659	2,916	2,799	23,374	9	0	0	9						
Dec. 2 -	15,473	3,456	3,660	22,592	13	1	0	14	*(difference*	*+21*	*0*	*0*	*+21)*	
" 9 -	13,835	3 546	4,275	21,656	7	1	0	8	18 Nov. to					
" 16 -	11,772	3,608	5,186	20,566	14	1	0	15	16 Dec.	52	2	0	54	
" 23 -	8 726	3 676	6,706	19,108	15	1	2	18	*(difference*	*+9*	*−1*	*0*	*+8)*	
" 30 -	6,145	3,168	7,173	16,486	27	3	4	34						
1899. Jan. 6 -	3,381	2,360	8,757	14,498	35	1	5	41	16 Dec. to					
" 13 -	2,635	1,905	9,454	13,994	23	2	5	30	13 Jan.	105	7	16	1:8	
" 20 -	1,766	1,292	10,390	13,448	10	2	5	17	*(difference*	*+5*	*0*	*0*	*+5)*	
" 27 -	1,135	1,071	10,977	13 183	13	2	4	19						
Feb. 3 -	907	774	11,149	12,830	8	0	7	15	13 Jan to					
" 10 -	723	709	10,994	12,426	8	0	7	15	10 Feb.	41	5	30	76	
" 17 -	732	585	10,940	12,257	6	0	8	14	*(difference*	*+2*	*+1*	*+7*	*+10)*	
Total from beginning of outbreak to 17th Feb.	—	—	—	—	204	14	47	265	Total from beginning of outbreak to 10th Feb.	235	14	46	2:5	

Criticism of above statistics.

Miss Corthorn's and Mr. Foy's figures for the population are taken from the weekly census; for reasons similar to those discussed in connection with the Hubli census, their absolute accuracy must be doubted. Further, the figures given contain some internal evidence of error, in that the totals of the average weekly strength of the

uninoculated, the once inoculated and the twice inoculated, as calculated from the figures given under these headings, do not together amount to the average weekly strength of the total population. The figures for plague deaths, moreover, do not agree in the two sets of returns which have been given us. Mr. Foy was himself responsible for classifying as inoculated or uninoculated the cases of patients who died in the hospital, and he was the ultimate authority for the classification, in cases of doubt, regarding patients who died outside the hospital. Mr. Foy's are, therefore, the official figures. Miss Corthorn's figures were, to some extent, obtained by independent inquiry. She tells us that she went every day to the hospital to look at all the cases that came in, and cross-examine the patients and their attendants, as to whether they had been inoculated or not. Further, where such cross-examination yielded no reliable information, she went to the census supervisors to consult their lists and obtain their assistance, as they had got to know all the people fairly well. In these circumstances, we might have expected that Miss Corthorn's figures would not be less than the official figures, and would differ, if at all, only in the distribution of the deaths between inoculated and uninoculated. But, as a matter of fact, Miss Corthorn's figures, from the commencement of plague up to the 10th February 1899, for which period a comparison can be instituted, give us a smaller total number of plague deaths than Mr. Foy's figures, as will be seen in the following table:—

Plague Occurrences from Commencement of Plague to 10th February 1899.	Among Uninoculated.		Among Once inoculated.		Among Twice inoculated		Total.	
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks	Deaths.
Miss Corthorn's Figures - -	266	198	28	14	86	39	389	251
Mr. Foy's Figures - -	287	235	35	14	104	46	426	295

In view of the fact that there is a discrepancy between the totals given us for plague deaths in these two estimates, it is manifest that both cannot be correct. But inasmuch as the discrepancy does not affect the results when they are expressed in percentages, we have thought it of interest to calculate the relative incidence of plague cases and plague deaths on the inoculated and the uninoculated on the two sets of figures supplied to us. Miss Corthorn's statement allows us to make such a calculation for a period extending from the 18th November to the 17th February, while from Mr. Foy's figures the calculation can be made from the 18th November to the 10th February only. The results which we obtain are as follows:—

—	From Miss Corthorn's Figures. From 18th November to 17th February.						From Mr. Foy's Figures From 18th November to 10th February.					
	Average Population.	Attacks		Deaths.		Case Mortality per cent.	Average Population.	Attacks.		Deaths.		Case Mortality per cent.
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent	
Uninoculated .	3,075	240	3·	188	2·3	78·2	8,687	239	2·7	198	2·3	83·
Once Inoculated .	2,388	29	1·2	14	·6	48·2	2,528	33	1·3	14	·5	42·5
Twice Inoculated.	7,170	107	1·4	47	·6	44·0	6,868	104	1·5	46	·7	44·
Total Inoculated .	9,558	136	1·4	61	·6	45·0	9,896	137	1·5	60	·6	44·
Diminution of mortality in favour of the inoculated.					1·7						1·7	

Quite apart from the question of the accuracy of the data on which these calculations are based there are two points which must be noted. It must be noted, in the first place, that the comparison thus instituted is unduly to the disadvantage of inoculation, inasmuch as plague was relatively less severe in the earlier phase of the epidemic, when the number of the inoculated was

below their average strength than in the later phase, when the number of the inoculated was above their average strength. The second point to be noted is that in the later portion of the period of observation the uninoculated population declined to such an extent as to suggest doubts as to whether it was comparable with the inoculated. An incomparability of this sort would, in the comparison which has been made above, operate unduly to the advantage of inoculation. The deduction to be made, if we may set off the error which would be introduced by the inclusion of the earlier period against the error which would be introduced by the inclusion of the later period, is that the uninoculated proved themselves in Gadag-Betigeri to be four times as liable to plague as the inoculated.

Inoculation in villages of the Dharwar District.

57. In order to complete the consideration of facts relating to the Dharwar District, it will be convenient to notice here two instances of severe village outbreaks in the district, in the case of which the plague measures ordinarily applied to villages were supplemented by the use of inoculation. The outbreaks are those that took place in Lingdhal and Huilgol. We have been supplied with particulars regarding them by Rao Bahadur R. R. Bhardi, who dealt with the plague in the villages in question in his capacity as an officer on the staff of the district.

Lingdhal.

Infection was brought into Lingdhal some time in July 1898, but the existence of the disease there did not come to the notice of the authorities until the 21st August. Steps were then taken to number the people and to evacuate the village, and inoculations were also at once commenced by Dr. Foy. Evacuation was completed in ten days, and by that time 117 cases with 85 deaths had occurred. The inoculations were continued periodically, and a large number of people were operated on on the 7th and 8th, and on the 27th and 28th of September. The population of the village in 1891 was 1,469, and the census taken after plague was detected showed that 1,372 people were then present. Of these 678 were inoculated, many twice, before the 14th October after which date no further primary inoculations took place. After complete evacaution, the plague still continued severe, and 318 cases with 287 deaths took place. Of the plague occurrences reported after complete evacuation, 34 cases and 31 deaths were assigned to the inoculated. If this is correct, the balance of 284 cases with 254 deaths must have occurred among the uninoculated.

The numbers of the inoculated and uninoculated as given to us have been arrived at in the following way. The number of the inoculated was got by taking the total number of persons inoculated, without deductions for deaths and emigration. The number of the uninoculated was obtained by deducting the number of the inoculated, arrived at as above, from the population of the village ascertained by the census taken after plague was detected. Here again no allowance was made for diminution of numbers by deaths and exodus. These figures do not even approximately represent the average strengths of the inoculated and uninoculated present during the period of observation. Therefore, they do not afford any basis for a correct arithmetical estimate of the amount of protection conferred by inoculation. None the less, while we appreciate the existence of serious errors in the figures, it seems to us impossible to draw any other conclusion from them than that inoculations must have done much good. The outbreak in Lingdhal was of extraordinary severity, evacuation did not check it, the proportion of the population who submitted to inoculation before the outbreak began to decline was certainly large, and yet the inoculated are reported to have suffered only a little more than one-eighth of the loss which befell the uninoculated after the completion of the evacuation.

Huilgol.

The history of the second village which is to be noticed here may be given as follows in the words of Mr. Bhardi: "In the village of Huilgol, with a population of 1,866, both cholera and plague prevailed simultaneously. The first case of plague occurred on the 7th September 1898. Between the 7th and 18th September only eight cases of plague occurred. Between the 19th and 22nd September there were no attacks or deaths from plague. On the 24th September, Dr. Foy examined 11 cases of sickness, but was able to discover plague in only four cases.

The other cases were found more or less suspicious and had all the symptoms of cholera. Complete evacuation could not be promptly effected owing to rain and inclement weather. By the 10th October 1898, a greater portion of the village was evacuated, and by the end of October it was completely evacuated. Only a small number of twice inoculated people were allowed to stay in the village. But a large number of cases of plague occurred among the people residing in the village before complete evacuation. Up to the 10th October 170 cases occurred, and between 10th and 31st October 228 cases occurred. Altogether, 398 cases occurred before complete evacuation, out of which 350 proved fatal. After complete evacuation only 45 cases occurred within about a fortnight. About 300 persons were inoculated by Dr. Foy about the 10th September, of whom 35 only were inocualted a second time. Forty-five attacks occurred among the inoculated, of which 31 proved fatal. The records do not show how many cases and deaths occurred among the twice inoculated. But I think that they were few, if not *nil.*"

Here, as in the case of Lingdhal, it is obvious that percentages of incidence worked out on the numbers given as those of the uninoculated and inoculated will be fallacious, but, taking such percentages as a rough guide, we find that the inoculated, in comparison with uninoculated persons living under the same conditions, appear to have enjoyed a considerable amount of protection against attack, though inoculation did not prevent the plague from affecting them severely.

58. We may now pass on to deal with inoculations in the City and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

Inoculations in Bangalore City.

Plague broke out in Bangalore City in the middle of August 1898. By the 31st March, as we have already stated, it had carried off an estimated number of 6,370 persons, amounting to 7·5 per cent. of the normal population. Inoculation on a large scale was made a prominent feature of the plague policy, and the Mysore Government, on October 4th, issued an order making it practically compulsory for all its servants and those attending schools and colleges to be inoculated. The authorities, however, did not insist on double inoculations. Contacts who had undergone inoculation once were not removed to segregation camps, and permission was given for the home treatment of sick persons living in good houses of which all the inmates had been inoculated. The restrictions imposed on travelling were also remitted in the case of the once inoculated. Inoculations were commenced in the first week of September directly the city was declared infected. Among the first to have themselves and their families inoculated were the majority of the officers serving under the Mysore Government. It was not, however, until the third week of September, that the people came forward readily for inoculation. From the 1st September to the 23rd September 523, and between the 23rd and the 30th no less than 4,163, operations were performed. By the 1st November 12,100 persons had been inoculated, and about this time the supply of fluid from Mr. Haffkine's laboratory ran short. The mortality from plague in the City continued to increase until the middle of November, and there had then already begun the enormous exodus of the population which, by the middle of December, reduced the numbers in the town from 84,000 to an estimated number of 45,000. By the end of December, when the epidemic had practically ceased, 25,163 persons had been inoculated, including 1.279 twice inoculated, but even after the plague had practically died out inoculations continued, and about 10,000 more persons were operated upon. No definite data can be obtained regarding the effects of the inoculations, because no periodical census was taken, and the population was reduced as we have seen, by nearly 50 per cent. The inoculated left the town in large numbers, and we have thus no knowledge of the actual numbers of the inoculated and uninoculated present in the town at different times during the course of the epidemic. Inasmuch as we have seen that the recorded plague deaths in the City amounted to about two-fifths only of the presumptive number of such deaths, not much reliance can be placed on the figures which have been given as representing the incidence of the plague among the inoculated. Among the inoculated in Bangalore City 194 attacks were reported by the third week in December, but of these only 109 cases, of which 66 were fatal, were verified as actual plague cases among inoculates. The number of reported attacks among inoculates

rose to 215 by the end of December, and to 233 by the 31st March; of these 139 and 158 respectively occurred in persons whose inoculation could be actually verified. Colonel Benson, I.M.S., Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner to the Mysore Government, stated that there may have been a very large number more of attacks and deaths among the inoculated than have been recorded, and that he was unable to say that either the number of attacks or the number of deaths was in any way complete. It was also pointed out that it was very difficult to ascertain, in the case of the large numbers of dead bodies thrown out into the streets, whether these had or had not been inoculated. Mr. Madhava Rao, the Plague Commissioner for the State of Mysore, stated that in some places he found that there had been attacks in inoculated persons which were concealed from the authorities. Such cases, he said, were never put on the register, in which therefore there must have been errors. There are thus no statistical results to be considered in connexion with the effect of inoculations in Bangalore City.

Inoculations in Bangalore Civil and Military Station.

59. As has been already stated, the plague spread from Bangalore City to the adjoining Civil and Military Station at the end of September 1898. The policy adopted in the Civil and Military Station was similar to that adopted in the City. The first case of plague occurred on 15th September, but the epidemic did not become really severe until the second week in October. On the 14th October, 11 persons died of plague, and the highest mortality was reached on 22nd November, when in one day 75 persons died of plague. From that time the epidemic gradually decreased, though it was still high in December when we reached Bangalore. In February 1899 very few cases occurred, and the outbreak was practically over by the end of March. In the Civil and Military Station 1,075 persons, among the civil population, had been inoculated during the month of September; 12,378 had been inoculated by the 28th October; 20,591 by the 25th November; 27,419 by the 30th December; 29,928 by the 27th January 1899; 30,091 by the 24th February; and 31,794 by the 31st March. Of the ultimate total, 30,823 were single inoculations and 971 double inoculations. The policy adopted towards inoculated persons was similar to that adopted in the City, and, as in the City, there was no proper periodical census or check upon the number of inoculated and uninoculated persons actually present in the Station from time to time, and the absolute necessity of accurate information on this point is obvious, in view of the large exodus which took place. With regard to the number of plague deaths, and also to the distribution of these among the inoculated and uninoculated, the information which is available is, as in the case of Bangalore City, very inaccurate. In many cases dead bodies were secretly buried or placed in the open, so as to prevent identification of the house in which death had occurred. In other cases bodies were found deserted in houses. These came to the notice of the medical men who were appointed to visit all cases of sickness that occurred and to find out particulars regarding all deaths. When asked concerning the correctness of the information that reached the authorities as to the number of deaths among the inoculated, Colonel Robertson, the Resident in Mysore, said, "I am not prepared to say that information would be reliable. . . . If a man has died, the municipal officer makes an attempt to get an inoculation certificate. He is supposed under the orders to get a certificate and send it to the inoculating officer. If there is any doubt as to whether the man has been inoculated or not, he sends it to the medical officer, who tries to trace it. The matter, however, is of great difficulty. I do not think the system is working well." Asked whether the people would readily give up the certificate of inoculation, the Resident replied, "I should think the tendency on the part of the deceased's relatives would be to stick to the certificate, and it follows that such a case would probably be classed as having occurred among the uninoculated." Captain Roe, R.E., who was in charge of plague measures in Bangalore, corroborated Colonel Robertson's opinion and said, "I think it is quite possible that these certificates may be passed on," and he admitted that there would be an undoubted inducement to retain them. The following table which refers in particular to cases certified to be plague by Government medical officers and unqualified native medical practitioners between the 15th September 1898 and

the 28th February 1899, has to be read in the light of the observations above quoted :—

—	Total number of Cases diagnosed as plague.		Number found to be inoculated.		Number found uninoculated.		Number doubtful or unknown.		Number of bodies buried without permit and counted as plague.
	Attacks	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	
Seen by Government Medical Officers	3,473	2,772	374	260	2,961	2,374	138	138	516
Seen by unqualified Native practitioners	9	9	2	2	3	3	4	4	
Percentage of Total seen	—	—	10·8	9·4	85·1	85·5	4·1	5·1	

In short, the figures with which we have been supplied regarding the civil population of the Civil and Military Station afford us no better basis for a correct estimate of the amount of protection conferred by inoculation upon the inoculated than do the figures which relate to the City of Bangalore.

Inoculations among the military population of Bangalore.

59. Plague broke out among the Native troops of the Madras Army, the native followers of British Regiments, and the Transport and Commissariat followers stationed at Bangalore. We have been supplied with two sets of figures relating to the course of plague and the progress of inoculations among the military population affected. The first set of figures, put in by witnesses who appeared before us at Bangalore, carries us down to the 2nd December 1898 only, and will be considered later. The other set put in by Mr. Cadell covers the whole period during which there was plague in the Cantonments. Mr. Cadell's statistics supply us with details regarding each Regiment and body of followers among whom plague broke out, and are summarised by him in the two following statements :—

Corps.	Strength.	Plague Seizures.				Plague Deaths.			
		Among uninoculated.	Among once inoculated.	Among twice inoculated.	Total.	Among uninoculated	Among once inoculated.	Among twice inoculated.	Total.
					A.—Fighting Men.				
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners	769	2	9	—	11	2	4	—	6
2nd Madras Lancers	554	3	12	—	15	2	7	—	9
1st Madras Pioneers	797	1	—	2	3	1	—	2	3
17th Madras Infantry	780	2	7	—	9	2	5	—	7
					B.—Followers and Families of Native Troops.				
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners	1,651	6	9	—	15	4	3	—	7
2nd Madras Lancers	1,298	7	15	1	23	5	10	1	16
1st Madras Pioneers	786	—	5	1	6	—	—	1	1
17th Madras Infantry	959	—	7	—	7	—	3	—	3
Commissariat and Transport	1,272	5	10	—	15	3	6	—	9
Total A. and B.	8,866	26	74	4	104	19	38	4	61
					C.—Followers of British Troops.				
4th Queen's Own Hussars	1,105	33	17	—	50	30	15	—	45
J. Battery, R.H.A.	505	1	3	—	4	1	3	—	4
21st Field Battery, R.A.	595	3	11	—	14	3	9	—	12
25th Field Battery, R.A.	667	6	12	—	18	6	11	—	17
Total C.	2,872	43	43	—	86	40	38	—	78

Period.	Total of Native Troops and Followers.															
	Fighting Men.		Followers and Families.		Plague Attacks.											
					Fighting Men.						Followers and Families.					
					Among uninoculated.		Among once inoculated.		Among twice inoculated.		Among uninoculated.		Among once inoculated.		Among twice inoculated.	
	Number once inoculated.	Number twice inoculated.	Number once inoculated.	Number twice inoculated.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths	Seizures	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Week ending 14th October 1898	637	...	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 21st " "	1,012	...	823	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
" 28th " "	1,728	...	2,603	...	6	6	...	...	...	..	14	12	2	1	...	...
" 4th November "	2,548	...	6,553	...	1	1	4	3	...	...	4	3	11	10	...	...
" 11th " "	2,854	...	8,112	..	...	...	8	5	...	..	18	16	12	9	...	...
" 18th " "	2,839	28	8,403	38	...	...	2	...	...	.	9	9	20	13	...	...
" 25th " "	2,134	739	8,056	730	...	...	8	6	...	...	5	3	3	2	...	...
" 2nd December "	1,476	1,401	7,769	1,062	...	...	3	1	1	1	1	...	5	4	...	...
" 9th " "	944	1,933	5,739	3,098	...	...	1	1	1	1	6	6	12	10	1	1
" 16th " "	691	2,209	5,508	3,330	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	14	9	...	...
" 23rd " "	678	2,222	5,421	3,417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	1	1	1
" 30th " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 6th January 1899	...	...	..	.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
" 13th " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3	1	...	...
" 20th " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
" 27th " "	...	...	...	...			..	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	..
" 3rd February "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total	8,962	8,532	...	...	8	7	28	16	2	2	61	52	89	60	2	2

	Seizures.	Deaths.
Total among uninoculated	69	59
" " once inoculated	117	76
" " twice "	4	4
Total	190	139

Criticism of figures regarding inoculations in military population of Bangalore.

The figures given above are summarised from detailed statements which set forth the strength of the troops, the number of the followers as far as it was known, the numbers inoculated week by week from the commencement of inoculation to the date when plague ceased, and the numbers of attacks and deaths that occurred among the uninoculated, the once inoculated, and the twice inoculated respectively. Postponing for the moment the consideration of the accuracy of this statistical material, we may in the first place proceed to consider whether it is such as to be of use for the deduction of an estimate of the amount of protection which inoculation confers. We must therefore inquire whether, in addition to data with regard to the inoculated, the detailed statistics, which have been summarised above, supply us with data regarding the incidence of plague in uninoculated persons, whom we may justifiably compare with the inoculated soldiers and followers. Firstly, then, we must inquire whether there remained over in the separate military units any group of uninoculated persons who could serve as controls. Failing a control of the kind just mentioned, which would enable us to calculate the incidence of plague on the absolute number of inoculated and uninoculated, we must inquire whether we can obtain from the figures an average weekly strength of inoculated and uninoculated which we may justifiably use for the purpose of instituting the comparison which we have in view. Lastly, if we find that the statistics do not supply any figures on which we can base a comparison between the inoculated and uninoculated among the troops and followers themselves, we must inquire whether any of the facts with which we have been furnished with regard to the civil population of Bangalore supply us with the data for the required comparison. A scrutiny of the statistics of the military population reveals the fact that in each case the whole of the fighting men and of the followers who formed the communities under consideration were inoculated. There is thus no control group available in these communities themselves, in the sense in which control groups were present in the inoculation experiments in the Byculla Jail and at Undhera.

Further, we cannot from the facts and figures regarding the civil population at Bangalore gather any idea as to what would have been the plague incidence among the military population if it had remained uninoculated. We have already pointed out that the number of the civil population is uncertain, that its distribution into inoculated and uninoculated is unknown, and that the record of attacks and deaths is incorrect. In order to determine whether we can find in the figures for the separate military units any material for a comparison between the average number of inoculated and the average number of uninoculated, during the period of the outbreak which elapsed between the commencement and end of inoculations, it will be convenient to examine the data supplied us regarding the different bodies of troops and followers in the order given by Mr. Cadell in his detailed statistics. In the 2nd Madras Lancers, it appears possible to compare the incidence of plague on the average strength of the inoculated and uninoculated, among the troops from the 15th October to the 18th November, and among the followers from the 29th October to the 18th November. Before the dates given there was no plague among the troops and followers, and subsequently there were no uninoculated persons to be treated as controls. Among the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, the only period in which a comparison seems possible, either among the men or the followers, is in the week ending on the 28th October, but it is doubtful whether conclusions of any value can be drawn from the figures of an isolated week. Previous to the week ending on the 28th October, there was no plague in the corps now in question, and afterwards all the troops and followers were inoculated in the interval which elapsed before plague reappeared. No deductions of any value can be made from the figures relating to the 1st Madras Pioneers. One case of plague occurred among the uninoculated men of this corps in the week ending on the 28th October, when the inoculated men were somewhat less in numbers than the uninoculated. No further cases occurred till the week ending on the 2nd December, by which time no men remained uninoculated. Among the followers no plague occurred till all had undergone inoculation. The figures for the 17th Madras Infantry up to the week ending on the 21st October relate to a period when there was no plague, but a comparison may be possible from the figures which relate to plague among the men from the 22nd October to the 25th November as cases then occurred while part of the regiment was still uninoculated. After the 25th November all the men were inoculated, and the followers did not get plague at all till practically all had undergone the process. The Commissariat and Transport followers, we find, had cases in the week ending on the 21st October, before inoculation began among them, and then no further cases till the week ending on the 2nd December, by which time all had been inoculated. If correct figures for the followers of the 4th Hussars were available, they would have afforded a very useful and interesting comparison between the inoculated and the uninoculated, as the number of attacks recorded among both classes was fairly considerable for some time after the inoculated reached their average strength; but as will be shown later on, the figures are not trustworthy, and therefore cannot be used to any good purpose. All the followers, both of J. Battery, R.H.A., and of the 21st Field Battery, had been inoculated before plague appeared among them. Among the followers of the 25th Field Battery, a comparison between the inoculated and uninoculated is possible for the period from the 29th October to the 25th November, but after that no uninoculated control remained.

Figures for followers incorrect, and supply no basis for comparisons.

We have thus seen that a comparison could be instituted by making use of the figures relating to the men and followers of the 2nd Madras Lancers and of the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, the men of the 17th Madras Infantry, and the followers of the 25th Field Battery; but when we proceed to inquire into correctness of the figures we find that those relating to the followers cannot be accepted as accurate enough for our purpose. In one case the exact facts regarding the date of inoculation do not seem to be known. This is the case of the followers of the 4th Hussars. Inoculation was said to have commenced on the 31st October 1898, but the returns show two inoculated cases even before the 28th October. In the case of the 21st Field Battery, Lieutenant Clements,

R.A.M.C., said he had seen a re-inoculated person sick with plague on the 10th December, but no re-inoculated person is set down in the returns as attacked. In several instances, cases among the uninoculated were reported to have occurred, after it was supposed that the whole of the followers had been inoculated. Thus, the followers of the Commissariat and Transport were, it was supposed, all inoculated by the 18th November, but in the next week two cases in uninoculated persons were reported among them. The reported strength of the followers of J. Battery, R.H.A., had been inoculated by the 4th November, yet one uninoculated follower is set down as having died from plague in the week ending on the 9th December. In the 21st Field Battery, the number of inoculated followers was equal to the supposed total number of followers by the 11th November, yet three cases among uninoculated followers occurred later. Similarly in the 25th Field Battery, where all followers are said to have been inoculated by the 25th November, six seizures and deaths among uninoculated followers nevertheless occurred between that date and the 9th December. Some idea of the amount of error that may exist can be formed from the case of the followers of the 4th Hussars. When he went to inoculate them, Lieutenant Clements was informed that they numbered 800, yet after he had operated on 1,068, he estimated that a balance of 50 still remained, and the number inoculated ultimately rose to 1,105 by the 25th November. It would appear that the people from the town were in the habit of coming into the lines of the followers to sleep, and may have been attacked and died there. Thus, as there can be no certainty about the number of the followers—which was in no case known exactly and may have been recorded with a considerable degree of error—it would be unprofitable to further deal with the figures for the followers of the 2nd Madras Lancers, the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, and the 25th Field Battery, or to draw any conclusions from the figures for the followers as a whole.

Comparison between inoculated and uninoculated troops in different corps.

In the case of the troops, however, though we may point out that their total strength as given by Colonel McGann and Mr. Cadell differs slightly, the figures given us may be accepted as fairly accurate and as, in a body of men who like these are under regular supervision, the facts regarding inoculation and attacks and deaths must have been correctly recorded, we may proceed to ascertain the results which we can gather from the figures regarding the men of the 2nd Madras Lancers, the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, and the 17th Madras Infantry, for the periods which we have stated above to be those for which comparisons in these corps can be fairly made. These results may be summarised as follows:—

Corps.	Period.	Average Strength.		Attacks.		Percentage of Attacks.	
		Inoculated.	Uninoculated.	Inoculated.	Uninoculated.	Inoculated.	Uninoculated.
2nd Madras Lancers.	15th Oct. to 18th Nov.	426	128	9	3	2·1	2·3
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.	Week ending 28th Oct.	749	20	0	2	0	10
17th Madras Infantry.	22nd Oct. to 25th Nov.	698	82	5	2	·7	2 4

The figures are so small and agree with each other so little, that they do not give us any trustworthy estimate of the protection afforded by inoculation.

Results among troops as a whole.

As then we have seen that the returns for individual regiments and bodies of followers are of little help to us for the purpose of making the comparison which we have in view, it seems necessary to summarise the results so as to ascertain what the average effect of inoculation was in the whole of the troops who were subjected to inoculation. We can take the figures for the troops after the week ending on the 21st October, when plague appeared among them, and up to the week ending

on the 9th December, when the whole of the troops had been inoculated and the disease practically died out among them; and, if we assume, as we think we may, that all the troops were throughout exposed to some risk of infection, then inasmuch as the inoculations in the different corps were done at different times, we may treat the uninoculated men of the later inoculated corps as controls for the inoculated men of the earlier inoculated corps. If we take the strength of the troops present to have been 2,900, we find that between the dates named we get the following results :—

	Average Strength.	Attacks.		Deaths.		Percentage of Case Mortality.
		No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.	
Uninoculated . .	446	8	1·7	7	1·5	87·5
Inoculated . .	2,454	28	1·1	18	·7	62
Diminution of mortality in favour of inoculated . .						·8

This is the only comparison which we think legitimate, and though it does not tell much in favour of inoculation as a means of warding off plague, we may point out that the vaccine was not severely tested on account of the efficiency with which sanitary measures generally were applied to the military community. The results of another comparison have been placed before us by Mr. Cadell, in which the percentage of estimated deaths among the population of the Civil and Military Station is reckoned as 5·4, and is contrasted with a mortality of only 0·9 among a total military population of 15,183. But this cannot be accepted as even approximate, for while, on the one hand, Mr. Cadell's comparison is unduly to the disadvantage of inoculation so far as it fails to take account of the exodus from the Civil and Military Station which was not paralleled by any scattering of the military population, on the other hand, it is unduly to the advantage of inoculation in that no allowance is made for the effects of the strict supervision of the military, the impossibility of the spread of infection from concealed cases, and the segregation and others sanitary measures which were effectively applied to them.

Statistics put forward by witnesses at Bangalore.

We have postponed up to this point the consideration of the figures given to us by Colonel Esmond White, R.A.M.C., and other witnesses when we were at Bangalore, because we find that they afford us no help in arriving at a correct estimate of the advantages of inoculation. The comparison which is instituted in them is one based on average strengths, and the average strengths have been incorrectly taken as, in calculating them out, figures have been included which refer to a period antecedent to the outbreak of plague.

We have thus seen that, owing to the fact that all the soldiers of the Native Regiments affected in Bangalore were inoculated, and that all necessary sanitary measures were effectively applied to them on the outbreak of plague, results which can be deduced from the figures relating to inoculations among them are not so valuable as they might have otherwise been.

Inoculations in Mysore City.

60. It will be convenient here to complete the consideration of inoculations in the Mysore State by dealing with the case of Mysore City, where also inoculations on a large scale were resorted to. We have already stated that, though plague was imported into the City from Bangalore in October 1898, it did not become indigenous till the end of November, and was not severe till January 1899. To the end of June 1899, as narrated in the historical portion of this Report, a number estimated to amount to about 3·4 per cent. out of 80,000, the normal population of the city, died of plague. The measures adopted to deal with the outbreak were much less stringent than those generally adopted elsewhere. They did not confer any material advantages upon the inoculated, except, perhaps, in the matter of facilities for railway travelling. Inoculations were performed in Mysore City under conditions more favourable for the production

of the greatest possible advantage than in most places in India, for a very large number of persons were inoculated before plague became virulent. The number of people inoculated in October was 3,745 ; 6,926 more inoculations were done in November; and the number rose to 25,922 by the end of December. In January 1899, 3,149 inoculations were performed, and in February, though the climax of the outbreak was not reached till that month, less than 500 people submitted themselves for the operation. By the end of March the total number of inoculations amounted to 29,978.

Consideration of statistics for Mysore City.

There was an exodus from Mysore, and a periodical census of the inoculated and uninoculated was not regularly taken from the commencement of the outbreak. Therefore, we have no means for the certain determination of the number of people present in the city from time to time, and their distribution among the inoculated and uninoculated. Moreover, the total recorded mortality exceeded the normal mortality by more than the recorded number of plague deaths, and the exact number of plague deaths, and their incidence on the inoculated and uninoculated parts of the population is, therefore, unknown. In putting before us statistics regarding Mysore City, Mr. Cadell stated that the figures referring to attacks and deaths among the inoculated were ascertained by inquiries made in the households concerned, and that, if possible, a certificate was recovered, but it appears that out of 118 attacks assigned to the inoculated for the period up to the 28th February 1899, only 98 attacks were verified as those of inoculates. Up to the end of March, out of 2,076 reported plague deaths, about 111 only are said to have occurred among the inoculated portion of the community. Only 158 inoculated persons are reported to have been attacked. *Primâ facie* it is not likely that in Mysore, relatives or others, would represent a dead man to have been inoculated when he was not so, and the medical officers stated that they only found rare instances in which transference of certificates was suspected. But, on the other hand, there was nothing to induce people to report plague, inasmuch as omissions to report usually passed undetected and unpunished. Therefore we cannot assume that the number of reported cases correctly represents the number of cases that actually occurred. Moreover, in consideration of the large proportion of the population which was inoculated, and the fact that the numbers of inoculated must have lived in close connection with plague in their houses, we cannot believe that the number of attacks and deaths attributed to the inoculated actually represents the number that occurred. Indeed, Mr. Cadell in putting the figures before us, pointed out that they were inaccurate. He said with regard to these figures: "I have put them here for what they are worth, but from Mysore City they are inaccurate as far as regards the examination of the bodies, and I would not vouch for them." Nevertheless, Mr. Cadell believed that there was no great number of hidden cases and deaths among the inoculated, though he thinks that a certain number of people did get inoculated in order to get away, as facilities for travel were given to the inoculated.

We have therefore no data for any calculation, even approximate, of the effects of inoculation in Mysore City, and any attempt at such a calculation would fail. But we do not doubt that inoculations did much good in the City.

Inoculations in Karachi City.

61. The most elaborate attempts to collect statistics regarding inoculations in places other than those we have already dealt with, were made in Karachi, Bulsar and Baroda, and we will now proceed to consider the figures laid before us for these places in the order given.

With reference to inoculations in Karachi we have to consider only the second outbreak of plague in the City. When this outbreak commenced in March 1898, Mr. Kaka, the Health Officer to the Municipality, suggested that inoculation should be introduced. On the 13th April he commenced to inoculate those who offered themselves. The Plague Committee, however, did not at once take up the matter, and it was not till the 2nd of May that they resolved to encourage inoculation by relaxing the ordinary plague measures in favour of the inoculated. The privileges that the Committee resolved to grant to the inoculated were not great, and consisted in permitting once-inoculated contacts to go to health camps instead of to segregation camps, provided that

they had been inoculated at least four days before the occurrence of the case on account of which, if uninoculated, they would have been segregated. No additional privileges were accorded to the twice-inoculated. The privileges that were accorded were not sufficient to induce many people to come forward for inoculation, and, manifestly, there was no inducement to undergo double inoculation. Up to the 19th July, when inoculation ceased because the outbreak was well on the decline, only 6,106 persons had undergone inoculation; only 287 of these had been inoculated twice. Of the total of 6,106 about one-third were Khojas, who will be particularly dealt with later on, and who had special reasons for being inoculated.

Statistics for Karachi City.

The materials contained in the evidence of Mr. Kaka, and in his report on the Karachi inoculations which we have before us, provide us with information regarding the progress of the inoculations and the occurrence of plague among inoculated persons. This information may be tabulated as follows:—

Week ending.	Number of inoculations performed among			Occurrences of plague among the inoculated.		Remarks.
	Residents of Karachi other than Punjabhai Khojas.	Punjabhai Khojas.	Total.	Deaths.	Cases.	
April 15th, 1898	19	...	19	...	...	The second outbreak in Karachi reached its climax in the beginning of May and declined to small proportions in July, with a continuation of cases in small numbers in the succeeding months.
" 22nd "	25	...	25	...	...	
" 29th "	108	16	124	...	...	
May 6th "	295	616	911	...	...	
" 13th "	555	690	1,245	6	2	
" 20th "	667	304	971	11	5	
" 27th "	857	137	994	2	3	
June 3rd "	411	46	457	7	4	
" 10th "	580	51	631	1	2	
" 17th "	360	29	389	5	...	
" 24th "	188	2	190	2	1	
July 1st "	62	7	69	1	...	
" 8th "	23	...	23	...	...	
" 15th "	41	...	41	...	...	
" 22nd "	17	...	17	4	2	
" 29th "	...	...	...	2	1	
August 5th "	...	...	...	2	4	
" 12th "	...	...	...	1	1	
October 21st "	...	...	...	...	3	
TOTAL	4,208	1,898	6,106	44	28	

NOTE.—Mr. Kaka has counted among the uninoculated the three cases which occurred in the week ending on 21st October as the patients were attacked more than five months after inoculation, and as he was of opinion that inoculation did not protect for more than five months. This opinion he founded upon the dictum of a newspaper.

Criticism of figures for Karachi City.

Mr. Kaka, in summing up his remarks on the subject of inoculations in Karachi as a whole, states that the figures show a difference of 84 per cent. in plague mortality in favour of the inoculated, but he himself says: "These results must be accepted with reservation, as the actual population of Karachi during the plague is not accurately known." Not only was the population not accurately known, but Mr. Kaka's estimates may have been very wide of the mark. No attempt was made to determine the respective numbers of those who remained in the City and those who left for the camps outside. Neither in the City nor in the camps outside was any census taken to ascertain the respective numbers of the inoculated and the uninoculated. Inasmuch as both classes left the City, the basis of Mr. Kaka's calculations with respect to the relative incidence of plague among the uninoculated and inoculated must be wrong, inasmuch as he made a deduction from the uninoculated on account of persons who left the City, while he made no such deduction in the case of the inoculated. A further error has been admitted

into Mr. Kaka's calculations, inasmuch as he omitted to notice that the incidence of plague among the inoculated and the uninoculated, respectively, ought to have been calculated on their average strength, and not, as he has calculated it, on the respective total numbers of those who were inoculated and uninoculated at the end of his period of observation. In the particular case of Karachi, the error which must thus have been imported into the calculations is very considerable, inasmuch as only 2,324 of the 6,106 inoculations were done before the middle of May, when the outbreak had begun to decline.

For the above reasons, it will be apparent that no good purpose can be served by a detailed consideration of the figures relating to the City as a whole. We may therefore turn to the consideration of certain further statistics which are included in the totals for the City, and relate to narrower spheres of observation. We have been furnished with two sets of statistics, one relating to the Khoja community and the other to a group of inoculated and uninoculated persons living in a number of plague-infected houses in the City.

Inoculations among the Khojas of Karachi.

In dealing first with the figures relating to the Khojas, it must be pointed out that the Khoja community of Karachi is divided into two sects, the Pirai and the Punjabhai Khojas, who lived chiefly in the badly affected Machi Miani quarter, and were not like the other inhabitants of the quarter evacuated from their houses. The Pirai Khojas, who are not followers of H. H. the Aga Khan, were practically uninoculated; of 245 members, 4 only were inoculated. On the other hand, the Punjabhai Khojas, like their co-religionists in Bombay, resorted to inoculation, in accordance with the recommendations and directions of H. H. the Aga Khan, who is recognised as a spiritual leader by this sect. Under the Aga Khan's encouragement, it is not surprising to find that 81 per cent. of the Punjabhais were inoculated.

Statistics regarding Punjabhai Khojas and method of compilation.

The statistics at our disposal, which relate to the Punjabhai Khojas, fix the number of the community at 2,326. This estimate is based upon a census taken by the Khojas in August 1898, at a time when they had ceased to suffer from plague. Mr. Kaka has checked the accuracy of the census by calculating out the numbers of the community on the number of deaths recorded among them in ordinary years, taking as the basis of his calculation the assumption that their average rate of mortality was similar to that of the City of Karachi as a whole. Mr. Kaka comes to the conclusion that the census is approximately correct, and we see no reason for doubting the correctness of his conclusion. Mr. Kaka computed the number of Khojas present at the beginning of the outbreak by adding, to the number found present at the census, a number corresponding to the number of reported plague deaths. Having obtained the initial population in this manner, he obtained his number of inoculated by going through his registers and totalling up the number of persons who had undergone inoculation during the whole period of the outbreak. He arrived at the number for the uninoculated by deducting from the assumed initial population the total number of inoculated persons. The total strength of the Khojas during the second outbreak of plague in Karachi was thus computed to consist of 1,898 inoculated and 428 uninoculated persons. These figures are not absolutely correct, because in estimating the initial population no allowance was made for deaths from general causes. We have, however, satisfied ourselves that the error which has been introduced into the statistics by leaving out of consideration the deaths from general causes, does not materially affect the results.

It is apparent that for his data regarding plague cases and deaths and for their distribution between the inoculated and uninoculated, Mr. Kaka has relied principally upon a comparison of the names of persons reported by the plague officers to have suffered from plague, with the names recorded in the inoculation registers. He states, however, that he attempted to supplement the information which he thus obtained by private inquiries. He says:—"I took the Headman of these Punjabhai Khojas into my confidence. I put a special man of my own in charge. He knows all these houses where the Khojas are, and he went round from house to house and enumerated them." We

cannot lose sight of the possibility that the information thus obtained may have been insufficient or inaccurate information, but Mr. Kaka himself claims that in so far as they relate to the inoculated at least, his statistics are quite correct

On the basis of the information thus obtained, Mr. Kaka institutes a comparison between the plague incidence among the inoculated and that among the uninoculated, respectively, and arrives at the conclusion that there was "a difference of 77 per cent." in plague mortality in favour of the inoculated.

Mr. Kaka's estimate of protection afforded not based on average strength; results of calculation on that basis.

We cannot accept this estimate, because, since the numbers of the inoculated and uninoculated were constantly altering, the incidence of plague ought, we think, to be calculated upon their respective average strengths. The statement of the progress of inoculation which was supplied to us by Mr. Kaka allows us to ascertain the average strength of the inoculated, and, from this, we are able to obtain an approximate estimate of the average strength of the uninoculated by deducting the average of the inoculated from the total estimated population which, as we have already stated, can be accepted as sufficiently accurate for this purpose.

We find that the large majority (1,809) of the total inoculations (1,898) was done between the 25th April and the 3rd June. This interval corresponds with the period during which plague was most severe in the City, and also to that in which all the recorded cases among the Punjabhai Khojas occurred. We, therefore, cannot go wrong if we limit our consideration to that part of the statistics which relates to the six weeks between the 23rd April and the 3rd of June. We may work out a comparison for the period in question as follows: —

—	Average Strength.	Reported Plague Deaths.	
		Number.	Percentage.
Uninoculated	1,132	28	2·4
Inoculated	1,149	9	·75
Diminution of mortality due to inoculation			1·6

It is to be noted that the comparison given above holds true only if the inoculated and uninoculated are comparable communities, and if the deaths are correctly distributed among the inoculated and uninoculated and between plague and general causes. We now proceed to consider these points.

Question of comparability of inoculated and uninoculated Khojas at Karachi.

The figures which Mr. Kaka has given us, of the deaths recorded in the Khoja community from causes other than plague, supply us with a means of determining whether, from the point of view of general health, the inoculated and uninoculated are comparable. We propose to set forth the data, first, for the period in which inoculations were in progress and the community suffered from plague; secondly, for the period from the 1st July to the 30th September; and, thirdly, for the additional period from the 1st October to 21st January 1899, for which Mr. Kaka prepared figures at our request and after his examination. For the first period we can base our calculations on the average strength of the inoculated and uninoculated deduced from the figures in Mr. Kaka's report; for the last two periods, the only basis of calculation which is available are the figures of the inoculated and uninoculated, respectively, as determined in the census made in the month of August. In making use of the census figures we have abstained from any attempt to apply corrections for exodus or for deaths from general causes, for, as we have already explained, we give these figures only as approximately correct. The data for each of the

periods may be summarised as follows:—

Period.	Number of		Deaths from General Causes among							
			Inoculated.				Uninoculated.			
	Inoculated.	Uninoculated.	Total.		Children under 5 (amounting to 8·9 per cent. of Total Inoculated).		Total.		Children under 5 (amounting to 24·7 per cent. of Total Uninoculated).	
			No. of Deaths	Rate per Mille per Annum.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per Mille per Annum.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per Mille per Annum.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per Mille per Annum calculated upon the total strength of the uninoculated.
	Average Strength									
23 April 1898 to 30 June (Period of plague), 10 weeks.	1,470	856	0	0	0	0	27	163	10	60
	Absolute Strength									
1 July to 30 Sept., 13 weeks	1,898	428	0	0	0	0	15	140	11	106
1 Oct. to 21 Jan. 1899, 16 weeks.	1,898	428	2	·5	0	0	3	22	2	15
Number and rate per mille per annum of deaths recorded in 39 weeks.			2	1·1	0	0	45	112	23	57

The results tabulated above are so remarkable, indicating as they do such an extraordinary difference in respect of general health between the inoculated and the uninoculated, that attempts have been made in various ways to account for the differences in the mortality of the two groups.

Excess of deaths in uninoculated not due to children.

It has been confidently suggested that the excessive number of deaths from general causes among the uninoculated must have been due to the excess of deaths among children, who formed a larger proportion of the uninoculated community than of the inoculated community. With a view of testing this suggestion, we have worked out from the data which have been supplied to us, the rate of mortality from general causes which deaths among children under five give upon the total strength of the uninoculated, and we have included the results in the table given above. It is shown by the table that no death occurred in 39 weeks among children under five who were inoculated (these amounted to 168), while in the same period uninoculated children of similar age (these numbered 103) lost by deaths from general causes 23, or one-fifth of their number. It is also clear that, after deducting the percentage of deaths from general causes in children, there still remains to be accounted for an extraordinary difference in mortality from general causes between the inoculated and the uninoculated. Excluding the children, we find that during the period of plague, the inoculated had not a single death from general causes, while the uninoculated suffered at the rate of 103 deaths per mille per annum, and that during the 39 weeks for which we have figures, the inoculated died at the rate of 1·1 only per mille per annum, while the death-rate among the uninoculated was 55 per mille per annum.

Excess of mortality in uninoculated not explained by wrong assignment of plague deaths to general causes.

We must therefore look further for an explanation. Consideration shows that we should have an explanation of the excessive mortality among the uninoculated if we assumed that deaths have been wrongly attributed to general causes which in reality are due to plague. That this might have been so is evident from the fact that the causes of death were, at least in some cases, set down on no other evidence than the statement of the relatives of the deceased. Verification by corpse inspection was not always made. Moreover, the suggestion that a large number of plague deaths may have been assigned among the uninoculated to general causes, might be supported

by the figures given in the table above, which show that the period when the largest number of deaths from general causes was assigned to the uninoculated is the period in which plague cases were occurring among the Khojas. On the other hand, this suggestion would appear to be inconsistent with the fact that the numbers set down for the mortality from general causes among the uninoculated remained abnormally high during the succeeding period up to the 21st January. In the 29 weeks beginning from the 1st July, the death-rate according to the figures of the mortality from general causes assigned to the uninoculated is equivalent to an annual death-rate among them of 76 per mille. Therefore, this suggestion does not explain the above normally high mortality among the uninoculated. Moreover, it leaves unexplained the extraordinary absence of mortality from general causes among the inoculated.

Wrong assignment to uninoculated of deaths in inoculated only explanation of excess of general causes mortality in uninoculated.

We cannot believe that, in a community like that of the inoculated, whose average strength was nearly 1,800, and which included among it 168 children under five and 73 persons of 60 years of age and upwards, there can have been no deaths from general causes during a period of 33 weeks, and that only two deaths occurred in the whole period of 39 weeks covered by the statistics supplied to us. We can see no way out of the difficulty except in assuming that a certain number of deaths which are set down as having occurred among the uninoculated ought in reality to have been assigned to the inoculated. This conclusion wins support from the fact that the total number of deaths which are assigned to general causes, set down as having occurred among the Khojas during the whole period of observation, would, if calculated upon the total number of the members of the community, both inoculated and uninoculated, give us a death-rate from general causes of about 28 per mille per annum, which, allowing for exodus and other causes of error, is an approximately normal death rate such as we might have expected to have occurred.

Explanation that inoculation protects against diseases other than plague must be rejected.

We see no alternative to accepting this explanation, that deaths which occurred among the inoculated were erroneously assigned to the uninoculated, unless we can here fall back upon the suggestion which we have already dealt with in considering the case of the Khojas of Bombay, that anti-plague inoculation affords protection not only against plague but also against other diseases. We are unable to accept this suggestion as an explanation of the statistical data which we are considering, for we could not explain these data in accordance with this suggestion unless we assumed that the plague prophylactic conferred an even greater protection against diseases in general than that which it confers against plague.

Accurate deductions impossible from statistics of Khojas in Karachi.

On a consideration of all the circumstances, therefore, our conclusion is that the statistics compiled by Mr. Kaka cannot be accepted as giving even an approximately correct indication of the course of plague and the results of inoculation among the members of the Punjabhai branch of the Khoja community in Karachi, and it is not improbable that the statistics relating to this community have been seriously vitiated on account of the existence of some such tendency in Karachi as that which we indicated to have been in operation among the Khojas in Bombay, to do more than justice to inoculation. At any rate, the statistics are so untrustworthy that they are useless for the purposes of accurate scientific deductions.

Mr. Kaka's investigation sheets.

We have now to consider a group of figures which relates to the effect of inoculation in 56 plague-infected houses. The particulars concerning these have been collected by Mr. Kaka and put before us in the form of investigation sheets. These investigation sheets will be found in the appendix to Mr. Kaka's report on inoculation. Before proceeding to consider whether any deductions can be based on these, it is necessary to note a few points regarding them which have attracted our attention and which we think indicate that success has not been attained in collecting, for all the houses in question, all the data which are essential to

enable us to arrive at a correct judgment as to the incidence of plague among the inoculated and the uninoculated. We notice, for instance, that in the case of one house—that to which the investigation sheet bearing the number 38 in Mr. Kaka's appendix refers—the only residents of the house would appear to have been a girl of eight years of age who died of plague and a boy of five years of age. It is obvious that there must have been other people in this house, and, indeed, we learn from a note on the investigation sheet that there was, at least, their mother in the house with the two children. The investigation sheets numbered 2, 11, 15, 16 and 24 give us to understand that in each of the houses in question there was only one resident. In one case the sole resident was a young woman. In view of our knowledge of the customs of the natives of India with regard to family life and the coverture of women, we think it probable that these statements cannot be taken as accurately representing the condition of things in these houses. Moreover, we find that in the case of each of these houses the resident who appears in the records was an inoculated person who died. We think that we may from this fact infer that Mr. Kaka's investigation sheets were, in the first instance, compiled by checking from the register of inoculation the names of those who were reported to have been attacked or to have died of plague. We do not doubt that Mr. Kaka then proceeded to verify and complete the data thus obtained by actual visits to the houses concerned. But we think that, at the time of the inquiry, the rest of the inhabitants—and this relates in particular to the uninoculated inhabitants who were liable to be segregated—may very probably in many cases have run away, so that it was impossible to ascertain how many people had really lived in each house, and whether other cases of plague had or had not taken place there. Mr. Kaka himself, in the case of one or two houses, adds a note to the effect that full particulars could not be ascertained. Further, we find on going over the investigation sheets that, although there are six houses in which more than one case is recorded among the inoculated, there is no house in which more than one case is recorded as having occurred among the uninoculated. This can, we think, be explained only on the assumption that the uninoculated left their houses directly after plague appeared in them.

Investigation Sheets, Nos. 38 and 90.

Mr. Kaka's investigation sheets appear to us to have little value; first, because, as has been shown above, we have reason to believe that they are not complete records, and secondly, because the inoculated and uninoculated were not living under comparable conditions, inasmuch as the former remained in the infected houses, while the latter were removed from them as soon as a plague case occurred. Nevertheless, it will be of interest to summarise the data which are set down by Mr. Kaka. If we take into consideration the facts which are recorded regarding the whole of the 56 houses mentioned in Mr. Kaka's appendix, the results are as follows:—

	No.	Attacks.		Deaths.		Case Mortality per cent.
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	
Uninoculated	76	17	22·5	12	15·7	70
Inoculated	285	47	16·7	25	8·9	53
Diminution of mortality due to inoculation					6·8	

If, on the other hand, we exclude 21 houses in which plague cases occurred only among the inoculated, and in which there is no record of the presence of uninoculated residents, we shall, on account of the elimination of houses in which there are no uninoculated controls, obtain from such materials as Mr. Kaka has furnished results which will have somewhat greater objective value.

The comparison thus instituted will then read as follows :—

	No.	Attacks.		Deaths.		Case Mortality per cent.
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	
Uninoculated .	76	17	22·5	12	15·7	70
Inoculated . .	213	23	10·6	11	5·1	45
Diminution of mortality due to inoculation					10·6	

62. Inoculations were introduced into Bulsar, a town in the neighbourhood of Surat, in the early part of 1898. They were limited in their application to four wards of the town. Considerable inducements were offered to encourage inoculations, inasmuch as, in contrast with what was done in the case of the uninoculated, the inoculated were not segregated and were allowed at first to treat their sick in their own houses, and afterwards in special houses set apart in their quarters. Out of a total population of 1,190 in the four quarters concerned 1,018 were inoculated. The results of the inoculations are set forth in the following table compiled from particulars given to us by Assistant Surgeon Dadachanji, who did the inoculations :—

Inoculations at Bulsar.

Quarter.	Population taken into account.	Number inoculated.	Number uninoculated.	Percentage of plague attacks among		Percentage of plague deaths among		Case mortality (deaths to attacks) among	
				Inoculated.	Uninoculated.	Inoculated.	Uninoculated.	Inoculated.	Uninoculated.
Dheberwad . . .	180	170	10	2·4	0	0·6	0	1 in 4	0 in 0
Taiwad . . .	499	490	9	13·[illegible]	44·4	4·7	22·2	23in 65	2 in 4
Machiwad . . .	105	97	8	8·2	12·5	3·1	12·5	5 in 8	1 in 1
Ghanchiwad . .	296	261	35	2·7	11·4	1·5	11·4	4 in 7	4 in 4
Total .	1,080	1,018	62	8·2	14·5	3·0	11·3	31in 84	7 in 9

It is to be noted that the plague occurrences entered in this table all occurred after the completion of inoculations. It is further to be noted that the population under observation does not include the whole of the population of the wards. Mr. Dadachanji has in his figures for the population under observation left out of account 110 people out of the total population of the four wards, as 62 of these were children under two, 30 had had plague during a previous outbreak, and 18 were attacked by plague in the outbreak under consideration before inoculations were completed. Lastly, it is to be noted that the number of uninoculated persons who came under observation amounted to no more than 62. This number is so small that we may assume that it consisted in large part of persons who remained uninoculated because they were unfit for inoculation. The mortality among these might naturally be expected to be higher than in a normal community. As a matter of fact, we find that from May to December 1898, the 62 uninoculated lost 8 persons on account of deaths from general causes, while the 1,018 inoculated lost 10.

As far as we have been able to judge, Mr. Dadachanji's figures have been carefully collected. A census of the town was taken at the end of 1897, and a complete census of the inoculated wards was taken again at the time of inoculations. A list of the inoculated and uninoculated inhabitants was posted up on the door of each house, and each house is said to have been visited daily by a medical officer who had orders to satisfy himself regarding every person living in it, and to call out the inhabitants daily for inspection. In this manner, the number of plague cases and deaths, and their distribution between the inoculated and the uninoculated, were ascertained.

It will be seen from the table that the effect of anti-plague inoculation manifested itself here especially in the reduction of case mortality. When we take into consideration the fact that the uninoculated were a sickly community, we see that it is probable that inoculation exerted little, if any, effect in warding off plague attacks.

Comparisons between inoculated and uninoculated wards in Bulsar.

In addition to the comparison which has been set forth above between inoculated and uninoculated persons living in the same wards, we have, in Bulsar, in two instances data for comparing the course of plague in a ward which was almost completely inoculated "with the object," as Mr. Haffkine told us, "of seeing to what extent plague could be arrested by that," with the course of plague in a similar ward to which inoculations were not applied. The wards in question are two wards inhabited by Ghanchis, and two wards inhabited by Tais. In each case, in order to obtain the total population of the inoculated wards for comparison with the total population of the uninoculated wards, we may add together, in the case of the former, the whole of the inoculated and uninoculated residents.

Two Ghanchi wards in Bulsar.

We may consider first the case of the two Ghanchi wards. Our information concerning these was obtained from Mr. Dadachanji. The following table shows the incidence of plague among the Ghanchis in the inoculated and the uninoculated wards respectively :—

Ward.		Population.	Plague Cases.		Plague Deaths.	
			Number.	Percentage on population.	Number.	Percentage on population.
Ghanchis	Uninoculated Ward	154	23	14·9	16	10·4
	Inoculated Ward .	296	11	3·7	8	2·7

We have no details which will enable us to arrive at a judgment as to how far the two Ghanchi wards contained comparable communities. None the less, it is worthy of note that the above table shows a diminution in plague attacks of about 11 per cent. and in plague deaths of about 8 per cent. in favour of the inoculated ward. This estimate is based upon the census population of the two wards. We were, however, told by Mr. Dadachanji that there was a considerable exodus from the uninoculated ward, and that at least half the population left; on the other hand, it is said that no similar exodus occurred from the inoculated ward. In view of this, the advantage in favour of the inoculated ward would be practically double that which is set forth in the table.

Two Tai wards in Bulsar.

The next case we have to consider is that of the two Tai wards. The information at our disposal as to the inoculated Tai ward is derived from Mr. Dadachanji's evidence; the data relative to the uninoculated Tai ward were supplied by Major T. E. Dyson, I.M.S., who was in the Surat district in 1897 and 1898. We were assured by Major Dyson that the two wards were absolutely comparable. On the other hand, it would appear that both wards did not suffer from plague at one and the same time, so that the figures of the two wards may relate to outbreaks of different severity. A comparison, however, can be made as follows :—

Ward.		Population.	Plague Cases.		Plague Deaths.	
			Number.	Percentage on population.	Number.	Percentage on population.
Tais .	Uninoculated Ward .	492	65	13·2	47	9·5
	Inoculated Ward .	499	65	13	23	4·6

In spite of the fact that the prophylactic fluid was operative in reducing plague mortality by about 5 per cent., it appears that it did not sensibly reduce liability to attack by plague.

Inoculations in the Baroda State.

App. LII.

63. In the State of Baroda inoculations were introduced into a number of villages. Our information with regard to them is drawn from data supplied by Mr. Mehta, who was the medical officer in charge of plague operations in the State. This information is contained in Mr. Mehta's evidence and in a report which is published as an Appendix to our Proceedings. In 13 of the 31 villages into which inoculation was introduced there was no plague after inoculation. In them we have no materials for a determination of the effects of inoculation on plague. In 18 villages, cases of plague did occur after the inoculations. One of these villages was Undhera, where Mr. Haffkine personally superintended the inoculations, the results of which have already been considered in this Report. Excluding Undhera, there remain only 17 villages which come into consideration here. With a view to testing the accuracy of the figures which have been supplied to us with regard to the course of plague in these villages, we propose to consider only the figures which relate to the six villages in which plague cases occurred among both the inoculated and the uninoculated. The figures relating to these six villages may be collected together as follows:—

Village.	Population. Total.	Population. Uninoculated.	Population. Inoculated.	Total Plague Cases.	Total Plague Deaths.	Plague Cases after Commencement of Inoculations among Uninoculated.	Plague Cases after Commencement of Inoculations among Inoculated.
Savali . .	6,551	6,535	16	446	321	465	4
Billimora . .	5,350	4,918	432	277	217	228	26
Koili . . .	3,221	2,162	1,159	144	129	123	13
Jarod . . .	2,137	2,057	80	61	44	24	2
Bajwa . .	609	453	156	47	37	34	5
Kantharia . .	364	254	110	22	22	4	2

Mr. Mehta has, after adding in the figures which relate to the village of Undhera, summed up the results of inoculation which are tabulated above as follows: "The number of attacks per mille of population is 24·3 in inoculated, against 53·8 in the others, and of deaths, 55·4* against 46·9.* The results of Undhera, Koili, and Bajwa are very good, and of Billimora and Kantharia very fair. The effect in case mortality at Savali is also fairly good."

Criticism of statistics of villages in Baroda.

Before we can accept Mr. Mehta's conclusions, we must check against each other the figures given by Mr. Mehta in the various tables with which he has supplied us, and, further, we must check Mr. Mehta's figures by comparing them with figures given by other witnesses. It will suffice to notice a few of the points which have arreste dour attention in applying these checks. First, then, as to the total population. In the case of Billimora, we find that Mr. Mehta, on pp., 263, 265, 504, 517 and 520 of the Second Volume of our Proceedings, has given five different estimates of the population which vary from 5,215 to 5,577. Further, there are differences in the estimates of population furnished by Mr. Mehta and those furnished by other witnesses in the cases of Koili and Bajwa. Dewan Bahadur V. M. Samarth, Subah of the Baroda Division, and Mr. Shamsuddin J. Sulemani, the Chief Medical Officer of the State, stated that the population of Koili and Bajwa was 3,695 and 703, respectively, instead of 3,321 and 609, the figures given by Mr. Mehta. With regard to plague cases, we may notice in the first place that Mr. Mehta is in conflict with himself in respect of the figures he gives for Savali. It will be seen that he gives the total number of plague cases during the epidemic as 446, whereas he gives the number that occurred after inoculation as 469. Similarly, he is in conflict with himself in respect of the number of plague cases

* We presume these figures have been inadvertently transposed by Mr. Mehta.

that occurred after the introduction of inoculations in Billimora; in one statement he gives the number as 254 and in another as 156. Dewan Bahadur Samarth has given us the number of plague attacks that occurred in each of the villages entered in the table above, excepting Billimora. His figures in every instance disagree with those given us by Mr. Mehta. Thus Mr Mehta's totals of plague attacks for Savali, Jarod and Kantharia are 446, 61 and 22, respectively, while the totals of attacks in these villages according to Dewan Bahadur Samarth's figures are 507, 24 and 15, respectively. Moreover, Mr. Shamsuddin J. Sulemani gives us the number of attacks in Koili and Bajwa, and in the case of the former village he states that there were 117 attacks, in this differing from both Mr. Mehta and Dewan Bahadur Samarth, though, in the case of Bajwa, his figures agree with those of Mr. Mehta.

After these criticisms, it is obvious that we shall not be able upon Mr. Mehta's general statistics to base any accurate estimate of the amount of protection conferred by Mr. Haffkine's inoculation throughout the State of Baroda or in any particular Baroda village considered as a whole.

Mr. Mehta's investigation sheets.

We have, however, further to consider certain statistics which Mr. Mehta has prepared and which deal with the incidence of plague in particular groups of infected houses situated in certain of the villages of the State. The data which are furnished regarding these are in the form of a synopsis of investigation sheets for each of the three villages of Billimora, Koili and Kantharia. They may be tabulated as follows:—

Village.	Number of houses to which data apply.	Number of inoculated	Number of uninoculated.	Percentage of attacks among		Percentage of deaths among		Percentage of case mortality among	
				Inoculated.	Uninoculated.	Inoculated.	Uninoculated.	Inoculated.	Uninoculated.
				Per cent.	Per cent	Per cent.	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent.
Billimora	64	105	249	25	30·4	15·2	24·8	60·6	81·7
Koili	26	48	73	27	24·7	18·8	23·3	694	94·5
Kantharia	3	4	14	50	28·6	50·0	28·6	100·0	100·0
Total	93	157	336	26	29·4	17·2	28·0	66·0	95·0

We have not been supplied with any materials for effectively criticising these investigation sheets, for we have not been informed how they were originally prepared, how the numbers of the inoculated and the uninoculated in the various houses were ascertained, and what steps were taken to secure that entries were properly made. We learned, however, that the facts set down on record were not always elicited by personal inquiry, and our general impression is that the inoculation sheets were not actually prepared on the spot and therefore cannot be trustworthy. Nevertheless, we may note two points regarding the results set down. The first of these is that the inoculated residents of the plague-infected houses under investigation appear to have been almost as liable to attack as their uninoculated fellows. The second point is that, inasmuch as inoculation considerably reduced the severity of attacks, there was a diminution of mortality amounting to 11 per cent. in the number of the inoculated, as compared with the uninoculated.

Inoculations in Baroda City.

The figures which have been supplied to us regarding inoculations in the City of Baroda afford us no help in coming to a conclusion as to the value of inoculations in general. Two thousand seven hundred and twenty-five people in all were inoculated in the City. Of these 2,146 were residents of the City, which has a population of 112,471; the balance of 579 inoculated persons consisted of

prisoners. These prisoners may be left out of account, inasmuch as there was no case of plague in the Jail or anywhere near it. As to the other persons inoculated, it is to be noted that no plague occurrences were recorded among them, but we have nothing to show that they were kept under observation. So little was known of them that in the case of 822 persons no information of any kind is available as to their caste or social position. Plague occurrences may have taken place among them without being brought to the notice of the authorities as having occurred among inoculated persons.

Inoculations in Baroda Cantonments.

In concluding the consideration of information collected by us at Baroda, we have to deal with the facts which Major Sarkies, I.M.S., Residency Surgeon at Baroda, gave us with regard to inoculations in the Baroda Cantonment. Plague appears to have been severe in the Cantonment in March, and to have then declined until September and October, when it again became severe, and though we have not been informed of the exact dates of the inoculations, we understand that a large number were done in March, another large number in September and October. Major Sarkies told us that a total of 2,048 persons were inoculated between November 1897 and December 1898, and that of these 330 were soldiers and their families, while the remainder were civilians. As to the uninoculated, Major Sarkies told us that "there were about 600 not inoculated in the regiment, including the families, and about 1,000 in the bazar." The strength of the inoculated and uninoculated respectively was computed by simply subtracting the total number of inoculated persons from the total population of the Cantonments, which was apparently known to have been about 4,000 One hundred and nineteen cases with fourteen deaths were reported to have occurred among the uninoculated, while the inoculated were reported to have had only 13 cases with 4 deaths, and Major Sarkies thinks that "that is a marked difference, as over half the people were inoculated." He, therefore, formed a strong opinion that inoculation was beneficial.

Examination of these figures shows that they make no pretence to accuracy. Moreover, as the period covered by the inoculations was clearly a prolonged one, no comparison between the inoculated and uninoculated is possible, except by comparing the incidence of plague upon the average strength of each class. But we do not know the period of observation during which the cases and deaths occurred. Further, we are unable to determine the average strength either of the inoculated or of the uninoculated, and this is a matter of considerable importance, as about a quarter of the whole number of the inoculated are said to have left the Cantonments, and there was probably an exodus among the uninoculated also. We can, therefore, make no accurate comparison between the inoculated and the uninoculated, but we see no reason to reject the opinion offered to us by Major Sarkies in favour of inoculation after an extended observation of its results in the Baroda Cantonment.

Inoculations in the Punjab.

64. Inoculation was not an important feature of the plague policy applied to the Punjab. The population of the villages in which plague appeared, up to the end of September 1898, was about 92,000, but the number of people inoculated in these villages was small. As is stated by Captain James, I.M.S., in his report on the Punjab, "in the two infected areas there were 3,918 people inoculated. Among these there were eight attacked with plague in the Jullundur district and only one died, and that a woman who was proved to have had an insufficient dose of prophylactic." In the Jullundur district the number of the inoculated amounted to 2,408, while in the Hoshiarpur district the number was 1,510. The people were unwilling to submit to a second inoculation, and we are told that only 103 were inoculated twice.

In considering the details which have been placed before us regarding these inoculations, we find that the prophylactic fluid was not much used in the Punjab under conditions which put it to any considerable test of its efficacy. Thus we find that of the inoculations done in the Jullundur district, 244 were done in the village of Thandian and 372 in the village of Dasanjh, where there was no plague. Moreover, 209 were done in Khatkar Kalan in a camp of 600 people in which no plague occurred after the inoculations, except in the case of one inoculated person, who probably had been infected before

his inoculation. Similarly, although a number of people—variously stated as 801 and as 820—were inoculated in Garhshankar, out of a population of 5,000 to 6,000, we find that the inoculations were not done till the 11th May, and the plague outbreak in the place had by that time practically ceased; for out of a total of 152 plague cases which occurred among the people of the town, only five occurred after the inoculations were begun.

Inoculations at Banga, in the Punjab.

Banga Town is the only place in the Punjab regarding which we need go into any details of the progress of inoculation and the course of plague. The first case in this town occurred on the 7th March 1898, though the authorities did not hear of the existence of the disease until the 11th of that month. The last case took place on the 20th June, and the total number of attacks was 103, with 65 deaths. A census of the population was taken in March, and showed that there were 4,917 residents of the village. Evacuation, disinfection, and inoculation were all commenced on the day when plague was discovered and were completed about the 29th of April. As the people did not at first show themselves very willing to come forward for inoculation, the inoculations proceeded gradually. On April 30th, the number of the inoculated amounted in all to 865. It is remarkable that among the inoculated in Banga a very large number of children under 10 were included. Such children numbered 292, or more than 33 per cent. of the total number of the inoculated—a proportion which is very different from that noticed in other places.

Captain James, in commenting upon the results obtained in this village, remarks that 2·18 per cent. of the whole population were attacked, while the attacks among the inoculated amounted to ·69 per cent., and all the inoculated had the disease very mildly. In a case like this, however, more correct results could have been arrived at by calculating percentages upon the average strength of the inoculated and uninoculated respectively. We have not before us materials which enable us to do this.

List of plague infected families in Banga and investigation sheets put in by Capt. James, I.M.S.

In addition to summing up the results for the village as a whole, Captain James has given us a list of all families in Banga in which plague cases occurred. This list shows the number of inoculated and uninoculated persons in the families and of the plague occurrences among them. In the case of houses in which inoculated persons were attacked, Captain James has supplemented his list by fuller details in the form of investigation sheets. An examination of the list shows that while details are given with reference to 81 families, the 103 attacks which took place in the town were distributed over 70 families only. A summary of particulars regarding all the families entered in the list is given below in tabular form, but we may point out that a statement of this sort is of no value unless we can assume that the cases among the uninoculated all occurred after the members of their households, who are set down as inoculated, had already undergone the operation:—

—	No. of Houses.	Inoculated Residents.		Percentage of Attacks on Total Number.	Uninoculated Residents.		Percentage of Attacks on Total Number.
		Total number	Number attacked.		Total Number.	Number attacked.	
	7	10	0	—	19	0	—
	2	7	0	—	0	0	—
	2	0	0	—	12	0	—
	1	3	1	—	0	0	—
	43	0	0	—	143	55	38·5 p.c.
	26	54	5	9 p.c.	107	42	39·2 p.c.
TOTAL	81	74	6	—	281	97	—

When we collate with data set down in the general list of affected families the particulars which Captain James has given in his investigation sheets for the six houses in which inoculated persons were attacked, we find that the particulars in the cases of the houses referred to in the investigation sheets numbered 1, 3, and 5, do not agree with the details which have been given us in the general

list. For instance, the investigation sheet numbered I. states that the house to which it relates contained two inoculated persons, of whom one was attacked, and three uninoculated persons, of whom two were attacked; but the general list of families shows that in the family in question there were three inoculated persons, of whom one was attacked, and two uninoculated persons, who were both attacked. It is unnecessary to set forth here the similar discrepancies which occur between the details given in the investigation sheets and in the general list of families in the case of the other two houses of which the particulars are not the same in these two statements. It appears, in view of the discrepancies just referred to, either that one or the other of the two statements sets forth the facts of the case incorrectly, or, perhaps, that one statement refers to the number of people who occupied the houses in the town before evacuation, and the second to the number of persons who occupied various huts in camp after evacuation. Whatever the explanation of the discrepancies may be, these discrepancies are such that we cannot use the investigation sheets laid before us as the basis for accurate conclusions as to the amount of protection conferred against attack. But the fact that all the six cases of plague which occurred among the inoculated ended in recovery is of itself evidence of the beneficial effect of inoculation.

Inoculation of disinfecting gangs in the Punjab.

In the Punjab special attempts were made to protect by inoculation persons who were engaged in working on disinfection gangs, and were thus subject to great risks of contracting plague. But the exact numbers of the disinfecting staff who were employed, and their distribution among inoculated and uninoculated, are unknown. Regarding the disinfectors employed in the Jullundur District, we have no full particulars. We are, however, told that the inoculated had one genuine case of plague and one case regarding which it was doubtful whether it was plague or not. As to Hoshiarpur, we are told that cases among the disinfecting gangs occurred in every village that was being disinfected, but that, after inoculation had been introduced into the gangs, cases occurred only among the uninoculated disinfectors. After the inoculations, there were only three cases, one in each of the gangs employed at Garhshankar, Garhi, and Bilron. In the Garhshankar gang there were about 800 coolies, of whom 700 were inoculated; in Garhi, out of 80 coolies, 60 were inoculated; and in Bilron, out of about 60 coolies, 9 were inoculated. The total number of the uninoculated was, therefore, 170 as compared with 770 inoculated coolies, and the fact that the 170 uninoculated had 3 cases, while the 770 inoculated had no cases, is some index of the efficacy of inoculations.

Inoculations in Belgaum town.

65. We may now return to the consideration of the results obtained by inoculation in Southern India, and in this connection we may consider in particular the facts put before us regarding Belgaum, Satara, and Alibag.

Inoculations were introduced into the town of Belgaum in December 1897, and the period of observation covered by the figures which have been supplied to us regarding inoculated persons extends over one year, to the end of December 1898. This covers the two periods of very severe plague mortality. Plague did not reach the town till the end of November 1897. It was most severe during January 1898, and died out in the second week in May. Another outbreak commenced very shortly afterwards in July 1898, and this, after attaining its period of greatest severity in October, ceased in January 1899. The officers personally responsible for the work connected with the inoculations and the maintenance of the records of inoculated persons did not appear before us as witnesses. The information with which we were supplied was given to us by Mr. Carmichael, the Collector of the district, Colonel Peters, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, and Mr. Uchgaonkar, the Chairman of the Belgaum Municipality.

Statistics regarding inoculations in Belgaum.

We learn that inoculations began on 26th December 1897, but we are left in some doubt as to the exact number of persons who were inoculated. Mr. Uchgaonkar put in a statement showing this number to be 3,438, but he withdrew that statement, and supplied us with another, printed in his evidence. In this statement the number of persons operated upon in Belgaum is represented by the tota of 3,447, of whom a total of 2,565 are shown as belonging to the town itself, while

292 are entered as residents of the Cantonment, and the rest as residents of other places. We find, however, that the details given in the statement of the number of inoculated residents of Belgaum town total up to 2,456. Between the date of the commencement of inoculations and the 15th January 1898, inoculated persons were not liable to segregation or removal to hospital, but after the 15th January the ordinary plague measures were applied to the inoculated in the same way as to the uninoculated. The result of this withdrawal of the privileges at first conferred was, says Mr. Uchgaonkar, "to put almost a complete check to further progress of inoculation." The statement put in shows that of the total operated upon, 1,466 persons were inoculated between the 26th December 1897 and the 16th January 1898, and that only 1,000 persons submitted themselves to the process in the next 11½ months, of whom about 450 were done in the last fortnight of September. The number of inoculations performed in the town, which has a normal population of about 30,700, was thus very small, but it is apparent that the majority of those inoculated were operated upon before the climax of the first outbreak, and that practically the whole of the inoculated were operated upon before the second outbreak became severe.

Criticism of statistics for Belgaum town, 23.137.

No attempt has been made to work out estimates purporting to be accurate with regard to the relative amount of protection which inured to the inoculated when compared with the uninoculated. But we have been informed that of the people inoculated 61 or 62 were attacked and 33 died. We do not, however, lay any stress on these figures, for we have it in evidence that the reporting of cases during the first outbreak left much to be desired, and though the people, it is said, "gave information" during the second outbreak because they were not removed to hospital, our general experience of plague statistics in India leads us to believe that this information can hardly have been complete. Moreover, even if it were the case that occurrences of plague were not concealed, we have good reason to believe that, when they occurred in inoculated persons, they were not always correctly assigned to the inoculated. The information which has been prepared and supplied to us regarding the number of the inoculated who were attacked was not, it would appear, compiled from inquiries made at the time of the attacks. We understand that the register of plague attacks and deaths was, some time before our visit to Belgaum, collated with the inoculation register. When a name which appeared in the inoculation register appeared also in the register of attacks, the case in question was entered up as occurring among the inoculated. When, on the contrary, a name which appeared in the inoculation register was not found in the register of attacks, the person in question was, unless other evidence to the contrary was forthcoming, assumed to have escaped infection. It is clear from the evidence which we have recorded that the statistics thus collected were far from correct. Mr. Carmichael said:—"It is very difficult to identify the inoculated people in several cases, because there was often a single name entered, and very little else. A certain proportion is like that. In other cases the name, the number of the house, and the occupation of the person are entered in our inoculation register. They are arranged alphabetically; and we went over our attack register and death register and checked the names. That is the way we did it. . . . The attack and death register gives the streets and houses; and it also is supposed to say whether a man was inoculated or not. That, however, has not always been given." Mr. Carmichael added that in a few cases nothing but the name of the person inoculated had been entered in the register of inoculated persons. Colonel Peters, after an inspection of the registers relating both to the town and the Cantonment, told us that, in the case of the town, entries in the register regarding the residence of the inoculated were made "in a general way . the street had been entered, and sometimes the number of the houses also"; but he had not examined the books closely enough to say whether in all cases the residence was noted in the town registers. The town registers, however, were very similar to those of the Cantonment and similarly kept up. Therefore it is probable that mistakes found by Colonel Peters in the Cantonment registers appeared also in the town registers. He informed us that "in the Cantonment some names were not put down at all, but it was simply stated that a certificate was given to a sepoy of the 26th Madras Infantry. . . . I should like

to state that in one case a woman left the camp with a certificate of Major Minchin that she had been inoculated, and it was found on inquiry that her name was not on the register. In other instances I have recently (in the beginning of 1899) found that transport mule drivers and dooly-bearers, of the Commissariat, who had been inoculated, are not recorded in the Cantonment registers," although their inoculation papers were dated in September, October and November 1898. He added that "In the nominal roll of inoculated persons in the Belgaum Cantonment who have got plague, I have a number of names which have been recorded who came to the Civil Hospital after having plague, and from inquiries I found out that they had been inoculated, but the names cannot be found in the inoculation register." That names were omitted from the town as well as from the Cantonment registers is clear from the following cases, of which Colonel Peters told us. In the special inquiries which he made in the case of four houses in the town, which we shall presently consider, he found that the inoculation of 2 out of 10 persons said to be inoculated was incapable of verification. Further, he stated that 11 inoculated persons from the town and 49 from the Cantonment came to the hospital suffering from plague. Three only out of the 49 who came from the Cantonment could be traced in the registers as inoculated, and only 8 out of the 11 who came from the town could be similarly traced. We are, however, without exact information as to the actual extent to which the accuracy of the figures was affected by the causes of error which existed, and in these circumstances it is impossible to accept the statistics with which we have been supplied as even approximately correct. Any attempt to draw accurate deductions from them would be fruitless.

In addition to the facts and figures which have been given us regarding inoculations in the town of Belgaum, as a whole, we have been supplied with particulars regarding inoculations in several different groups of persons living in Belgaum. These particulars relate, firstly, to the troops stationed in the Cantonment; secondly, to two groups of persons who came under the observation of Major Forman, R.A.M.C.; and, thirdly, to the residents of four houses regarding whom special inquiries were made by Colonel Peters, I.M.S.

Inoculations in the 26th Madras Infantry at Belgaum.

We may consider first the case of the troops. The regiment regarding which we have particulars is the 26th Madras Infantry. The first recognised case of plague in this regiment occurred on the 12th November, 1897, and the patient died on that day. Between this date and the 21st November, a period in which the regiment remained in its lines, there were 13 attacks of plague among the troops, families, and followers. On the 22nd November steps were taken to evacuate the lines, and evacuation was completed on the 28th November. During the period in which evacuation was proceeding, 15 attacks of plague took place. The whole regiment with its families and followers was moved into camps outside the town, and in the 10 days following this removal to camp, 13 sepoys and 21 members of their families and followers were attacked. After this, the cases fell off in number from the 8th December, and only one or two attacks were occurring weekly by the time when Major Bannerman, I.M.S., arrived and proceeded to commence inoculations on the 23rd December 1897. By this time there had been altogether 73 cases and 49 deaths from plague in the regiment. Out of the total population of 1,746, 1,665 were inoculated, and 81 only remained uninoculated. Immediately after inoculations were completed on the 6th January, the regiment went back to the disinfected lines, and during the rest of the period of the first outbreak in Belgaum, including the period in which that outbreak reached its height, there were only two attacks in the regiment, one in a sepoy and one in a European officer, both of whom had been inoculated. The regiment remained free from plague until the second outbreak took place in Belgaum. On the reappearance of plague in the town, the troops, families, and followers were re-inoculated at their own request, and at the end of the re-inoculations 1,801 persons had been inoculated. As men came back from time to time from furlough or recruiting duty, or as the families which had been absent during the first inoculations returned to the lines, they were inoculated, and after completion of the second series of inoculations there can have been very few inhabit-

ants of the lines who had not been operated upon. The number of these is indeed stated to have been less than 81. It is probable that the real number of uninoculated persons living in the lines was unknown, and that, as in the case of the troops at Bangalore, the uninoculated cases may have occurred among persons who visited the lines and were discovered to have plague there. Whether this was so or not, it is obvious, from the fact that the bulk of the uninoculated were people who had just joined the regiment, that the uninoculated cases must have occurred among persons who contracted plague while they were not living under the same conditions as the inoculated, and who may have been more exposed to risks of infection. The regiment therefore does not contain satisfactory controls enabling us to compare the occurrences of plague among the inoculated and the uninoculated respectively, as a method of gauging the advantages of inoculation. Nevertheless, it will be of interest to consider the course of plague during the second outbreak in the regiment.

Course of plague in second outbreak among 26th Madras Infantry at Belgaum.

We have before us two statements of what occurred during the second outbreak. One of these is that of Major Bannerman, who has dealt with the whole period of the outbreak; and the second is that of Lieutenant Lethbridge, I.M.S., who was employed in inoculating the regiment the second time, and was able to observe what occurred during a period from the 5th September to the 15th October while he was at Belgaum. Major Bannerman's account differs from that of Lieutenant Lethbridge with regard to the date on which the re-inoculations were done, for whereas the former states that they were begun on 18th August and completed by the beginning of September, Lieutenant Lethbridge, who performed the operations, informed us that they were commenced on the 10th September and completed in about ten days. Moreover, Major Bannerman informed us that the second outbreak lasted from July to December, and that the inoculated had nine cases with three deaths; while the uninoculated had three cases all fatal. The number of cases among the inoculated was, he said, one only in each of the months of July, September, November, and December, with two cases in August and three in October; while the number of cases among the uninoculated occurred one in each of the months of September, October, and November. According to this account, therefore, during the whole of the months of September and October there were altogether four cases among the inoculated, and two among the uninoculated. But Lieutenant Lethbridge has told us that in the five weeks of September and October during which the regiment was under his observation eight cases of plague with five deaths occurred among the inoculated, and that about the same number of suspicious cases also occurred, in which "they did not exactly know whether it was plague or not." Of these latter four died. Lieutenant Lethbridge also says that, in the period to which he refers, no cases occurred among the uninoculated, as there were no uninoculated. Major Bannerman was not with the regiment during the second outbreak. We therefore found some difficulty in accepting his figures in face of the evidence given before us by Lieutenant Lethbridge who had the regiment under his immediate observation while he was at Belgaum. This difficulty has been to some extent removed by the fact that the figures produced by Major Bannerman are vouched for both by him and by Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett, I.M.S., who was in charge of the regiment. But, nevertheless, the method of the compilation of the figures given by Major Bannerman would, in face of Lieutenant Lethbridge's evidence, require to be more fully investigated before those figures could be accepted as absolutely correct. As they stand, in view of the possibility that they do not include every case that occurred, and in view of the probable incomparability of the inoculated and uninoculated communities in which the recorded cases occurred, and in view, further, of the fact that the numbers of the uninoculated are not accurately known, we are unable to accept the comparison based on them by Major Bannerman to show the relative liability to plague of the inoculated and uninoculated, respectively, within the regiment itself. Another comparison, however, has been made by Colonel Bennett and Major Bannerman in a paper published in the *Indian Medical Gazette* for June 1899. This comparison is between the number of cases that

occurred in the regiment in the first outbreak and the number that occurred in the second outbreak. In the first outbreak there were in all 80 cases; in the second outbreak there were only 12. In view of the fact that the sanitary measures adopted in both outbreaks were similar, except only in respect of inoculation, and that the plague in the town of Belgaum was, during the second outbreak in the regiment, much more severe than the plague which prevailed in the town during the first outbreak in the regiment, it would hardly appear to be open to doubt that the practical immunity of the regiment during the second outbreak was due to inoculation.

Groups of persons observed by Major Forman, R.A.M.C.

The groups of persons concerning whom Major Forman, R.A.M.C., gave us evidence, were his private servants, and the hospital attendants of the Belgaum Station Hospital with their wives and children. He inoculated these groups when plague first broke out in the town, and was able to keep in touch with them continuously after that time. Regarding the first group, he says, bringing down their history to the 3rd March 1899 :—"Of my private servants there were in all, including their wives and children, 28 people inoculated. There have been no cases of plague, and no deaths up to date. There were three uninoculated. One was a child of nine years of age, whose father refused to allow it to be inoculated. It died of plague 12 days after the other people were inoculated. I diagnosed the case myself as plague. The other two cases that were not inoculated were not so distinctly under my own observation. One was a sweeper employed in the Cantonment as a Municipal sweeper, the husband of my sweeper woman, and sleeping in my compound. He, I am told, died of plague some months afterwards. The other was my bhisti (water-carrier). He threw himself into a well. I was informed that he had buboes and fever, and ran away to escape segregation. Of the 28 inoculated, none died of plague; and of three uninoculated, two are said to have died of plague, and one undoubtedly died of plague."

Regarding the second group of which he gave us particulars, Major Forman said that, out of 90 hospital servants, 87 were inoculated. Of the inoculated persons one died from fever and endocarditis, and one died of plague. Excepting these two, the rest of the inoculated were alive and well in March 1899. Only three persons remained uninoculated. Of these, one was not operated upon because she had recently been delivered, another was not operated upon because she was pregnant, and the third was a boy of 16 years of age, whose father refused to let him be inoculated. The boy died of plague less than two months after the inoculation of the rest of the hospital servants had been done. One of the two uninoculated women died of plague two days after the boy, she having been in attendance upon him while he was sick with plague. The other uninoculated woman remained well.

These particulars, which Major Forman has given us regarding persons who came under his special observation, are interesting, but we cannot attribute as much importance to them as to statistics collected over a larger area. While it is clear that isolated instances, like these, tell in favour of inoculation, it is equally clear that other isolated instances might tell against inoculation and that these could be obtained with little difficulty. A large number of such instances could, we may note, have been selected from the investigation sheets which Mr. Kaka put before us at Karachi. While, therefore, we have set forth the facts observed by Major Forman, we cannot consider that isolated cases of this kind are useful as a basis for deductions of general application. These cases, however, were not in the least cases which were selected to demonstrate the advantages of inoculation, and they are, for this reason, worthy of some weight in our consideration.

Groups of persons observed by Colonel Peters, I.M.S.

The third group of cases which we have to consider in connection with Belgaum is that which relates to four houses inhabited by inoculated and uninoculated persons, for which Colonel Peters collected special information. These four houses con-

tained 10 inoculated persons, of whom four got the plague and all recovered. Five persons who were uninoculated were residents of the houses, and there was no case of plague among them, but it is to be remarked that one of these uninoculated people was a child aged only three years, and another was a baby eight months old.

Inoculations in Satara town.

66. The inoculations that were done at Satara do not require more than a brief notice, and it will be convenient to consider them here. Intelligent members of the native community co-operated with the district authorities in recommending inoculations; public meetings were held to bring its advantages to the notice of the people, and the police were inoculated; people from infected places were removed to segregation or health camps unless they submitted to inoculation. Captain Thompson, I.M.S., who was in medical charge of the district, says of inoculation that "the people of Satara only resorted to it when we brought statistics before them to prove its great virtue," but the total number of people inoculated amounted to only 708 out of a population of nearly 26,000, and Colonel Hay, the Chief Plague Authority in Satara, told us that, in spite of inducements, the people showed no desire to be inoculated. We are informed that of the inoculated only three died, all on the first day after inoculation, and Captain Thompson has given us a table in which he compares the incidence of plague among the uninoculated people who were segregated with the incidence among the inoculated people in certain wards which were infected and had to be evacuated. The non-inoculated were removed, and the inoculated were allowed to remain in or return to their houses. The table which Captain Thompson furnishes is as follows:—

22,393, 22,390, 22,155, 22,480.

Name of Ward.	No. of Houses.	No. of Infected Houses.	Population.	No. of Persons inoculated.	After Segregation among the Non-inoculated.		After Inoculation among Inoculated.		Remarks.
					No. of Plague Cases.	No. of Plague Deaths.	No. of Plague Cases.	No. of Plague Deaths.	
Durga	78	2	333	60	3	2	...	...	Evacuation commenced at the beginning of November and inoculations were done about the same time. No case since 17th January.
Raviwar	68	13	292	107	13	10	1	1	Inoculations were done about the beginning of December when the ward was evacuated. No case since 6th December.
Pantachakote	75	12	160	83	10	7	2	2	Evacuated on the 10th November. Inoculations were done between 11th November and 11th December. No case since 24th November.
Totals	221	27	785	250	26	9	3	3	

In all these wards the period of observation extends to the 31st March 1899. The data, however, are not complete enough to supply a basis for any estimation of the effects of inoculation, inasmuch as the table does not give the total number of attacks among the uninoculated in the wards, but only the number of attacks that took place among such uninoculated persons as were

removed to segregation camps. Colonel Hay stated his opinion that the uninoculated people who went away from Raviwar Ward had plague among them, but he is unable to give the number of attacks or deaths, and there was probably more plague among the uninoculated inhabitants of the wards than would appear from Captain Thompson's figures.

22,160.

67. The last of the inoculations that we have specially considered in our survey of the results of inoculation, are the inoculations done in Alibag, near Bombay. The evidence which has been laid before us regarding these inoculations relates in the first place to general results in the town, and in the second place to the results of inoculation in certain households concerning which, Mr. Arthur, the Collector of the district, has furnished special information.

Inoculations in Alibag.

The outbreak, during which inoculations were applied to the town of Alibag, commenced on the 24th December 1898 and had not ceased by the 20th March 1899, when Mr. Arthur gave his evidence before us. Inoculations were commenced on the 2nd February 1899, and though the people were at first afraid of it, a certain number were afterwards induced to submit to the operation. The plague policy which was adopted was similar to that adopted in many other districts. The uninoculated were evacuated from their houses; the inoculated were allowed to remain. A peculiar feature of the plague policy adopted was that at the outset inoculation was withheld from the inhabitants of infected houses. Mr. Arthur says: "When infection was first introduced in Alibag, I did not allow the members of infected families to be inoculated, lest the plague should be incubating in them, and lest their death from plague should be wrongfully assigned to the effect of inoculation; but latterly, inoculation having become more popular, I have revoked this order and have allowed the families to be inoculated, and then allowed them to go to their homes instead of being segregated." The result of this policy was that in a short time after plague broke out the town was occupied only by inoculated people, and by a few uninoculated people who were about to be inoculated. The number of inoculated persons who, according to Mr. Arthur's estimate, were living in the town at the end of March, was about 700. The other inoculated persons were, we presume, living outside the town. Mr. Arthur informs us that there were only 40 uninoculated residents in the middle of February, and only 20 at the time of his examination, but that the number of uninoculated was not definitely known. It would seem probable that there cannot have been many more uninoculated in the town, for orders were issued that "no one uninoculated should sleep in the town, and that those who did so would be prosecuted if discovered." These orders seem to have been strictly enforced and prosecutions were actually resorted to. Before proceeding to consider the results of these inoculations, we may briefly summarise the conditions under which the inoculated and the uninoculated were living. Inside the town, and presumably under conditions that were favourable to correct observation, was living a community of 700 inoculated persons among whom were interspersed a few uninoculated persons. Outside the town there was a large community consisting chiefly of uninoculated persons over whom the supervision of the authorities was probably not very strict. The community inside the town was, by the nature of the case, more exposed to plague infection than the community outside; but, on the other hand, there had been excluded from the former community, as we have seen above, most of the contacts who, of course, were most liable to develop plague.

Up to the date of Mr. Arthur's examination the inoculated were reported to have had only two deaths from plague. Up to the same date, reckoning from the 31st January, which practically corresponds with the date of the commencement of inoculations, 54 attacks from plague had occurred among the uninoculated. We can arrive at no conclusion from these statistics, for we have not been informed what was the average strength of the inoculated and the uninoculated during the period of observation, and further we are left in doubt as to whether the figures regarding plague occurrences are to be referred to the

Criticism of results for Alibag as a whole.

numbers of inoculated and uninoculated living inside the town or to the total number of inoculated and uninoculated, both inside the town and in camps outside it.

Special cases showing effects of inoculation in Alibag.

In these circumstances it is unnecessary to dwell further upon the statistics which Mr. Arthur has given us for the town generally, and we may pass on to notice the special instances which he has laid before us of households in which inoculated members escaped while uninoculated members got plague. These may be quoted in Mr. Arthur's own words. Mr. Arthur says: "The first instance I can give is this: On 21st February there were in the police lines about 130 inoculated persons, and about 21 uninoculated. They were being gradually inoculated, but these 21 had remained till the end. One of these, Rakmi, wife of Gangnak, Head Constable, was attacked with plague on the above date and died on the 22nd. Another, Rama Shripatrao Sinda, was attacked on the 18th and died on the 24th—two cases. The remaining persons then uninoculated were inoculated within the two or three days following, and though 150 persons have since been living in the lines, and are living there now, there has only been one other case of plague there. This was Parbati, wife of Ragnak Rannak, who, having been inoculated a fortnight previously, was attacked with plague on the 8th of March. She had high fever one day, was better the second day, and on third day she was almost well; and within a very few days was restored to perfect health. Beyond that there has not been another case in the police lines. . . . . . The second instance I wish to bring to notice was also a striking one. A Koli family of seven members was living in the town, of which six members had been inoculated in February. The remaining one, Hasu, wife of Nathu, having been delivered of a child only two months ago, was uninoculated. She caught the infection about the 8th instant, and died on the 14th in hospital. None of the other members of the family were affected, and the child was weaned from her, inoculated, and is now thriving. The third instance is also that of a Koli family of three members living together in the town. Of these, two were inoculated on the 9th and 17th February respectively. The third, a little girl of 12 years of age, who was to be inoculated later, was attacked with plague on the 1st instant, and died on the 3rd. The other two members were not affected. The fourth instance is that of a family of goldsmiths living in the town. Govindshet was inoculated in February. His daughter, Rembai (uninoculated), was attacked on the 7th instant, and died on the 8th. His wife, Bhagirthi, was inoculated the same day, and has not been affected. The fifth instance is that of a Musalman family of eight; of these, three were inoculated in February. Ismail, the son of one of them, 11 years of age (uninoculated), left Alibag on the 2nd and showed symptoms of plague on the 4th. He died on the 14th. The remaining members of the family were inoculated on the 4th, and none of the seven members now remaining have been attacked. . . . Three were inoculated before the first case occurred and the remainder were inoculated on the case occurring."

As in similar cases considered in connection of the effects of inoculation in Belgaum, we think it would be unsafe to found on special instances of this kind any general conclusions as to the amount of protection conferred by inoculation.

Synopsis of more trustworthy statistics criticised above.

68. We have now brought to a conclusion our critical survey of the data laid before us regarding the effects of inoculation. We have omitted from our survey only data such as those relating to inoculation among the Parsees of Broach, and among various groups of persons in Bombay, the detailed criticism of which would not, in our opinion, further the object we have in view. We will therefore now set forth the general conclusions with regard to inoculation which can be drawn from the body of evidence that has been submitted to us. It will facilitate matters if, before proceeding to undertake this task, we collect here in tabular form the statistical results which seem to us to be specially worthy of consideration. These results are as follows:—

FIRST SYNOPTICAL TABLE.

Name.	Population under Observation.	Percentage of Plague Attacks on Population.	Percentage of Plague Deaths on Population.	Case Mortality (expressed in Percentages in Cases where the Number of Attacks exceeds 100).	ADVANTAGES ACCRUING FROM INOCULATION. Diminution of Plague Attacks in every 100 of the Inoculated Population.	Ratio of Plague Attacks among the Uninoculated to Plague Attacks among an equal Number of Inoculated.	Diminution of Plague Deaths in every 100 of the Inoculated Population.	Diminution of Mortality among Inoculated as calculated according to Mr. Haffkine's Method of Calculation.	Ratio of Plague Deaths among the Uninoculated to Plague Deaths among an equal number of Inoculated.	Ratio of Fatality in Plague Attacks among the Uninoculated to Fatality in an equal Number of Plague Attacks among the Inoculated.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Byculla Jail	Uninoculated . 172	4·	1·1	2 in 7	3·4	6·6 to 1	1·1	100	—	—	Only cases that occurred after the 4th February are included in this calculation.
	Inoculated . 152	·6	—	0 in 1							
Umarkhadi Jail	Uninoculated . 203	4·4	2·5	5 in 9	2·9	3 to 1	2·5	100	—	—	The percentages are taken on the original numbers of the inoculated and uninoculated.
	Inoculated . 199	1·5	—	0 in 3							
Undhera	Uninoculated . 437	6·4	5·9	26 in 28	4·9	4·2 to 1	5·3	89·6	10 to 1	2·5 to 1	One of us, Dr. Ruffer, is of opinion that these figures are not trustworthy.
	Inoculated . 513	1·5	·6	3 in 8							
The troops at Bangalore	Uninoculated 2,454	1·7	1·5	7 in 8	·6	1·5 to 1	·8	53·3	2·1 to 1	1·4 to 1	
	Inoculated . 446	1·1	·7	18 in 26							
Bulsar (4 Wards)	Uninoculated . 62	14·5	11·3	7 in 9	6·3	1·8 to 1	8·3	73·6	3·7 to 1	2·1 to 1	
	Inoculated 1,018	8·2	3·	31 in 84							
Lanauli (C. and D. Wards)	Uninoculated . 330	8·8	5·4	46 in 69	7·5	6·8 to 1	4·6	85·2	6·7 to 1	1·5 to 1	The figures relate to the period from the 5th August to the 23rd September 1897.
	Inoculated . 370	1·3	·8	6 in 13							
Kirki (followers of 4 batteries)	Uninoculated . 812	10·3	5·8	67·8 p.c.	7·9	4·3 to 1	4·6	79·5	4·8 to 1	1·3 to 1	The figures relate to the period from the 26th August to the 28th September 1897.
	Inoculated . 755	2·4	1·2	53 p.c.							
Hubli (16th July to 19th August)	Uninoculated 20,225	—	4·6	—	—	—	4·3	89·5	9·6 to 1	—	We think the figures for attacks untrustworthy. Dr. Ruffer thinks the figures for deaths also quite untrustworthy.
	Inoculated 22,967	—	·5	—							
Gadag (Mr. Foy's figures)	Uninoculated 8,687	2·7	2·3	83 p.c.	1·7	1·8 to 1	1·7	74·0	3·8 to 1	1·9 to 1	
	Inoculated 9,396	1·5	·6	44 p.c.							
Daman (62 houses)	Uninoculated . 123	—	—	38 in 55	—	2·2 to 1	—	—	4 to 1	1·7 to 1	
	Inoculated . 255	—	—	20 in 50							

69. For the administrator the measure of success attained by the use of inoculations is represented by the actual number of attacks and deaths averted from the inoculated. This number can be ascertained for any particular place by multiplying the figures shown in columns 6 and 8 of the table given above by the number of hundreds composing the inoculated population.

Form adopted by us in stating results in above table and criticism of form of statement adopted by Mr. Haffkine.

In addition to the figures which show the diminution of plague attacks and deaths among the inoculated population, we have set down in the table figures showing the diminution in mortality, as calculated out according to the method adopted by Mr. Haffkine. This method, though it affords information which is of value to those who desire to ascertain how far the effects of the vaccine have approximated to the ideal standard which would have been attained if all cases of plague had been averted from the inoculated, gives results which are likely to convey a wrong impression to the administrator. It will be seen that, whereas the diminution of mortality which was achieved by the introduction of inoculations among the troops at Bangalore, amounted actually to ·8 per cent., it figures, when calculated out according to Mr. Haffkine's method, as 53·3 per cent. Similarly, in Undhera, the diminution in mortality which was actually effected among the inoculated was 5·3 per cent. Mr. Haffkine's statement of the result is, that there was "a reduction of 89·6 per cent. of mortality attributable to inoculation." His method of calculation

correctly represents the percentage which the number of lives saved by inoculation bears to the maximum number of lives that might have been saved, and he takes, as the maximum number of lives that might have been saved, a number corresponding to the number of lives actually lost on account of plague among the uninoculated. The method, however, is likely to give rise to misunderstanding, especially when it is made, as it has been by Mr. Haffkine, the basis for such a general statement as the following:—" One can say in a general manner that the reduction in the mortality produced by inoculation is between 80 and 90 per cent." Such a statement, taken apart from the actual figures, might be taken to imply either that inoculation had averted death from 80 to 90 persons (*a*) in every 100 of the total population, or (*b*) in every 100 of the inoculated population, or (*c*) in every 100 inoculated persons attacked, whereas the statement really means that death was averted from 80 to 90 in every 100 of those who, without inoculation, would, judging by the mortality among the uninoculated, have died of plague. The misconception which might arise from the employment of this method of calculation will be most serious wherever the severity of the plague among the uninoculated is lightest; as, for instance, in the case of the light epidemic in the Byculla Jail. It will be seen that in that jail the diminution of mortality calculated by Mr. Haffkine's method would, on the figures given by us, amount to 100 per cent., whereas the actual saving in life achieved by inoculation would, on the same figures, be represented by the fact that death was averted from two of the inoculated persons.

With a view to avoiding such fallacies, we have expressed our results in a form that is not open to these objections. In column 10 of our table, we have set forth the ratio in which the deaths among the uninoculated stand to the deaths which actually occurred among equal numbers of the inoculated.

Synopsis of additional figures regarding effect of inoculation on case mortality.

70. A further point regarding the table we have given above relates to the character of the statistical material which it contains. It is to be noted that the table, while it includes all the more important figures regarding the diminution of deaths and attacks achieved by inoculation, does not include the whole of the figures worthy of consideration in connexion with the effect of inoculation on case mortality. Regarding this we have some additional data derived from observations made in hospitals, and in order to complete the synopsis of the statistical material from which our conclusions will be drawn, these additional data may be set forth as follows :—

SECOND SYNOPTICAL TABLE.

Hospital at	Once and twice inoculated patients grouped together.			Uninoculated patients.			Ratio of Fatality among Uninoculated to Fatality among equal Numbers of Inoculated Persons.
	Admitted.	Died.	Case Mortality.	Admitted.	Died.	Case Morality.	
			Per cent.			Per cent.	
Dharwar*	104	30	29·0	653	404	62	2·1 to 1
Gadag	107	56	52·2	184	130	70	2·3 to 1
Bangalore City	57	31	54·4	2,074	1,391	67	1·2 to 1
Bangalore Civil and Military Station, North Camp.	87	24	27·6	853	572	67	2·8 to 1
Bangalore Civil and Military Station, South Camp.	41	12	29·3	727	450	62	2·1 to 1
Bangalore Civil and Military Station, Military Hospitals.	121	80	66·0	69	59	78	1·2 to 1
Mysore City	26	9	34·0	180	92	51	1·5 to 1

* These figures are taken from a report on the Dharwar Plague Hospital from the 28th August to 18th December 1898, by Mr. Hornabrook, M.B., the Medical Officer in charge of the Hospital.

General statement of the protective effects of inoculation.

71. This and the foregoing table show that in every case, except that of Bulsar, inoculations had a considerable effect in warding off plague attacks from the inoculated, and that in every case without exception they rendered attacks among the inoculated less fatal than attacks among the uninoculated. The protection afforded by inoculation seems, however, never to be absolute, either in the matter of warding off attacks, or of warding off a fatal issue to an attack, and we have instances, in the statement of cases submitted to us with reference to patients treated in the Khoja Hospital at Bombay, which show that plague attacks may occur in persons inoculated as many as three or four times within 18 months of attack, and that such attacks may end in death. The facts thus established by actual experience in the case of man are precisely such as might have been anticipated from the experimental results obtained in the case of animals subjected to anti-plague inoculation.

Great differences in results set forth in the synoptical tables above.

72. When we consult the tables with a view to determining what measure of protection is actually afforded by inoculation, we see great differences in the results which are set down for various places. These differences are noticeable in the results set down with regard to the diminution both of attacks and of deaths among the inoculated as compared with the uninoculated population. They are noticeable also in the figures for case mortality, which represent the diminution of the death rate among the inoculated as compared with the uninoculated patients who were admitted to hospital, or whose attacks came otherwise under the observation of the authorities.

In the case of the Byculla Jail the ratio which the attacks in the uninoculated bore to the attacks in equal numbers of the inoculated, was 6·6 to 1. On the other hand, in the case of the troops at Bangalore, the corresponding ratio was 1·5 to 1. The corresponding ratios in other places vary between the extreme limits which are represented on the one hand by the ratio in the Byculla Jail, and, on the other hand, by the ratio among the troops at Bangalore.

The ratios of deaths among the uninoculated to deaths among similar numbers of inoculated persons vary between 10 to 1 in the case of Undhera, and 2·1 to 1 in the case of the troops at Bangalore.

The diminution of fatality in cases among the inoculated as compared with cases among the uninoculated was in the North Camp Hospital at the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore represented by the ratio of 2·8 to 1, the highest ratio observed; in the case of the Military Hospitals at Bangalore, the diminution of fatality was represented by the ratio of only 1·2 to 1, which is the lowest recorded.

Possible explanations of differences in results.

73. The variations in the results may conceivably be explained in one of four ways. They may be due to errors in the statistics sufficiently serious to falsify the ratios; secondly, they may be due to the assignment to the inoculated in certain of the statistics of attacks and deaths which were imputable to infection contracted shortly before or shortly after inoculation; thirdly, they may be due to differences in the virulence of the plague epidemics in the various places where inoculation was employed; and, fourthly, they may be due to differences in the strength and amount of the vaccine employed in different places.

Brief discussion of the accuracy of the figures in first synoptical table.

74. With regard to the suggestion that the discrepancies in the results may be conditioned by serious errors in the statistics, it is to be noted that this question, in so far as it applies to the first of the two synoptical tables now under consideration, has been already discussed in our detailed review of the statistical materials supplied to us. It will be sufficient to remark here that the statistics set forth in the first table are not all equally trustworthy. While, for instance, we may take all the figures given us for the Byculla and Umarkhadi Jails, and for the troops at Bangalore, to be as accurate as such figures can be, on the other hand we may notice that the figures given for Lanauli, Kirki, Hubli and Gadag, cannot be compared with those just mentioned in point of accuracy. We may further note that the comparisons based on the figures for Bulsar are, as we have already said, unduly to the advantage of inoculation; while, in view of this fact, it would be illegitimate to use these figures as an indication of the advantages

of inoculation, it will be legitimate to use them in gauging the liability of the inoculated to contract plague.

Discussion of accuracy of hospital figures for case mortality.

75. With reference to the figures for case mortality, however, we have not yet entered into a discussion of them, and we have, therefore, here to consider whether the differences of the effect of inoculation on case mortality, shown in different places, can be accounted for by differences in the conditions under which the various statistics were collected. We may begin by pointing out that patients who are really inoculated may, even in a hospital, occasionally be misclassified as uninoculated. This may readily occur in the absence of friends or relatives, or of a certificate of inoculation, in the case of patients who succumb without being able to render any account of themselves. We have no means of determining the amount of error which might thus be introduced into hospital statistics. But in view of the fact that in many cases patients were moribund when brought into hospital, the point must be kept in mind. To the extent to which it occurred the error must have operated to the advantage of inoculation in increasing the difference between the case mortality set down for the inoculated and that set down for the uninoculated. The trustworthiness of the hospital figures for case mortality may, however, be impugned on more serious grounds. They may be impugned on the ground that the severity of the cases in inoculated and uninoculated patients, respectively, which are treated in hospital cannot be taken as representing, with a fair degree of accuracy, the average severity of the total plague cases among these two classes of the community. Consideration will show that the mildest cases and the severest cases of plague will not be adequately represented in hospitals, inasmuch as the mildest cases of plague will be able to avoid being taken to the hospitals, and the severest cases will die before they can be brought in. It might be assumed *à priori* that this process of selection would influence the case mortality recorded for the inoculated and the uninoculated in opposite directions. In the case of the uninoculated it might be assumed that there would be excluded from observation in hospital a preponderating number of severe cases of plague, and only a very few mild cases of plague. In the case of the inoculated, on the other hand, inasmuch as the course of plague is favourably modified by inoculation, we might expect that there would be excluded from observation in hospital a large proportion of mild cases of plague, and only a comparatively small proportion of the severest cases of plague.

We find that the figures for Gadag harmonise with these inferences. We find that while the case mortality in the inoculated in the Plague Hospital at Gadag is set down as 52 per cent., the case mortality for the inoculated of the whole town is set down as 44 per cent., the reduction of case mortality in this instance being brought about by the inclusion, within the figures for the town as a whole, of 32 attacks, of which only four were fatal. If we may make the assumption that in Gadag all the deaths are correctly assigned to the classes of the inoculated and the uninoculated, respectively, and that all deaths from plague came to the knowledge of the authorities, it will be obvious that the figure of 44 per cent. cannot exceed the actual case mortality among the total inoculated population of Gadag. On the other hand, inasmuch as many mild cases must have escaped the notice of the authorities, we may assume that the actual case mortality may have been even below 44 per cent. In any case, it will be manifest that the case mortality of 52 per cent. obtained in the hospital in all probability gives us an exaggerated estimate of the case mortality in the total number of the inoculated attacked. Precisely the contrary of this seems to hold true with regard to the uninoculated in Gadag. The case mortality for the uninoculated in the Plague Hospital at Gadag works out at 70 per cent., while the case mortality which is set down for the total uninoculated population of the town is 83 per cent. This increase in case mortality is obtained by the inclusion, in the figures for the town as a whole, of a large number of cases which came to the notice of the authorities only after the patients had died. We do not know the precise number of these cases and deaths. There appears, in fact, to be a serious inaccuracy in Mr. Foy's figures, inasmuch as, when we subtract the figures which he has given us for cases and deaths in the hospital from the figures which he has given us for cases and deaths in the whole of the town, we arrive at the figure of 103 cases with 105 deaths.

We, however, cannot generalize from the case of Gadag. The figures obtained in other places do not tend always in the same direction. In the case of Dharwar, from the figures supplied to us from Mr. Hornabrook, we can institute a comparison betwen the case mortality of the inoculated in the hospital and the case mortality of the inoculated outside the hospital. Mr. Hornabrook's returns are divided into three parts. The first two parts bring the figures up to the 8th December 1898. The first part shows that, up to that date, out of 99 inoculated patients treated in the hospital, 27 died. The second part refers to inoculated persons attacked who were not brought into hospital. The result of the attacks is noted in 32 only of the cases included in this part. Of these 32 cases, 16 ended fatally. The third part of Mr. Hornabrook's returns brings the figures down to the 9th January 1899, but does not distribute them into cases that were treated in the hospital and cases that were not so treated. These figures show that in Dharwar the case mortality for the inoculated in the hospital was 27·4 per cent., while the case mortality for the 32 inoculated outside the hospital, expressed in percentages, amounted to 50 per cent. We may thus note that the case mortality for the inoculated who came under observation outside the hospital was greater than that of those who came under observation in hospital. The inference that in Dharwar plague was more severe in inoculated patients who did not come into hospital, in comparison with those who came into hospital, is borne out by a consideration of the details given in the third part of Mr. Hornabrook's returns. We find there 43 deaths set down as occurring in the cases of 69 persons who appear, as we infer from internal evidence, almost all to have been seen outside the hospital. This result is quite other than that which might have been expected, both on *à priori* grounds and from the consideration of the figures for Gadag.

The different results obtained in Gadag and Dharwar, respectively, show that the case mortality for the inoculated in hospitals stands in no constant relation to the case mortality among the total inoculated attacked who have come under observation. *À fortiori* it can stand in no constant relation to the real case mortality of the total body of the inoculated attacked.

The above considerations throw some light upon the figures for case mortality which are set down for the various hospitals in the City, and Civil and Military Station, at Bangalore. In the case of the North Camp Hospital, we have a case mortality of 27·6 per cent. for the inoculated, and in the South Camp Hospital a case mortality of 29·3 per cent. for the same class. The case mortalities just referred to have been taken on 128 cases, two-thirds of which were treated in the North Camp Hospital and one-third in the South Camp Hospital. In contrast to these, we have the figures of the hospital in Bangalore City, giving a case mortality of 54·4 per cent., taken on 57 cases among the inoculated and the figures for the Military Hospitals at Bangalore, giving a case mortality for the inoculated of 66 per cent., taken on 121 cases. It is to be noted that these very different results refer to one and the same plague epidemic. It is possible that an explanation of them so far as they relate to the case of the Military Hospitals, may be found in the assumption that, while all the inoculated attacked in the military community were brought into hospital, many of the more severe cases among the inoculated in the civil population were not brought into hospital. Similar considerations apply to the case mortality among the uninoculated in the various Bangalore hospitals. It will be seen that while this amounted to 78 per cent. in the Military Hospitals, where the figures are likely to be least erroneous, it was only 67, 67, and 62 for the City, North Camp, and South Camp Hospitals respectively.

In conformity with the above considerations, the case mortalities among the inoculated and uninoculated in the hospitals cannot, except in hospitals such as Military and Jail Hospitals, be taken as representing the actual case mortalities of the inoculated and uninoculated classes respectively. Inasmuch as the case mortality of one of these classes may be affected in a different degree and a different sense to that of the other, it follows that the ratio between the case mortality of the uninoculated and that of the inoculated patients treated in hospitals cannot be accepted as a correct index of the advantage which has really accrued from inoculation. In proof of this, we need point only to the ratios set down in our tables for the hospitals in Bangalore City and the Civil and Military Station. While these ratios ought to work out practically the

same, they vary in a most irregular way. In the Bangalore City and the Military Hospitals, where the conditions under which patients were brought into hospital were entirely different, they are 1·2 to 1. In the Civil Hospitals of the Civil and Military Station, to which patients were brought under conditions similar to those of the City Hospital, the ratios are 2·1 to 1 and 2·8 to 1. In these circumstances, though we have no doubt that the figures are sufficiently accurate to show that inoculation considerably reduces the case mortality of the inoculated, we shall be unable to make any use of the hospital figures in connexion with any exact calculations, except when such figures refer to Military or Jail Hospitals.

Possibility that less favourable results are in some cases due to inclusion among inoculated persons who contract plague before or immediately after inoculation.

76. We have now to consider the possibility that certain of the less favourable results shown in the tables which are now under discussion, may be due to the assignment to the inoculated of attacks and deaths due to infection contracted shortly before or shortly after inoculation. In certain of the statistics, that is to say those for Undhera and the Umarkhadi Jail, which record the most striking instances of the advantages of inoculation, the good results obtained may, in a certain degree, be attributable to the fact that there were either few or no attacks among the inoculated, which are referable to infection contracted shortly before or shortly after inoculation. In the case of the Umarkhadi Jail, plague was entirely in abeyance for a fortnight after the inoculation. In Undhera, though plague continued among the uninoculated at the rate of 10 cases in the first week after inoculation, there were among the inoculated two persons, at most, who can be regarded as having contracted plague at the time of inoculation. The experiment in the Byculla Jail is of particular interest in this connexion. If we compare the number of attacks that occurred among the uninoculated and the number among the inoculated from the date of inoculation, we find that there was a percentage of 6·9 and 3·9 cases, respectively, among these two classes, giving a ratio of 1·8 to 1. But if, allowing 5 days for the incubation period, we exclude all cases that might have been incubating plague at the time of inoculation, we arrive at the results which have been tabulated above, and which give a ratio of 6·6 to 1. The inclusion of cases among the inoculated who were incubating plague at the time of inoculation, must influence every comparison based on average strength; it will be remembered that this method of comparison is resorted to only when inoculations are continued during the period of observation. This fact must be borne in mind in connexion with the less favourable results obtained in Kirki, among the troops at Bangalore, and possibly in the case of Bulsar. Regarding the dates of inoculation at this last place, however, we have no exact information.

Criticism of Mr. Haffkine's suggestion that protection is conferred within 24 hours.

77. The assumption that the relatively less favourable results were due to the inclusion among the inoculated of persons who were incubating plague at the time of inoculation could not be made, if there were any reason to accept Mr. Haffkine's suggestion, that, "though the prophylactic was powerless to arrest symptoms already started, or which developed a few hours after inoculation," "there is a possibility of its influencing the disease in the incubation period in an individual infected three or four days previously," and that "the time necessary for the plague prophylactic to produce a useful effect is . . . apparently less than 24 hours." The results obtained by the Pasteur system of inoculation against rabies clearly show that an inoculation may afford protection against the effects of infection already contracted. Indeed, there is no reason for inferring that the period required for the achievement of protection must always exceed the incubation period of the disease protected against. Thus, theoretically, Mr. Haffkine's vaccine might quite well protect against infection already contracted. On the other hand, in view of the short incubation period of plague, and in view of the fact that our experience in the case of other diseases, both in animals and men, indicates that protection is not at all rapidly established, it seems to us unlikely that the anti-plague inoculation can exert any favourable influence on persons who are already incubating plague. The matter, however, is one which can be definitely determined only by scrutinising the records of actual observation to ascertain how soon protection becomes established. We have, therefore,

endeavoured to gather indications regarding this matter from the evidence laid before us.

Possibility of determining by consideration of dates of attack how soon protection is acquired.

78. It would seem possible to test how soon protection is achieved by determining what percentages of the total attacks among the inoculated are attributable to each successive day or week after inoculation. We may consider first what details are necessary to apply this test. If we are dealing with a group of persons all inoculated on the same day, we should require to know the number of inoculated persons composing the group, the period for which they were kept under observation, and the number of cases that occurred among them in each day or week of the period of observation. It would, moreover, be necessary to know to what extent plague continued among the uninoculated during each day or week throughout the period of observation, in order to determine whether the inoculated in the concluding days or weeks of that period were or were not exposed to less infection than those in the earlier days or weeks. We could then calculate out the daily or weekly percentage of attacks, for the first day or week on the original number of inoculates, and afterwards on the number of these remaining over unattacked on each day or week. A comparison of the percentage of the attacks which occurred shortly after inoculation with the percentages which occurred later would give the required information as to the date on which protection was achieved. When the results of a series of inoculations done on successive days in one community are in question, the same particulars regarding each successive group of inoculates will be required. This is not the method that has been adopted in the preparation of the statistics placed before us. The method adopted has been to bring the period of observation for a number of successive groups of inoculates to a conclusion on one and the same day, to sort out the cases that have occurred before that day into groups according to the length of time after inoculation at which they occurred, and then to compare the numbers of attacks in different days or weeks with a view to drawing conclusions with regard to the protection achieved at varying periods after inoculation. This method leads to erroneous results. How erroneous these results may be will be manifest when we consider what would be the effect of applying the method to an extreme case. In such an extreme case as that of a community composed of two groups of inoculates, inoculated on two days separated by a considerable interval of time, if the period of observation was brought to a close within, let us say, a week after the second series of inoculations, it is plain that the ratios which the percentage of attacks occurring in the first week after inoculation would bear to the percentage of attacks occurring in weeks remoter from the dates of inoculation would be vitiated by the fact that the figures for the first week would include the cases that occurred in both groups of inoculates, while the figures for the subsequent weeks would exclude the attacks that might have occurred among the second group of inoculates after the date on which the period of observation was brought to a close.

Possibility of determining by consideration of case mortality how soon protection is acquired.

79. We have gone through the figures supplied to us and find that they are presented to us in such a form as to make it impossible to arrive at any conclusion as to whether the percentage of attacks among inoculated persons has been greater or less in the first few days after inoculation than in the subsequent period. In default of the data necessary for the decision of this question we have fallen back upon the only other line of inquiry which seems open to us. In other words, we take the case mortality as our index of the protection acquired by the inoculated. We have gone through various statements laid before us, with a view to determining whether there are any differences between the case mortality in inoculated persons attacked during the first few days after inoculation and the case mortality in inoculated persons attacked at a later period. The most satisfactory and most detailed statement which we have to assist us in this matter is that furnished by Mr. Hornabrook. He has given us a statement of the cases of 208 inoculated persons. Of these we can here make use of 142 cases only, as the rest are those of twice-inoculated persons or of once-inoculated persons regarding whom full details are not given. Our examination of the 142 cases has given us the following results, which show the case mortality among the inoculated attacked on the day of inoculation, among those attacked

on each of the five succeeding days, and among those attacked in the period after the expiration of five days.

Number of Cases among Once-inoculated Persons.

On Day of Inoculation.		On 1st Day after Inoculation.		On 2nd Day after Inoculation.		On 3rd Day after Inoculation.		On 4th Day after Inoculation.		On 5th Day after Inoculation.		After 5 Days after Inoculation.	
Cases.	Fatal Cases	Cases	Fatal Cases.	Cases.	Fatal Cases.	Cases.	Fatal Cases.	Cases	Fatal Cases.	Cases.	Fatal Cases.	Cases.	Fatal Cases.
11	7	9	4	8	3	7	5	8	0	6	0	93	30

This summary of observations shows that the case mortality is very much higher in patients attacked during the first few days after inoculation than it is at a later period. In view of the fact that Mr. Hornabrook's list is the most extensive series of observations which we have, and that it shows that the case mortality is severest in the first three days after inoculation, we assumed that figures of other observers would, if scrutinised, likewise show that protection was definitely established only after the expiration of a similar interval. With a view to determine this, we have, wherever the data were available, worked out the case mortality in once-inoculated persons attacked within the first three days after inoculation. Similarly, with a view to instituting a comparison, we have worked out from the statistics in question the case mortality in persons attacked more than three days after inoculation. The result of the analysis of the figures is as follows:—

Place.	Cases in Once-inoculated Persons attacked on Day of Inoculation and the subsequent Three Days.			Cases of Inoculated Persons attacked more than Three Days after Day of Inoculation.		
	Cases.	Fatal Cases.	Case Mortality.	Cases.	Fatal Cases.	Case Mortality.
			Per cent.			Per cent.
Dharwar (Mr. Hornabrook's figures).	35	19	54	107	30	28
Karachi (from Mr. Kaka's investigation sheets).	6	6	100	41	19	46·5
Daman (from Major Lyons' investigation sheets),	7	5	71·5	84	31	37
Baroda (Major Sarkies' figures).	4	1	25	9	3	33 3
Belgaum (Mr. Uchgaonkar's figures).	3	3	100	58	30	52
TOTAL	55	34	62	299	113	43·3

It is thus manifest that, while the case mortality of the first three days compares favourably with that of uninoculated patients, the protection which is achieved within the first three days after inoculation compares very unfavourably with that which is achieved later on. It is probable that this inference would be confirmed by the examination of other figures, if we had been able in other cases to distribute the plague attacks into those that occurred in the first three days after inoculation and those that occurred afterwards. We see an indication of this in the fact that when we institute, as we are able to do in certain instances, a comparison between the case mortality in persons attacked within seven days of inoculation and the case mortality in persons attacked

later, the case mortality for the former is less favourable than that for the latter. The figures to which we refer are as follows:—

Place.	Cases of Persons attacked on Day of Inoculation, or within Seven Days after.			Cases of Persons attacked more than Seven Days from Date of Inoculation.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage.	Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage.
Undhera (investigation sheets)	2	1	50	6	3	50
Karachi (investigation sheets)	11	8	77·7	38	18	47·4
Bulsar (details supplied by Mr. Dadachanji).	13	5	38·5	71	26	36
Billimora and Koili (details supplied by Mr Mehta).	6	4	66·6	33	21	63
Dharwar (details supplied by Miss Corthorn).	50	16	33	45	11	24·5
	72	34	47	193	79	41

Possibility that variations in results of inoculation are due to variations in virulence of plague.

80. Another explanation of the discrepancies in the synoptical tables which suggests itself is that the protective effect of inoculation may be inversely to the virulence of the epidemic. Countenance would appear to be given to this explanation by the results shown for the Byculla Jail; here we have very good results, both as to the warding off of attacks and as to the reduction of fatality, in the case of an epidemic where the case mortality taken on the 26 uninoculated attacked during the whole course of the epidemic was only 50 per cent. The explanation would also appear to be countenanced by the results of the inoculations done among the troops at Bangalore. Among them, in an epidemic whose virulence may be gauged from the fact that deaths occurred at the rate of 85 per cent. among the 69 uninoculated attacked, we have much less favourable results for inoculation, both in reduction of attacks and in reduction of fatality. This explanation, however, is discountenanced by the fact that the results obtained in Undhera were many times better than the results obtained among the troops at Bangalore, though, since the virulence of the epidemic was slightly greater, worse results might have been expected. Moreover, the explanation would appear to be in conflict with the fact that, with regard to both attacks and deaths, the results obtained at Undhera, where the case mortality during the whole course of epidemic was 91 per cent. among the uninoculated, are much better than the results obtained in Bulsar, where, judging from the figures for the uninoculated Ghanchi Ward, we may take the case mortality among the uninoculated to have been 69·5 per cent. (16 deaths in 23 cases). The smaller effect produced in Bulsar is the more remarkable inasmuch as we have seen above that the comparison that has been instituted there between inoculated and uninoculated is unduly to the advantage of inoculation. We must therefore conclude that the explanation of the greater or less effectiveness of inoculation is not to be found in the variation in the virulence of the plague in different places.

Possibility that variations in results of inoculation are due to variations in strength or character of the anti-plague vaccine.

81. We may now seek for an explanation of the varying effectiveness of inoculation by inquiring whether the result of inoculation is governed by differences in the vaccinating material injected. In respect of this question we may note that Mr. Haffkine himself has suggested that the effectiveness of the vaccine is conditioned by differences in strength. In confirmation of this suggestion he has drawn attention to the results obtained from the inoculations in Kirki and Daman.

First, in connexion with the results in Kirki, which Mr. Haffkine imputed to the defective strength of the vaccine, we may note that the first of our synoptical tables shows that in Kirki the protection against attacks was inferior only to the protection against attacks obtained in Lanauli. We may exclude from consideration here the figures for the Byculla Jail, where the epidemic was light. Similarly, the ratio of diminution in deaths among the inoculated as compared with the uninoculated at Kirki was, if we leave out of account the epidemics of the Byculla and Umarkhadi Jails, where there were no deaths, inferior only to the figure obtained at Lanauli and Undhera, and

to that set down for Hubli. Hence, although the vaccine used at Kirki is said to have been below the average strength in its power of producing temperature reaction in the inoculated, yet, assuming always the accuracy of the data, it must be considered as being well above the average from the point of view of its efficacy.

In connexion with the relative efficacy of weak and strong vaccines and of larger and smaller doses, Mr. Haffkine has referred, in the case of Daman, first to the better results which are stated to have been obtained in the town by the inoculations performed in March with vaccine which produced a higher fever reaction, as compared with the vaccinations performed in April with vaccine which produced a lower temperature reaction; and further Mr. Haffkine has referred to the better results stated to have been obtained by Dr. Kalapesi with large doses as compared with the results obtained by Dr. Poiares with small doses. The results as stated by Mr. Haffkine are as follows:—

	No. of Persons inoculated.	Attacks.		Deaths.		Case Mortality per cent.
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	
In March, with strong vaccine .	1,017	49	4·8	15	1·5	30·6
After March, with weaker vaccine	628	41	6·5	20	3·2	48·8
By Dr. Kalapesi, with full doses	1,924	70	3·6	22	1·1	31·4
By Dr. Poiares, with reduced doses	270	21	7·8	4	5·2	66·7

NOTE.—Mr. Haffkine's figures include persons inoculated more than once.

"Thus," says Mr. Haffkine, "amongst the inoculated with reduced doses the total mortality was 4·5 times and the case mortality 2·1 times higher than that amongst the inoculated with larger doses." Inasmuch as we have already pointed out that figures for the town as a whole must be received with great reserve, we have endeavoured to check the results set forth by Mr. Haffkine by reference to the investigation sheets prepared by Major Lyons, I.M.S. From these we have taken out all those once-inoculated persons who were inoculated in March, and all those who were inoculated after March. The name of the medical man who performed the inoculations has not been stated in the details supplied in the investigation sheets, but we presume that the inoculations detailed in the third series of investigation sheets, and spoken of as having been done with reduced doses, are inoculations done by Dr. Poiares, and that the inoculations included in the three other series of investigation sheets were done with full doses. The results of our analysis of the investigation sheets is as follows:—

	No. of Persons once inoculated.	Attacks.		Deaths.		Case Mortality.
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	Per cent.
In March, with strong vaccine .	87	23	26·6	4	4·6	17·4
After March, with weaker vaccine	167	57	34·0	30	18·0	31·6
With full doses	199	60	30	21	10·6	35
With reduced doses	55	20	36·5	13	22·3	65

The results agree in all important points with those obtained by Mr. Haffkine for the town as a whole. They indicate, as Mr. Haffkine himself has recognised, that it is essential to the attainment of the best results that the vaccine should be carefully standardized.

Effect of double as compared with single inoculations.

82. Closely connected with the question as to what dose of vaccine will give the best results, is the question as to what is the comparative efficacy of double and single inoculations. We are able to gather only uncertain indications from the results set down in the first of our synoptical tables. We find that the best results were obtained in Undhera, where only single inoculations were employed. On the

other hand, the least favourable results included in the table are those which were obtained among the troops at Bangalore, who were, for the most part, inoculated twice. In short, the figures of the table tend, on the whole, to show that a single inoculation is more effective than a double inoculation. To test this we have collected such additional information as we have been able to extract from the evidence recorded in our Proceedings. That information is summarised in the following table :—

Place.	Number of People under Observation.		Percentage of Attacks among		Percentage of Deaths among		Percentage of Case Mortality among		Ratio of Attacks among the Once Inoculated to Attacks among an equal Number of Twice Inoculated.	Ratio of deaths among the Once Inoculated to Deaths among an equal number of Twice Inoculated.	Ratio of Fatality in Attacks among the Once Inoculated to the Fatality in an equal number of Attacks among the Twice Inoculated.
	Once Inoculated.	Twice Inoculated.	Once Inoculated.	Twice Inoculated.	Once Inoculated.	Twice Inoculated.	Once Inoculated.	Twice Inoculated.			
Daman (investigation sheets).	254	128	31·5	8·6	13·4	1·5	42·5	18·2	2·3 to 1	3·6 to 1	9 to 1
Gadag (Mr. Foy's figures) .	2,528	6,868	1·3	1·5	·5	·7	42·5	44·2	·9 to 1	·9 to 1	·7 to 1
Dharwar (Miss Corthorn's figures).	3,270	3,463	1·7	·6	·6	·2	33·3	28·6	1·2 to 1	2·8 to 1	3 to 1
Hubli (Mr. Cappel's figures for 5 weeks).	9,514	13,453	—	—	·5	·5	—	—	—	—	1 to 1
			Patients admitted.		Number of Deaths.						
Khoja Plague Hospital (Mr Khaja Abdulla's figures)	—	—	35	27	17	7	48·7	26·0	—	—	1·8 to 1
Gadag Plague Hospital (Mr. Foy's figures).	—	—	32	75	15	41	47·0	59·7	—	—	·8 to 1
Dharwar Plague Hospital (Mr. Hornabrook's figures).	—	—	157	50	53	26	34·0	52·0	—	—	·6 to 1

A scrutiny of this table will show that the results are most divergent. It will be seen that in Daman a second inoculation conferred considerable additional protection. The same appears to hold true, though to a less extent, of patients treated in the Khoja Hospital at Bombay. From Miss Corthorn's figures for the town it appears that a small amount of additional protection accrued to the doubly inoculated at Dharwar, but Mr. Hornabrook's figures, regarding 157 of the cases observed by him, indicate that the fatality among the twice-inoculated was one-third greater than the fatality among the once-inoculated. Mr. Foy's figures for the town and for the hospital of Gadag similarly show that the twice-inoculated as compared with the once-inoculated were less effectively protected. Lastly, in Hubli the figures regarding deaths set down for the town indicate that there was no difference between the once and the twice inoculated.

If we are to seek an explanation for these divergent results, it is manifest that we can seek it only in the varying strength of the vaccine. We have already pointed out, in the earlier portion of this chapter, not only that plague cultures of very varying virulence were employed for the preparation of the vaccine, but also that the prescribed dose of the vaccine contained, in some cases, seven times more of the effective bacterial sediment than it did in other cases. We think that differences in the strength of the vaccine may, in addition to explaining the differences set forth in the table we have last given, also account for many of the differences set forth in the synoptical tables. There would, so far as we can see, appear to be a particular dose of vaccinating material which gives the best results, and it would appear to us to be important to secure by the adoption of an accurate method of standardization that this quantum should be contained in the prescribed dose, and that, if possible, this quantum should be administered in a single inoculation, so as to avoid the necessity for re-inoculation.

83. We have now reached a point at which it is appropriate to discuss the duration of the protection afforded by inoculation. There are no data to enable us to arrive at a conclusion on this matter, unless we regard as such Major Bannerman's figures for Undhera, which seem to show that the protection had not decreased in the course of six weeks, the figures for the Umarkhadi Jail which show that the inoculated suffered more than the uninoculated in a period dating from the fourth week after inoculation, and lastly (if these can be considered sufficiently accurate to

Duration of protection conferred by inoculation.

furnish a general indication) the figures for Hubli, Dharwar, Gadag, Bangalore and Mysore. The figures for the five places last mentioned show that the inoculated as a body, though numbers of them were exposed to plague for a considerable time after inoculation, suffered less than the uninoculated, and they may thus be taken as indicating that the effect of inoculation is to some extent lasting.

From the above it will be seen that the statistics placed before us afford us little material for a decision as to the duration of the protection conferred by inoculation, but this question could be easily determined by following up the history of a group of persons all inoculated at the same time, and by noting the number of cases and deaths from plague among them in a succession of months following upon their inoculation. In interpreting the information thus collected it would be necessary to take into consideration the variation in the amount of plague among the uninoculated population during the months included in the period of observation. While the consideration of the attacks and deaths alone would give us an indication with regard to the duration of protection, more accurate conclusions would probably be drawn if the case mortality was taken into consideration. Just as in the fact that the case mortality among the inoculated in the first days after inoculation is greater than in the succeeding period we have an indication that protection conferred by inoculation is not fully achieved during the first few days, so it is probable that we should find in an increase of case mortality an indication of the time when the protection was beginning to wear off. If two or more groups who had been inoculated with different and accurately known quantities of vaccinating material were kept under observation, valuable indications could probably be drawn from the results as to the quantity of vaccine which produced the most lasting protection.

Question whether anti-plague inoculation exerts influence on other diseases.

84. Only one question now remains to be dealt with in connexion with the influence on the organism exerted by Mr. Haffkine's anti-plague prophylactic fluid. This question relates to the suggestion, to which we have already referred, that anti-plague inoculation protects not only against plague but also against other diseases. This suggestion emanated from Mr. Haffkine. It appears that in the course of his inoculation work a certain number of cases were brought to Mr. Haffkine's notice in which fevers of an undetermined nature were favourably influenced by the injection of his vaccine. An idea that anti-plague inoculation might possibly protect against other diseases having thus suggested itself to him, Mr. Haffkine proceeded to seek in this idea an explanation for the extraordinary absence of mortality from general causes which was noted in the case of the Khojas inoculated in Bombay. We have, however, pointed out that the exceptionally light mortality recorded for the inoculated Khojas is capable of being explained in quite a different way. What we have just said applies not only to the case of the Bombay Khojas but also to the case of the inoculated Karachi Khojas, among whom there was a similar extraordinary absence of deaths from general causes, which was similarly attributed to the effects of inoculation. The instances which have been just referred to constitute the only statistical evidence which has been brought forward in support of Mr. Haffkine's claim that his vaccine favourably influences diseases other than plague. As this statistical evidence is untrustworthy, we have to fall back on *à priori* considerations, the two isolated instances which Mr. Haffkine has adduced of cases of fever favourably influenced by inoculation, and a few other isolated instances adduced by other witnesses. According to the more or less indefinite statements of the two or three witnesses who are in question, the plague prophylactic is capable of favourably modifying every possible class of disease, from ringworm to leprosy. It is obvious that statements of this kind are not deserving of serious attention. That vaccination against one disease may influence the course of another is, however, *à priori* quite credible, inasmuch as it is known that one disease may influence the course of another. But since no trustworthy evidence has been adduced before us to show that this obtains in the case of anti-plague inoculation, the suggestion, though one that might be kept in view by future observers, need here no longer engage our attention.

Summary of conclusions regarding protective effect of inoculation.

85. As a preliminary to discussing the application of inoculation as a measure for combating plague, it will be convenient to summarise here the results of the preceding critical

study of the nature and effect of the anti-plague vaccine. These results may be summarised briefly as follows:—

I. Inoculation sensibly diminishes the incidence of plague attacks on the inoculated population, but the protection which is afforded against attacks is not absolute. On the one hand, plague has attacked persons who have undergone inoculation as many as four times in the course of two years previous to their attack. On the other hand, as many as 8 per cent. of the inoculated population may suffer from plague, as was the case in Bulsar. Many varying influences have been at work in determining the rate of attack in different places, and it is impossible to give a numerical expression for the measure of protection against attack which inoculation confers.

II. Inoculation diminishes the death-rate among the inoculated population. This is due not only to the fact that the rate of attack is diminished, but also to the fact that the fatality of attacks is diminished. Here, again, no numerical expression for the amount by which the death-rate is diminished can be given.

III. Inoculation does not appear to confer any great degree of protection within the first few days after the inoculation has been performed. This fact, we may note in passing, has an important bearing on the risk of infection which would be incurred by recently inoculated persons if they were left behind in surroundings so plague-infected as to render their evacuation by the uninoculated desirable.

IV. Inoculation confers a protection which certainly lasts for some considerable number of weeks. It is possible that the protection lasts for a number of months. The maximum duration of protection can only be determined by further observation.

V. The varying strength of the vaccine employed has apparently had a great effect upon the results which have been obtained from inoculation. There appears to be a definite quantum of vaccinating material which gives the maximum amount of protection; and provided that this quantum can be injected in one dose, and provided also that the protection turns out to be a lasting one, re-inoculation might with advantage be dispensed with. The best results of inoculation will only be obtained after an accurate method of standardization has been devised.

Reason for dislike and opposition of the people towards inoculation.

86. The utility of inoculation as a practical measure depends, above all things, upon the extent to which the people are willing to submit to the operation. In a country like India compulsion in such a matter is not to be recommended. The attitude of the people towards inoculation is therefore deserving of very careful consideration. The attitude of the people towards inoculation has generally been the reverse of encouraging. Though, at times, some of the better classes may have been ready to submit to it, the feeling amongst the masses, at any rate until the good results of inoculation caused influential persons to be inoculated, has generally been one of dislike and opposition. This dislike and opposition, so far as we are able to gauge the reasons for it, was based upon the following objections:—First, there was an unwillingness on the part of the people to undergo the personal inconvenience and fever caused by inoculation, in view of the doubts which they entertained regarding the reality and duration of the protection said to be conferred. Secondly, there was as we have been told by Colonel Weir, I.M.S., the fear of communication of disease by the syringe from one person to another. Thirdly, in one case at least, at Guntakal, the people were afraid to be inoculated, because a case of sudden death after inoculation occurred in a man previously to all appearances perfectly healthy. Fourthly, we have an instance in Bulsar of a community which refused to avail itself of inoculation because they saw that plague cases continued to occur in a large number (8 per cent.) of a group of inoculated persons which was directly under their observation. Lastly, we have reason to believe that, particularly in Bangalore and Bombay, the progress of inoculations was checked by a statement made in evidence before us to the effect that the prophylactic fluid was very seriously contaminated with putrefactive, and in some instances pathogenic, organisms.

Degree to which inoculation resorted to in places threatened, but not actually infected.

87. This being the feeling of the populace towards inoculation, they have seldom come forward to undergo it, except where they were in imminent fear of something that they disliked still more, and which they hoped by means of it to escape. It has usually been not so much the disease itself as the removal to hospital, segregation, restrictions on travelling, evacuation and other measures resorted to to check disease, that have induced them to resort to inoculation. Thus, where there was no immediate prospect of measures, there was hardly any inoculation.

88. The Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, when asked whether he thought the people will ever consent to be inoculated on a large scale before there is an outbreak of plague among them, replied that he did not; "You have only to look at the way in which they neglected vaccination. They admit the effectiveness of vaccination, but they will be apt to neglect it." The Sanitary Commissioner of the Madras Presidency was of the same opinion. "The practical difficulty," he said, "seems to me to be to get an operation of that sort accepted, especially by certain classes of the people and the uneducated generally, in time to secure a prevention of the spread of the disease, that is to say, I do not think it is possible, it is not within the practical sphere of sanitation, to say that any area can be so prepared beforehand (by means of inoculation) as to prevent an invasion of plague." Practical experience in various uninfected places not exposed to any immediate danger seems to prove the correctness of these views. Madras City is a case in point. It has hitherto escaped from indigenous plague altogether, and towards the close of 1898 there was no infection even near it. Major Bannerman, I.M S., gave a number of lectures there on the subject. He was assisted by three medical officers specially deputed for the purpose; four district surgeons, and a lady doctor also aided him in attempting to popularise inoculation. The net result was that in 2½ months about 5,000 people were inoculated out of a population of 450,000.

Madras City was not in any immediate danger of infection. In a place which, though still free, is practically certain to be infected at a very early date, the motives for being inoculated may be expected to be stronger. Such a case is that of Mysore City. The motive for all the people getting themselves immunized beforehand was probably as strong in Mysore City as it is ever likely to be in any place, since it was almost certain that the infection would come there from Bangalore. Yet, when the disease did come into Mysore City, it found about six-sevenths of the people still uninoculated. The one advantage to be gained by inoculation in Mysore City was that inoculated persons could travel more readily than the uninoculated. There was no special exemption that the Government could offer to the people, for there were practically no plague measures. Therefore, putting aside a certain number who were inoculated probably because they wanted to leave the town, the majority became inoculated presumably because they believed that they were being protected. The circumstances of Mysore City, however,—situated as it is in a Native State,—are special, and we have no exact information as to the motives which there induced people to come forward for inoculation before the outbreak was severe, and to cease to submit themselves to inoculation at about the time when plague was at its height.

10,723-8.

Except Mysore City, the only place of which we have information that any large proportion of the people were willing to get themselves inoculated before plague broke out among them is Palewal, a small village in the Punjab. It would have been possible, Captain Clarke, I.M.S., told us, to inoculate all the inhabitants of this village. "There was a Banniah who took the thing up, and he was anxious to remain in and not to be turned out, because it was the beginning of the rains. . . . . The people had seen plague all round them, and they themselves stood alone. It was the last village—a little island surrounded by plague villages—and they had seen the discomforts that the others were subjected to . . . . and they were anxious to get relief from those measures. They thought that if they were inoculated they might be allowed to stop in." Here

it is obvious that the chief motive for resorting to inoculation was the desire to avoid the ordinary plague measures, and further it is probable that even that motive would not have had much effect had it not been for the influence brought to bear on the people by a prominent inhabitant of the village who was particularly interested in avoiding evacuation.

In other threatened villages in the neighbourhood of towns where inoculations had been carried out on a large scale, the motives that induced the inhabitants to have themselves inoculated may have included, in addition to the motives referred to above, a conviction that inoculation really did protect against plague. The villagers in the neighbourhood of Hubli and Dharwar were, Mr. Cappel told us, very anxious to be inoculated. The inoculation measures in these two towns had been on such a large scale, and had gone on with advantage to the inoculated for so long, that the people round had been thoroughly convinced of the protection conferred by inoculation. "From one village a long way south of Hubli, I," says Mr. Cappel, "had an offer from a native banker to produce 500 people for inoculation and pay all the expenses of the English Commissioned inoculating officer and his staff. I had another application from the basket weavers of a village 22 miles south of Hubli, who offered to come in in a body to Hubli if we promised not to segregate them, or put them in health camps—a promise which I gave them. There is another village called Annigerry which has frequently applied to me by telegraph and otherwise for the assistance of inoculators, and, that village being a large one, we have treated it as a town, and given it the benefit of inoculation."

Only a few instances like the above have been brought to our notice. On the other hand, we may notice that village opinion is not always influenced by the success of inoculation in neighbouring places. We have a striking illustration of this in the case of the villages of the Baroda State. Here, in spite of the fact that the inoculation experiment carried out at Undhera proved so successful, we find that only a very small number of the inhabitants of actually infected villages accepted the offer of inoculation which was made to them. The number who did so in villages threatened but not infected was so small as to be insignificant.

Even after plague has attacked a place, inoculation has not made much way with the people, unless in cases where severe plague measures were enforced in the case of the uninoculated and were relaxed in the case of the inoculated. The indifference or opposition of the people towards inoculation is illustrated by the attitude of the people in the two largest cities in India. In Calcutta, in the first epidemic, "they made things very unpleasant for persons who were supposed to be inoculators." Dr. Kailas Chandra Bose told us he tried to induce people to be inoculated, but without success. He said, "they are deadly against it, I do not know why. I do not think they would submit to that process at all." The amount of inoculation done was altogether insignificant. Operations were begun the very day that the existence of plague was notified, *viz.*, 30th April 1898. But up to the 22nd July 1898, the total number of inoculations performed was only 2,400, a number that did not go any appreciable way towards protecting the population. It is true that there were only two inoculators at work, but if there had been more it would not, in the opinion of Dr. Nield Cook, the Health Officer, have made any appreciable difference. The leaders of the Muhammadan community did indeed come forward, and a few of the better class people of all communities. But inoculation "did not get really taken up: the plague did not get quite bad enough." The bulk of those who offered themselves for inoculation were "persons who desired to travel by rail without suffering the inconvenience of detention at inspection camps." And during the remainder of the year, owing to the small amount of plague, the absence of scare, and the removal of the office to another place, the number seeking inoculation rapidly became smaller still; only 31 persons presenting themselves in a space of five months.

In Bombay City, the number inoculated in 1898 was very small relatively to the total population. The Municipal Commissioner endeavoured to get the influential leaders among the Hindus to co-operate. Small payments were allowed to poor people who were prevented by the reaction from going to their

ordinary work; and encouragement to perform inoculations was given to the Medical Officers of the Municipality and to certain private practitioners. But from the beginning of the year up to 20th November only 25,358 people were inoculated. Lieutenant-Colonel Weir, I.M.S., told us in December that the opposition was certainly much less than it had been; and he anticipated that during the next outbreak a very much larger number of people might come forward. From returns lately sent to us, however, we find that, although the people of Bombay have had experience of three outbreaks, the number inoculated up to 13th September 1899 was only 38,454 out of a population of over 800 000. Moreover, of these a considerable percentage consisted of persons inoculated in the Khoja community, which resorted to inoculation principally on account of the influence of their Chief, His Highness the Aga Khan.

The case of Karachi is precisely similar to that of Bombay. A very small proportion of the general population of Karachi submitted themselves to inoculation, while a very large proportion of the Khojas got themselves inoculated. In Baroda it would appear that while the general population did not avail themselves to any extent of inoculation, the influence of the Parsee Panchayat was able to induce most of the Parsee community of the place to become inoculated. In the Punjab, where inoculations were resorted to, they seem, as in particular at Banga, to have been resorted to chiefly on account of the advice and example of influential people who interested themselves in the matter.

In Satara, Belgaum, Surat, and the Central Provinces, where few inoculations were done, the attitude of the people towards inoculation may be gathered from the following extracts, to some of which we have already referred, of the evidence given before us by responsible plague officers.

At Satara, "the people," says Captain Thompson, I.M.S., "only resorted to it when we brought statistics before them to prove its great value." But it also appears that it was only "more or less" voluntarily that the few came forward who did come forward. "Some compulsion was used, that is to say, they had privileges held out to them if they submitted to inoculation. If they were living in infected places they were told that unless they became inoculated they would be moved out into segregation and health camps." "I have tried every means in my power," said Colonel Hay, also referring to the town of Satara, "to persuade them, even to the extent of promising re-admission to their houses; they have been promised that those who have been evacuated should be allowed to return if they would be inoculated, but it has had no effect on them at all."

The object of the few people who got themselves inoculated at Karad, in the Satara district, seems to have been mainly to get permission to go out into the infected villages for trading purposes.

At Belgaum the people who came up for inoculation came "on the assurance given to them that no inoculated person would be liable to be removed to hospital or segregation camp against his wish." The withdrawal of that assurance resulted, Mr. Uchgaonkar says, "in almost a complete check to the further progress of inoculation."

Most of the people inoculated at Surat were, Lieut.-Colonel Nariman, I.M.S., said, "Refugees from Bombay, and they wanted to get back to Bombay."

Colonel Hutcheson, I.M.S., again, told us that at Hinganghat, in the Central Provinces, the people applied for the inoculations to be done simply in order to obtain a pass which would permit them to go to their various employments.

In the North-West Provinces, Mr. Winter said, "At Jawalapur arrangements were made for inoculation, but we were to use no pressure on the people, and they would not hear of it."

89. We may now pass on from the consideration of infected places where inoculations were either not done or were done only in very small numbers, to the consideration of infected places where a considerable portion of the population was inoculated. We have already considered the case of Mysore City, which

Conditions in places where inoculations largely resorted to.

stands by itself, and we have now to consider only the cases of Hubli, Dharwar, and Gadag, all three within the Dharwar district, and of the City and Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. We have referred above to the question of the general motives which induced people to become inoculated, and we have also in our critical study of the statistics, in the cases of the particular towns now in question, dealt with the motives which were specially operative in them, and the manner in which inoculations were pushed. It may, however, be advisable here further to quote the opinion of some of the officers on the spot.

"The object of the people," says the Collector of Dharwar, speaking of all the towns in his district, but more especially of Hubli, "is, in a very large proportion of cases, and the object of almost all the people at the beginning of the operations before they become convinced by bitter experience of the advantages of the process, is not to obtain an inoculation, but to obtain the certificate, which carries with it certain immunities and privileges."

The motives which influenced the people of Dharwar to get inoculated may be judged also from the following statements. On the one hand, Major Hardy, the Chief Plague Officer of the town stated the people "feared segregation and inoculation. . . . . 18,000 went out in one week influenced by this fear." On the other hand, Surgeon-General Harvey, the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, in addressing the Royal Society, and, we understand, referring to the case of Dharwar, said "that while the mention of inoculation drove 30,000 people from the City of Calcutta, he had himself seen, in another part of the country, people coming in their hundreds to be inoculated, and paying 2 annas each for the privilege." That payment was made for inoculation does not prove that the people appreciated the value of inoculation as a protection against plague, any more than the fact that, in the neighbouring town of Hubli (and we think that this was the case at Dharwar also) payments were made by the people for the disinfection of their houses proves that they had a belief in the efficacy of disinfection. In both places inoculation and disinfection were necessary preliminaries to the return of the people to their houses.

Speaking of Gadag, Mr Foy, M.B., told us: "With the appearance of plague there was a further rush for inoculation, and a large number were inoculated before the epidemic had taken a very strong hold, and to prevent having them elves evacuated from their homes." And the same witness also said, "The people of Betigeri made a great rush for inoculation, and thus avoided the general evacuation of the town by getting all the inmates of their houses inoculated."

When asked, with regard to the inoculations in Bangalore, whether the protection afforded to them was the only inducement for people to become inoculated there, Captain Leumann, I.M.S., said, "Partially the protection afforded, but chiefly, I think, to escape segregation."

Importance of encouragement, of inoculation, by influential members of the native communities of India.

90. It appears, then, to us to be evident that hitherto at all events the principal motive which has induced individuals to come forward to be inoculated has been the desire to obtain relief from the inconveniences of the plague measures ordinarily applied, rather than that of protecting themselves against an attack of plague. This is a somewhat discouraging conclusion; but we may, perhaps, hope that when the beneficial effects of inoculation are more widely known native opinion may be won over to its favour. Seeing what has been done in certain places by personal influence, like that exerted by H. H. the Aga Khan, we think that influential men in the native communities of India can do much to bring about this more satisfactory state of affairs. It is to be noticed that personal influence is particularly valuable wherever severe plague measures are not applied, and where, therefore, there are no material advantages in the form of a relaxation of measures which can be conferred upon the inoculated, and which can operate as an inducement for people to submit to inoculation. Moreover, the encouragement of inoculation by the personal influence of prominent members of the native communities will render it possible to dispense with such a system as that of encouraging inoculation by the grant of small compassionate allowances, which is liable to abuse.

91. In view of the fact that the policy of inoculations will give its best results only when inoculations have been undertaken before the advent of plague, or soon after it has broken out, it is important to note that experience in the past has shown that inoculation as a measure is much more easily applied in towns than in villages. A scrutiny of the figures relating to towns where inoculation has been largely resorted to will show that it takes a very considerable time to inoculate any sensible fraction of the population. In only one case, that of Mysore, has such a sensible fraction been inoculated before the outbreak of plague. In the case of villages, the time required is greater relatively to the number of the population, as we can see by a reference to the time which was occupied in the inoculations performed in the villages of the Baroda State, and at Lingdhal and Huilgol, which have been mentioned in a previous part of this Report.

Considerable time required to inoculate any sensible fraction of population of towns and villages.

92. We have hitherto dealt with the protective effective of inoculation in preventing attacks and deaths from plague, and we must now pass on to consider whether the adoption of inoculation as a measure is likely to have the beneficial effect claimed for it in preventing panic in an infected place with its attendant exodus of the population and consequent dislocation of trade. In this connexion Mr. Cappel, referring to both Hubli and Dharwar, said :—" In Hubli trade was not seriously interfered with at any time, and in Dharwar the course of business has never been interrupted. In Hubli, owing to weather conditions, the town was never evacuated on any large scale. In Dharwar about one-third of the people went out immediately on the outbreak of plague. But these people who went out were of the agricultural class, owning land round about, and their families and dependents. The 10,000 people who remained and who were enabled to remain by inoculation alone were the Government employés, the large mass of railway employés, and the business part of the community. There was no interruption to railway business, Government business, or commercial business in Dharwar. That state of things would have been impossible without inoculation, and if inoculation had not been carried out, or if inoculation had failed, the consequence would have been very serious, both in Hubli and Dharwar."

Effect of inoculation in preventing panic.

In speaking of Betigeri, Mr. Foy claimed advantages for inoculation similar to those claimed by Mr. Cappel in the cases of Hubli and Dharwar. He said that the people freely resorted to inoculation and " the consequence is that the main street of Betigeri has always presented a busy aspect, the shops remaining open, and some amount of trade is carried on."

Major Richard Baker, I.M.S., as we have already noted, told us with reference to Lanauli, that while the uninoculated part of the town was deserted on account of the plague, the inoculated part was full of people.

Regarding the causes of the exodus which took place from Bangalore City, Colonel Benson, I.M.S., told us that at the commencement of the outbreak the supply of vaccine ran short. " The result of sufficient vaccine not being available was that a very great number of people ran away from the town who would otherwise have remained." In Mysore City the inoculations, as we have seen, were largely done before plague got a hold on the town, and though an exodus took place, it was smaller than that from Bangalore City and the Civil and Military Station.

It is quite plain that panic could only be prevented by inoculation in so far as inoculation prevents severe mortality from plague. In other words, if the people are not inoculated sufficiently early and in sufficiently large numbers, a flight from an infected locality will not be prevented. Where, however, the inoculated have confidence in the efficacy of inoculation, the exodus will be that of uninoculated persons only, and the inoculated will continue to perform their avocations. On the other hand, when people dread inoculation, and fear that it may be insisted on, the adoption of inoculation as a plague policy may, as we have seen in the case of Dharwar and Calcutta, give rise to a far more formidable panic and exodus than any which would have been produced by the fear of plague. In response to a question whether the people of Dharwar would have left the town from fear of the plague, Mr. Cappel told us: "No, none of them would have moved. They would have waited till they were nearly all dead. They would have moved out in the next epidemic undoubtedly, but they would

not have learned their lesson before." Our conclusion, then, regarding this matter is that people after being inoculated have shown less disposition to fly from an infected place than the uninoculated, but that it is impossible to judge how far this result has been due to the sense of security derived from inoculation, or how far it has been due to the escape from the worries of other plague measures from which, as inoculated persons, they have been exempt.

Conclusions as to feasibility of adoption of inoculation as a plague measure.

93. With regard to the feasibility of adopting a general policy of inoculation, our conclusion, based upon the above considerations, may be set forth as follows:—

(1) Experience gained hitherto has shown that it is very seldom possible to get a large proportion of the inhabitants of an uninfected place inoculated.

(2) It has been possible, where the inducement of exemption from segregation and eviction has been offered, to get a large proportion of the inhabitants of an infected place inoculated quickly.

(3) It has been possible in one place,—Mysore City,—even where no inducement that touched the great mass of the people could be offered, to get a considerable proportion of the inhabitants of an infected place inoculated quickly.

(4) It has been possible also to induce a large proportion of particular communities, such as the Khojas of Bombay and Karachi, to be inoculated under the influence of their leaders.

Recommendations regarding adoption of inoculation as a plague measure.

94. Our recommendations are governed by these conclusions, as well as by the conclusions we have already drawn with regard to the protection conferred by inoculation. They are further governed by the consideration that it is necessary, as far as may be possible, to dispel the particular objections on account of which the people have hitherto refrained from inoculation. Moreover, our recommendations are based on the consideration that it is advisable to make the operation as effective as possible, as little inconvenient as possible to the person inoculated, and as easily carried out as possible by the inoculator.

I.—We have already insisted on the necessity for the accurate standardization of the vaccine, as being essential to the attainment of the best results, both as to the protection conferred and as to the duration of that protection. We have pointed out, also, that the introduction of an accurate system of standardization may possibly obviate the necessity of employing two successive inoculations.

II.—With a view to dispelling the natural fears of the people, and avoiding all unnecessary risk to the inoculated, and further, with a view to enabling the inoculations to be carried on with the least possible amount of attendant inconvenience, we would insist upon the necessity that stringent precautions should be taken to insure that all the vaccine used is quite free from contamination, and we would recommend that the volume of the necessary dose should be made as small as possible.

III.—With a view to removing any possible ground for distrust as to the conveyance of disease by inoculation from one person to another, we would recommend that the syringe should be sterilised in the presence of the person about to be inoculated.

IV.—We are of opinion that inoculations, under the safeguards and conditions stated above, should be encouraged wherever possible, and in particular, it seems to us desirable to encourage inoculation among disinfecting staffs and the attendants of Plague Hospitals.

Conclusion.

95. We cannot bring to a conclusion this consideration of anti-plague inoculation by Mr. Haffkine's prophylactic fluid without expressing our sense of the importance of the method which Mr. Haffkine has devised and of the results which have been achieved by it. The credit due to Mr. Haffkine is the greater because the difficulties with which he had to contend in this matter could only have been overcome by great zeal and endurance. Mr. Haffkine's work on anti-plague inoculation, while not based on any new scientific principle, constitutes, it seems to us, a great practical achievement in the region of preventive medicine.

No. 5096, dated Bombay, the 18th July 1899.

From—Major W. B. BANNERMAN, M.D., Indian Medical Service,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department (Plague).

In continuation of this office letter No. 1682, dated 31st March 1899, I have the honour to report on certain measures that have been taken to lessen still further the chance of any contaminated bottles being despatched from this Laboratory.

In the second paragraph of the letter above referred to, it is noted that "arrangements are now made according to the above results in order to ensure security from this source of error" *i.e.*, the use of improperly sterilised bottles. Since then 539 brews have been tested, representing 1,61,700 doses, with the result that a proportion of 3·1 per cent. have been found contaminated. This result will doubtless be much improved when the laboratory is established in the new quarters at Parel.

These results have been obtained in flasks which have been of necessity standing on the floor of the fermentation room for some months and which have been exposed during the process of decanting to unavoidable draughts.

These two sources of error will of course be removed in our new laboratory.

The mode of sterilizing the bottles has been changed with improved results. They are now placed in a hot-air sterilizer in which a temperature of 150°C (302° Fah.) is maintained for three hours. As the corks cannot be exposed to *dry* heat of this temperature, the bottles are plugged with cotton and the corks treated separately. The corks are now placed in large flasks full of water and boiled under a pressure of one atmosphere (15lb) for one hour on three days in succession. The water in which they are boiled is then poured off and the flasks are filled with a five per cent. solution of Tormalin. The large flasks having narrow necks, one or at most two corks only can reach the surface of the fluid at one time, so that any chance of aerial contamination is reduced to the lowest possible limit. To make sure that no organisms are adhering to the corks when the bottles are being closed the corks are, before insertion, plunged into paraffine wax boiling at a temperature of 300°Fah. (148°C). This effects the double purpose of immediately destroying any organisms that may be attached to the corks and of coating the corks with an impervious layer of wax, so that the fluid in the bottle cannot act upon them. The top of the bottle is then securedly covered with parchment paper tied tightly round the neck. The whole being again dipped into paraffine so as to render the bottles completely air-tight.

Ten days after bottling, one bottle of each brew is opened, and tested, before any of the other bottles of that brew are despatched. The result of this re-testing is what is now reported.

It will, I think be evident that all precautions are now taken to ensure that no contaminated bottles be sent out for use, so that medical men having occasion to use the vaccine may do so with the utmost confidence. As public confidence was at one time considerably shaken in the aseptic condition of the fluid, I would suggest that means be taken to make the above result known to the public.

I would request that a copy of this letter be sent to Director-General, Indian Medical Service, for his information.

No. 6092, dated 29th November 1899.

From—Major W. B. BANNERMAN, M.D., B. Sc., I.M.S., in charge Plague Research Laboratory,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department (Plague).

I have the honour to forward report of experiments conducted in this Laboratory, which had for their object to ascertain whether or not plague

prophylactic, made by growing the bacilli of plague in a medium manufactured from wheat, was as effective as that made in the ordinary manner. Only one experiment has been made, but it is so conclusive that I think no hesitation need now be felt in recommending vegetarians to be inoculated with this kind of vaccine, with full confidence that they will be as effectually protected as those inoculated with the ordinary material.

The experiment shows that, for rabbits at least, the wheat peptone vaccine is as effective as that prepared from meat peptone, and there is no reason to suppose that human beings will re-act differently.

2. I would suggest, therefore, that publicity be given to these results, so that those communities who have religious scruples against the use of vaccine prepared from goat's flesh, may be made aware that they can now be protected by the use of the wheat peptone prophylactic. I may add that there are several thousand doses of this new material now ready for distribution.

Experiment with plague vaccine prepared by growing the plague organism in wheat peptone broth, the culture being sterilised afterwards by heat.

Three rabbits were inoculated with different quantities of this vaccine as follows:—

7th November 1899 . Rabbit I, 1,384 grmms. weight received 6·25 c.c.
Ditto II, 1,163 „ „ „ 5 c.c.
Ditto III, 1,004 „ „ „ 2·5 c.c.

The rabbits showed no symptoms after these inoculations.

21st November 1899 . On this date each of the above three rabbits, as well as a control rabbit, was inoculated with ½ an agar tube of plague. This growth was the fourth remove from a rat which had died of plague and was 24 hours old. The result was as follows:—

Rabbit I showed no symptoms.
Ditto II „ „ „
Ditto III „ „ „

Control rabbit died 22 hours after inoculation.

A *post-mortem* examination was made of this latter rabbit. The glands in the groins and axillæ were found to be enlarged and congested. The peritoneum, both parietal and visceral layers showed numerous punctiform hæmorrhages. There were extensive hæmorrhages into both kidneys. There were also some small hæmorrhages in both lungs. Liver and spleen appeared normal. Strained preparations were made of the bloods, liver and spleen. In the blood very few plague bacilli were found. In both liver and spleen plague bacilli were very abundant and appeared to be in pure culture. Cultures were made from blood and liver. From both of these sources pure cultures of plague were obtained.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, INDIGO, JUTE, TEA, AND RICE.

Quantity (in hundredweight) of COTTON imported by rail and river and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karachi, in December 1899, and from 1st January to 31st December 1899, and in the corresponding periods of 1897 and 1898.

Whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Imports in December.												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	3,625	1,283	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,625	1,283	2,200
N.-W. P. & Oudh	43,858	57,569	35,678	72,624	91,239	179,874	...	...	...	116,482	148,808	215,552
Panjab	3,778	2,254	15,548	17,435	19,254	67,131	44,341	26,273	82,401	65,554	47,781	165,080
Cent. Provs.	1,103	3,155	471	34,735	79,871	89,258	...	...	...	35,838	83,026	89,729
Bombay	...	...	...	179,970	253,544	170,382	...	...	...	179,970	253,544	170,382
Sind	...	...	..	...	...	...	9,634	26,969	13,400	9,634	26,969	13,400
Madras	...	...	...	...	1,738	...	...	...	...	...	1,738	1
Berar	9,325	18,050	2,261	110,016	421,739	71,392	...	...	...	119,341	439,789	73,653
Assam	470	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	470	...	2
Raj. & C. India	225	3,071	2,951	4,518	22,524	58,454	...	...	...	4,743	25,595	61,405
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	3,318	4,178	...	...	...	...	3,318	4,178
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	62,384	85,382	59,111	419,298	893,227	640,670	53,975	53,242	95,801	535,657	1,031,851	795,582
By Sea—												
Bengal	311	820	879	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	820	879
Bombay	4,275	5,175	375	502	1,008	944	...	175	...	4,777	6,358	1,319
Sind	...	...	...	6,597	1,022	11,929	...	...	...	6,597	1,022	11,929
Madras	1,122	2,630	2,502	96	937	647	...	...	...	1,218	3,570	3,149
Burma	3,182	5,698	1,844	...	...	1,265	...	...	...	3,182	5,698	3,109
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	9,477	60,652	42,588	...	...	...	9,477	60,652	42,588
Foreign countries	1	2	766	4,263	2,572	26,577	...	...	...	4,264	2,574	27,343
TOTAL	8,891	14,334	6,366	20,935	66,191	83,950	...	175	...	29,826	80,790	90,316
TOTAL IMPORTS	71,275	99,716	65,477	440,233	959,418	724,620	53,975	53,417	95,801	565,483	1,112,551	885,898
Imports from January to December.												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	108,657	49,748	45,945	12	...	...	...	...	...	108,669	49,748	45,945
N.-W. P. & Oudh	350,914	200,770	268,173	324,056	310,846	526,781	...	...	...	674,970	517,016	794,954
Panjab	67,191	45,705	76,947	79,870	95,648	194,237	348,376	362,052	316,379	495,437	503,405	587,563
Cent. Provs.	13,079	22,670	13,417	224,547	424,506	483,016	...	...	...	238,226	447,176	496,433
Bombay	5	...	...	1,934,200	2,540,495	2,737,129	...	...	...	1,934,265	2,540,495	2,737,129
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	196,221	165,553	168,221	196,221	165,553	168,221
Madras	...	...	...	19,657	43,114	18,229	...	...	...	19,657	43,114	18,229
Berar	60,431	121,667	99,118	877,956	1,713,606	1,437,231	...	...	...	938,387	1,835,273	1,536,349
Assam	18,834	13,769	5,023	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,834	13,769	5,023
Raj. & C. India	38,521	35,202	49,938	812,390	593,668	758,193	...	...	...	850,911	628,870	808,131
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	28,089	50,214	36,586	...	...	...	28,089	50,214	36,586
Mysore	...	...	...	234	...	256	...	...	...	234	...	256
TOTAL	658,232	495,531	558,561	4,301,071	5,772,097	6,191,658	544,597	527,605	484,600	5,503,900	6,795,233	7,234,819
By Sea—												
Bengal	20,903	13,944	14,513	2,165	...	...	...	...	...	23,068	13,944	14,513
Bombay	88,444	88,647	23,251	39,702	18,582	25,200	...	1,151	350	128,146	108,380	48,801
Sind	...	...	...	121,033	57,632	54,238	...	...	...	121,033	57,632	54,238
Madras	2,920	45,979	25,834	7,024	10,919	10,442	...	...	...	9,944	56,898	36,276
Burma	10,491	38,769	38,053	561	200	1,837	...	...	...	11,052	38,969	40,490
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	617,520	822,593	1,285,699	...	...	2	617,520	822,593	1,285,701
Foreign countries	2,933	3,172	3,194	41,017	43,345	75,602	...	...	...	43,950	46,517	78,796
TOTAL	725,691	190,511	105,445	829,022	953,271	1,453,018	...	1,151	352	954,713	1,144,933	1,558,815
TOTAL IMPORTS	783,923	686,042	664,006	5,130,093	6,725,368	7,644,676	544,597	528,756	484,952	6,458,613	7,940,166	8,793,634

Quantity (in hundredweight) of WHEAT imported by rail and river and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, in December 1899, and from 1st January to 31st December 1899, and in the corresponding periods of 1897 and 1898.

Whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			TOTAL.		
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Imports in December.												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	9,308	73,147	107,817	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,308	73,147	107,817
N.-W. P. & Oudh	180,025	264,864	57,341	30,063	113,868	91	...	10,899	...	210,088	389,031	57,432
Panjab	6,340	1,016	...	10,404	72,375	...	270,873	558,739	28,166	287,617	632,130	28,166
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	11,799	64,632	851	...	...	...	11,799	64,632	851
Bombay	...	...	...	9,427	42,880	4,570	...	...	...	9,437	42,880	4,570
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	111,996	114,649	8,625	111,996	114,649	8,625
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	...	...	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	...	1	17
Assam	...	...	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	8,144	16,808	4,041	...	...	...	8,144	16,808	4,041
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	195,673	339,027	165,311	69,837	310,564	9,570	382,869	684,287	36,791	648,379	1,333,878	211,672
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	14,459	...	...	...	...	...	14,459
Bombay	...	...	...	...	10,625	...	...	...	...	...	10,625	...
Sind	...	...	...	128,164	95,720	...	...	...	44	128,164	95,720	44
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	97,089	...	...	...	...	...	97,089
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	110	14,451	272	...	...	...	110	14,451	272
Foreign countries	...	...	42,133	...	...	7,696	...	4	...	...	4	49,829
TOTAL	...	...	42,133	128,274	120,796	119,516	...	4	44	128,274	120,800	161,693
TOTAL IMPORTS	195,673	339,027	207,444	198,111	431,360	129,086	382,869	684,291	36,835	776,653	1,454,678	373,365
Imports from January to December.												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	140,661	704,009	1,599,435	222	...	112	...	...	...	140,883	704,009	1,599,547
N.-W. P. & Oudh	1,378,299	4,635,009	3,311,801	111,948	2,477,490	862,657	...	149,964	1,001,794	1,490,247	7,262,463	5,176,252
Panjab	88,922	125,690	9,101	46,474	1,114,506	458,399	1,823,313	8,180,642	5,351,849	1,958,709	9,420,838	5,849,349
Cent. Provs.	26,854	2,950	702	39,880	1,513,787	949,211	...	...	...	66,734	1,516,737	949,913
Bombay	...	...	...	216,787	1,352,180	1,786,083	...	...	...	216,787	1,352,180	1,786,083
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	902,163	1,864,139	945,032	902,163	1,864,139	945,032
Madras	...	...	...	...	27	3,864	...	...	...	...	27	3,864
Berar	...	...	...	152	7,279	305	...	...	...	152	7,279	305
Assam	284	840	1,794	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	840	1,794
Raj. & C. India	278	70	...	71,407	462,579	217,946	...	23	2	71,685	462,672	217,948
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	27	1,345	16,254	...	...	...	27	1,345	16,254
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	2,375	...	...	...	...	...	2,375
TOTAL	1,635,298	5,468,568	4,922,833	486,897	6,929,193	4,327,206	2,725,476	10,194,768	7,298,677	4,847,671	22,592,529	16,548,716
By Sea—												
Bengal	75	...	37	9	15	68,592	...	...	...	84	15	68,629
Bombay	...	...	...	5,973	78,579	20,834	60	96	...	6,033	78,675	20,834
Sind	...	...	...	1,286,469	813,726	710,873	61	...	46	1,286,530	813,726	710,919
Madras	...	1,069	70	86	78	97,209	...	...	...	86	1,147	97,279
Burma	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	14,453	315,853	343,037	...	890	...	14,453	316,743	343,037
Foreign countries	82,254	...	62,781	54,882	32	23,745	1,216	4	1,109	138,352	36	87,635
TOTAL	82,329	1,074	62,888	1,361,872	1,208,283	1,264,290	1,337	990	1,155	1,445,538	1,210,347	1,328,333
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,717,627	5,469,642	4,985,721	1,848,769	8,137,476	5,591,496	2,726,813	10,195,758	7,299,832	6,293,209	23,802,876	17,877,049

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Quantity (in hundredweight) of LINSEED imported by rail and river and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, in December 1899, and from 1st January to 31st December 1899, and in the corresponding periods of 1897 and 1898.

Whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			TOTAL.		
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Imports in December.												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	141,195	241,525	67,418	...	...	234	...	...	...	141,195	241,525	67,652
N.-W. P. & Oudh	24,391	85,097	19,139	2,264	5,932	2,924	...	...	...	26,655	91,029	22,063
Panjab	...	...	...	...	1	202	10	3	4,446	10	4	4,648
Cent. Provs.	...	1,808	...	13,400	26,789	5,596	...	...	...	13,400	28,597	5,596
Bombay	...	...	...	46,147	50,126	3,967	...	...	...	46,147	50,126	3,967
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	70	583	149	...	...	...	70	583	149
Berar	...	...	...	27,695	9,048	75	...	...	...	27,695	9,048	75
Assam	1,247	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,247	25	...
Raj. & C. India	...	...	285	5,454	26,478	4,912	...	...	...	5,454	26,478	5,197
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	18,663	15,825	4,922	...	...	...	18,603	15,825	4,922
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	166,833	328,455	86,842	113,693	134,782	22,981	10	3	4,446	280,536	463,240	114,269
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	49	...
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	1,158	...	...	...	...	...	1,158
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	677	881	117	...	...	...	677	881	117
Foreign countries	...	...	...	581	585	934	...	...	...	581	585	934
TOTAL	...	153	...	1,258	1,515	2,209	...	...	...	1,258	1,668	2,209
TOTAL IMPORTS	166,833	328,608	86,842	114,951	136,297	25,190	10	3	4,446	281,794	464,908	116,478
Imports from January to December.												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	2,028,321	4,045,853	4,176,947	...	21	308	...	...	...	2,028,321	4,045,874	4,177,255
N.-W. P. & Oudh	701,698	1,604,862	1,663,781	48,540	230,156	290,265	...	1,773	4,056	750,238	1,836,791	1,958,102
Panjab	...	...	249	...	749	646	2,565	8,497	33,488	2,565	9,246	34,383
Cent. Provs.	1,439	45,210	39,223	136,151	674,726	480,859	...	...	...	137,590	719,936	520,082
Bombay	...	...	2	178,020	736,342	576,823	...	...	...	178,020	736,342	576,825
Sind	...	...	...	...	..	...	28	...	688	28	...	688
Madras	...	...	...	173	37,222	36,625	...	...	...	173	37,222	36,625
Berar	4,229	...	...	84,714	334,796	122,255	...	...	...	88,943	334,796	122,255
Assam	38,068	66,694	99,381	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,068	66,694	99,381
Raj. & C. India	7	20,447	26,357	107,053	353,627	339,537	...	...	...	107,060	374,074	365,894
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	60,965	213,278	216,046	...	...	...	60,965	213,278	216,046
Mysore	...	...	...	157	...	3,671	...	...	...	157	...	3,671
TOTAL	2,773,762	5,783,066	6,005,940	615,773	2,580,917	2,067,035	2,593	10,270	38,232	3,392,128	8,374,253	8,111,207
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	2,008	308	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2,008	311
Bombay	...	...	...	1,643	1,386	1,733	40	12	...	1,683	1,398	1,733
Sind	...	...	...	2,056	2,343	3,578	...	...	...	2,056	2,343	3,578
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	5,940	2,989	48,606	...	...	...	5,940	2,989	48,606
Foreign countries	...	...	...	13,456	5,870	5,049	...	...	13	13,456	5,870	5,062
TOTAL	...	2,008	308	23,095	12,588	58,969	40	12	13	23,135	14,608	59,290
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,773,762	5,785,074	6,006,248	638,868	2,593,505	2,126,004	2,633	10,282	38,245	3,415,263	8,388,861	8,170,497

Quantity (in hundredweight) of INDIGO imported by rail and river and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, in December 1899, and from 1st January to 31st December 1899, and in the corresponding periods of 1897 and 1898.

Whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			TOTAL.		
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	Imports in December.											
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	29,276	47,782	31,098	1	...	...	...	...	...	29,277	47,782	31,098
N.-W. P. & Oudh	17,254	10,355	8,043	4	14	...	...	...	...	17,258	10,369	8,043
Panjab	36	142	99	28	...	...	434	175	1,139	498	317	1,238
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	1,176	544	169	...	...	...	1,176	544	169
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	558	276	890	558	276	890
Madras	...	...	...	384	88	14	...	...	...	384	88	14
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	172	...	226	...	...	...	172	...	226
Nizam's Territory	...	..	...	...	...	258	...	...	...	...	...	258
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	46,566	58,279	39,240	1,765	646	667	992	451	2,029	49,323	59,376	41,936
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Sind	...	...	...	476	649	623	...	...	...	476	649	623
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	18	...	476	649	623	...	1	...	476	668	623
TOTAL IMPORTS	46,566	58,297	39,240	2,241	1,295	1,290	992	452	2,029	49,799	60,044	42,559
	Imports from January to December.											
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	47,825	59,648	50,588	1	...	...	...	...	...	47,826	59,648	50,588
N.-W. P. & Oudh	34,773	22,847	22,116	19	29	40	...	...	...	34,792	22,876	22,156
Panjab	372	142	241	104	24	2	4,621	3,728	6,815	5,097	3,894	7,058
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	1
Bombay	1	...	...	3,[illegible]5	3,583	1,999	...	...	...	3,496	3,583	1,999
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,906	4,721	5,965	3,906	4,721	5,965
Madras	...	...	...	590	803	427	...	...	...	590	803	427
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Assam	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	548	587	684	...	...	...	548	587	684
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	166	...	296	...	...	...	166	...	296
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	82,971	82,637	72,946	4,931	5,026	3,450	8,527	8,449	12,780	96,429	96,112	89,176
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	48	...	...	29	112	...	...	...	...	77	112
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	11	...	179	11	...
Sind	...	...	...	5,018	5,150	7,606	...	...	...	5,018	5,150	7,606
Madras	...	5	...	38	35	...	...	...	...	38	40	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Foreign countries	6	4	6	...	...	35	...	102	...	6	106	41
TOTAL	6	57	6	5,056	5,214	7,753	179	113	3	5,241	5,384	7,762
TOTAL IMPORTS	82,977	82,694	72,952	9,987	10,240	11,203	8,706	8,562	12,783	101,670	101,[illegible]96	96,938

[For Jute, Tea, and Rice, see next page.]

Quantity (in hundredweight) of JUTE, TEA, and RICE imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA in December 1899, and from 1st January to 31st December 1899, and in the corresponding periods of 1897 and 1898.

Whence exported.	JUTE.			TEA.			RICE.		
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	Imports in December.								
By Rail and River—									
Bengal	2,790,482	1,545,493	1,833,808	42,596	28,869	53,189	1,084,901	1,102,994	1,142 807
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1	153	372	838	329	116	873	...	439
Panjab	...	...	...	280	199	128	38	36	11
Central Provinces	...	...	12	...	...	...	19,100	4,535	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
Berar	..	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	4,718	16,784	20,092	78,068	56,137	123,868	786	33	1,070
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	...	...	1	...	2,113	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,795,201	1,562,430	1,854,293	121,782	85,535	177,313	1,107,811	1,107,898	1,144,327
By Sea—									
Bengal	84	5,904	13,984	711	634	529	70,209	16,161	14,281
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	3	...	...	28,986	1,024	341
Non-British Ports in India	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	...	...	...	88	55	49	26	14	130
TOTAL	84	5,904	13,984	802	689	649	99,221	17,199	14,752
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,795,285	1,568,334	1,868,277	122,584	86,224	177,962	1,207,032	1,125,097	1,159,079
	Imports from January to December.								
By Rail and River—									
Bengal	18,444,077	16,589,377	14,261,669	344,429	365,996	375,227	6,214,055	9,207,889	11,174,673
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	3,886	414	637	3,032	2,649	3,533	1,668	2,916	1,330
Panjab	...	...	...	3,330	2,835	1,964	192	143	160
Central Provinces	...	...	12	219	2	2	19,842	110,456	36,409
Bombay	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
Berar	...	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	...
Assam	78,969	101,841	65,783	672,505	710,720	895,147	6,387	7,371	46,019
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	...	2	2	7	2,113	...	1
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	..	...
TOTAL	18,526,932	16,691,632	14,328,110	1,023,520	1,082,204	1,275,894	6,244,264	9,328,775	11,258,592
By Sea—									
Bengal	5,314	23,299	35,394	5,780	6,827	13,281	991,957	665,849	149,994
Bombay	...	...	...	350	13	2	...	231	5
Madras	12	...	...	...	10	204	77,545	37	14
Burma	...	7	71	16	127	6	6,874,309	120,471	119,378
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	13	1,622	125	15,111	5,879	1,541	246,230	159	1,632
TOTAL	5,339	24,928	35,590	21,257	12,856	15,034	8,190,041	786,747	271,025
TOTAL IMPORTS	18,532,271	16,716,560	14,363,700	1,044,777	1,095,060	1,290,928	14,434,305	10,115,522	11,529,615

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, the 22nd February 1900.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 9} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1900.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 28th February 1900.

No. 149.—Mr. F. S. Cowie, of the Indian Civil Service, on special duty with the Government of India in the Home Department, is granted privilege leave for 5 weeks, with effect from the 20th instant.

MEDICAL.

The 28th February 1900.

No. 417.—The services of Captain T. E. Watson, M.B., I.M.S. (Madras), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

No. 419.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal :—

Captain T. A. O. Langston, I.M.S. (Bengal).

Captain A. F. Stevens, I.M.S. (Bengal).

No. 421.—The services of Captain E. V. Hugo, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 424.—The services of Captain A. Leventon, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

No. 427.—The services of Captain N. R. J. Rainier, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

The 2nd March 1900.

No. 432.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department:—

Captain R. W. H. Jackson, M.B., R.A.M.C.

Captain C. K. Morgan, M.B., R.A.M.C.

Captain H. A L. Howell, R.A.M.C.

No. 435.—The services of Captain H. H. Southey, 7th Bombay Lancers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

No. 437.—The services of Lieutenant J L. Furney, 22nd Punjab Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

ERRATUM.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 26th February 1900.

No. 523.—In Home Department Notification No. 364, dated the 12th February 1900, insert the word "Baidyanath" after "Baidyanath Junction" and read "28th February 1900" for "20th February 1900."

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 1st March 1900.

No. 567.—THE following Notices of the Board of Trade are published for general information:—

(F. & H. 1823.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, February 2, 1900.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Representative at Montevideo, enclosing the following Quarantine Notice, *viz.*:—

(TRANSLATION.)

National Board of Health Ordinance No. 32, Montevideo, November 21, 1899.

Article 1.—Ordinances Nos. 25, 28, and 31 of 26th August, 27th September, and 23rd October are revoked.

Article 2.—In future arrivals from ports infected with bubonic plague will be subjected to ten days' quarantine of observation.

Arrivals from suspected ports will be subjected to five days' quarantine of observation.

Article 3.—Vessels which have had cases of sickness on board during the voyage, or which may arrive with such, shall be subjected to rigorous disinfection and then to fifteen days' quarantine of observation.

Article 4.—Quarantine of observation will count from the time when disinfection has been completed.

Passengers shall undergo quarantine of observation, and their baggage shall be disinfected at the lazaret of Flores Island.

Article 5.—No vessel shall be admitted to free pratique until she has been properly disinfected.

Article 6.—The importation of the following articles is prohibited: fresh hides, fresh animal remains, wool, feathers, personal effects, rags of all sorts and used textile fabrics, if disinfection is impossible.

Article 7.—For the purposes of this Ordinance, the ports of Oporto, Asuncion and Santos are declared to be infected and the ports of Portugal, Brazil to the south of Rio, and Paraguay are declared to be suspected.

JOAQUIN CANABAL,
President.

GABRIEL HONORÉ,
Secretary.

(F. & H. 1985.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, February 2, 1900.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a telegram from Her Majesty's Representative at Rio de Janeiro, intimating that Rio de Janeiro and Santos are declared free from plague, and that Bilbao Santander and Corunna are suspected.

(F. & H. 2034.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, February 2, 1900.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a telegram from Her Majesty's Representative at Rio de Janeiro, intimating that Rosario has been declared an infected port, and other ports of Argentine Republic suspected since 9th January.

(F. & H. 2041.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, February 2, 1900.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a telegram from Her Majesty's Representative at Madrid, reporting Rosario, Santa Fé (Argentia), foul from January 10.

(F. & H. 2042.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, February 2, 1900.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a telegram from Her Majesty's Representative at Rome, intimating that all ports of Argentine Republic on the Atlantic and Rio Parana declared infected with plague, and that usual measures are taken.

The 2nd March 1900.

No. 572.—The following document is published for general information :—

Despatch from Lord Currie to the Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., etc., No. 5 Commercial, dated the 25th January 1900.

My Lord,

I have the honour to report that a Sanitary Maritime Ordinance No. 1, issued yesterday, states that amongst the articles, of which the importation into Italy from places declared infected with bubonic plague is forbidden, animal hair (crini animali) is no longer to be included, and may henceforth be introduced into the Kingdom without restriction.

I have, etc.,
CURRIE.

JUDICIAL.

The 28th February 1900.

No. 306—Mr. W. K. Eddis has been permitted to resign the appointment of Solicitor to Government, Calcutta, with effect from the 1st March 1900.

No. 307.—Mr. H. C. Eggar is appointed to be Solicitor to Government, Calcutta, with effect from the date on which he may take over charge of the duties of that office.

The 2nd March 1900.

No. 318.—The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has granted Mr. E. P. Chapman, of the Indian Civil Service, Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, privilege leave for one month, with effect from the afternoon of the 24th February 1900, under the orders contained in the Resolution of the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 5047 P., dated the 15th November 1897.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 1st March 1900.

No. 242-F.—83-4.—Mr. J. H. Lace, Deputy Conservator, 2nd (officiating 1st) grade, Punjab, is appointed to be Assistant Inspector General of Forests and Superintendent of Working-Plans, with effect from the 22nd February 1900, *vice* Mr. F. B. Bryant, granted furlough.

From the same date Mr. Bryant reverted to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Forest List.

The 2nd March 1900.

No 251-F.—87-2—Mr. J. C. Carroll, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, is transferred from Assam to the Punjab in the interests of the public service.

LAND SURVEYS.

The 28th February 1900.

No. 505—33-2.—Mr. W. Stotesbury, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India Department, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade (Supernumerary), on the seconded list, with effect from the 15th February 1900.

Mr. R B. Smart, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India Department, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade (Supernumerary), with effect from the 15th February 1900, *vice* Mr. W. Stotesbury, seconded.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 24th February 1900.

No. 363-G.—The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department:—

To fill an existing vacancy, and with effect from the 1st November 1899—

Lieutenant C. E. Luard, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. W. E. Jardine, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 3rd) class, and with effect from the 6th November 1899—

Captain S. F. Bayley, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain A. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain S. G. Knox, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant C. E. Luard, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the grant of special leave to Captain R. L. Kennion, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, and with effect from the 12th November 1899—

Captain S. G. Knox, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant C. E. Luard, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Major L. S. Newmarch, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 13th November 1899—

Major G. F. Chenevix Trench, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain F. E. Younghusband, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 4th class.

Major C. G. F. Fagan, Indian Staff Corps (on privilege leave), an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain P. Z. Cox, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain S. G. Knox, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant C. E. Luard, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the appointment of Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class, and with effect from the 17th November 1899—

Captain A. F. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Lieutenant A. B. Drummond, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, and with effect from the 21st November 1899—

Lieutenant A. D. Macpherson, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the return from special leave of Captain F. W. P.

Macdonald, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th class, and his appointment to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 21st November 1899—

Captain W. M. Cubitt, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain H. B. Peacock, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain C. J. Windham, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant V de V. Hunt, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

The appointment of Lieutenant A. B. Minchin, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, in Notification No.1835-G., dated the 24th November 1899, is hereby cancelled.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Major W. H. M. Stewart, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, and with effect from the 25th November 1899—

Major G. F. Chenevix Trench, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Captain W. M. Cubitt, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain H B. Peacock, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain C J. Windham, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

[The appointment of Captain LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class in Notification No. 1953-G., dated the 21st December, 1899, is hereby cancelled.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Captain F. G. Beville, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st (officiating Political Agent of the 4th) class, and with effect from the 15th December 1899—*

Captain A. F. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant A. B. Minchin, C.I E., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. E. H. Blakesley, of the Indian Civil Service, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 6th January 1900—

Captain W. M. Cubitt, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain A. F. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant A. B. Minchin C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the appointment of Captain J. Ramsay, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan and with effect from the 12th January 1900—

Captain C. H. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Captain W. M. Cubitt, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain A. F. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant A. B. Minchin, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Major C. G. F. Fagan, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th class, and with effect from the 20th January 1900—

Captain A. F. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant A. B. Minchin, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Captain W. C. R. Stratton, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, and with effect from the 5th February 1900—

Captain L. Impey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Captain F. E. Younghusband, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain A. F. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant A. B. Minchin, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Major W. H. M. Stewart, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, and with effect from the 10th February 1900—

Captain L. Impey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain F. E. Younghusband, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain A. F. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant A. B. Minchin, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on Captain O. G. Ievers, Indian Staff Corps, vacating his temporary appointment as an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 12th February 1900—

Captain F. E. Younghusband, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the appointment of Captain S. H. Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps, on return from foreign service, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class, and with effect from the 16th February 1900—

Captain H. B. Peacock, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain C. J. Windham, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Lieut. V de V. Hunt, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

No. 366-*G*.—Mr. H. L. Kemball, District Superintendent of Police in Ajmer-Merwara, was appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as an Assistant of the 2nd grade to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, and was posted to Rajputana, with effect from the 12th December 1899.

No. 367-*G*.—Mr. H. L. Kemball, an officiating Assistant of the 2nd grade to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, is appointed to be an Assistant of the 1st grade, with effect from the 7th February 1900.

The 27th February 1900.

No. 1035-*I. B.*—Captain J. S. M. Shea, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 15th Bengal Lancers, is appointed to be Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and North-Western Provinces Imperial Service Cavalry, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence, on field service, of Captain C. Bailey or until further orders.

The 1st March 1900.

No. 382-*G*.—Mr. W. S. Davis, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, and is posted as First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 2nd March 1900.

No. 1077-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-section (*1*), of the Moorshedabad Act, 1891 (XV of 1891), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the written request of the Nawab Bahadur of Moorshedabad, to add the immoveable property enumerated in the following list to the First Schedule appended to the Deed of Settlement annexed to the said Act.

List of immoveable property added to Schedule I of the Deed of Settlement annexed to Act XV of 1891.

(TO PART 1.)

Consecutive number.	NAME OF ESTATE.	Pargana.	District.	Number of district tauzi.	Area.	Sadar jama.	Name recorded.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					B. K. CH	Rs. A P.		
18	Pargana Fatehsingh.	Fatehsing .	Murshidabad	253	150,150 13 1	46,310 1 9	Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad.	Thirteen annas of the pargana only belong to the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, and the remaining three annas to his sons, Sahebzada Syed Nasir Ali Mirza and Sahebzada Syed Asif Ali Mirza. The whole of the area and whole of the Government revenue payable for the pargana have been shown in columns 6 and 7.
19	Sherpur Fatehkhani.	Fatehkhazi	Malda	224	3,642 2 4	307 9 11	Ditto .	Five annas and four pies share of the entire mahal.
20	Shimgram .	Sultan Ojal	Birbhum .	928	657 4 12	232 7 0	Ditto .	Eight annas share of the entire mahal.
21	Sainkhuli .	Ashadnagar	Murshidabad	1,677	59 10 8	17 15 2	Ditto.	
22	Hamdampur .	Ditto .	Ditto .	586	250 6 12	236 13 9	Ditto.	
23	Gholla Barhatti	Rokanpur .	Ditto .	1,071	230 9 10	24 6 4	Ditto .	Four annas share of the entire mahal.

(TO PART 2.)

Consecutive number.	NAME OF TENURE.	Pargana.	District.	Number of district tauzi.	Area.	Annual rental payable to zamindars.	Name recorded.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					B. K. CH.	Rs. A P.		
7	Kismut Bhakuri	Chunakhali	Murshidabad	1,502	267 16 4	116 18 9	Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad.	Ten annas and eight pies share of the entire mahal. Mahal No. 1502, sadar jama Rs. 13-13-9; recorded proprietor Benowari Lal Thakur.
8	Taraf Ballalpur	Kakjole .	Ditto .	294	13,214 8 4	3,193 0 0	Ditto .	Mahal No. 294, sadar jama Rs. 1,135-9-5. The mahal is held in trust by the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad from Dorab Ali Khan, the recorded proprietor.

(TO PART 3.)

Consecutive number.	NAME OF MAHAL.	Mauza.	Taraf.	Pargana.	AREA. Lakhiraj.	AREA. Kheraji.	AREA. Total.	Rental payable to zamindars per annum.	To whom rental payable.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					B. K. CH.	B. K. CH.	B. K. CH.	Rs. A. P.		
121	Dilwarpur alias Khanpur.	Khanpur Barafkhana Ranjitpara Kumarpara Srikestopur Bagh Ustea Kutbapukur	Dilwarpur alias Khanpur. Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	Asadnagar Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	1,751 4 12½	......	1,751 4 12½	......		
122	Ramnagar Katopukuria.	Ramnagar Katopukuria Beel Musla	Mullickpur Ditto	Rokanpur Ditto	125 3 12	20 0 0	145 3 12	22 8 0	Zamindar of Mullickpur.	
123	Chatto Painbagh	Ekramganj	Shampur	Asadnagar	1 5 0	......	1 5 0	......		
124	Falur-Upar	Katra Azimnagar	Nurmohomedpur	Ditto	15 11 3	3 14 0	19 5 3	15 0 0	Wazed Hossein and Hossein Buksh.	
125	Mogultuli	Mogultuli	Ditto	Ditto	13 7 10	......	13 7 10	......		
126	Ramdaspur	Ramdaspur	Ramdaepur	Ditto	3 5 0	......	3 5 0	......		
127	Bhowanipur	Bhowanipur	Ransagar	Ditto	......	1 7 12	1 7 12	2 4 3	Zamindar of Ransagar.	
128	Shampur	Shampur	Ramdaspur	Ditto	......	1 13 9	1 13 9	2 3 3	Government khas mahal.	
129	Alinagar	Alinagar	Urdubazar	Ditto	......	2 6 9	2 6 9	11 11 1½	Ditto.	
130	Katghar	Katghar	Ditto	Ditto	2 0 8	......	2 0 8	......		
131	Bazar Golam Hossein Khan.	Bazar Golam Hossein Khan. Kutubpur Katghar Raja Bazar Kokabazar	Kumrapur Ditto Ditto Urdubazar Ditto	Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	2 14 0	6 15 12	9 9 12	49 4 6¼	Government khas mahal . Rs. 26 A. 6 P. 6¼ Estate Dorab Ali Khan . 22 14 0	
132	Kokabazar	Ditto	Kannipara	Ditto	2 4 11	......	2 4 11	......		
133	Kalanderbagh	Hosseinabad	Ditto	Ditto	0 13 0	7 17 0	8 10 0	12 12 1	Zamindar of Kanaipara.	
134	Chawk-jama Muradpur alias Panchbagan.	Muradpur Dubrakhali Akbarpur Pandit bagh Jamaluddinpur Dhubghati	Mullickpur	Rokanpur	......	514 7 4	514 7 4	325 0 0	Zamindar of Mullickpur.	
135	Dargapara	Berhamganj Champapukur	Behramganj	Chunakhali	30 8 1	......	30 8 1	......		
136	Shahanagar	Shahanagar Panchraha	Shahanagar	Ditto	......	2 14 5	2 14 5	31 14 0	Rs. A. P. Rojoni Kanta Chowdhuri 5 8 0 Purna Chandra Lahiri . 4 15 0 Kali Kumar Bordhan . 2 7 6 Golak Chandra Bose . 1 13 7½ Kailas Chandra Bose . 0 9 10½ Mitu Sheik . . . 3 0 0 Rojoni Kanta Chowdhuri 10 0 0 Bara Ethari Sheik . . 3 8 0	
137	Elahiganj	Patna	Gangarambati	Rokanpur	......	43 19 0	43 19 0	15 0 0	Ram Chandra Shaha.	
138	Raitaubagh	Shainkuli	Shainkuli	Asadnagar	......	......	......	......	......	
13.	Rajdharpur	Rajdharpur Anandanagar alias Radhanagar	Rajdharpur	Shahajadpur	......	58 0 0	58 0 0	55 1')	Government khas mahal	Land of this bagh, 10b. 8c¼. is included in No. 21, Part I, Schedule I.
140	Porabati	Rajbati	Rajbati	Bharul	21 10 0	......	21 10 0	......		

141	Charakbansi	Satlakhi Gnadahari Bahirnala tank Kakilajole	Satlakhi	Bharul	118 3 0	......	118 3 0	......			
142	Chandpur mát.	Chandpur	Shainkuli	Rokanpur	38 15 12	......	38 15 12	......			
143	Ratanpur	Ratanpur	Kanaipara	Asadnagar	......	14 10 0	14 10 0	24 10 10	Zamindar of Kanaipara.		
144	Bhinak Chowraha	Nawsakht	Kumrapur	Ditto	0 6 13	......	0 6 13	......			
145	Meahpara	Meahpara	Rajdharpur	Sahajadpur	......	16 3 8	16 3 8	28 1 10	Government khas mahal.		
146	Khodaiganj	Khodaiganj	Ghanesvanpur	Asadnagar	......	9 9 0	9 9 0	14 13 11			
147	Rajabazar	Rajabazar	Kanaipara	Ditto	0 16 0	......	0 16 0	......			
148	Sabzikatra	Hablitola Sabzikatra	Shampur Sabzikatra	Ditto	15 0 4	34 12 9	49 12 13	48 15 2	Ditto ditto.		
149	Bhagyapara	Bhagyapara	Damrul	Rokanpur	25 0 0	......	25 0 0	......			
150	Kuluria	Kuluria	Kumrapur	Asadnagar	1 0 10	......	1 0 10	......			
151	Toilmordai	Faizullapur	Ditto	Ditto	......	16 7 14	16 7 14	22 6 9	Ditto ditto.		
152	Nurullah Khan's Khandak.	Pul Ahsanullah	Khanpur	Ditto	0 8 8	......	0 8 8	......			
153	Baraduari	Kharkati	Shampur	Ditto	0 16 4	......	0 16 4	......			
154	Karimabad bagh	Nawda Alinagar	Mullickpur	Rokanpur	12 7 0	......	12 7 0	......		Rs. A. P.	
155	Nagina bagh	Hosseiniganj Nur Mohomedpur Rambati Hosseinabad	Kanaipara Ditto Ditto Ditto	Asadnagar Ditto Ditto Ditto	......	27 14 14	27 14 14	34 11 4	Estate Basantalikhan Zamindar of Nur Mohomedpur Government khas mahal	11 9 6 5 0 0 18 1 10	
156	Kumrapur Nawsakht.	Kumrapur Budhaspara Bazar Mansur Khan	Kumrapur Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto Ditto	45 19 5	107 13 0	153 12 5	265 0 7	Government khas mahal.		
157	Bansbari	Bansbari	Bansbari	Chunakhali	......	13 3 0	13 3 0	10 2 0	Panchu Ram Mandal.	Rs. A. P.	
158	Nawab bagh	Hosseininagar	Nur Mohomedpur	Ditto	......	38 3 8	38 3 8	50 9 7	Durga Prosad Jantri Zamindar of Nur Mohomedpur Mirza Mohomed Hossein	1 8 0 44 13 7 4 4 0	
159	Lalkuti bagh	Madhusudaubati	Kasba	Shahajadpur	0 14 0	30 13 0	31 7 0	25 8 0	Prankesto Nasipuri Madhusudan Bhattercharji Ram Chandra Sen	8 8 0 15 4 9½ 1 11 2½	
160	Ananda bagh—Keora bagh.	Ghanesvampur	Ghanesvampur	Bharul	......	33 11 5	33 11 5	18 8 10	Government khas mahal.		
161	Sati Chowraha	Sati Chowraha	Mahinagar	Asadnagar	......	33 10 4	33 10 4	33 2 2½	Abdul Sobhan Khoda Rekha Bibi Rameswar Bhuya Nabadvip Biswas	4 8 0 4 8 0 12 1 1½ 12 1 1½	
162	Amaniganj bagh	Amaniganj—Koeri-para.	Talgachi	Ditto	......	21 1 4	21 1 4	25 1 9	Udoy Chunder Bothra Nawab Zainulabdin, Khan Bahadur	11 5 4 13 12 5	
163	Akbarpur bagh	Akbarpur	Akbarpur	Ditto	... ..	9 7 14	9 7 14	11 13 10	Nawab Zainulabdin, Khan Bahadur.		
164	Dhanua bagh—Narkul bagh.	Satlakhi	Rajdharpur	Bharul	......	21 6 14	21 6 14	50 0 0	Raja Purna Chandra Singh.		
165	Saleh bagh—Dhubghati.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	......	52 5 0	52 5 0	70 10 4	Government khas mahal.	Rs. A. P.	
166	Ras bagh - Kamla bagh	Kuorpara	Gobindapur	Asadnagar	......	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 1½	Brojo Nath Dey Estate Dorab Ali Khan	1 9 6 0 5 7½	Total quantity of land of this garden is 99*b*. 9*k*., out of which 97*b*. 14*k*. is shown in No. 22 of Part I, Schedule I.
167	Khanpur bagh, Chandipara and Kuorpara.	Khanpur	Khanpur	Ditto	...	28 14 0	28 14 0	23 9 1½	Estate Dorab Ali Khan		Total quantity of land of these gardens is 45*b*. 18*k*. 4*ch*., out of which 17*b*. 4*k*. 4*ch*. is shown in No. 121, Part III, Schedule I.
168	Barafkhana bagh *alias* Jakhira bagh	Barafkhana	Dilwarpur *alias* Khanpur.	Ditto	...	34 2 3	34 2 3	22 15 8	Ditto		Total quantity of land of this garden is 64*b*. 5*k*. 4*ch*., out of which 30*b*. 8*k*. 1*ch*. is shown in No. 121, Part III, Schedule I.

Consecutive number.	Name of Mahal.	Mauza.	Taraf.	Pargana.	Area. Lakhiraj.	Area. Kheraji.	Area. Total.	Rental payable to zamindars per annum.	To whom rental payable.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					B. K. CH.	B. K. CH.	B. K. CH.	Rs. A. P.		
169	Bansgola bagh	Katkitola	......	Asadnagar	3 15 0	......	3 15 0	......		
170	Paharsingh bagh	Karimabad	Mullickpur	Rokanpur	25 0 0	......	25 0 0	......		
171	Zahur bagh	Kasba	Kasba	Shahajadpur	25 17 12	......	25 17 12	......		
172	Hariganj bagh	Hariganj	Nasipur—Dalelganj.	Chunakhali	22 17 13	......	22 17 13	......		
173	Takiashamir	Topekhana	Akbarpur	Asadnagar	4 19 8	5 7 12	10 7 4	7 1 7	Nawab Zainulabdin, Khan Bahadur.	
174	Durga Bibi's bagh	Jamaluddinpur	Mullickpur	Rokanpur	64 3 9	......	64 3 9	......		
175	Golap bagh	Hosseinabad	Kanaipara	Asadnagar	1 6 3	......	1 6 3	......		
176	Dada Asmat bagh	Raujitpara	Dilwarpur *alias* Khanpur.	Ditto	......	33 7 13	33 7 13	19 12 0	Estate Dorab Ali Khan	Total quantity of land of this bagh is 53*b.* 8*k.* 9*ch.*, out of which 20*b.* 12*ch.* is shown in No. 121, Part III, Schedule I.
177	Begum bagh	Madhusudanbati	Kasba	Shahajadpur	11 8 0	4 8 11	15 16 11	2 0 0	Ram Chandra Sen . . Rs. 0 A. 2 P. 2 Prankesto Nasipuri . . 0 10 8 Madhusudan Bhattacharji . 1 3 2	
178	Goaltuli	Goaltuli	Kumrapur	Asadnagar	......	0 19 12	0 19 12	7 7 0	Estate Basant Ali Khan.	
179	Knorpara	Kuorpara	Dilwarpur *alias* Khanpur.	Ditto	......	0 7 13	0 7 13	0 9 0	Estate Dorab Ali Khan	Total quantity of land of this is 6*b.*, 5*k.*, out of which 5*b.* 17*k.* 3*ch.* is shown in No. 121, Part III, Schedule I.
180	Barafkhana (Fatema Begum).	Barafkhana	Ditto	Ditto	......	0 11 5	0 11 5	1 4 0	Ditto	Total quantity of land of this is 19*k.*, out of which 7*k.* 11*ch.* is shown in No. 121, Part III, Schedule I.
181	Chandipara bagh (Nazibannessa Begum).	Chandipara	Ditto	Ditto	......	1 7 14	1 7 14	8 8 2	Ditto	Total quantity of land of this bagh is 2*b.* 4*k.* 9*ch.*, out of which 16*k.* 11*ch.* is shown in No. 121, Part III, Schedule I.
182	Hata Sarangerber	Chandipara	Ditto	Ditto	......	17 14 6	17 14 6	12 8 0	Ditto	Total quantity of land of this is 28*b.* 7*k.*, out of which 10*b.* 12*k.* 10*ch.* is shown in No. 121, Part III, Schedule I.
183	Sani Baharapara	Topekhana	Akbarpur	Ditto	......	25 1 8	25 1 8	8 1 11	Ditto	
184	Bazar Basauta Khaje Sharn *alias* Kasaitola.	Shahanagar	Shahanagar	Chunakhali	0 6 2	......	0 6 2	......		
185	Bakriguli Mahalla	Kumrapur	Kumrapur	Asadnagar	3 5 0	......	3 5 0	......		
186	Kuluria	Kharkati	Ditto	Ditto	4 18 2	......	4 18 2	......		
187	Sainkuli Muszid	Ashurkhana	Urdu Bazar	Ditto	3 15 14	......	3 15 14	......		

188	Raeatbagh	Hamdamganj Chandipara.	Gangiat	Asadnagar	...	72 3 11	72 3 11	111 13 0	Zamindar of Hamdamganj Lakhirajdar Dorab Ali Khan Nawab Zainulabdin Khan Bahadur	Rs. A. P. 68 11 0 24 0 0 18 2 0	No rent is paid, as the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad is the proprietor of Hamdamganj.
189	Dewan Mati Lal bagh	Sabzikatra	Ditto	Ditto	...	63 4 10	63 4 10	78 5 1	Zamindar of Sabzikatra.		
190	Ferdos Ali Khan bagh	Hassaunagar	Nurmohomedpur	Ditto	...	22 15 5	22 15 5	20 8 9	Ditto of Nurmohomedpur.		
191	Kamber Ali Khan bagh.	Ditto Hata Mabarak bagh Dusia Bonomalipur	Ditto Ditto Kanaipara	Ditto	...	78 0 15	78 0 15	103 11 8	Ditto ditto Estate Dorab Ali Khan Zamindar of Kanaipara	83 6 8 5 0 0 15 5 0	
192	Begumganj bagh	Begumganj Kadamsharif.	Nurmohomedpur	Ditto	...	6 1 1	6 1 1	18 10 1	Ditto of Nurmohomedpur Zamindar of Kadamsharif Chuni Bibi, gantidar	6 12 4 4 6 6 7 7 3	
193	Bazar Panchraha	Shahanagar	Shahanagar	Chunakhali	...	5 4 3	5 4 3	30 5 0	Zamindar of Shahanagar.		
194	Lalbagh (Waris Ali and Inayat Ali).	Bonomalipur	Kanaipara	Asadnagar	...	14 10 0	14 10 0	20 2 9	Ditto of Kanaipara.		
195	Aish bagh	Aish bagh	Dilwarpur	Chunakhali	431 16 4	...	431 16 4	...			
196	Udwant bagh	Bansbari	Bansbari	Asadnagar	42 13 1	...	12 13 1	...			
197	Karimabad bagh (Itwar Ali Khan).	Nawda-Rangla Mondai Narayanpur.	Mullickpur	Ditto	...	37 0 4	37 0 4	17 0 6	Ditto of Mullickpur Panchuram Mandal	7 7 6 9 9 0	
198	Chandabagh	Chandabagh	Satlakhi	Rajshahi	12 10 1	105 10 14	118 0 15	42 8 1	Heirs of Udwant Singh Government khas mahal	30 0 0 12 8 1	
199	Jote Jama Shashidharpur.	Shashidharpur	Shashidharpur	Asadnagar	...	169 0 3	169 0 3	133 4 4	Zamindar of Shashidharpur.		
200	Asef bagh (Kestopur Raja Saheb's garden).	Kestopur	Nurmohomedpur Kanaipara Ambarpur	Ditto	...	100 6 5	100 6 5	222 10 0	Ditto of Nurmohomedpur Zamindar of Kanaipara Mirza Mahomed Hossein Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad Umeda Bewa Estate Basantali Khan	52 13 1 74 0 5 6 0 0 84 14 0 8 8 0 0 6 6	The rent is not paid, the Nawab Bahadur being the owner.
201	Bagh Bhatpara (Syama Charan Nag).	Ramdaspur	Huda Ramdaspur	Ditto	...	38 16 0	38 16 0	19 13 7	Zamindar of Ramdaspur.		
202	Ramdaspur bagh (Meah Foroke)	Ditto	Niz Ramdaspur	Ditto	...	12 3 12	12 3 12	20 6 9½	Zamindar of Ramdaspur Hira Lal Mukerji Sebayet of Mohadeb Thakur	19 6 9½ 1 0 0	
203	Filkhana bagh and Begumganj bagh (Daroga Arzamund)	Filkhana	...	Ditto	...	14 12 14	14 12 14	22 6 10	Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad Estate Nawab Raisunnissa Begum Munshi Zillar Rahman Estate Basantali Khan	8 5 3 1 2 0 10 7 7 2 8 0	Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad being the owner, the rental is not paid.
204	Khanpur bagh (Daroga Arzamund).	Khanpur	Dilwarpur	Ditto	...	5 8 10	5 8 10	9 9 3	Do. Dorab Ali Khan.		
205	Gokulpur bagh	Gokulpur	Bali Gokulpur	Kasi Frotal	...	13 6 5	13 6 5	10 3 1	Kali Kisto Chaudhuri.		
206	Singhpara bagh	Singhpara	Latibar	Chunakhali	...	12 7 3	12 7 3	2 3 0¼	Raj Lanab Mozumder and Kailash Nath Bandopadhya, patnidars, on behalf of Kali Kesto Chowdhari and others.		
207	Failora bagh (Baba Hasim).	Pharamulpara Rasulpara	Kanaipara	Asadnagar	...	6 4 5	6 4 5	10 2 6	Zamindar of Kanaipara.		

Consecutive number.	Name of Mahal.	Mauza.	Taraf.	Pargana.	Area. Lakhiraj.	Area. Kheraji.	Area. Total.	Rental payable to zamindars per annum.	To whom rental payable.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					B. K. CH.	B. K. CH.	B. K. CH.	Rs. A. P.		
208	Taraf Gobindpur .	Kuorpara . Sheikpara . Hamdamganj . Sherjungpara . Ranjitparar mât . Simuldanga . Talpukuriar mât . Hezolkuorer mât . Pati Mohesvaripur . Jhaubona . Kalikapur . Kadamkhandi . Chawkar mât, etc. .	Dilwarpur *alias* Talgachi-Gobindapur.	Asadnagar .	478 0 15	...	478 0 15	...	......	
209	Kumrapur . .	Debipur . . .	Kumrapur .	Ditto .	..	2 9 4	2 9 4	16 10 9½	Owner of Kumrapur.	
210	Kiritkona . .	Kiritkona . .	...	Rokanpur .	8 0 0	...	8 0 0	...	......	
211	Ekramganj bagh (Sultan Gatiarah Begum).	Ekramganj . .	...	Asadnagar .	9 10 10	...	9 10 10	...	......	
212	Filkhana bagh (Sultan Gatiarah Begum).	Chandipara . .	Dilwarpur .	Ditto .	15 17 2	6 12 15	22 10 1	16 0 0	Estate Dorab Ali Khan.	
213	Ramdaspur (Sultan Gatiarah Begum).	Ramdaspur . .	Huda Ramdaspur	Ditto .	...	24 8 10	24 8 10	15 3 6	Zamindar of Huda Ramdaspur.	
214	Jote Patal Badhal .	Kannipara . .	Nurmohomedpur	Ditto .	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	7 0 0	Ditto of Nurmohomedpur.	
215	Kismat Bhakuri .	Bhakuri . . .	...	Chunakhali .	15 5 14	...	15 5 14	...	......	
216	Bhagirathi Jalkar .	......	...	Ditto . Asadnagar .	...	...	...	...	......	It is a lakhiraj mahal, and it extends from Mahinagar to Amaniganj Korlaghat, about 4 miles in length, as per Faisala of the Lakhiraj Jalkar No. 9 of 1860-61 of the Murshidabad Collectorate—*vide* Kawala dated the 29th Falgun 1296 B.S.
217	Jote Ram Nath Pal .	Bazar Mansur Khan .	Kumrapur .	Ditto .	...	37 12 8	37 12 8	54 12 11	Zamindar of Kumrapur.	

(TO PART 4.)

Consecutive number.	NAME OF MAHAL.	Mauza.	Pargana.	District.	AREA.			Rental payable to zamindars per annum.	To whom rental payable.	REMARKS.
					Lakhiraj.	Kheraji.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					B. K. CH.	B. K. CH.	B. K. CH.	Rs. A. P.		
12	Kamat Sherpur	Sherpur	Sherpur Fatehkhani.	Malda	65 0 0	......	65 0 0	......	......	......
13	25, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	......	......	Calcutta	......	0 3 10 and 14 s. ft.	0 3 10 and 14 s. ft.	1 9 8	Calcutta Collectorate	With buildings.
14	17, Elysium Row, Calcutta.	......	......	Ditto	4 7 13	......	4 7 13	...	......	Ditto.
15	47, Park Street, Calcutta.	......	......	Ditto	......	3 14 7 and 2 s. ft.	3 14 7 and 2 s. ft.	5 4 3	Calcutta Collectorate	Ditto.
16	132, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta (Maniktola Imambara).	......	......	Ditto	0 7 1	......	0 7 1	...	......	......

No. 1082-I.B.—Whereas the Rulers or Administrators of the States mentioned in the second column of the schedule hereto annexed have ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction, or all the jurisdiction they had, or the jurisdiction necessary for the administration of railways and of civil and criminal jurisdiction connected therewith, within the lands which lie within their respective territories and are occupied, or may be hereafter occupied, by the railways mentioned opposite their names, respectively, in the first column of the said schedule (including the lands occupied by stations and out-buildings and for other purposes connected with the railway); and whereas the Governor-General in Council now has jurisdiction within these lands:

In exercise of the aforesaid jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders :—

1. All laws in force in the local areas mentioned in the third column of the schedule hereto annexed shall apply to the lands occupied by the aforesaid railways which lie within the States mentioned in the second column opposite to each of such local areas respectively.

2. The Governor of Bombay in Council and all officers subordinate to the Government of Bombay for the time being exercising executive authority (other than in connection with the administration of the Police) in the said local areas, respectively, shall exercise the like authority in the lands occupied by the aforesaid railways respectively (except in the case of the lands occupied by the Kolhapur State railway, in which railway the Political Agent, Kolhapur, shall exercise such executive and other powers as any Magistrate or Collector in any district of the Bombay Presidency may exercise within his district).

3. All Courts having for the time being jurisdiction within the said local areas respectively shall exercise the like jurisdiction within the lands occupied by the aforesaid railways, respectively, except the Kolhapur State railway.

4. The administration of the Police, except in the case of those railways in respect of which the Governor of Bombay in Council has been authorised to exercise the functions of a Local Government, shall be vested in the officers mentioned in the fourth column of the schedule, who shall exercise within the railway or railways mentioned opposite their names in the first column, which lie within the States mentioned in the second column, the same police powers as they at present exercise on the portions of the railways by which they are designated which lie within the local areas mentioned opposite their names in the third column, in subordination to the authorities to whom they may be for the time being, subordinate on those portions of the said railways respectively and in accordance with any orders the Local Government may from time to time issue in this regard.

5. The lands occupied by the said railways shall be deemed to be included for the purposes of clauses 2 and 3 of this notification within such taluka or other subdivision of the districts opposite to which they are mentioned in the first column of the schedule, as the Governor of Bombay in Council shall from time to time by notification in the Bombay Government Gazette direct:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall be deemed to affect any notification issued in accordance with the similar power conferred by any notification hereby repealed.

6. The following notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department are hereby repealed :—

1. No. 2383-I.B., dated the 24th June 1897.
2. No. 392-I.B., dated the 4th February 1898.
3. No. 763-I., dated the 2nd March 1883.

4. No. 118-I., dated the 14th September 1876, as amended by No. 4589-I., dated the 21st October 1887.
5. No. 3017-I., dated the 22nd July 1891 (clauses 1 and 2).
6. No. 1509-I., dated the 8th May 1896.
7. No. 2554-I., dated the 18th June 1891.
8. No. 3287-I.B., dated the 28th August 1897.
9. No. 2061-I.B., dated the 2nd June 1897, as amended by No. 831-I.B., dated the 24th March 1899.
10. No. 4760-I., dated the 4th November 1887.
11. No. 325-I.B., dated the 4th February 1898.

1	2		3	4
Railway.	States.		Railway, Local Areas or Districts of the Bombay Presidency.	Police. *
1. Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway.	Baroda Idar		Ahmedabad	...*
2 Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (Godhra Branch).	Baroda Pandu Mewas		Panch Mahals	Superintendent of Police, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
3. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda Railway.	Baria		Ditto	...*
4. Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	Villages of Baroti, Rupewadi, Dudhani of the Kurundwar State.		Sholapur	Superintendent of Police, Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
5. Kolhapur State Railway	Kolhapur and Miraj (Senior)		Satara	Superintendent of Police. Southern Mahratta Railway.
6. Kotri-Rohri Railway	Khairpur		Shikarpur District	Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police, Punjab, for the N. W. Railway.
7. Mehsana-Viramgam Railway.	Bhisana, Boriavi, Bindwa Hamuan, Maknaj, Mehsana, Modipura, Nagalpur, Palawasna and Sakhpura villages of the Baroda State and the Katosan and Ijpura Estates.		Viramgam Taluka of the Ahmedabad District.	Superintendent of Police, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
8. Palanpur-Deesa Railway	Palanpur		Western Rajputana State Railway within the Palanpur State.	...*
9. Rajpipla State Railway (Ankleshwar-Pardi section).	Rajpipla		Broach District	...*
	States.	Villages.		
10. Southern Mahratta Railway, 1 West Dekkhan line (Poona Branch).	Phaltan	Kapadgaon Salpa Tambwe Hingangaon Adarki Khurd Koparde	Satara	Superintendent of Police, Southern Mahratta Railway.
	Aundh	Bichud Kundal Virawde	Satara	Ditto ditto.

* Railways in which the Governor of Bombay in Council has been authorised to exercise the powers of a Local Government. As to these Railways see Home Department Notification No. 83-P., dated the 11th February 1898, and Government of Bombay Notification No. [illegible], dated the 3rd June 1898.

1	2		3	4
Railway.	States.		Railway, Local Areas or Districts of the Bombay Presidency.	Police.
	States.	Villages.		
10. I West Dekkhan line (Poona branch)—*contd.*	Jamkhandi	Shirawde	Satara	Superintendent of Police, Southern Mahratta Railway.
	Sangli	Tupari Ghogav Dudhondi Nadre	Do.	Do.
		Sangli Mhaisal Ugar Khurd Tumbarguddi Yadalbhavihatti Kalkhamb Jhad Shahapur Karnol Khangav Khurd Khangav Budrukh Chandur	Belgaum	Do.
	Miraj (Junior)	Budgaon	Do.	Do.
	Miraj (Senior)	Miraj Wuddi Narvad	Do.	Do.
	Kolhapur	Chinchli Morab Raybag Nagral Hubarhatti Budihal Mavinhuda Bambual	Do.	Do.
	Kurundwar (Senior).	Angal Budhihall	Do.	Do.
	Kurundwar (Junior)	Yellur Majgaum Sulga Dawunkutti	Do.	Do.
10. II. East Dekkhan line (Bijapur Branch)	Akalkot	Sular Jawalge Kegaon Khurd Kegaon Budrukh Tadval Khanapur	Sholapur	Do.
	Sangli	Lachan	Bijapur	Do.
	Ramdrug	Somankatti Asoti	Dharwar	Do.
10. III. Southern extention. (Harihar Branch).	Jamkhandi	Pur Kundgol Sirur Kamdoli Sawshi	Do.	Do.
	Miraj (Junior)	Gudgeri	Do.	Do.
	Savanur	Homikop Tondur	Do.	Do.
	States			
11. Tapti Valley Railway.	Baroda Sachin		Surat	*

* As to this Railway see Home Department Notification No 93-P., dated the 11th February 1899, and Government of Bombay Notification No. 3839, dated the 3rd June 1898.

No. 1083-*I.B.*—Whereas the Chiefs of Morvi, Wankaner, Wadhwan, Lakhtar, Sayla, Muli, Dhrol and Rajkot and the Taluqdars of Gavridad and Kotharia in Kathiawar have ceded to the British Government the civil and criminal jurisdiction exercised by them within the lands which lie within their respective territories and are occupied by the Morvi railway and the Aji Bridge extension thereof (including the lands occupied by stations and out-buildings and for all other purposes connected with the railway, and the lands occupied by culverts or bridges over which that railway passes); and whereas the Governor-General in Council now has full jurisdiction within those lands;

And whereas the Rulers or Administrators of the other States (except the States of Junagad and Gondal in respect of the Jetalsar-Verawal section of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar railway) mentioned in the second column of the schedule hereto annexed have ceded to the British Government full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind or all the jurisdiction they had, or the jurisdiction necessary for the administration of railways and of civil and criminal jurisdiction connected therewith, within the lands which lie within their respective territories, and are occupied, or may hereafter be occupied, by the railways mentioned opposite their names respectively in the first column of the said schedule (including the lands occupied by stations and out-buildings and for other purposes connected with the railway); and whereas the Governor-General in Council now has jurisdiction within these lands;

And whereas the Chiefs of Junagad and Gondal have made over to the British Government all the criminal jurisdiction they possess within the portions of their respective territories which have been assigned for the purposes of the Jetalsar-Verawal section (Junagad State railway) of the Bhavnagar Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar railway; and whereas they have agreed that all suits of a civil nature respecting loss or damage to goods or injury to persons within the limits of that section, and that cases of a civil nature arising out of the application of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), thereto shall be heard and decided in the Kathiawar Political Agency Courts; provided that the Chief of Junagad as proprietor of the section or the State of Junagad shall not be directly impleaded in such cases, but the Railway management as represented by the Manager, and that any decrees that may be passed shall be executed against the railway property and not against the said Chief or State; and provided also that all other civil jurisdiction within the said section which passes through the States of Junagad and Gondal respectively shall continue and be exercised as heretofore by those States; and whereas the Governor-General in Council now has full criminal jurisdiction and certain civil jurisdiction within the aforesaid limits:

In exercise of the aforesaid jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders:—

1. The provisions, so far as they may be suitable, and as amended for the time being and from time to time by subsequent enactments, of the Acts mentioned below are hereby applied to the aforesaid lands, except those occupied by the Kolhapur State railway:—

1. Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860);
2. The Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861);
3. The Whipping Act, 1864 (VI of 1864);
4. The Indian Succession Act, 1865 (X of 1865);
5. The Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870);
6. The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871);
7. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (I of 1872);
8. The Indian Contract Act, 1872 (IX of 1872);
9. The Indian Registration Act, 1877 (III of 1877);
10. The Indian Limitation Act, 1877 (XV of 1877);
11. The Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878);
12. The Probate and Administration Act, 1881 (V of 1881);
13. The Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882);

14. The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885);
15. The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 (IX of 1887);
16. The Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888);
17. The Debtors Act, 1888 (VI of 1888);
18. The General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897);
19. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898);
20. The Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898); and
21. The Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899):

Provided that the Acts mentioned above shall not, in their application to any of the aforesaid lands lying within States in the Kathiawar Agency in which Political Officers of the Agency exercise jurisdiction, be construed to repeal, supersede, or override any special or local law which relates to the subject-matter of these Acts and is for the time being in force in that Agency:

Provided also that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of the enactments hereby applied, any Court within the aforesaid lands may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court:

Provided further that, except in the case of the railways within the Kathiawar Agency, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall be read subject to the following modifications, namely:—

(a) trials before the Court of Session may, in the discretion of the Judge, be conducted without the aid of jury or assessors;

(b) sentences of death or of transportation or imprisonment for more than seven years passed by the Court of Session shall be referred for confirmation to the Governor of Bombay in Council and in any case so referred the Governor of Bombay in Council may either confirm the sentence or pass any other sentence warranted by law, or may annul the conviction and order a new trial on the same or an amended charge, or may acquit the accused person; and

(c) appeals from Magistrates of the 2nd class shall lie to the Court of Session and not to the District Magistrate.

II. (1) For the purposes of the exercise of criminal jurisdiction within the aforesaid lands—

(a) every officer mentioned in the third, fourth or fifth column of the schedule hereto annexed shall exercise within such portions of the aforesaid railways mentioned opposite his name in the first column of the schedule as are situate within the territories of the State or States mentioned opposite his name in the second column, the powers of a District Magistrate, the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class and the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), respectively; and

(b) every officer, Court or authority mentioned in the sixth or seventh column of the schedule hereto annexed shall exercise within such portions of the aforesaid railways mentioned opposite his name in the first column as are situate within the territories of the State or States mentioned opposite his name in the second column, the powers of a Court of Session or a High Court, as the case may be, in respect of all offences over which jurisdiction is exercised by any officer mentioned in the third and fourth columns of the schedule.

(2) This part of this notification applies to all proceedings except—

(a) proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with European British subjects; and

(b) proceedings pending at the date of this notification which should be carried on as if this notification had not been issued.

III. (1) For the purposes of the exercise of civil jurisdiction—

(a) in the aforesaid lands except those occupied by the Kolhapur State railway, the officers mentioned in the eighth column of the schedule hereto annexed, shall exercise within such portions of these railways mentioned opposite his name or their names in the first column, as are situate within the territories of the State or States mentioned opposite his name or their names in the second column, the same jurisdiction as is exercised by him or by them within the limits of the Kathiawar Political Agency or the Palanpur Superintendency as the case may be :

Provided that, in the case of the lands occupied by the Jetalsar-Verawal Section of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar railway, the officers mentioned opposite that Section in the eighth column, shall exercise civil jurisdiction only in the case of suits against the aforesaid railway of the nature described in the preamble to this notification ; and

(b) in the lands occupied by the Rajputana-Malwa railway in the Palanpur and Baroda States and the Kolhapur State railway every officer or authority mentioned in the ninth, tenth and eleventh columns of the said schedule respectively shall exercise the powers mentioned in the headings to those columns or in the columns themselves in respect of those portions of these railways respectively as lie in the States above mentioned and opposite to which his name is placed in that schedule.

2. This part of this notification applies to all proceedings except proceedings pending at the date of this notification which shall be carried on as if it had not been issued.

IV.—The following notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department are hereby cancelled :—

1. 3817-I., dated the 25th September 1888, as amended by No. 3344-I., dated the 10th October 1895, and No. 1138-I.B., dated the 23rd March 1897.
2. No. 3904-I., dated the 21st November 1890, as amended by No. 3345-I., dated the 10th October 1895, and No. 1138-I.B., dated the 23rd March 1897.
3. No. 3909-I., dated the 1st November 1894, as amended by No. 1138-I.B , dated the 23rd March 1897.
4. No. 1-I., dated the 7th January 1876, and No. 328-I.B., dated the 4th February 1898.
5. No. 1137-I.B., dated the 23rd March 1897.
6. No. 3902-I., dated the 21st November 1890, as amended by No. 3346-I., dated the 10th October 1895, and No. 1138-I.B., dated the 23rd March 1897.
7. No. 14-I.J., dated the 7th January 1881, as amended by No. 2184, dated the 2nd July 1890, No. 22-I.J., dated the 20th January 1881, as amended by No. 10-I.J., dated the 27th January 1882, No. 1187-I., dated the 17th April 1885, in so far as it applies the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), to the Western Rajputana State Railway, and No. 1455-I., dated the 23rd April 1884.
8. No. 3017-I., dated the 23rd July 1891, the preamble and paragraphs 3 to 6.
9. No. 1336-I., dated the 23rd March 1891, so far as it is unrepealed.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.					CIVIL JURISDICTION.			
Railway.	State.	District Magistrate.	Magistrate of the 1st class.	Magistrate of the 2nd class.	Court of Session.	High Court for Criminal purposes.	Names of officers.	Small Cause Court.	District Court.	High Court for Civil purposes.
1. Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
(1) Jetalsar-Verawal section.	Junagad. . . . . Gondal	Assistant Political Agent, Sorath.	Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Sorath,	......	(1) The Chief Court of Criminal Justice of Kathiawar as a Court of original jurisdiction in respect of cases committed to it for trial. (2) The Criminal Court of the Political Agent of Kathiawar, as an appellate and superior Court in respect of the decisions and proceedings of the Magistrates mentioned in columns 3 and 4, as to which a Sessions Court exercises jurisdiction under the Code of Criminal Procedure.	(1) The Criminal Court of the Political Agent of Kathiawar, subject to the general control of the Governor of Bombay in Council, in respect of the proceedings of the Magistrates mentioned in columns 3 and 4 as to which a High Court exercises jurisdiction under the Code of Criminal Procedure. (2) The Governor of Bombay in Council in respect of the decisions and proceedings of the Chief Court of Criminal Justice of Kathiawar.	Judicial Assistant, Kathiawar, Assistant and Deputy Assistant Political Agents, Sorath.	......	......	......
(2) Dhoraji-Porbandar section.	Gondal . . . . . Navanagar . . . . . Porbandar	Ditto ditto .	Ditto ditto	......	Ditto ditto .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto ditto .	......	......	......
(3) Jetalsar-Rajkot section.	Gadhka, Gondal, Jetpur, Junagad, Kotharia, Kotda-Sangani, Lodhika, Rajkot, Shapur, Virpur.	Assistant Political Agents, Sorath and Halar.	Deputy Assistant Political Agents, Sorath and Halar.	......	Ditto ditto .	Ditto ditto .	Political Agent in Kathiawar, Assistant Political Agents in Sorath and Halar for the time being.	......	......	......
2. Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	Bajana, Lakhtar, Patri and Wadhwan.	Assistant Political Agent in Jhalawar.	Deputy Assistant Political Agent in Jhalawar.	......	Ditto ditto .	Ditto ditto .	Political Agent in Kathiawar, Assistant Political Agent in Jhalawar, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Jhalawar.	......	......	......
3. Dhrangadhra Railway .	Dhrangadhra, Wadhwan . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto ditto	......	Ditto ditto .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto ditto .	......	......	......
4. Jamnagar Railway .	Dhrol, Jalia, Navanagar, Pal and Rajkot.	Assistant Political Agent in Halar.	Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Halar.	......	Ditto ditto .	Ditto ditto .	Political Agent in Kathiawar Assistant Political Agent, Halar, and Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Halar.	......	......	......
5. Morvi State Railway .	Dhrol, Gavridad, Kotharia Lakhtar, Morvi, Muli, Rajkot, Sayla, Wadhwan, and Wankaner.	Assistant Political Agents in Jhalawar and Halar.	Deputy Assistant Political Agents in Jhalawar and Halar.	......	Ditto ditto .	Ditto ditto .	Political Agent in Kathiawar, Assistant Political Agents in Jhalawar and Halar and Deputy Assistant Political Agents in Jhalawar and Halar.	......	......	......

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Railway.	State.	CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.					CIVIL JURISDICTION.			
		District Magistrate.	Magistrate of the 1st class.	Magistrate of the 2nd class.	Court of Session.	High Court for Criminal purposes.	Names of officers.	Small Cause Court.	District Court.	High Court for Civil purposes.
6. Rajputana-Malwa (Western Rajputana State) Railway.	Baroda	District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, in case of appeals from the 2nd class Magistrate.	Deputy Collector and City Magistrate of Ahmedabad.	District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad.	Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad.	The Governor of Bombay in Council.	Native Assistants to the Political Superintendent, Palanpur.	......	1st class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, District Judge, Ahmedabad, Appellate Court.	Governor of Bombay in Council.
	Palanpur	Political Superintendent in cases of appeals from the 2nd class Magistrate.	Native Assistants to Political Superintendent, Palanpur.	District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad.	Political Superintendent, Palanpur.	Commissioner, Northern Division, Bombay.			Personal Assistant to Political Superintendent, Palanpur, and Political Superintendent as Appellate Court for Native Assistants.	Ditto.
7. Kolhapur State Railway.	Kolhapur and Miraj (Senior) .	Political Agent, Kolhapur.	Assistant Political Agent, Kolhapur.	......	Political Agent, Kolhapur, and Court of Original Criminal Jurisdiction without committal by a Magistrate.	Governor of Bombay in Council.	......	Assistant Political Agent up to Rs. 500; and powers of a subordinate Judge under the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, up to Rs. 2,000 or such value as the Government of Bombay may notify. Political Agent, powers of a Small Cause Court in such suits above Rs. 500 and up to Rs. 1,000 as the Government of Bombay may notify.	Political Agent with powers in original suits above Rs. 2,000 or such value as the Government of Bombay may notify; and with power to hear appeals from decisions of the Assistant Political Agent when allowed by law.	Ditto.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 2nd March 1900.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 218.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Money, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Colonel W. Hailes, appointed as a Colonel on the Staff. Dated 5th February 1900.

No. 219.—Major R. G. Egerton (The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. S. Grover, whose tenure has expired. Dated 18th February 1900.

No. 220.—Captain T. L. Coxhead, D. S. O., Royal Garrison Artillery, Adjutant, Royal Artillery, Bombay, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, Head-Quarters, Madras Command, *vice* Captain W. K. McLeod, Royal Artillery, who has vacated. Dated 5th February 1900.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 221.—Lieutenant M. R. Pocock, Indian Staff Corps, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 16th December 1899.

(Joined his appointment on the 23rd January 1900.)

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 222.—Mr. E. H. McDonald, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, is promoted to Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, *vice* Mr. H. G. Norris, retired.

Mr. J. H. Jones is appointed a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, *vice* Mr. E. H. McDonald, promoted.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 223.—The tenure of the appointment of Captain W. Malleson, R. A., Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, in the Ordnance Department in India, is extended for five years, with effect from the 18th April 1900.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 224.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Charles Frederick Woodward, Dorsetshire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry. 4th February 1900.

COMMANDS.

DISTRICT.

No. 225.—Colonel (Brigadier-General) G. Simpson, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras Command, to command a 2nd class district in the Madras Command, with the temporary rank of Brigadier General while so employed, *vice* Colonel S. E. Rolland. Dated 12th February 1900.

STATIONS.

No. 226.—Colonel W. Hailes, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant-General, District Staff, officiating Colonel on the Staff, Mooltan, is confirmed as a Colonel on the Staff in the Punjab Command, *vice* Colonel G. Henry, appointed Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras Command. Dated 5th February 1900.

CANTONMENTS.

No. 227—The following draft of certain rules which it is proposed to make for the Cantonment of Kamptee in exercise of the powers conferred by section 26, clause (17), and section 27, of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the third day of April 1900.

2. Any objection or suggestion received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft rules.

1. (*1*) Carts bringing cotton for sale into the Cantonment of Kamptee shall not stand in any place other than the cotton market.

(*2*) The following shall be the boundaries of the cotton market, namely :—

On the east, the centre road from the Goorjee to Friday market;
On the south, the road leading from the Serai to Friday market;
On the west, the nullah running from the Serai to Nai Modin's Masjid; and
On the north, a line drawn parallel to, and at a distance of 850 feet from, the road which forms the boundary on the south.

2. (*1*) Carts bringing hides for sale into the said cantonment shall not stand in any place other than the hide market.

(*2*) The following shall be the boundaries of the hide market, namely :—

On the east, Gowleepura;
On the south, Field No. 106;
On the west, the Kurmana road; and
On the north, Playfair *peit*.

3. No cart shall quit the cotton or hide market, as the case may be, unless and until the market-dues leviable in respect of any cotton or hides sold therein have been paid to the muharrir in charge of the market.

4. A receipt shall be granted by the muharrir in charge for all market-dues paid.

5. If the owner or person in charge of any cart so desires, the muharrir in charge shall enter in the receipt the details of all sales effected or agreed to.

6. Whoever commits a breach of rule 1, rule 2 or rule 3, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 228.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"*London Gazette," dated the 26th January 1900, pages, 515 aud 517.*

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL.
26th January, 1900.

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THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

Major G. J. Younghusband, Indian Staff Corps, to Command a Battalion of Yeomanry, with the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. Dated 20th January 1900.

* * * * *

Staff.

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel L. R. H. D. Campbell, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Colonel on the Staff in India, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, *vice* Colonel A. H. Turner, C.B., who has vacated that appointment. Dated 3rd November 1899.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel V. A. Schalch, Indian Staff Corps, to be an Assistant Quarter-Master-General in India, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army. Dated 21st October 1899.

* * * * *

"*London Gazette," dated the 2nd February 1900, page 695.*

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL.
2nd February, 1900.

* * * * *

Indian Staff Corps.—Major-General Francis Henry Vanderzee is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 18th January 1900.

Colonel (temporary Major-General) Sir Edwin Henry Hayter Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B., to be Major-General. Dated 18th January 1900.

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PENSIONS.

No. 229.—Conductor Richard Hart, Commissariat-Transport Department, Bengal, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 230.—First Class Assistant Surgeon John Anthony Joseph Coshan, Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Madras), has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 231.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

28th February 1900.

Warren Hastings.
Henry Lushington Ramsay.
James Philip Sparling.
Henry George Ryland.
Frederick George Preston.
Harold Arthur Deane, C.S.I.
Charles Edward Wylde Macdonald.
Edward Spence Hastings, D.S.O.
John Franklin Worlledge.
Harry Stanley Massy.
Alfred Edwin Jones.

Captains to be Majors.

25th February 1900.

Charles Arnulph Shrewsbury Montgomery.
Edward Leigh Holloway.
Donatus James Thomond O'Brien.

No. 232.—The promotion of Lieutenant J. E. B. Johnson, notified in G. G. O. No. 704 of 1897, is antedated from the 5th April 1897, to the 5th November 1896.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 233.—*Madras Command*—

Sub-Conductor Sydney Winter Thatcher to be Conductor, and Supernumerary Sub-Conductor John Hayhurst to be absorbed in his present rank, with effect from the 12th January 1900, *vice* Conductor Charles Walter McMorran, transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 234.—Sub-Conductor John Hayhurst to be Conductor, with effect from the 12th January 1900, *vice* Conductor Godfrey Haigh, transferred to the pension establishment.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 235.—*9th Regiment of Bengal Lancers*—

Jemadar Dewá Singh to be Ressaidar and Woordie-Major and Kot-Duffadar Jaimal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahbub Ali Shah, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st September 1899.

No. 236.—*No. 7 (Bengal) Mountain Battery*—

Jemadar Dewa Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Mir Zaman to be Jemadar, with effect from 1st January 1900, *vice* Subadar Mihr, transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 237.—*33rd (Punjabi Muhammadan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Allahdad to be Subadar, and Havildar Atar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Nek Muhammad, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1900.

No. 238.—*45th (Rattray's Sikh's) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Wassawa Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Uttam Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 14th December 1899.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 239.—Honorary Lieutenant Henry Jepson, Assistant Commissary, Ordnance Department, Bombay, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 11th February 1900, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No 240.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Unattached List, Madras Command, and Madras Infantry are awarded silver medals for long service and good conduct, for the quarter ending 31st December 1899:—

With gratuity of £5.

Bugle-Major Joseph Cornelius Grant, 3rd Madras Light Infantry.

Without gratuity.

First Class Sergeant Instructor Frederick Bulley, Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 241.—*Cossipore Artillery Volunteers*—

Donald Waller Macpherson, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant with effect from the 22nd December 1899, *vice* Ashworth, promoted.

Charles Michie, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 22nd December 1899, *vice* Paterson, promoted.

No. 242.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Lieutenant Edwin John Webb, V. D., resigns his commission with effect from the 1st February 1900, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps.

No. 243.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifles*—

Major Alexander Silcock, Indian Medical Service, to be Medical Officer with effect from the 21st November 1899, *vice* Harris, resigned.

No. 244.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*—

Second Lieutenant Horace Arthur Rose, to be Captain with effect from the 17th February 1900, *vice* Bowden, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 245.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant John Hill Burnand to be Captain with effect from the 23rd January 1900, *vice* Sam, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Second Lieutenant Bernard Willoughby Holmes to be Lieutenant with effect from the 23rd January 1900, *vice* Burnand, promoted.

No. 246.—*1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Vounteers*—

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry James Bennett Hargrave resigns his commission, and is granted on retirement the honorary rank of Colonel with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps.

No. 247.—*Agra Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant-Colonel John Anderson, Indian Medical Service, to be Medical Officer with effect from the 10th November 1899, *vice* Lukis, transferred.

No. 248.—*Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles*—

Second Lieutenant William Henry Clifford, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Buchanan, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 249.—*Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles*—

Lieutenant Ernest Marinus Proes resigns his Commission.

Second Lieutenant George Edward Grabham to be Lieutenant, *vice* Proes, resigned.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 5.—Commander George Wilson, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 27th February 1900, *vice* Captain A. Gwyn, Royal Indian Marine, whose extended tenure of the appointment has expired.

No. 6.—Commander R. W. W. Gordon, Royal Indian Marine, Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, is appointed Port Officer, Bombay, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Commander George Wilson, Royal Indian Marine, appointed Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 25th February 1900.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 7.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 13th January 1900 :—

To be Lieutenant.

Sub-Lieutenant C. E. Edmonds, *vice* Lieutenant W. B. Huddleston (Seconded).

RETIREMENT.

No. 8.—Assistant Engineer W. Madge, Royal Indian Marine, is permitted by the Secretary of State for India to temporarily retire from the service, with effect from the 28th February 1900.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd March, 1900.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 24th February and 2nd March, 1900:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Public Works Department, (Madras).	Honorary Lieutenant A. C. Lord.	21st February, 1900.	Madras .	...	...
Indian Staff Corps (16th Bengal Cavalry).	Major L. J. Howell . . .	22nd February, 1900.	Lahore .	...	...

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General.*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th February 1900.

No. 72.—Mr. A. R. Walsh, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, until further orders.

The 26th February 1900.

No. 73.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 486, dated 16th November 1899, it is hereby notified that the examination qualifying for admission to the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department will be held this year from the 21st to the 29th June.

The 27th February 1900.

No. 74.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased—

(*a*) under clause (*1*) of that section to declare that the Administration of the North Western Railway shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Sukkur Municipality, a house and property tax, under the provisions of section XXI of Bombay Act VI of 1873, in respect of the station and railway premises occupied by the Railway Administration within the limits of the Sukkur Municipality.

(*b*) under clause (*2*) of that section to appoint the Commissioner in Sind to determine the amount, if any, which, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, may be considered fair and reasonable to be recovered from the North Western Railway Administration in lieu of the said house and property tax.

No. 75.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased—

(*a*) under clause (*1*) of that section to declare that the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Viramgam Municipality, a house and property tax and conservancy cess, under the provisions of section XXI of Bombay Act VI of 1873, in respect of the station and railway premises occupied by the Railway Company within the limits of the Viramgam Municipality.

(*b*) under clause (*2*) of that section to appoint the Commissioner of the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency to determine the amount, if any, which, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, may be considered fair and reasonable to be recovered from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company in lieu of the said house and property tax and conservancy cess.

The 28th February 1900.

No. 80.—Mr. L. C. D. Bean, District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class I of that Establishment, *vice* Mr. C. J. Keene, appointed to officiate as Traffic Superintendent, East Coast Railway, and until further orders.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 2nd March 1900.

No. 82.—Public Works Department Notification No. 63, dated 21st February 1900, is cancelled.

No. 83.—Mr. J. A. Ryan, Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Burma Railways.

No. 84.—Mr. J. M. Hartley, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner, Telegraph Accounts, is appointed to the charge of the office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway.

No. 86.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under section 16 (*1*) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, the use of locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby, on the Pandra Branch of the Jherria extension of the East Indian Railway.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Public Works Department, Railways.

The 2nd March 1900.

No. 85.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 221 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 26th February 1900.

READ—

Sections 3 (4), 16 (2), 47 and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, and the Government of India resolution No. 736 R. T., dated the 17th October 1890, published thereunder.

Memorandum from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, No. 705, dated the 8th February 1900, forwarding letter from the Agent, East Indian Railway Company, No. 150 G., dated the 3rd February 1900.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent of the East Indian Railway Company has applied for leave to adopt the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods, which rules were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890 under Public Works Department notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, on the Pandra branch of the Jherria extension of that railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules which are referred to in the foregoing observations to the Pandra branch of the Jherria extension of the East Indian railway which has been sanctioned for construction.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, be further notified

to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection free of any charge in the office of the engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India.*

No. 87.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 222 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 26th February 1900.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, and the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, and the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 427, dated the 15th October 1896, and the Government of India resolution No. 795 R. T., dated the 9th October 1896, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 55, dated the 5th February 1897, and the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 3, dated the 5th January 1898, and the Government of India circular No. 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 104, dated the 10th March 1898, and the Government of India circular No. 1 Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, and the Government of India circular No. III Railway, dated the 15th March 1898, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 310, dated the 11th July 1898, and the Government of India resolution No. 718 R. T., dated the 6th July 1898, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 197, dated the 5th May 1899, and the Government of India circular No. I Railway, dated the 26th April 1899, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 298, dated the 14th July 1899, and the Government of India circular No. V Railway, dated the 3rd July 1899, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 517, dated the 7th December 1899, and the Government of India circular No. X Railway, dated the 1st December 1899, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 29, dated the 25th January 1900, and the Government of India circular No. IV Railway, dated the 19th January 1900, published thereunder.

Memorandum from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, No. 705, dated the 8th February 1900, forwarding letter from the Agent, East Indian Railway Company, No. 150 G., dated the 3rd February 1900

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent of the East Indian Railway Company has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circulars Nos. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, I Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, III Railway, dated the 15th March 1898, I Railway, dated the 26th April 1899, V Railway, dated the 3rd July 1899, X Railway, dated the 1st December 1899, and IV Railway, dated the 19th January 1900, which were published under Public Works Department notifications Nos. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, 55, dated the 5th February 1897, 3, dated the 5th January 1898, 104, dated the 10th March 1898, 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, 197, dated the 5th May 1899, 298, dated the 14th July 1899, 517, dated the 7th December 1899, and 29, dated the 25th January 1900 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896, 6th February 1897, 8th January 1898, 12th March 1898, 26th March 1898, 6th May 1899, 15th July 1899, 9th December 1899, and 27th January 1900), may be made applicable to the Pandra branch of the Jherria extension of that railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules for working railways open for traffic which may, for the time being and hereafter from time to time, be in force on the East Indian railway, to the Pandra branch of the Jherria extension of that railway, with effect from the date or dates on which the said branch or portions thereof may be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (*3*), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (*6*) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, for information and guidance.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Public Works Department, Railways.

The 1st March 1900.

No. 81.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 293 G.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—GENERAL.

Re-organization of the administrative classes in the Public Works Department.

Calcutta, the 1st March 1900.

READ—

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 29 P. W., dated 14th October 1897, paragraphs 17 and 18.
Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 11 P. W., dated 24th March 1898.
Despatch from Secretary of State, No 21 P. W., dated 7th July 1898.
Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 27 P. W., dated 14th September 1899.
Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 53 P. W., dated 14th December 1899.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India have had under consideration the question of re-organizing the administrative appointments in the Public Works

Department comprising the several classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers.

The rate of pay in these classes has undergone no change since 1870, while that of Executive and Assistant Engineers has been somewhat frequently changed. The last change was in 1893 when the rate of pay of Executive Engineers, 1st grade, was raised to Rs. 1,000, and, with increments, to Rs. 1,100 a month.

Some inconvenience has arisen from the approximation of the pay of Executive Engineers, 1st grade, to that of Superintending Engineers, 3rd class, and it has also been felt that the pay of the latter class was to some extent inadequate to the responsibilities of their duties.

The appointments of Chief Engineers and Superintending Engineers for the several Provincial lists under the Government of India, which comprise the appointments of the Buildings and Roads Branches, and of the Railway Branch, have hitherto formed one list. The promotions to the lowest or 3rd class in each of the ranks of Chief and Superintending Engineers have, like the appointments in the Executive and Assistant classes, been on the separate lists noted in the margin, but promotions to the 2nd and 1st classes of these ranks have been made on a combined list.

Bengal .
North-Western Provinces and Oudh
Punjab .
Burma .
Minor Administrations .
State Railways .

2. Public Works Department resolution No. 3386 G., dated 23rd December 1897, provided for a re-organization of the Public Works Department Secretariat of the Government of India based on the idea of separating the Department into two Branches, the Railway, and the Irrigation Roads and Buildings, each under its own Secretary. It has now been decided to complete the separation of the two Branches by placing the Chief and Superintending Engineers in each Branch on separate lists.

It has not been possible hitherto to effect this complete separation under the existing rules for determining the strength in each class of Chief and Superintending Engineers, and so long as the sanctioned number of appointments in the 1st class of Chief Engineers has been limited to three. Hitherto these three 1st class appointments have been held by the three Chief Engineers on the combined list whose personal qualifications were highest, without reference to the Branch in which they were serving, a Chief Engineer in the Railways being as eligible as one in the Irrigation Roads and Buildings for promotion to these 1st class appointments. It has now been decided, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to reserve the three existing 1st class appointments exclusively for officers in the latter, and His Lordship has also sanctioned the creation of two additional 1st class appointments in this Branch, a corresponding reduction being made in the combined strength of the 2nd and 3rd classes. This increase in the number of 1st class appointments to be reserved for this Branch, has been sanctioned in recognition of the increased importance of the Province of Burma, which now forms a Local Government, and of the fact that, under the recent organization of the Secretariat, Officers in the Buildings and Roads will no longer share the chance which they had previously enjoyed with officers of other Branches, of promotion to the post hitherto known by the title of Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, while officers of the Irrigation Branch will also be eligible only for the appointment of Secretary, Irrigation Roads and Buildings, which must be filled by the Inspector General of Irrigation.

3. In order to compensate the Railways for the reservation of the three existing 1st class appointments for the officers of the Irrigation Roads and Buildings the Secretary of State has also sanctioned a proposal that one of the four Chief Engineer appointments in the Railways should be in the 1st class. There will also be, as at present, two other appointments, outside this scale, ranking as Chief Engineer, 1st class, which will be open only to Engineers of the Railways, and two other appointments of the same rank and pay in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, which are open to Railway Engineers as well as to officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment.

4. Six of the twelve Chief Engineer appointments belonging to the two lists, Railway, and Irrigation Roads and Buildings, under the Government of India, will thus, in future, belong to the 1st class, and there will be three appointments

...n each of the other two classes. The Railways will have two appointments in the 2nd class and one in the 3rd, while the Irrigation Roads and Buildings will have one in the 2nd and two in the 3rd class. In the event of future additions to or deductions from the 2nd and 3rd class appointments, the numbers will be recalculated under Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter I, paragraph 57. The arrangement agreed to in Public Works Department resolution No. 1194G., dated 6th September 1883, in reference to the Bombay list by which the appointment of Chief Engineer, 2nd class, goes to the senior officer of the two lists, when a vacancy occurs, will continue to apply as between the Bombay list and the list of the Irrigation Buildings and Roads Branch under the Government of India. The promotions admissible under these orders will be notified in due course.

No modification is proposed in the sanctioned scales for Chief Engineers in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, in each of which a 1st class appointment has always been reserved.

5. As regards the strength of the various classes of Superintending Engineers, the distribution has hitherto been effected, in accordance with the rule prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter I, paragraph 58, on the total strength of Superintending Engineers on the Government of India list, that is on that of the combined Branches. In future the distribution will be made separately for each of these Branches. The total number of Superintending Engineer appointments will vary from time to time in accordance with requirements. Under the existing sanction the distribution between the two Branches of the graded administrative appointments of Chief and Superintending Engineer under the Government of India will be as in margin.

	Irrigation, Roads and Bldgs.	Railways.	Total.
Chief Engineers, 1st class	5	1	6
" " 2nd "	1	2	3
" " 3rd "	2	1	3
Superintending Engineers, 1st class	10	5	15
" " 2nd "	10	4	14
" " 3rd "	9	4	13

6. The official designations of the heads of the Railway and General Branches will be respectively :—

Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, Railways.
Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, Irrigation Roads and Buildings.

7. As regards the rate of pay drawn by Superintending Engineers the Secretary of State has sanctioned the pay of the 3rd class being increased from Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 1,250, and that of the 2nd class from Rs. 1,350 to Rs. 1,400. This sanction will have effect from the 1st January 1900 and will be applicable to all lists, including those of Madras and Bombay.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be communicated to the Local Governments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.
The Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, Public Works Department.
The Government of Burma, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Assam.
The Director General of Telegraphs.
The Managers, North Western, Oudh and Robilkhand, East Coast and Eastern Bengal State railways.
The Engineers-in-Chief, Hardwar-Dehra, Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal and Ghaziabad-Moradabad railways.
The Engineers-in-Chief, Godavery and Indus Bridge Works.
The Engineers-in-Chief, Allahabad-Fyzabad, Khandwa-Akola-Basim and Bara-Ajmere-Marwara Railway Surveys.
The Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, Calcutta.

Also that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railways.

T. HIGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Irrigation Roads and Buildings.

The 27th February 1900.

No. 76.—The Honourable Mr. H. J. Richard, Chief Engineer, 1st class, and Secretary to the Government of Burma in the Public Works Department, is permitted to retire from the service of Government with effect from the afternoon of the 7th March 1900, under the provisions of Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 77.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 76, dated 27th February 1900, Mr. A. B. Gatherer, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Burma, is appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to that Government in the Public Works Department, with the rank of Chief Engineer, 3rd class, permanent.

The 28th February 1900.

No. 79.—Mr. C. W. Sowerby-Coo, Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade, with effect from the 9th February 1900, and until further orders.

TELEGRAPH.

The 27th February 1900.

No. 78.—Mr. H. Mayston, Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is promoted to Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade, temporary, with effect from the 29th January 1900 and until further orders.

T. HIGHAM,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1900.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th September, 1899.

From the 4th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 28th October all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum.		
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

CHAS. SANDERSON,

Offg. Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 28th February 1900.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 791 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 24th February 1900:—

No. 75 of 1900.—Albert Taylor, engineer, of Daisy Croft, Hipperholme, near Halifax, in the county of York, England, Willie Brooke and Newton Brooke, quarry owners, both of Lightcliffe, near Halifax aforesaid, and Aspinall Brooke, quarry owner, of Hipperholme, aforesaid. *Improvements in and in connection with hydraulic presses and in the manufacture thereby of artificial stone slabs or the like.*

No. 76 of 1900.—William Jackson, engineer, of Thorngrove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, North Britain. *Improvements in apparatus for dividing tea leaves, coffee or other materials.*

No. 77 of 1900.—Baday Sahib & Co., plough manufacturers, Brucepett, Bellary. *Improved plough body frames.*

No. 78 of 1900.—Baday Sahib & Co., plough manufacturers, Brucepett, Bellary. *Improved plough shares.*

No. 79 of 1900.—Baday Sahib & Co., plough manufacturers, Brucepett, Bellary. *Improved plough shares.*

No. 792 P.—THE undermentioned design has been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma. This and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 4 D of 1900.—J. N. Johannes, sole proprietor, of Johannes & Co., photographers, Mandalay. *A calendar, a show card or business advertisement.*

No. 793 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 477 of 1899.—Ralph Davenport Mershon, electrical engineer, of 120, Broadway, New York, in the state of New York, U. S. A. *Improvements relating to the distribution of electrical power.* (Specification filed 23 February 1900.)

No. 478 of 1899.—Benjamin Garver Lamme, electrical engineer, of 230, Stratford Avenue, Pittsburg, in the County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in systems of electrical distribution.* (Specification filed 23 February 1900.)

No. 479 of 1899.—Benjamin Garver Lamme, electrical engineer, of 230, Stratford Avenue, Pittsburg, in the County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in dynamo-electric machines.* (Specification filed 23 February 1900.)

No. 794 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 90 of 1888.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in apparatus for employing heated air in drying or baking vegetable or other substances.* (From 6 March 1900 to 6 March 1901.)

No. 153 of 1888.—John Robert Jefferies and James King. *Improvements in thrashing machines.* (From 1 March 1900 to 1 March 1901.)

No. 96 of 1890.—Engelberg Huller company. *Machine for hulling, cleaning and polishing rice and other grain.* (From 2 March 1900 to 2 March 1901.)

No. 128 of 1890.—Ellis Carr. *Improvements in tin vessls for packing biscuits and other perishable goods and instruments for opening such vessels.* (From 25 February 1900 to 25 February 1901.)

No. 143 of 1890.—Carl Lindc. *Improvements in refrigerating machinery.* (From 2 April 1900 to 2 April 1901.)

No. 260 of 1890.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in the manufacture of tea and in apparatus therefor.* (From 24 March 1900 to 24 March 1901.)

No. 121 of 1893.—Charles Ewing. *Rolling stock for use on single-rail tramways or railways.* (From 27 February 1900 to 27 February 1901.)

No. 220 of 1893.—Thomas McGuire. *A new or improved waterproof composition for stopping leaks in roofs, floors, walls and the like to be called "McGuire's patent waterproof composition."* (From 22 February 1900 to 22 February 1901.)

No. 282 of 1893.—Shyama Charan Chunder, Khetter Mohan Chunder, and Gour Mohan Chunder. *Levelling, prismatic and other compasses.* (From 24 February 1900 to 24 February 1901.)

No. 354 of 1894.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in apparatus for exposing tea, coffee, cocoa, grain and other substances, to the drying or other action of air, vapor or gases.* (From 20 March 1900 to 20 March 1901.)

No. 86 of 1895.—William Duffy. *Improvements relating to wood block paving for roadways, streets and thoroughfares, applicable also to other purposes.* (From 14 August 1900 to 14 August 1901.)

No. 153 of 1895.—Charles Henry Palmer, John William Denmead and Joseph Alvirtus Baughman. *Improvements in and relating to machines for filling boxes with matches.* (From 31 May 1900 to 31 May 1901.)

No. 408 of 1895.—The Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik. *The manufacture and production of new azo-colouring matters.* (From 22 February 1900 to 22 February 1901.)

No. 81 of 1896.—Max Guilleaume. *Improvements in electric cables.* (From 2 June 1900 to 2 June 1901.)

No. 795 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 307 of 1894.—William Jopp. *Improvements in and relating to locking devices.* (Specification filed 22 November 1895.)

No 156 of 1895.—John James Tong and Joseph Robert Wood. *Improvements in apparatus for filtering oils and the like.* (Specification filed 22 November 1895.)

No. 186 of 1895.—Josef Polke. *Improvements in the process and apparatus for the manufacture of barrels.* (Specification filed 22 November 1895.)

No. 187 of 1895.—Frank Sillhengst. *A device for operating fans (punkahs) in workshops and dwelling rooms.* (Specification filed 1 November 1895.)

No. 277 of 1895.—William Mather. *Improvements in the manufacture of mosaic floor cloth and apparatus for that purpose.* (Specification filed 23 November 1895.)

No. 282 of 1895.—The Cassel Gold extracting company, limited. *Improvements in extracting gold and silver from ores and the like.* (Specification filed 22 November 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 292 of 1894.—The Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik. *The manufacture and production and application of new colouring matters or dyes from naphthalene.* (Specification filed 20 November 1894.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification.

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 246 of 1891.—William James Sawyer. *An improved inkstand.* (Specification filed 23 November 1891.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*e*) After the expiration of the seventh year and before the expiration of the eighth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th February, 1900.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				98,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	52,45,981	12	10	1,19,15,317	15	2
Public Deposits at Branches	66,69,336	2	4			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,76,86,708	11	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.				2,60,428	4	4
Sundries				14,85,857	7	2
RUPEES				10,11,98,312	5	8

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				43,42,593	8	0
Other authorized Investments				71,85,849	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				2,48,38,978	1	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				2,18,92,569	6	0
Bills discounted and purchased				1,17,51,479	12	8
Balances with other Banks				8,43,030	10	11
Bullion				4,707	8	3
Dead Stock				13,42,079	5	11
Stamps				9,526	7	2
Sundries				9,19,887	3	0
				7,31,31,300	15	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,08,32,105	11	0	2,80,67,011	6	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,72,34,905	11	2			
RUPEES				10,11,98,312	5	8

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 1st March, 1900.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 39·3.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 27th February, 1900.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd February, 1900.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.			
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold held in England under Act II of 1898.	Gold.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	42,80,000	11,98,73,120	12,41,53,120	1,07,68,682	2,25,00,000	2,49,38,110	5,82,06,792
Allahabad	...	86,63,420	86,63,420	30,31,466	...	1,04,025	31,35,491
Lahore	...	1,91,08,720	1,91,08,720	68,92,190	...	21,465	69,13,655
Bombay	10,97,290	6,89,30,790	7,00,28,080	1,54,31,513	...	6,98,79,828	8,53,11,341
Karachi	...	59,00,120	59,00,120	21,63,450	...	3,80,070	25,43,520
Madras	30,33,245	2,97,10,730	3,27,43,975	17,68,228	...	17,95,372	35,63,600
Calicut	...	11,80,475	11,80,475	1,56,115	...	...	1,56,115
Rangoon	...	83,04,990	83,04,990	1,05,43,720	...	31,155	1,05,74,875
	84,10,535	26,16,72,365	27,00,82,900				
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			1,77,565				
TOTAL			26,99,05,335	5,07,55,364	2,25,00,000	9,71,50,025	17,04,05,389
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another							5,00,000
NET TOTAL							16,99,05,389
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882							9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL							26,99,05,335

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st March, 1900.

No. 31.—Munshi Aulad Hossein, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted a further extension of three months' leave on medical certificate in continuation of that granted in this Department Notification No. 417, dated the 26th September 1899.

ST. G. GORE, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd February, 1900.

No. 91.—The furlough for one year granted to Mr. W. K. Wood, Assistant Superintendent, *vide* this Department Notification No. 86, dated 8th July 1899, has, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, been extended by six months.

S. G. WOOD,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 24th February, 1900.

No. 941.—Under the provisions of sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898) as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Banglore, and with reference to his Notification No. 3647—350 90, dated the 3rd November 1890, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be special Magistrates and Members of the Bench of Magistrates for the said Station with effect from this date:—

Mr. H. C. Berlie.
Mr. Walter Abraham.
Mr. A. V. Subraya Moodaliar.

By Order,

H. R. C. DOBBS,
First Assistant Resident.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 26th February, 1900.

No. 14.—*Corrigendum.*—In Director of Railway Traffic's Notification No. 96, dated the 21st December 1899, *for* "on the 15th December 1899" *substitute* "up to the afternoon of the 1st January 1900".

A. BRERETON.
Director of Railway Traffic.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that a treasure, consisting of the undermentioned idols, made of bronze, weighing 505 seers, and valued at R248, was discovered on the 7th December 1899 at the side of the southern entrance to the Agastiswaraswami Temple in S. No. 7 of Voimôdu village, Tiruttaraippundi Taluk, by Ganapathi Ambalagaran and Rama Tevan while digging pit for erecting a Pandal (open shed) in view to perform Kumlapishekham (purifying ceremony) to the said temple which was just then repaired.

Serial No.	Description of idol.	Weight in seers.	Value. R
1.	Vigneswarar	30	12
2.	Somaskanthar, with Amman	150	75
3.	Prathosa Nayagar	15	6
4.	Sabha Natesar	250	125
5.	Do. Amman	60	30
		505	248

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by Agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 1st day of August 1900, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according law.

J. TWIGG,
Acting Collector.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
Vallam, 18th February 1900.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 23rd February, 1900.

No 12479.—Mr. H. Glackan, Postmaster, Jubbulpore, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st March 1900 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. L. W. DeBeaux is appointed to act as Postmaster, Jubbulpore, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. Glackan or until further orders.

The 26th February, 1900.

No. 12598.—Mr G. W. Schoneman, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 1st grade, is granted, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month and eight days, with effect from the 5th March 1900 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 27th February, 1900.

No. 12691—The privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 16th January 1900, granted to Mr. A. Cordeiro, Postmaster Karachi, in Notification No. 9710, dated the 30th December 1899, is cancelled.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 26th February, 1900.

Anderson & Co., Leslie.
Carnsew, Miss.
Cox, Talbot.
Forbes, N. P.
Greenfield, Mrs. Terasa.
Heming & Co., R.
Hingston & Co.
Hughes, Fred.
Kenyon & Co., J.
Ladies' Co-operative Society.
Migat & Co., William.
Moss & Co., A. S.
Munn, H. R. D.
Paxton & Co.
Penny, Mrs. E.
Raymond & Co., F.
Reich & Co., S.
Rechards & Co., Westley.
Rosa Brand Tea Company.
Roscope Watch Company.
Ross, Miss.
Ross, S.
Scourso Howard & Co.'
Smith & Sons, G.
Stanley, P.
Stewart, C. F. S.
Stewart, F. C.
Stewart & Co., Smith.
Townsend, Mrs. C. C.
Wilson & Co., Chemists.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adams, C. A. E. G.
Albert, D. S.
Allen, C. H.
Allen, J. W.
Alton, F D.
Anderson, Major L. E.
Antrobus, Miss E.
Arthur, Mrs., care of Smith Rodwell & Co.
Atkinson, E. M.
Au-tralian, Product Agency.
Austruther, Sir W. R. C.
Baily, H. A.
Bevil, Mr. R. C.
Baxter, J.
Beeston, R. A.
Beeston, R. C.
Bence, R.
Berger, G.
Barners, Hamilton H.
Berry, J. G.
Bevili & Co., R. C.
Bird, Harry.
Biscoe, M. S.
Blackwell, B. W.
Blong, Mrs. Jessie.
Bondaile, R.
Bowack, Geo.
Brasier, Mrs.
Bridge, E. A.
Brisco, Mrs.
Broun, Olaf.
Brown, Miss Kathleen.
Browne, Graham.
Bryant, K.
Burrowes, Mr.
Burrows, C. M.
Callaghan, W. O.
Cambetort, Monsieur.
Campbell, Wm. F.
Carpenter, Mr. Wm.
Cawte, F.
Chandler, Miss.
Charieer, H. A.
Chatterton, Mrs.
Christian, James, R.
Clarke, Joseph.
Clement, W. Stanley
Clementson, F.
Clemesha, W. A.
Clive, F.
Collaghan, H., Col. Sergt.
Collins, Mr.
Comberland, W. C.
Condoreet, Lucille.
Conry, E. P.
Conway, A.
Corry, Herbert, W.
Cowhead, C. E.
Crowdy, Mrs. H.
Cruddock, Mrs.
Cubbin, J. F.
Currie, Ada, Dow (joint Waldorf Co.)
Damon, E. C.
Damon, R. C.
Damour, Eugine.
Davide, A.
Davidson, N. T.
Davies, H.
Davies, P. V.
Dawson, A.
Dease, C.
deBremond d'ars, Jean.
Def ries, Jean.
deLahr, Mrs. Bertha
Denan, Paul.
Dixon, Mrs. A.
Dods, Miss M. E. J.
Driscall, Capt. D. P.
Durand, Mrs. J.
Elzobedie, Alfred.
Enfield, Dr. M
Esselmont, J.
Evans, R. R.
Faure, Gaston.
Ferguson, Mrs. Nellie.
Flax, L.
Foley, J. N
Francis, Conyngham.
Franks, Mrs. G.
Fry, A. H.
Gerlah, Mr.
Gerrard, Mrs.
Gillespei, Wm.
Gillon, E. A.
Gleeson, G. W. M.
Haardt, Henry.
Hall, E. A., Ship *Glencova.*
Hankey, Mrs. Spencer.
Harbord, Miss Constance.
Hart, Marie, Mrs.
Haydon, Staff Farrier.
Hermann, B.
Hodgkins, Major H. C.
Hoste, William Sir.
Houghton, Mrs.
Iplicjian Barroman, Z. S.
Jacob, E. E.
Johnson, Miss F.
Johnston, J. O.
Johnstone, Mrs.
Jordan, H., care of R. H. Parker.
Kennedy, T. L.
Kirkland, Miss.
Kepeli, Schapiro.
LaMotte, R.
Lampard, C. A.
Lampard, Mr.
Lazarus, N. A., care of C. Martens.
Lazarus, W.
Leapoer-Power, Mrs. A.
Leder, Willy.
Lehmann, Ludwig.
Leven, R. B.
Levetus, Arthur.
Liddon, R. K.
Linton, James.
Lumsden, E. G., Mrs.
Luracres, Miss.
Luschwitz, Miss G.
Lynch, J. J.
Mackintosh, G. Bell.
Macleod, Miss F.
MacManaman, P. A.
Maggie, Mrs. James Miller.
Maitland, W.
Marriott, Douglas.
Marshall, J.
Martin, Miss. A. N.
McIver, Mr.
McIves, John.
McKerrow, R. C.
McMaster, Thos.
McPherson, J.
McQueen, W.
Mcdonell, A.
Mobey. J.
Montrosole, E. W.
Morgan, James.
Morgan, Thos.
Morris, G. F.
Naden, F. G. Staff Sergt.
Nightingall, R.
Nyss, S. R.
O'Leary, C.
O'Neill, C. N. J.
O'Neill, N. J.
Oshea, Fred.
Padley, Robert.
Palin, E. W.
Park, C. L.
Paul, J. M.
Paulsen, Dr. Axel.
Pesbin, Mr.
Pettigrew, Mr.
Phillips, H. L.
Potter, Miss Angie.
Randall, Capt. J.
Renan, Van.
Reynolds, J.
Ring, H. G.
Roddick, Mrs. G.
Rolland, H.
Rose, G. W.
Royal Opera Co., Manager.
Rozario, Frank.
Rudge, Col.
Schaap, Bernard.
Sealy, J. M.
Shepherd, R. S.
Simpson, O.
Snow, H.
Stafford, J.
Stannion, G.
Stevens Co., G.
Stewart, J.
Stuart, A.
Swaine, H. C.
Swarries, Mrs., care of J. Doyle.
Sykes, R. N., Agents, Max Mincks & Co.
Symond, A. P.
Tangley, Miss Hettie
Tarleton, Master B.
Tayleur, Mrs. W.
Taylor, T. E.
Thomas, F W.
Thomas, Miss C.
Thoms, Mrs. Robert.
Tiffe, E
Tomkins, G. C.
Tuckett, Geo. T.
Turner, Mrs.
Upton, H. W.
Vallany, J.
Waldorf, Mrs. Janet.
Walker, Herbert C.
Wallace, J. H.
Warren, Geo.
Waterfeild, G.
Weyton, O.
Webster, R. A.
Weisse, Dr. K.
Westlock, John, J.
Wheeler, Mrs. A.
Whilley, A. J.
Whittey, E. N.
Williams, F. W.
Wilson, A. G.
Wirth, Mrs. P., care of Wirths Circus.
Woeg, A. H.
Wright, A.
Zobel, Joseph.

Registered Letters.

Aitken, John.
Anderson, C. B.
Baronian, Z. S. J.
Braudenburg, J. A.
Chitchley, C. Miss.
Deschamps, Emile.
DeDowat Valdemer.
Hirsch, Herbert.
Hovannes, K.
Laufer, R. Dr.
Linton, James.
Marriott, Douglas.
Ortlepp, Richard.
Phillips, H. L.
Rainey, H J.
Smyth, J. Major.
Snow, H.
Sterling, H. A.
Stevenson, Mrs.
Walshe, M. A. P.
Wolfe, G. C.
Wood, H.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 25th February, 1900

Nil.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Anhalt, Sabine, Mrs.
Alix, Maurice.
Berman, Leon.
Barne Bellissa, Mrs.
Badoordin Saiboo
Briasco Lodovico.
Bobby, Johnny.
Bean, P. H.
Bennet, N.
Berliasky, Anetta.
Bharoucha.
Brown, Graham.
Brown, A., Mrs.
Bronn, Olaf.
Bulkley, T.
Barkley, Hilda, Miss.
Bailly, Alexandra.
Bagram, I G.
Chamier, S. D.
Chandler, George, Mrs.
Canning, H. Renton.
Cooper, W.
Copley, Miss.
Cambes, I. C.
Clans Santa.
Ciche, Bertha de
Cirillo, Mariano.
Cale Edna Sarah, Miss.
Casey, N. J.
Chittare, Fritabai.
Cabral, Hypolito Felix.
Cappard, George.
Devon, Miss.
Dolosoff, A. A.
Dafing, P.
Daniel, J., & Co.
Davies, D. H.
Devonshire Evalt Ilfracombe, Mrs.
Daly, W.
D'Ars, Bremond.
Elkes, F., Miss.
Echalie, Maurice.
Edilstone, S.
Eagan, John Mrs.
Elmore, John S.
Freshfield, Douglas W.
Fancourt.
Gleadle, Miss.
Goldberg, Elie.
Grey, Madge, Miss.
Galay, Elise, Miss.
Graham, Chas. S.
Guriba, B.
Germing, Jacghes, de.
Gonne, Mary, Miss.
Hulme, G. A.
Hann, A. C.
Hamilton, Miss.
Harlow, F., Mrs.
Harris, H. W.
Henney, John Pulling.
Hamnett, E C.
Harvey, Richard.
Hine Meeville, Miss.
Hobday, J
Hunter, W. F.
Hill, Henry.
Hogg, C. J.
Hawkins, B.
Joseph & Co., A.
Johnstone William, C.
Kampton, Napier.
Koil, C.
Krohn Juan.
Lambert, L. Henry.
Lightfoot, J.
Levy, Julius.
Lazard, Alfonse.
Laird.
Lamb, E. A., Miss.
Lewis, A. E., Mrs.
Lampriere, E. R., Miss.
Lavender, H.
Masani, N. B.
Marritz.
Manhland, F.
Mason, Thomas.
Mouradean, M.
Muller, Y.
MacDowell, Mrs.
Mitchell, W. W. Mrs.
Nicholson, Mrs.
North, P. B.
Norton, Mrs.
O'meara, Connell.
Parkinson, Jack, Mrs.
Parkinson, Percy W. W.
Pereira, D. D. G.
Parmanand, Lalji.
Pymm, Russell.
Prebble, J. C.
Pille, Toubee, Mrs.
Parot, A. W.
Feriet, F.
Payne, D.
Roberts, James Hamington.
Rohrman, Joseph.
Russell, M. M., Miss.
Sewket Ahmed
Stephenson, R., Mrs.
Sevis, E. M., Miss.
Scorleand, Anetta, Mrs.
Shroyer, M. E., Miss.
Turner, M. C.
Thom, M. A., Miss.
Tassele, Valerie Van, Miss.
Tibbits, Mrs.
Taylor, Wm.
Taylor, C. J. D., Miss.
Tubbs, Stanley, W.
Thorpe, Durrant.
Vansant, N. G.
Wells, Walter J.
Yoskey, C.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 3rd March, 1900.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1900.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	8th Mar.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	7th ,,	Ditto.
* Australasian Colonies . .	3rd ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Colombo	6th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Borneo.*
Straits Settlements, China and Japan.	9th ,,	Per Steamer *Lightning.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	8th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore.	5th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	3rd ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.	3rd ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	5th ,,	Per land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto At 5-30 A.M.	6th ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair	5th ,,	Per Steamer *Viâ* Rangoon.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of

her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the forenoon Mails at the following hours:—

For Goalundo and Chittagong Express train at 5-30 A.M.
For Eastern districts as far as Dacca at 6-30 A.M.
For Midnapore, Orissa and Madras Presidency at 7-30 A.M.
For Bombay Mail *viâ* Nagpur at 7-30 A.M. and with a late fee of ½ anna up to 8 A.M.
For Khulna Line at 8-15 A.M.

The letter-box will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For E. I. Railway Loop Mail at 2-30 P.M. and up to 2-55 P.M. with a late fee of ½ anna.
For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-50 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.
For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also Mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.
For the Punjab Mail at 7-30 P.M.
For Midnapore District only at 7-30 P.M.
For Khulna Mail at 7-30 P.M.
For Eastern Bengal Mail at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab and Eastern Bengal Mails only.

Late registered articles will be received between the following hours:—

For Offices served by the Bombay Mail *viâ* Allahabad and Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.
For Offices served by the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Eastern Bengal Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viâ* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.,*

Principal, Thomason College.

NOTICE.

It is notified, for information of Military and Civil officers, that services of Shams-ul-Ulama, Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Persian Instructor, and Mr. R. F. Azoo, Arabic Instructor, have been specially retained by Government for giving instruction to candidates intending to present themselves for examinations in Arabic and Persian before the Board of Examiners. Gentlemen requiring their tuition should communicate with them at the office of the Board of Examiners.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd March, 1900.

No. 43.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—

Major J. G. Downing, Indian Staff Corps, Controller of Military Accounts, (p. a.) for two hundred and thirty-six days under Rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

J. A. MILEY, *Colonel,*

Accountant-General, Military Department.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والي سنکونا *

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Copies of the first edition, compiled by Stephen Jacob, I.C.S., and of the second edition, compiled by W. F. Agnew, Barrister-at-Law, can be had at R2. (12a.)

The Quetta Municipal Law, 1896. In Urdu. 3*a.* 3*p* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

List of books and publications which are more than two years old.

I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

Super royal 8vo., cloth lettered.

[The Central Provinces Code (Ed. 1891) and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Code (Ed. 1892) are out of print.]

C.—Local Codes.

The Ajmere Code, Ed. 1883. R3 (7*a.*)
The Bengal Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1889; containing the Bengal Regulations, the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bengal. R5. (10*a.*)
The Bengal Code, Vol. II, Ed. 1890; containing the Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council in force in Bengal. R5. (R1.)
The Coorg Code, Ed. 189[illegible] (6*a.*)
The Madras Code, Ed. 1888. [illegible] (10*a.*)
The Punjab Code, Ed. 1888. R4. (8*a.*)
The Bombay Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1894; containing the unrepealed Bombay Regulations and the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bombay. R4. (8*a.*)
The Bombay Code, Vol. II, Ed. 1896; containing the unrepealed Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council up to the end of the year 1880. R 5 (10*a*).
The Bombay Code, Vol. III, Ed. 1896; containing the unrepealed Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council from 1881 to 1895. R6. (12*a.*)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Acts X of 1841 and XI of 1850 (Registration of Ships), as modified up to 1st December, 1893. 7*a.* (1*a.*)
Act XX of 1847 (Copyright), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 5*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)
Act IV of 1857 (Tobacco, Bombay Town), as modified up to 1st August, 1895. 3*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*contd.*

Act XXIX of 1857 (Land Customs, Bombay), as modified up to 1st December, 1895. 4*a.* (1*a.*)
Act V of 1861 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 6*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)
Act XXIII of 1863 (Claims to Waste-lands), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)
Act VI of 1864 (Whipping), as modified up to 1st March 1895. 3*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)
Act XVII of 1864 (Official Trustees), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)
Act X of 1865 (Succession), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. R1-8. (2*a.*)
Act III of 1867 (Gambling), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4*a.* (1*a.*)
Act XXV of 1867 (Printing-presses and Books), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5*a.* (1*a.*)
Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895, with an Index. R1-2 (2*a.*)
Act XX of 1869 (Volunteers), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 4*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)
Act XXIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. 4*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)
Act I of 1871 (Cattle-trespass), as modified up to 1st March, 1891. 5*a.* (1*a.*)
Act V of 1871 (Prisoners), as modified up to 1st May, 1894. 5*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)
Act XXVII of 1871 (Criminal Tribes), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)
Act III of 1872 (Marriage), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. 4*a* 6*p.* (1*a.*)
Act IV of 1872 (Punjab Laws), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. 7*a.* (1*a.*)
Act IX of 1872 (Contract), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. R1-4. (3*a.*)
Act XV of 1872 (Christian Marriage), as modified up to 1st January, 1894. 10*a.* (2*a.*)
Act V of 1873 (Savings Banks), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. 3*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)
Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 3*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Act II of 1874 (Administrator General), as modified up to 1st July, 1890; with a list of Native States included within the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively, for the purposes of the Act. 11*a.* (2*a.*)
Act XIV of 1874 (Scheduled Districts), as modified up to 1st October, 1895. 6*a.* (1*a.*)
Act XV of 1874 (Laws Local Extent), as modified up to 1st October, 1895. 7*a.* (1*a.*)
Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief), as modified up to 1st May, 1896 11*a.* (2*a.*)
Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)
Act VII of 1878 (Forests), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. 10*a.* (2*a.*)
Act VIII of 1878 (Sea Customs), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. R1-5-3. (4*a.*)
Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 5*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)
Act XVII of 1879 (Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief), as modified up to 1st March, 1895 10*a.* (2*a.*)
Act XVIII of 1879 (Legal Practitioners), as modified up to 1st May, 1896 7*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)
Act XXI of 1879 (Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition), as modified up to 1st May, 1893. 4*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)
Act VII of 1880 (Merchant Shipping), as modified up to 15th October, 1891. 10*a.* (2*a.*)
Act V of 1881 (Probate and Administration), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 12*a.* (2*a.*)
Act XIX of 1881 (Lower Burma Forests), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 10*a.* (2*a.*)
Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May, 1893. R1-2. (2*a.*)
Act IV of 1882 (Transfer of Property), as modified up to 1st April, 1893. 15*a.* (2*a.*)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*concld.*

Act VI of 1882 (Companies), as modified up to 1st August, 1895; with Appendices containing Table B in the Schedule to Act XIX of 1857 and the Indian Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1895. R1-10. (*3a. 6p.*)

Act XII of 1882 (Salt), as modified up to 1st December, 1890. *6a.* (*1a.*)

Act XV of 1882 (Presidency Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1895. *10a.* (*2a.*)

Act XX of 188[illegible] (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. *5a. 6p.* (*1a. 6p.*)

Act VIII of 1883 (Little Cocos and Preparis Islands Laws), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. *1a. 3p.* (*1a.*)

Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. *2a. 6p.* (*1a.*)

Act XXI of 1883 (Emigration), as modified up to 5th March, 1897. *11a.* (*1a. 6p.*)

Act IV of 1884 (Explosives), as modified up to 1st May' 1896. *4a 6p.* (*1a.*)

Act VI of 1884 (Inland Steam-vessels), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. *9a.* (*2a.*)

Act VII of 1884 (Steamships), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. *6a.* (*1a.*)

Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. *1a. 3p.* (*1a.*)

Act XVIII of 1884 (Punjab Courts), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. *7a.* (*1a. 6p.*)

Act II of 1886 (License-tax Amendment), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. *8a.* (*1a. 6p.*)

Act VI of 1886 (Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. *6a.* (*1a.*)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. *6a.* (*1a.*)

Act IV of 1889 (Merchandise Marks), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. *6a.* (*1a.*)

Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st December. 1896. *11a.* (*2a.*)

Act XIII of 1889 (Cantonments), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. *7a.* (*1a.*)

Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff), as modified up to 1st March, 1896. *9a.* (*2a.*)

Regulation III of 1876 (Andaman and Nicobar Islands), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. *5a. 6p.* (*1a.*)

Regulation II of 1881 (Coorg Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. *3a. 9p.* (*1a.*)

Regulation I of 1886 (Assam Land and Revenue), as modified up to 1st June, 1894. *13a.* (*2a.*)

Regulation III of 1886 (Sonthal Parganas Laws), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. *1a. 9p.* (*1a.*)

Regulation VI of 1886 (Ajmere Rural Boards), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. *5a. 6p.* (*1a.*)

Regulation XIV of 1887 (Upper Burma Villages), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. *5a.* (*1a.*)

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1854 to 1896.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, from No. II of 1875 to 1896. 8vo. stitched.

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act XX of 1847 (Copyright), as modified up to 1st [illegible] 1896. In Urdu. *1a. 3p.* (*1a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. *1a. 5p.* (*1a.*)

Act XXXVI of 1858 (Lunatic Asylums), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. *1a. 3p.* (*1a.*)

Act XLV of 1860 (Penal Code), as modified up to 1st January, 1893. In Urdu. R1. (*5a.*)

Act V of 1861 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. In Urdu. *2a. 3p.* (*1a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. *2a. 3p.* (*1a.*)

Act VI of 1864 (Whipping), as modified up to 1st March 1895. In Urdu. *1a.* (*1a.*)

Act III of 1867 (Gambling), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. *1a 3p.* (*1a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. *2a.* (*1a.*)

Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. In English, Urdu and Nagri. Bound. R3. (*5a.*)
Ditto. Unbound. R2-8. (*5a.*)

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. *8a. 3p.* (*2a. 6p.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. *8a. 3p.* (*2a. 6p.*)

Act XXIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2064, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. *1a. 3p.* (*1a.*)

Act I of 1871 (Cattle-trespass), as modified up to 1st March, 1891. In Urdu. *1a. 9p.* (*1a.*)

Act V of 1871 (Prisoners) as modified up to 1st May, 1894. In Urdu. *1a. 9p.* (*1a.*)

Act I of 1872 (Evidence) as modified up to 1st May, 1891 (with footnotes brought down to 15th December, 1896). In Urdu. *8a.* (*2a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. *8a.* (*2a.*)

Act IV of 1872 (Punjab Laws), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. In Urdu. *2a. 6p.* (*1a. 6p.*)

Act IX of 1872 (Contract), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. In Urdu. *12a.* (*4a.*)

Act XV of 1872 (Christian Marriage), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. In Urdu. *4a.* (*2a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. *4a.* (*2a.*)

Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. *9p.* (*1a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. *1a.* (*1a.*)

Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. In Urdu. *5a.* (*1a. 0p.*)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. *4a. 3p.* (*2a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. *4a. 6p.* (*2a.*)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. *1a. 3p.* (*1a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. *1a. 6p.* (*1a.*)

Act VII of 1878 (Forests), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. In Urdu. *4a.* (*1a. 6p.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. *3a. 9p.* (*1a. 6p.*)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December 1896. In Urdu. *2a.* (*1a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. *1a. 3p.* (*1a.*)

Act XVIII of 1879 (Legal Practitioners), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. *2a. 6p.* (*1a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. *2a. 6p.* (*1a.*)

Act XX of 1879 (Glanders and Farcy), as modified up to 1st October, 1896. In Urdu. *1a.* (*1a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. *1a.* (*1a.*)

Act XXI of 1879 (Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition) as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. *1a. [illegible]p.* (*1a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. *1a. 6p.* (*1a.*)

Act XV of 1881 (Factories), as modified up to 1st April 1891. In Urdu. *1a. 6p.* (*1a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. *1a. 6p.* (*1a.*)

Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May, 1893. In Urdu. *6a.* (*2a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. *6a.* (*2a.*)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*contd.*

Act VIIA of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1883; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1884 (Explosives), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturist' Loans), as modifid up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 6*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XVIII of 1884 (Punjab Courts), as modified up to 1st May, 1894. In Urdu. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act XIII of 1885 (Telegraphs), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act III of 1888 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1888 (Indian Reserve Forces), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1889 (Merchandise Marks), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. In Urdu. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

Act VII of 1889 (Succession Certificates). In Urdu 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st June, 1894. In Urdu. 5*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XIII of 1889 (Cantonments), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. In Urdu. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*. 9*p*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*a*. (1*a*. 9*p*.)

Act XV of 1889 (Official Secrets). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1890 (Revenue Recovery). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VIII of 1890 (Guardians and Wards). In Urdu. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*. 9*p*.)

Act IX of 1890 (Railways), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 8*a*. (2*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 8*a*. (2*a*.)

Act V of 1891 (Ports Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VI of 1892 (Limitation Act and Civil Procedure Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1893 (Partition). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VIII of 1893 (Coinage and Paper Currency Acts Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act X of 1893 (Excise Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1894 (Land Acquisition). In Urdu. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act III of 1894 (Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1894 (Civil Procedure Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff), as modified up to 1st March, 1896. In Urdu 4*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 4*a*. 3*p*. (2*a*.)

Act IX of 1894 (Prisons). In Urdu. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*p*.)

Act X of 1894 (Criminal Procedure Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XVI of 1894 (Tariff Act Amendment). In Urdu. 2*a*. 6*p* (1*a*. 6*p*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XVII of 1894 (Cotton-duties). In Urdu. 1*a*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1895 (Criminal Procedure Code Amendment.) In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VII of 1895 (Civil Procedure Code and Punjab Laws Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL —*concld.*

Act XII of 1895 (Companies—Memorandum of Association). In Urdu. 3*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XIV of 1895 (Pilgrim Ships). In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act II of 1896 (Cotton duties). In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Act VIII of 1896 (Inland Bonded Warehouses). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XII of 1896 (Excise). In Urdu. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XV of 1896 (Glanders and Farcy Act Amendment) in Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XXI of 1896 (Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Regulation V of 1890 (British Baluchistan Forests). In Urdu. 2*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Regulation VI of 1893 (Hazara Forests). In Urdu. 2*a* (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Regulation VIII of 1896 (British Baluchistan Criminal Justice). In Urdu. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Regulation IX of 1896 (British Baluchistan Civil Justice). In Urdu. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

The Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law, 1896 In Urdu. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

The Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896. In Urdu. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Indexes to the Acts of the Governor General of India in Council from 1854 to 1896. The price is noted on each.

Report of Indian Law Commission, 1879. Foolscap, boards. R1. (5*a*.)

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, from July, 1882 to 1896. Super-royal, 4to. Annual subscription R5. (R1.) Single issue 4*a*. including postage.

A Digest of the Statutes and Acts relating to Merchant Shipping in India, Ed. 1884. By T. A. PEARSON, Barrister-at-Law. Price R5. (12*a*.)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases; containing High Court Reports, 1862–86 and Privy Council Reports of Appeals from India, 1836–86, with an Index of cases Compiled, under the orders of the Government of India, by JOSEPH VERE WOODMAN, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and Advocate of the High Court, Calcutta. In five volumes. Super-royal 8vo. Price, R50 per set.; quarter-bound copies, R55 (R3-2), payable in advance.

Lists of British Enactments in force in Native States. Compiled by J. M. MACPHERSON, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-LAW, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department. Full cloth, super-royal 8vo.:—

Vol. I. Southern India (Madras and Mysore). Corrected up to 30th November, 1888. Price R2-8. (4*a*.)

Vol. II. Southern India (Hyderabad). Corrected up to 31st December, 1888. Price R4-8. (6*a*.)

Vol. III. Northern India (Bengal, Assam, Burma, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir, Nepal and Baluchistan). Corrected up to the 20th May, 1891. Price R4. (6*a*.)

[Vol. IV (Rajputana) is out of print.]

Vol. V. Central India (Central Provinces and the Central India Agency). Corrected up to the 31st December, 1892. Price R4. (6*a*.)

Vol. VI. (Western India, comprising the Native States under the Political control of the Government of Bombay and the Baroda Agency together with a Supplement relating to the Persian Coast and Islands, Maskat, the Somali Coast and Zanzibar.) Corrected up to the 31st December, 1894. R5. (8*a*.)

Index to Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. 7*a*. (2*a*.)
Ditto. In Urdu and Nagri. 7*a*. (2*a*.)

Contents to ditto. In Urdu and Nagri. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

The Baluchistan Agency Forest Law, 1890. In Urdu. 2*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

List of books and publications which are less than two years old.

Progress of Education in India, 1892-93 to 1896-97. Third Quinquennial Review Contents: Preliminary, General summary, Controlling Agencies, Collegiate Education, Secondary Education, Primary Education, Training Schools, Technical Education, Female Education, etc., etc., etc. By J. S. COTTON, M.A. F'cap., boards. R3 (10a.)

Report on the system of trial by Jury in Courts of Session in the mufassal during 1890—97. Selection No. 366. F'cap. boards. R1-8 (8a.)

Judicial and Administrative Statistics for British India for 1897-98 and the four preceding years. Contents: (I) Administrative Divisions. (II) Judicial Divisions. (III) Civil Justice. (IV) Criminal Justice. (V) Jails. (VI) Police. (VII) Registration. (VIII) Education. (IX) The Press. (X) Vital Statistics. (XI) Hospitals and Dispensaries. (XII) Lunatics. (XIII) Vaccination (XIV) Municipalities. (XV) Local Boards. (XVI) Factories. (XVII) Wild Animals and Snakes. F'cap, boards. R2. (10a.)

Annual Report of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, 14th Issue 1898. Super-Royal 8vo. R1 (5a.)

Papers relating to the Reorganisation of the Educational service in India, from 1891—97. F'cap. boards. R1-4 (4a.)

Scientific Memoirs by Medical Officers of the Army in India, Part XI, 1898. Contents:—(1) The Physiological Action of Cobra Venom.—Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. CUNNINGHAM, C.I.E., F.R.S. (2) On three New Genera of Plants from the Kachin Hills.—Major D. PRAIN, I.M.S. (3) A Summary of the Deep Sea Zoological work of the Royal Indian Marine Survey Ship *Investigator* from 1884 to 1897. Major A. W. ALCOCK, I.M.S., Superintendent of the Indian Museum, etc., etc. Demy 4to. R2 (4a.)

Chronological Tables for 1899, embodying notifications by the Government of Bengal and Government of India, prescribing holidays during the year, with dates in English, Bengali, Vilati Fusli, etc., etc. 4a. (1a.)

Rules under the Arms Act. Revised and corrected to August, 1899. 6a. (1a.)

List of books and publications which are more than two years old.

The Plague in India, 1896, 1897. Compiled by R. NATHAN, Indian Civil Service. Vols. I to IV. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R15 per set. (R1-4.)

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Annual Report on the Survey operations in Bengal during the year 1897-98. R1-8 (3a.)
Final Report on the Settlement of the Kolhan Government Estate in District Singbhum. R2 (5a.)
Final Report on the Darjeeling Terai Settlement, 1898. R1 (2a.)
Settlement Report of the Burdwan and certain other estates in districts Burdwan, Hooghly and Bankura in 1891 -96. R1-10 (2a.)
Final Report on the Settlement of the Jaipur Government Estates, Bogra District. R1-8 (2a.)
Final Report on the Survey and Settlement of the Palamau Government Estate, 1894-95 to 1896-97. R5 (7a.)
Final Report on the Survey and Settlement of the Narhan Ward's Estate in the Monghyr District, Bengal, seasons 1893—98. R1-8 (2a.)
Final Report on the Survey-Settlement of the Tantibania Estate in the Khulna District, seasons 1894 to 1898. R1. (2a.)
Hand-Book of Sericulture by N. G. Mookerjee, M.A. R3 (4a.)
Report on the Material Condition of small Agriculturists and Labourers in Gaya, 1895. R2 (2a.)
Report on the Agriculture of the District of Cuttack, by N. N. BANERJEE, ESQ., B.A., M.R.A.C., F.H.A.S. R3 (6a.).
Report on the System of Agriculture and Agricultural statistics of the Dacca District, by A. C. SEN, ESQ. R1-8 (3a.)
Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, for 1897-98. R3 (4a.)
Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1898-99. R1 (2a.)
List of trees, shrubs and large climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. 12a. (2a.)
Report on the Land-Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1898-99. R3 (5a.)
Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1895-96. R1-8 (2a.)
Appendices to the Final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine of 1896 and 1897, Vol. I. R1-8 (3a.)
Ditto ditto, Vol. II. R5 (13a.)
Ditto ditto, Vol. III. R5 (10a.)
Minute by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the Services of Government Officers and private Gentlemen in connection with the Famine of 1896 and 1897 and final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine. R2 (3a.)
Report on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1898-99. R1-8 (2a.)
Annual Report of the Economic and Art Section of the Indian Museum for 1898-99. 4a. (1a.)

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for the years 1896-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99. R1-8 (3a.)
Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)
Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur, by the Rev. E. H. WHITELEY, S. P. G., RANCHI. 6a. (1a.)
Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1895. R1-8 (5a.)
Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1895. R1 (2a.)
Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R2 (6a.)
Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (5a.)
Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (3a.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reports on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, etc., in India and Australian Snake-poisons. R3 (4*a*.)

Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October 1876. R3 (4*a*.)

Winds of Northern India. R1 (2*a*.)

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma and on the Upper Brahmaputra. R5 (4*a*.)

Tables for use with Brandis' Hypsometer for measuring the height of trees, etc. 8*a*. (1*a*.)

Rules for the estimation of Alcohol in imported spirits. By C. J. H. WARDEN, M.D. R10 (6*a*.)

Way to Health, in Bengali. 1*a*. per copy.

Ditto, in Kaithi. 1*a*. per copy.

A Hand-book of the Management of Animals in Captivity in Lower Bengal. By RAM BRAMHA SANYAL (with photo.) R5 (6*a*.)

Ditto ditto (without photo.) R2 (5*a*.)

Report on the Tols of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. May 1891. R1 (3*a*.)

The List of Books available for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot will in future be published once only in each month.

Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1900.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE

Is hereby given for general information that, as Babu Tarini Prasad Kay, Zemindar of Barsalupara in the District of Dinajpur, has been declared a lunatic and his estate taken charge of by the District Judge, his estate will not be liable for any debts incurred by him without the consent of the District Judge.

R. R. POPE,
District Judge.

DINAJPUR JUDGE'S OFFICE,
The 31st January, 1900.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. Alexander Brault and Mr. Percival Augustus Young in the Pioneer Acetylene Gas Company of India has ceased and determined as on and from the 3rd December 1900, from which date the business of that Company will be conducted by the undersigned Burn and Company, Limited, who are entitled to receive all moneys due to the said Company and by whom all liabilities of the said Company will be discharged.

A. BRAULT.
P. A. YOUNG.
for BURN & CO., Ld.

BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

7, HASTINGS STREET:
Calcutta, 13th February 1900.

The Gazette of India.

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PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 2nd March 1900.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. Dawkins.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh.
The Hon'ble Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Nawab Mumtaz-ud-daula Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. K. Spence, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. Toynbee.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Smeaton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Rees, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Rameshwara Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Panappakkam Ananda Charlu, Vidia Vinodha Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Harnam Singh Ahluwalia, K.C.I.E., of Kapurthala.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Evans, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWER.

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR ANANDA CHARLU asked:—

"1. Will the Government be pleased to state whether, apart from what is

supplied by Reuter's Agency to the Government and the newspapers alike, the Government obtains any foreign telegraphic messages of like import, either regularly or otherwise? If so, will the Government be pleased to state the source, means, machinery or agency (if any) from which such messages are obtained and the annual amount of cost incurred by the Government in that behalf (if any)?

"2. Will the Government be pleased to state if any and what objection exists to preclude the Government from publishing, as official communiqués, the substance of such foreign telegraphic messages, in so far as they do not involve matters which the Government find it expedient to treat as confidential?"

The Hon'ble MR. DENZIL IBBETSON replied:—

"The answer to the first part of the first question, *viz.*, whether the Government obtains, either regularly or otherwise, any foreign telegraphic messages apart from, and of like import to, those supplied by Reuter's agency to the Government and the newspapers alike, is in the negative. In these circumstances the second part of the first question and the second question require no answer."

INDIAN MINES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. IBBETSON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the Regulation and Inspection of Mines. He said:—"We have made material and important alterations in the Bill as introduced, and we recommend that the Bill, as now revised, be republished."

TELEGRAPHIC PRESS MESSAGES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. IBBETSON asked leave to postpone his motion that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the protection of certain telegraphic press messages be taken into consideration. He said:—"My Lord, since that motion was placed upon the notice-paper, we have received a memorial signed by the representatives of no fewer than nine newspapers in different parts of India, and of Reuter's Telegram Company, asking for a material alteration in the lines on which the Bill, as revised by the Select Committee, is framed. This memorial reached me only on Tuesday evening, and probably reached some Hon'ble Members still later. Moreover, notice of twelve amendments has been given, five of them affecting a single section of the Bill, of which, while some conflict because they propose to attain conflicting objects, others conflict because they propose to attain the same object in different ways.

"Under these circumstances, it is desirable that further time should be given for consideration. The decision of the Select Committee on the Mines Bill to recommend that the Bill be republished, sets free a day which it would otherwise have been necessary to reserve for the consideration of their Report, and thus renders a postponement possible. And I think it will be more convenient, both to Hon'ble Members and to the Government, that the consideration of the Telegraphic Press Messages Bill should be deferred till the next meeting of Council at which Your Excellency will preside."

Leave was granted.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"The Council will adjourn till next Friday, the 9th March, and the meeting to which the Hon'ble Member has alluded the next meeting at which I shall have the opportunity of taking the chair—will be held on Friday, March 16th."

The Council adjourned accordingly to Friday, the 9th March, 1900.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 2nd March, 1900.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 9.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1900.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, February 17th, 1900.

Light snow and rain have fallen during the week in Baluchistan and the North-West Himalayas and light rain in the Punjab and the western submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces. Thunderstorms have given light to moderate showers to Assam, Bengal and Orissa.

The depression in the Punjab at the close of the previous week advanced into the South-East Punjab by Sunday morning and had partly filled up. Light to moderate rain and snow had fallen in Baluchistan and the North-West Himalayas and light rain over the Punjab. The largest amounts reported were Chakrata 1·03 inches, Chaman ·80 inch, Mussooree, Simla and Rawalpindi about half an inch. Rain and snow continued falling in small quantities in the North-West Himalayas during the next 24 hours and light rain in the submontane districts. A large area of low pressure was shown lying over the North-Western Provinces, the east of Central India, the eastern and central districts of the Central Provinces, Orissa and the North Madras Coast on Sunday, which extended into Bihar and Bengal on Monday, and by giving southerly winds at the north-west angle of the Bay was the cause of thunderstorms in Lower Bengal, Assam and Orissa. Berhampore, Mymensingh and Burdwan received amounts ranging from three-quarters to one inch of rain. The low pressure area in North-East India had nearly filled up by Tuesday morning, but thunderstorms, in some cases accompanied with hail, continued in the same area on Tuesday and Wednesday. Jessore reported a fall of 1·20 inches, Balasore ·95 inch and Narayanganj ·69 inch. Pressure recovered briskly to rapidly in Bengal, Assam

and Upper Burma on Thursday; and, winds returning to northerly directions at the head of the Bay, no more thunderstorms were reported from North-East India on the remaining days of the week.

A shallow depression in the Persian Gulf gave light showers to Jask, Bushire and Teheran on Thursday and advancing eastwards entered Sind on Friday morning. Weather was again slightly unsettled in Baluchistan, the North-West Himalayas and the submontane districts, and light snow and rain fell in these areas on Friday and Saturday. The largest amounts reported on these days were Cherat 1·23 inches, Chaman ·70 inch, Quetta ·57 inch, Murree ·55 inch and Peshawar ·44 inch. By Saturday morning the depression had advanced eastwards, with apparently two centres, one near Sirsa in the South Punjab and the other between Jhansi and Sambhar.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, February 11th.*—Pressure had risen rapidly in Baluchistan and slightly to briskly in the Punjab and Gujarat and had fallen slightly to briskly in the east of Central India and the adjacent districts. The depression in Upper Sind on Saturday had moved in an easterly direction into the South-East Punjab and a large area of low pressure was lying over the North-Western Provinces, the east of Central India, the eastern and central districts of the Central Provinces, Orissa and the North Madras Coast. Light to moderate rain and snow had fallen in Baluchistan and the North-West Himalayas and light rain in the Punjab. Mean temperature was above the normal in all provinces, but the excess was slight in the Punjab, the West Coast and Burma. It was very large in the Central Provinces, Berar and Chota Nagpur.

Monday, February 12th.—The barometer had fallen briskly to rapidly along the hills in the North-Western Provinces, in Bihar, Bengal, Assam, Orissa, the North Madras Coast and Upper and Central Burma. The depression in the Central Provinces had moved in an easterly direction and a low pressure area covered the greater part of the North-Western Provinces, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Ganjam. Light rain and snow had fallen in the North-West Himalayas and light rain in the submontane districts. Thunderstorms had given light to moderate rain in Assam, Lower Bengal and Orissa. Mean temperature continued in excess in all provinces, except the Punjab, Gujarat and the West Coast, where it was normal. The excess averaged 10° in Chota Nagpur and from 6° to 7° in Bengal, Orissa and the Madras Deccan.

Tuesday, February 13th.—Pressure had risen slightly to briskly in North-West India and Bengal. Shallow low pressure areas were shown lying over North Bengal and Central Burma. A few thunderstorms, in some cases accompanied by hail, had given light showers in the North-West Himalayas and Assam. Temperature had fallen in most provinces and mean temperature was in slight defect in Gujarat and normal in the Punjab, Sind, Berar, the Bombay Deccan and the West Coast. It was from 6° to 8° in excess in Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and the Madras Deccan.

Wednesday, February, 14th.—Pressure had fallen slightly in Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma and had risen slightly to briskly in North-West and Central India. Thunder and hailstorms were reported from Orissa, Lower Bengal and Assam. Mean temparature was in slight defect in Gujarat and the West Coast and normal in the Punjab, Berar, the Bombay Deccan and the West Coast. The excess in the remaining provinces was largest (averaging 5½°) in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and the Madras Deccan.

Thursday, February, 15th.—The barometer had fallen slightly to rapidly in Baluchistan, North-West India and the Central Provinces and had risen briskly to rapidly in Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma. No rain had been reported except a few drops at Chaman. Temperature had fallen rapidly in North-East India, Orissa and the Madras Deccan. The mean of the day and night temperatures was normal in Bihar, the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and the West Coast. The excess in the remaining provinces was not large and ranged from only 3° to 3½° in the provinces where it was most strongly marked.

Friday, February, 16th.—Pressure had fallen except along the hills in the North-Western Provinces where it had been steady. The fall had been brisk to rapid in Baluchistan, the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and Gujarat and a depression was entering Sind, the deficiency of pressure at Jacobabad amounting to slightly over two-tenths of an inch. Light rain had fallen in Baluchistan and the North-West Punjab and light snow in Kashmir. The variations of the mean temperature from the normal were not large, except in parts of Berar and the Central Provinces where mean temperature was from 5° to 6° in excess.

Saturday, February 17th.—Pressure had risen briskly in Baluchistan and Upper Sind and had given way briskly to rapidly in the South-East Punjab, Rajputana, the North-Western Provinces, Central India and the adjoining districts of the Central Provinces. The depression in Sind had advanced in an easterly direction. It was apparently a double depression with two distinct cyclonic circulations, one centre being near Sirsa in the South Punjab and the other between Jhansi and Sambhar. Light to moderate rain and snow had fallen in the North-West Himalayas and light rain in the submontane districts. Mean temparature was in excess, except in Assam, Bihar, the Punjab and the West and Madras Coasts, where it was normal. The excess in Rajputana and Berar averaged 6½°.

Temperature.—Temperature has been above the normal over the greater part of the Indian region, but the excess was not so marked at the close of the week as it was on Sunday. The mean temperature of the whole week was in excess in all provinces, except the Punjab, Gujarat and the West Coast, where it was practically normal. The largest variations from the normal occurred in Chota Nagpur (+5°·7), Orissa (+5°), the Madras Deccan (+4°·8), the Central Provinces (+4°·6) and Bengal (+4°·3). The excess ranged from 3° to 4° in Rajputana, Central India, Berar and Mysore; and from 2° to 3° in Burma, Assam, Bihar, the North-Western Provinces, Sind, the Bombay Deccan and South India.

The following table gives mean temperature variation data of the week :—

Province.	Variation from normal of mean temperature of 24 hours preceding 8 A.M. of							Mean variation of week.
	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·7	+1·1	+3·4	+2·9	+3·4	+1·4	+1·0	+2·1
Assam	+2·3	+3·1	+4·5	+5·4	+2·4	+0·5	0	+2·6
Bengal	+6·9	+7·1	+6·0	+5·5	+2·0	+0·4	+2·5	+4·3
Orissa	+6·9	+6·6	+7·8	+5·7	+2·8	+2·2	+3·1	+5·0
Bihar	+4·5	+4·9	+5·4	+3·5	+0·6	−0·8	−0·2	+2·6
Chota Nagpur	+8·4	+9·9	+7·2	+5·4	+2·1	+3·1	+3·8	+5·7
N.-W. P. and Oudh	+5·6	+5·2	+3·9	+0·9	+1·1	−0·2	+3·3	+2·8
Punjab	+1·5	−0·2	−0·5	−0·7	−0·2	+3·3	+0·8	+0·6
Sind	+4·5	+2·0	−0·4	+1·7	+1·2	+3·5	+3·6	+2·3
Rajputana	+6·3	+3·5	+2·7	+1·2	+0·9	+2·3	+6·6	+3·4
Gujarat	+4·0	−0·4	−1·5	−2·0	+0·6	+0·8	+3·5	+0·7
Central India	+7·8	+4·5	+3·2	+1·3	+0·2	+1·0	+4·6	+3·2
Central Provinces	+9·4	+4·7	+3·6	+2·7	+3·1	+3·7	+5·2	+4·6
Berar	+8·9	+2·5	+0·7	+0·9	+3·0	+4·5	+6·4	+3·8
West Coast	+1·7	+0·8	−0·7	−1·3	−0·5	−1·0	−0·3	−0·2
Bombay Deccan	+5·8	+1·9	+0·4	−0·6	+1·7	+2·7	+2·8	+2·1
Mysore	+4·1	+4·7	+3·6	+2·9	+2·0	+2·1	+2·8	+3·2
Madras Coast	+2·4	+1·8	+3·3	+1·8	+2·2	+1·4	−0·2	+1·8
Madras Deccan	+6·4	+5·8	+5·8	+5·5	+3·4	+3·1	+3·4	+4·8
South India	+3·3	+1·9	+2·1	+0·6	+2·1	+3·1	+3·2	+2·3
Mean for whole of India	+5·1	+3·6	+3·0	+2·2	+1·7	+1·9	+2·8	+2·9

The mean temperature for the whole of India was 5° in excess on Sunday, but temperature decreased during the week and on Thursday and Friday the

excess was below 2°. For the whole week the variation from the normal amounted to +2°·9.

Rain.—Showers have been received during the week in Assam, Eastern, Deltaic and Central Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the West, West Submontane and Hills divisions of the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Baluchistan, but the amounts received have been equal to or in excess of the normal only in Eastern and Deltaic Bengal, the Surma and Hills divisions of Assam, Orissa, the South, Central, North and Hills divisions of the Punjab, and in Baluchistan. The Punjab Hills is the only division in which the average rainfall of the week exceeded an inch.

The last three columns of the table at the end show that the rainfall of the period December 31st to February 17th was practically normal or in excess in Central Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the North-Western Provinces (with the exception of the West division), the North, Submontane and Hills divisions of the Punjab, the Central and East divisions of the Central Provinces, the Baluchistan Hills, Central India (East), South Central Madras and Mysore.

The following gives the largest amounts received at individual stations during the week. Agartola in Hill Tippera has received heavy rain:—

East Bengal—Agartola (Tippera)	7·91 inches.
Assam (Hill Tracts)—Cherra Poonjee	2·05 „
Punjab—Abbottabad (Hazara)	2·38 „

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending February 17th, 1900.			Rainfall data from December 31st 1899 to February 17th, 1900.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, December 31st to Feb. 17th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inch.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	0·02	0·07	— 71
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0	0	0	0·28	— 100
	3. Central do.	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·17	— 100
	4. Upper do.	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·04	0·21	— 81
	5. Arakan	0	0	0	0	0·12	— 100
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0·59	0·41	+ 0·18	0·68	1·38	— 51
	7. Assam Surma	0·61	0·68	— 0·07	0·93	1·85	— 50
	8. Do. Hills	0·47	0·51	— 0·04	0·06	1·74	— 62
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·14	0·37	— 0·23	0·88	1·78	— 51
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·58	0·36	+ 0·22	0·61	1·39	— 56
	11. Central do.	0·27	0·35	— 0·08	0·92	1·10	— 16
	12. North do.	0	0·23	— 0·23	0·24	0·87	— 72
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·18	— 0·18	0·55	1·33	— 55
	14. Orissa	0·39	0·30	+ 0·09	0·53	1·01	— 48
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·14	0·23	— 0·09	1·93	1·33	+ 45
	16. South Bihar	0	0·16	— 0·16	3·01	1·03	+ 192
	17. North do.	0	0·21	— 0·21	2·03	1·03	+ 97
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. N.-W. P., East	0	0·09	— 0·09	3·69	0·95	+ 289
	19. South Oudh	0	0·10	— 0·10	2·75	0·95	+ 189
	20. North do.	0	0·15	— 0·15	1·89	1·11	+ 70
	21. N.-W. P., Central	0	0·07	— 0·07	1·32	0·74	+ 78
	22. Do. West	0·01	0·13	— 0·12	0·67	0·87	— 23
	23. Do. East Submontane	0	0·11	— 0·11	4·22	0·88	+ 380
	24. Do. West do.	0·12	0·36	— 0·24	2·60	2·18	+ 19
	25. Do. Hills	0·61	0·80	— 0·19	5·52	4·13	+ 34
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0·04	0·16	— 0·12	0·47	1·08	— 56
	27. South do.	0·15	0·14	+ 0·01	0·42	0·98	— 57
	28. Central do.	0·26	0·23	+ 0·03	1·18	1·89	— 38
	29. Punjab Submontane	0·21	0·33	— 0·12	2·38	2·38	0
	30. Do. Hills	1·11	0·79	+ 0·32	4·83	3·65	+ 32
	31. North Punjab	0·84	0·40	+ 0·44	3·40	2·81	+ 21
	32. West do.	0·05	0·10	— 0·05	0·53	0·76	— 30
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·34	0·45	— 24
	34. Madras South Central	0	0·03	— 0·03	1·02	0·34	+ 200
	35. Coorg	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·02	0·34	— 94
	36. Mysore	0	0	0	0·09	0·08	+ 13
	37. Konkan	0	0	0	0·02	0·12	— 83
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·03	0·07	— 57
	39. Hyderabad North	0			0		
	40. Khandesh	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·01	0·13	— 92
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0	0·11	— 0·11	0·08	0·44	— 82
	42. Central Provinces, West	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·23	0·61	— 62
	43. Do. Central	0	0·06	— 0·06	1·12	0·77	+ 46
	44. Do. East	0	0·10	— 0·10	0·94	0·75	+ 25
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·10	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·02	0·56	— 96
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·68	0·48	+ 0·20	3·55	3·53	+ 1
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India, East	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·55	0·54	+ 2
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·05	0·26	— 81
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·07	0·37	— 81
Madras	52. East Coast, North	0	0·16	— 0·16	0	0·41	— 100
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0	0	0	0·09	— 100
	53. Hyderabad, South	0			0		
	54. Madras, Central	0	0	0	0	0·06	— 100
	55. East Coast, Central	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·06	0·47	— 87
	56. Do., South	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·18	0·80	— 78
	57. Madras, South	0	0·09	— 0·09	0·49	0·99	— 51

W. A. BION,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

SIMLA, *22nd February, 1900.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 24th February.*—No rain fell except a few light showers in parts of the Circars and in Tinnevelly. Water is growing scarcer and is inadequate for irrigation supplies; for drinking purposes it is scanty in parts of Nellore and the Deccan. Cultivation is confined to small areas under irrigation, though some preparation for the next season is proceeding in parts. Most of the crops have been harvested: what stands will deteriorate unless adequately watered. Harvests are yielding an indifferent outturn. Pasturage has dried up generally but fodder is available for cattle and their condition is normal. Prices are almost stationary but slightly dearer in the southern districts. The test works opened in Cuddapah employed 1,097 men, 1,887 women, and 728 children; total 3,712. Advances to weavers gave employment to 1,464 men, 1,126 women. The total number of workers was 6,302.

Bombay.—*For week ending 26th February.*—Very slight rain fell during the week in three districts of Sindh. The standing spring crops are in good condition in the Konkan and Karachi and in the irrigated lands in Baroda, in three districts of Gujarat, and in three of the Deccan. Spring crops have withered in Nasik and Dharwar and in parts of Poona and they have been damaged by frost and high winds in Shikarpur and by frost in the other districts of Sindh. Reaping of remnants of spring crops has been completed in Belgaum and Satara and is in progress in the other districts of the Karnatak and the Deccan. Fodder supply is scanty in parts of Sindh, the Deccan and the Karnatak. Cattle are suffering severely owing to insufficiency of fodder in Rajkot and Baroda, in three districts of Gujarat and in parts of four districts of the Deccan. Prices have fallen in two districts, risen in seven districts and are stationary elsewhere.

The daily average number on relief are as follows:—For week ending 24th instant.—British districts—On test works, 4,588; on relief works, 836,459; dependants, 238,054; total on works, 1,079,101. In poor-houses, 18,119; on village relief, 55,920; total on gratuitous relief, 74,039. Native States—On relief works, 340,048; dependants, 56,238; total on works, 396,286. In poor-houses, 27,561; on village relief, 6,908; total on gratuitous relief, 34,469. Grand total on relief, 1,584,895.

Bengal.—*For week ending 26th February.*—Rain fell in varying quantities in different parts of the Province during the week. It has done good in facilitating preparations for the autumn crops, which are in progress. The standing spring crops are in good condition, but some damage from hail are reported from Hooghly and Purnea. Sugarcane and early spring crops are being harvested, and poppy is being lanced and opium collected. No change of importance in the price of rice is reported except that it has slightly fallen in the districts of Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Palamau and Puri, where scarcity is apprehended. No want of fodder is reported anywhere.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 28th February.*—More rain fell in the Himalayan and western submontane districts, the heaviest falls having occurred in Dehra Dun, Garhwal and Bijnor. Muzaffarnagar, Pilibhit, Ghazipur, Mirzapur and Jhansi also received slight showers. Spring crops are generally in good condition and are maturing, and harvesting operations are in full swing in many districts. Preparation and sowing of land for extra spring crops and sugarcane are in progress and ploughings for autumn

crops continue in places. Some spring crops have been again slightly damaged by hail in Ballia. The collection of opium is in progress. Supplies and fodder are available, and the latter is less expensive in the Jhansi district, is slightly deficient in Cawnpore and is sufficient but dear in Etah and Meerut. Prices are generally stationary or indicate a slight fall. There were 2,227 persons on four relief works in the Jhansi district and 324 persons on gratuitous relief. The number of persons receiving relief in poor-houses was—Jhansi, 109; Mahroni, 32; Muttra, 193; and Agra, 15; of whom three were immigrants.

Punjab.—*For week ending 28th February.*—Rain fell more or less in all districts except Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Delhi. Ploughings and sowings of extra spring crops as well as of sugarcane and cotton are in progress. Standing crops are being irrigated in Jullundur, Lahore and Sialkot. The prospects of standing irrigated crops are good to fair in Hissar, Karnal, Amritsar, Gujrat, Peshawar and Bannu; average to below average in Gurgaon, Ferozepore, Multan, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of crops has been improved by recent rain in Sialkot and Dera Ismail Khan; but more rain is urgently wanted throughout the Province. Dry land crops are generally in bad condition owing to failure of winter rains. The water supply in the Kalapani stream in the Dera Ismail Khan district is running short. The crops irrigated by brackish wells in Rohtak and Gurgaon are suffering. Rape, barley and gram crops are being damaged by caterpillars in parts of Ferozepore. Cattle are said to be in fair condition in Karnal, good in Peshawar and poor elsewhere; their condition is improving in Sialkot. Cattle are dying of starvation in Rohtak, Shahpur, Jhelum and Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder is said to be scarce in all districts, and this scarcity is keenly felt especially in the unirrigated tracts. Green fodder is now obtainable in Sialkot. The price of wheat is rising in Gurgaon, Jullundur, Sialkot, Shahpur, and Bannu and is falling in Hissar, Delhi, Karnal, Lahore, Gujrat, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. The price remains unchanged elsewhere. The price of gram is rising in one and falling in four districts and that of maize is rising in four and falling in three districts. Wheat is selling from 10 to 13; gram 11 to 13¾; barley 12 to 13; great millet 10¾ to 14; bulrush millet 9¾ to 12; and maize 11$\frac{5}{16}$ to 14 seers per rupee. Rice is selling from 9 to 10 seers in the Sialkot district. The average number on relief was as follows:—British districts.—Relief workers, 124,190; dependants, 43,095; test workers, 27,405. In poor-houses, 4,050; otherwise relieved, 19,771. In Native States—Relief workers, 2,861; gratuitously relieved, 3,285; no report has been received from Shahpur, nor from two works in Gurgaon and one in Karnal.

Burma.—*For week ending 24th February.*—In Lower Burma threshing operations are almost completed and the outturn of the crop is expected to be good. In Upper Burma the reaping of paddy continues only in Myingyan. The reaping of *juar* is completed in Lower Chindwin. The transplanting of dry weather paddy continues. The plucking of cotton is in progress in Thayetmyo. The crops on the islands are doing well except in the Shwebo township. Shwebo rust has attacked the wheat crop in Minbu. The price of paddy has fallen in Pakokku and Mandalay and has risen in three districts in Lower Burma: elsewhere it remains unchanged.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 24th February.*—The weather has been occasionally cloudy, the days are warm, and the nights and mornings cool. Rain, accompanied in places with hail, fell in ten districts; the falls were 2¼ inches in Bhandara, 1¼ inches in the Sannsar tahsil of Chhindwara, one inch in Balaghat, half an inch in Raipur and Nagpur and from a quarter of an inch to a few cents in Seoni, Bilaspur, Wardha and Saugor. Damage through hail is reported in Bhandara. The recent rain has been detrimental to the harvested crops standing on the threshing floor, but has slightly benefited the standing ringni (cold weather) *juar*. Slight damage to *mahua* through cloudy weather is reported from Balaghat. Harvesting of spring crops continues

and is almost completed in Nagpur, Chanda and Raipur. The pressing of sugarcane continues in Betul. Preparation of land for autumn sowings is in progress in Nagpur, Mandla and Nimar. Fodder and water are generally scarce. Prices are steady in Narsinghpur, Nimar, Betul, Nagpur, Bhandara, Bilaspur and Sambalpur; have slightly fallen in Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore and Mandla; elsewhere there are local fluctuations. The cheapest prices are :—wheat, 12; gram, 16; rice, $11\frac{7}{8}$; and juar, 13 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are :—wheat, 8; gram, $9\frac{1}{2}$; rice, 8; and juar, 9 seers per rupee. Harvest operations continue to draw labourers off relief works except in the Nimar, Chhindwara, Bhandara, Balaghat and Bilaspur districts, where the numbers on famine relief have increased; but over the province there is a net decrease of 16,021, of which the northern wheat districts account for about 13,000. There are 146 Public Works Department relief camps now open. The numbers on relief at the end of the week were as follows :—Relief workers—Public Works Department—adults, 559,265; children, 88,623; village works, 281,799; grass cutting works, 26,240; weaver relief, 24,243; total 980,170. Gratuitous relief :—Dependants—adults, 4,057; children, 111,853; poor-houses—adults, 270; children, 114; kitchens—adults, 19,602; children, 166,821. Otherwise relieved :—adults, 97,325; children, 21,650. Total on gratuitous relief, 421,692. Total on all forms of relief, 1,401,862. Feudatory States :—Relief workers, 23,302; gratuitous relief, 11,586; total, 34,888; or 16,000 more than last week. The returns relate to ten States only.

Assam.—*For week ending 27th February.*—The weather is seasonable. Land is being prepared for early rice in parts of the Assam Valley and for low land winter rice in Sylhet. The pruning of tea, pressing of sugarcane and gathering of mustard and pulses are in progress. The outturn of mustard is generally good and the prospects of sugarcane good in Sylhet and Lakhimpur and elsewhere indifferent. Prices :—Common rice—Sylhet, $19\frac{1}{4}$; Dhubri, 16; Tezpur and Gauhati, 18; Nowgong, 20; Sibsagar, 13; and Dibrugarh, 12 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 27th February.*—MYSORE: The standing crops are withering in parts for want of rain. Prices have fallen in Bangalore, Hassan and Shimoga. Ragi has been harvested in Bangalore, Tumkur and Kadur. Water and fodder are reported to be scarce in parts of Bangalore, Tumkur, Hassan, Chitraldrug and Shimoga.

COORG: The harvesting of rice is completed and ragi threshing has commenced. The prices of food-grains are rising. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 24th February.*—BERAR: Thirty cents of rain fell in the Amraoti district. The days are warm and nights cool. Wheat and gram sown on well lands in the Akola, Jalgaon and Malkapur taluqs are in good condition and those in the Ellichpur taluq are doing fairly well. Harvesting of wheat has been commenced in the Akola taluq. Land is being prepared for the ensuing crop in parts of four districts. Fodder and water are inadequate to meet the wants. Prices :—Akola, $5\frac{1}{2}$; Amraoti, 10; Basim, 9; Buldana, 9; Ellichpur, 9; Wun, $10\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee. The number of persons employed on relief works was 262,454; dependants, 37,345; occupants of poor-houses, 4,065; in receipt of village doles, 5,106; grand total, 308,970. Complete information has not been received from the Deputy Commissioner of Basim.

HYDERABAD: *For week ending 24th February.*—No rain has fallen during the week. The total rainfall from 1st January is 13 cents. The small portion of the spring crop saved from the heavy drought is being harvested. The winter rice crop sown under wells badly needs rain. Agricultural prospects are very gloomy. Cattle are fairing badly for want of pasture. The water supply is daily decreasing. Prices of grain have risen slightly. The total number of

persons employed on relief works, including dependants, was 133,245, and gratuitously relieved, 10,342. They are:—Wheat, $5\frac{3}{4}$; coarse rice, $3\frac{3}{8}$; and *juar* $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers per current sicca rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 21st February.*—No rain has fallen. The condition of standing crops is unchanged. Prices are rising in 7 States, falling in 6, and are steady elsewhere. The numbers employed on relief works were as follows:—Marwar, 104,952; Mewar, 77,548; Jhalawar, 2,351; Kotah, 17,992; Tonk, 4,125; Bundi, 5,308; Shahpura, 2,248; Ajmer, 23,574; Merwara, 60,370; Jaipur, 32,994; Kishangarh, 5,988; Alwar, 8,359; Bikanir, 35,767; Jaisalmer, 1,483. On gratuitous relief:—Marwar, 25,327; Mewar, 18,153; Jhalawar, 2,127; Kotah, 2,800; Tonk, 744; Bundi, 845; Shahpura, 1,105; Ajmer, 4,160; Merwara, 15,635; Jaipur, 32,012; Kishangarh, 2,979; Alwar, 1,281; Bikanir, 2,522; Jaisalmer, 142. Besides these, 191 persons in Ajmer and 8,922 in Marwar are returned as being relieved by private charity. Total for all Rajputana, excluding figures for Sirohi and Bharatpur, not received, are:—Relief works, 383,059 and gratuitous and charitable relief 118,945 against 395,536 and 100,130 respectively for the previous week. Explanation has been called for of Jodhpur and Jaipur figures. Prices:—Marwar, $9\frac{1}{8}$; Mewar, $8\frac{5}{16}$; Jhalawar, $8\frac{13}{16}$; Kotah, $8\frac{3}{16}$; Tonk, $8\frac{7}{8}$; Bundi, $8\frac{1}{4}$; Shahpura, $9\frac{1}{2}$; Ajmer, $10\frac{1}{4}$; Merwara, $10\frac{3}{4}$; Jaipur, $13\frac{5}{8}$; Kishangarh, $12\frac{1}{2}$; Alwar, $11\frac{1}{4}$; Bikanir, $9\frac{1}{2}$; and Jaisalmer, $8\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee. The number of deaths from starvation reported are:—Bundi, 40; Tonk, 77; and Shahpura, 13.

. **Central India.**—*For week ending 21st February.*—No rain has fallen. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. The condition of the standing crops is indifferent in Gwalior, fair in Bhopal and Malwa and from average to good in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. The crops have been slightly damaged in parts of Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand from frost or hailstorm, and greatly damaged in Indore. Fodder is good in Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand and bad in Gwalior, Bhopawar and Indore. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Baghelkhand and Bhopawar, above normal in Bundelkhand, and rising in Bhopal and Malwa. The average prices of the staple food-grain in seers per rupee are:—Gwalior, 12; Bhopal, $10\frac{1}{2}$; Bundelkhand, $13\frac{1}{4}$; Baghelkhand, 9; Malwa, $9\frac{5}{8}$; and Indore, 8. Number on relief works—Gwalior, 2,037; Bhopal, 11,432; Bundelkhand, 4,620; Baghelkhand, 5,822; Malwa, 13,851; Bhopawar, 47,466; Indore, 6,775. On test works:—Gwalior, 681. On gratuitous relief:—Bhopal, 654; Bundelkhand, 1,988; Baghelkhand, 416; Malwa, 4,266; Bhopawar, 5,047; and Indore, 6,147.

Baroda.—*For week ending 17th February.*—There is no change in the agricultural prospects. The condition of agricultural stocks is not satisfactory for want of fodder. Prices:—bajra, 17; juar, 19; wheat, 17; rice, superior, 13, inferior, 17 pounds of 40 tolas per British rupee. The daily average number of persons employed on relief works in Baroda territory was 52,165; and the number on gratuitous relief 11,328.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 27th February.*—Fair rain has fallen since last report. The weather is fine. Prices continue below normal. The price of rice is 27 seers the rupee.

JAMMU.—*For week ending 28th February.*—Slight rain has fallen. The condition of standing crops is fair. Fodder is scarce. Prices are stationary; wheat is selling from $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 16, and maize from 12 to 20 seers per rupee.

Nepal.—*For week ending 24th February.*—The rainfall was 0·56 of an inch, with snow and hail on the higher peaks about Katmandu. The weather is cold. The standing crops are progressing favourably. The price of rice is 9 seers per rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	PRECEDING WEEK.			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
British Provinces.							
Madras	...	...	...	6,302	...	6,302*	...
Bombay and Sindh	1,030,245	72,372	1,102,617	1,079,101	74,039	1,153,140	+50,523
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3,114	761	3,875	2,227	673	2,900	−975
Punjab	182,406	24,740	207,146	194,690	23,821	218,511†	+11,365
Central Provinces	1,111,326	306,557	1,417,883	1,096,080	305,782	1,401,862	−16,021
Berar	268,196	40,263	308,459	299,799	9,171	308,970†	+511
Ajmer-Merwara	88,685	17,978	106,663	83,944	19,795	103,739	−2,924
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	2,683,972	462,671	3,146,643	2,762,143	433,281	3,195,424	+42,479‡
Native States.							
Rajputana States	302,725	70,564	373,289	299,115	90,037	389,152	+15,863
Central India States	121,524	16,632	138,156	92,684	18,518	111,202§	−26,954
Hyderabad	106,227	7,756	113,983	133,245	10,342	143,587	+29,604
Baroda	48,902	13,764	62,666	52,165	11,328	63,493	+827
Bombay Native States	363,885	33,445	397,330	396,286	34,469	430,755	+33,425
Punjab Native States	1,337	2,060	3,397	2,861	3,285	6,146	+2,749
Central Provinces Feudatory States	9,471	9,364	18,835	23,302	11,586	34,888	+16,053
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	954,071	153,585	1,107,656	999,658	179,565	1,179,223	+71,567
GRAND TOTAL	3,638,043	616,256	4,254,299	3,761,801	612,846	4,374,647	+114,046‡

* 3,712 persons were employed on test works. Advances to weavers gave employment to 2,590 persons.
† Figures are not complete.
‡ Excluding figures for Madras.
§ Figures for Sirohi and Bharatpur not received.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually show the numbers on relief in each preceding week.

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 3rd February 1900.			For the week ending the 10th February 1900.			For the week ending the 17th February 1900.			For the week ending the 24th February 1900.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Bombay and Sindh.													
1	Ahmedabad	921,712	76,934	10,665	87,599	86,824	11,561	93,385	105,037	11,624	116,6[illegible]	108,436	11,634	120,070
2	Kaira	871,589	16,667	4,069	20,736	23,004	5,097	28,101	29,289	5,975	35,261	38,900	7,292	46,194
3	Panch Mahals	313,417	17,019	149	17,168	16,620	554	17,174	18,503	290	18,793	19,614	944	20,558
4	Broach	341,490	96,131	3,651	99,782	101,599	3,625	105,224	104,051	3,914	107,965	108,951	4,310	113,261
5	Surat	649,989	7,835	...	7,835	8,251	33	8,284	10,296	220	10,516	12,818	318	13,136
6	Thana	819,580	3,937	...	3,937	3,528	...	3,528	3,528	...	3,528	3,564	...	3,564
7	Sholapur	750,689	138,790	9,712	148,502	139,303	10,495	149,798	140,790	11,133	151,923	137,109	11,740	148,849
8	Ahmednagar	888,755	115,298	12,049	127,347	135,998	13,553	149,551	157,911	13,623	171,534	178,592	15,577	194,169
9	Poona	1,067,800	26,570	4,095	30,665	32,[illegible]54	5,359	37,513	36,744	8,142	44,886	41,095	7,185	48,280
10	Khandesh	1,460,851	225,166	4,519	229,685	231,284	4,877	236,161	251,376	3,799	255,175	248,598	10,236	258,834
11	Nasik	843,582	71,789	475	72,264	76,150	517	76,667	83,753	516	84,265	98,818	698	99,516
12	Satara	1,225,989	21,140	97	21,237	23,043	105	23,148	23,681	103	23,784	23,454	70	23,524
13	Bijapur	796,339	7,281	...	7,281	6,521	...	6,521	8,243	44	8,286	7,320	68	7,388
14	Belgaum	1,013,261	1,820	10	1,830	1,739	14	1,753	1,537	15	1,552	1,772	7	1,779
15	Dharwar	1,051,314	162	...	162	133	...	133	170	...	170	59	...	59
16	Thar & Parkar	298,203	976	1,858	2,834	1,112	2,323	3,435	1,112	2,323	3,435	1,112	2,323	3,435
	TOTAL BOMBAY AND SINDH	13,314,560	827,515	51,349	878,864	887,263	58,113	945,376	976,020	61,720	1,037,740	1,030,245	72,372	1,102,617
	N.-W. P.													
1	Muttra	382,660	...	196	196	...	205	205	...	196	196	...	194	194
2	Agra	540,459	...	12	12	...	11	11	...	11	11	...	11	11
3	Jhansi	914,528	3,423	85	3,508	3,160	347	3,507	2,775	550	3,325	3,114	556	3,670
	TOTAL N.-W. P.	1,837,647	3,423	293	3,716	3,160	563	3,723	2,775	757	3,532	3,114	761	3,875
	Punjab.													
1	Hissar	776,006	86,904	18,441	105,345	94,137	19,093	113,230	103,251	19,847	123,098	120,403	21,085	141,488
2	Rohtak	590,475	21,056	2,360	23,416	25,512	2,542	28,054	29,134	2,517	31,651	29,568	2,558	32,126
3	Gurgaon	668,929	11,285	405	11,690	12,092	673	12,765	12,085	769	12,854	11,757	636	12,393
4	Delhi	638,689	3,080	169	3,249	3,875	140	4,015	4,103	145	4,248	4,235	149	4,374
5	Karnal	683,718	7,527	135	7,662	5,116	100	5,216	3,649	140	3,789	3,895	312	4,207
6	Ambala	1,033,427	179	...	179	583	...	583	83	...	83	...	...	...
7	Ferozepur	886,676	3,540	...	3,540	3,730	...	3,730	3,707	...	3,707	4,157	...	4,157
8	Multan	631,434	*	*	*	1,485	...	1,485	1,321	...	1,321	1,354	...	1,354
9	Lahore	1,075,379	563	...	563	912	...	912	823	...	823	1,028	...	1,028
10	Amritsar	992,697	523	...	523	709	...	709	*	*	*	702	...	702
11	Sialkot	1,119,847	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	...	270
12	Gujrat	760,875	763	...	763	1,355	...	1,355	1,763	...	1,763	1,686	...	1,686
13	Shahpur	493,588	5,972	102	6,074	5,933	99	6,032	6,437	89	6,526	*	*	*
14	Jhelum	609,056	111	...	111	213	...	213	1,919	...	1,919	3,361	..	3.361
	TOTAL PUNJAB	10,960,796	141,503	21,612	163,115	155,652	22,647	178,299	168,275	23,507	191,782	182,403	24,740	207,143
	Central Provinces.													
1	Saugor	591,743	18,264	9,518	27,782	16,933	7,795	24,728	12,529	5,748	18,277	8,911	5,764	14,675
2	Damoh	325,613	798	1,476	2,274	798	1,694	2,492	303	1,757	2,060	859	1,912	2,771
3	Jubbulpur	748,146	31,282	18,851	50,133	30,435	18,103	48,543	21,821	14,308	36,129	19,181	13,036	32,217
4	Mandla	339,373	...	840	840	...	960	960	...	940	940	...	933	933
5	Seoni	370,767	26,588	17,255	43,843	23,931	12,399	36,330	20,142	10,541	30,686	18,041	8,879	26,920
6	Narsinghpur	367,026	3,828	1,698	5,526	2,904	1,797	4,701	1,360	1,728	3,088	259	1,605	1,864
7	Hoshangabad	529,945	42,276	8,373	50,649	38,895	7,963	46,858	36,017	7,938	44,005	31,348	7,594	38,942
8	Nimar	253,486	40,736	5,692	46,428	40,424	5,718	46,142	39,236	5,792	45,028	39,958	5,592	45,550
9	Betul	323,196	79,090	26,005	105,095	79,468	23,592	103,060	79,248	22,033	101,281	80,467	21,424	101,891
10	Chhindwara	407,494	45,962	9,792	55,754	42,620	9,967	52,587	47,020	10,026	57,046	46,525	7,976	54,5[illegible]
11	Wardha	400,854	36,569	5,686	42,255	42,310	5,449	47,759	45,067	4,511	49,578	48,137	4,858	52,995
12	Nagpur	757,862	32,721	4,537	37,258	33,024	5,514	38,538	33,528	5,441	38,969	35,860	5,460	41,320
13	Chanda	697,610	63,272	15,936	79,208	60,438	15,975	76,413	54,833	15,286	70,121	61,881	15,574	77,454
14	Bhandara	742,850	78,924	18,084	97,008	84,273	20,077	104,350	83,641	24,673	111,314	89,756	25,157	114,913
15	Balaghat	383,331	65,721	37,599	103,320	71,334	35,719	107,053	69,486	34,646	104,132	69,163	23,279	92,442
16	Raipur	1,584,427	397,040	94,669	491,709	380,969	83,823	464,792	389,217	74,350	463,567	401,007	80,033	481,040
17	Bilaspur	1,164,158	156,632	59,953	216,585	155,786	58,638	214,424	146,256	58,807	205,063	153,060	61,477	214,537
18	Sambalpur	796,413	6,463	14,429	20,892	7,836	12,985	20,821	7,438	19,656	27,144	6,913	16,005	22,918
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	10,784,294	1,126,166	350,393	1,476,559	1,112,378	328,173	1,440,551	1,092,197	316,234	1,408,431	1,111,326	306,557	1,417,883

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 3rd February 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	For the week ending the 10th February 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	For the week ending the 17th February 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	For the week ending the 24th February 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Berar.													
1	Akola . .	574,783	69,868	9,602	79,470	69,126	1,098	70,224	71,153	7,302	78,455	70,388	9,211	79,599
2	Basim . .	398,181	27,334	5,118	32,452	31,315	6,617	37,932	38,438	8,091	46,529	4,1141	9,364	50,505
3	Buldana .	481,021	142,190	2,626	144,816	126,825	2,527	129,352	127,624	11,837	139,461	118,618	12,086	130,704
4	Amraoti .	655,645	21,208	5,911	27,119	22,322	6,291	28,613	10,907	3,816	14,723	20,098	4,844	24,942
5	Wun . .	471,613	555	308	863	640	289	929	899	353	1,252	1,184	476	1,660
6	Ellichpur .	315,798	12,323	...	12,323	15,689	3,583	19,272	16,422	3,461	19,883	16,767	4,282	21,049
	Total Berar	2,897,040	273,478	23,565	297,043	265,917	20,405	286,322	265,443	34,860	300,303	268,196	40,263	308,459
	Ajmer-Merwara.													
1	Ajmér . .	422,359	...	...	...	22,905	2,809	25,714	28,556	2,243	30,799	25,737	2,439†	28,176
2	Merwara .	119,999	...	...	...	63,115	14,026	77,141	63,983	15,078	79,061	62,948	15,539	78,487
	Total Ajmer-Merwara .	542,358	81,819	16,210	98,029	86,020	16,835	102,855	92,539	17,321	109,860	88,685	17,978	106,663
	Total British Provinces .	40,336,695	2,453,904	463,422	2,917,326	2,510,390	446,736	2,957,126	2,597,249	454,399	3,051,648	2,683,972	462,671	3,146,643
	Rajputana States.													
1	Marwar .	2,519,868	78,670	19,421	98,091	79,060	21,465	100,525	85,093	21,953	107,046	92,177	23,388	115,565
2	Tonk . .	198,934	5,053	...	5,053	3,551	1,502	5,053	4,172	1,752	5,924	4,930	1,332	6,262
3	Bundi . .	292,675	5,148	...	5,148	5,346	312	5,658	6,049	274	6,323	4,900	330	5,230
4	Bharatpur .	640,303	10,288	373	10,661	10,870	876	11,746	11,481	768	12,249	11,567	577	12,144
5	Bikaner .	832,000	26,494	7,422	33,916	26,834	7,471	34,305	26,992	7,649	34,641	35,626	963	36,589
6	Shahpura .	63,646	2,751	...	2,751	2,451	760	3 211	2,432	888	3,320	2,432	888	3,320
7	Jaisalmer .	115,500	*	*	*	1.441	147	1,588	1,397	139	1,536	1,370	144	1,514
8	Alwar . .	767,786	4,790	1,107	5,897	4,380	1,244	5,624	5,688	1,286	6 974	7,320	1,395	8,715
9	Meywar .	903,553	73,092	12,227	85,319	74,705	13,527	88,232	76,231	13,950	90,181	76,231	13,950	90,181
10	Sirohi . .	190,836	*	*	*	*	*	*	3,289	335	3,624	3,493	593	4,086
11	Kishengarh .	125,516	6,240	3,037	9,277	5,380	2,925	8,314	5,273	2,958	8,231	5,542	2,770	8,312
12	Jaipur . .	2,823,966	35,340	27,034	62,374	32,191	26,217	58,408	33,883	21,072	54,955	39,020	20,043	59,063
13	Jhallawar .	343,583	*	*	*	1,000	800	1,800	1,980	1,616	3,596	2,288	1,798	4.086
14	Kotah . .	526,267	9,043	1,096	10,139	12,345	1,658	14,003	10,323	1,724	12,047	15,829	2,393	18,222
	Total Rajputana States .	10,344,433	256,909	71,717	328,626	259,563	78,904	333,467	274,283	76,364	350,647	302,725	70,564	373,289
	Central India States.													
1	Gwalior .	3,378,774	31,154	709	31,863	7,939	3,667	11,606	5,015	732	5,747	3,639	104	3,743
2	Indore . .	1,022,192	6,873	6,335	13,208	6,565	5,502	12,067	6,126	4,853	10,979	6,054	6,078	12,132
3	Bhopal . .	968 610	836	82	918	1.059	97	1,156	583	47	630			
4	Basoda . .	6,710	42	...	42	104	81	185	*	*	*	*		
5	Rajgarh .	119,189	*	*	*	1,609	984	2,593	12,412	1,000	13,412			
6	Narsingarh .	116,280	*	*	*	1,618	...	1,618	3,707	...	3,707			
7	Khilchipur .	36,302	*	*	*	395	25	420	350	25	375			
8	Kurwai . .	21,787	*	*	*	36	...	36	28	...	28	20,126	662	21,088
9	Mohamedgarh	4,720	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
10	Maksudangarh	14,422	*	*	*	24	...	24	34	...	34			
11	Sutalia . .	5,081	122	...	122	117	...	117	117	...	117			
12	Sironj . .	...	*	*	*	372	...	372	*	*	*			
13	Pathari .	4,816	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
14	Bundelkhand .	1,737,606	4,868	1,164	6,032	2,289	531	2,820	2,220	335	2,555	1,581	1,262	2.843
15	Rewa . .	1,503.176	*	*	*	1,470	...	1,470	*	*	*	16,668	...	16,668
16	Nagode .	84,000	3,080	365	3,445	3,237	159	3,396	3,320	159	3,479	3,465	171	3,636
17	Maihar .	77,516	2,387	136	2,523	1,721	120	1,841	2,589	146	2,735	2,449	141	2,590
18	Sohawal .	43.853	*	*	*	768	...	768	255	...	255	462	...	462
19	Jaora . .	117,000	1,018	177	1,195	2,057	234	2,291	2,956	357	3,313	5,340	1,273	6,613
20	Piploda .	12,814	361	42	403	406	45	451	418	44	462	484	43	527
21	Rutlam .	89,000	1,452	1,120	2,572	1,577	842	2,419	2,327	1,282	3,609	? 661	1,593	5,254
22	Sailana .	31,000	2,207	155	2,362	2,662	157	2,819	2,902	166	3,068	2,329	178	2,507
23	Sitamau .	33,307	875	125	1,000	625	125	750	625	125	750	1,225	337	1,562
24	Dhar . .	167,504	31,324	...	31,324	22,422	...	22,422	28,842	...	28,842			
25	Barwani .	80,264	8,674	808	9,482	8,357	1,051	9,408	10,379	1,153	11,532			
26	Alirajpur .	70,091	3,187	61	3,248	2,704	66	2,770	2,656	99	2,755			
27	Jhabua . .	119,787	6,101	1,504	7,605	6,201	1,511	7,712	6,499	687	7,186			
28	Joout . .	14 336	1,985	200	2,185	2,326	200	2,526	2,742	200	2,942	53,741	4,790	58,531
29	Bagode .	8,[illegible]00	262	365	627	104	81	185	137	190	327			
30	Nimkhera .	4,600	*	*	*	249	21	270	163	20	183			
31	Manpur .	...	332	9	341	269	10	279	247	10	257			
32	Amjhera .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Total Central India States	9,888,067	107,140	13,357	120,497	79,282	15,509	94,791	97,654	11,630	109,284	121,524	16,632	138,156

* Figures not reported.
† The gratuitous relief figures for Ajmer are incomplete.

	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 3rd February 1900.			For the week ending the 10th February 1900			For the week ending the 17th February 1900			For the week ending the 24th February 1900.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
1	Hyderabad	11,537,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	89,121	7,011	96,132	106,227	7,756	113,983
1	Baroda	2,415,396	51,789	12,846	64,635	49,347	13,890	63,237	45,739	13,890	59,629	48,902	13,764	62,666
	Bombay Native States.													
1	Kathiawar	2,752,404	178,334	13,857	192,191	166,000	14,286	180,286	190,000	16,714	206,714	187,334	17,144	204,478
2	Palanpur	645,526	64,448	3,950	68,398	63,552	4,207	67,759	69,460	4,578	74,038	77,339	4,609	81,948
3	Cutch	558,415	35,294	4,613	39,907	36,421	4,913	41,334	40,642	4,327	44,969	43,511	4,337	47,848
4	Cambay	89,722	2,525	1,354	3,879	2,883	1,344	4,227	3,221	1,113	4,337	3,597	1,012	4,609
5	Rewa Kantha	733,506	17,018	2,775	19,793	16,688	3,108	19,796	17,685	2,729	20,414	22,211	3,168	25,379
6	Mahi Kantha	581,568	7,104	2,900	10,004	8,358	2,598	10,956	9,850	3,168	13,018	10,771	2,886	13,657
7	Aundh	65,146	1,101	38	1,139	918	37	955	1,168	34	1,202	1,289	32	1,321
8	Jamkhandi	102,162	1,508	...	1,508	1,125	...	1,125	1,389	...	1,389	1,643	...	1,643
9	Jath	71,443	4,524	87	4,611	4,452	86	4,538	3,947	96	4,043	4,236	85	4,321
10	Daphlapur	8,343	10	...	10	11	...	11	11	...	11	64	...	64
11	Miraj (Senior)	88,343	612	...	612	614	...	614	760	...	760	6,253	...	6,253
12	Miraj (Junior)	35,487	283	...	283	314	...	314	432	...	432	2,387	...	2,387
13	Sangli	238,945	586	32	618	836	33	869	744	32	776	813	32	845
14	Kolhapur	913,131	...	...	...	913	128	1,041	1,793	132	1,925	2,437	140	2,577
	Total Bombay Native States	6,884,141	313,347	29,606	342,953	303,085	30,740	333,825	341,115	32,923	374,038	363,885	33,445	397,330
	Punjab Native States.													
1	Pataudi	19,002	275	326	601	212	296	508	240	301	541	266	311	577
2	Dujana	26,450	287	84	371	154	60	214	203	90	293	185	70	255
3	Loharu	20,139	544	119	663	525	134	659	496	31	527	493	61	554
4	Jindh	284,560	...	...	...	748	1,172	1,920	526	1,460	1,986	393	1,618	2,011
	Total Punjab Native States	350,151	1,106	529	1,635	1,639	1,662	3,301	1,465	1,882	3,347	1,337	2,060	3,397
	Central Provinces Feudatory States.													
1	Nandgaon	183,866	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,219	4,962	9,181	4,110	5,621	9,731
2	Khairagarh	181,184	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,326	278	1,604	1,837	339	2,176
3	Kawardha	91,813	...	...	...	...	...	...	717	116	833	700	799	1,499
4	Sakti	25,374	...	...	...	...	...	...	798	186	984	1,342	215	1,557
5	Patna	332,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	...	119	111	...	111
6	Chhin Khadan	36,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	267
7	Sarangarh	83,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	1,539	1,602
8	Raigarh	168,525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,308	584	1,892
	Total Central Provinces Feudatory States	1 102,457	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,179	5,542	12,721	9,471	9,364	18,835
	Total Native States	42,521,685	730,291	128,055	858,346	692,916	140,705	833,621	856,556	149,212	1,005,768	951,071	156,585	1,107,656
	Grand Total British Provinces and Native States	32,858,380	3,184,195	591,477	3,775,672	3,203,306	587,441	3,790,747	3,453,805	603,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,254,299

The figures opposite the Central Provinces Feudatory States for the week ending 10th February 1900, [illegible] published on pages 311 to 316 of the Supplement to the Gazette of India dated the 24th ultimo.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 18TH FEBRUARY 1899, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 17TH FEBRUARY 1900.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st January 1900*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st half of 1899.	Week ending 18th February 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 18th February 1899. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 18th February 1899. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 17th February 1900. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 17th February 1900. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 17th February 1900. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st January to 18th February 1899.	Earnings from 1st January to 17th February 1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	R	Miles	R	R	Miles	R	R	R	R	R	R
East Indian	695	1,748	13,01,393	744	1,746	15,24,000	873	87,37,869	99,69,000	12,31,181	...
Bengal Central	161	125	17,724	142	139	22,100	159	1,40,135	1,54,000	13,565	...
Bengal-Nágpur	157	1,186	1,85,958	157	1,192	2,56,000	215	13,01,510	17,61,000	4,59,490	...
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	160	863	1,46,305	169	868	2,10,000	242	10,21,540	14,75,000	4,53,460	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	167	21	3,187	152	21	4,300	205	18,154	24,700	6,546	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	265	1,815	5,36,761	296	1,841	6,60,000	359	35,76,424	43,05,000	7,28,576	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	47	17	607	36	17	900	53	5,863	5,800	...	63
South Indian	158	1,023	1,42,132	138	1,031	1,49,000	145	9,94,232	10,56,000	61,768	...
Mayavaram-Mutupet	86	54	3,571	66	54	3,200	59	26,812	25,000	...	1,812
S. M. (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	101	1,165	1,10,945	95	1,165	1,36,000	117	6,84,286	8,51,000	1,66,714	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	67	296	16,216	55	296	21,400	72	1,16,845	1,43,000	26,155	...
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	160	928	1,63,373	176	1,085	1,86,000	171	10,20,701	10,94,000	73,299	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	110	231	25,434	110	231	26,100	113	1,60,910	1,75,000	14,090	...
Assam-Bengal	77	398	30,868	76	434	31,900	74	2,21,618	2,19,000	...	2,618
Burma	196	936	2,43,490	260	994	2,62,000	264	14,11,147	17,22,000	3,10,853	...
Total	252	10,811	29,27,464	271	11,114	34,92,900	314	1,94,38,370	2,29,79,500	35,41,124	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (*b*)	247	2,886	6,74,176	234	3,020	7,02,000	233	46,18,672	45,58,000	...	60,672
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m.g. link)	221	1,013	2,17,515	215	1,013	2,36,000	233	14,39,504	16,42,000	2,02,496	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	297	825	2,25,688	274	834	2,96,000	355	16,51,575	19,87,000	3,35,425	...
East Coast (*c*)	112	727	93,691	129	801	1,17,000	146	4,88,525	7,54,000	2,65,475	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	78	28	1,945	69	28	1,000	36	12,743	8,500	...	4,243
Cherra-Companyganj	...	8	452	56	8	900	113	3,611	3,700	89	...
Total	230	5,487	12,13,467	221	5,704	13,52,900	237	82,14,630	89,53,200	7,38,570	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	523	1,491	9,39,491	630	1,491	6,52,000	437	62,91,592	51,19,000	...	11,72,592
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	762	461	3,10,780	674	461	3,62,000	785	22,14,356	25,64,000	3,49,644	...
Madras	220	840	1,66,575	198	845	1,86,000	220	12,14,704	13,42,000	1,27,296	...
Total	471	2,792	14,16,846	507	2,797	12,00,000	429	97,20,652	90,25,000	...	6,95,652
Total (Guaranteed and State).	278	19,090	55,57,777	291	19,615	60,45,800	308	3,73,73,658	4,09,57,700	35,84,042	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	165	162	24,254	150	162	23,200	143	1,61,625	1,60,000	...	1,625
Turkessur	301	22	6,390	290	22	8,000	364	40,096	42,200	2,104	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	66	400	23,061	58	423	27,300	65	1,62,488	2,11,000	48,512	...
Tapti Valley	66	36	1,719	48	139	14,100	101	10,773	90,000	79,227	...
South Behar	...	...	...	...	79	10,600	134	...	60,900	60,900	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	34	...	...	...	25	2,400	96	...	12,900	12,900	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	34	33	1,139	35	54	2,100	39	9,032	16,800	7,768	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	142	66	6,867	104	66	6,600	100	43,165	34,800	...	8,365
Segowlie-Raxaul	25	...	...	...	18	700	39	...	4,600	4,600	...
Bengal Dooars	100	36	3,006	74	36	3,700	103	21,324	26,500	5,176	...
Dibru-Sadiya	211	78	15,393	196	78	20,400	262	1,08,972	1,21,000	12,028	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	74	55	3,206	58	55	4,900	89	23,874	32,000	8,126	...
Nilgiri	228	...	...	...	17	3,900	229	...	20,300	20,300	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	277	51	11,529	226	51	13,000	255	71,354	80,000	8,646	...
Barsi	176	21	4,766	227	21	3,900	186	27,241	20,800	...	6,441
Total	115	960	1,01,330	106	1,246	1,44,800	116	6,79,944	9,33,800	2,53,856	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona-Baran	52	74	5,684	77	148	6,800	46	36,783	35,900	...	883
Bhopal-Ujjain	89	114	10,609	93	114	33,800	296	69,069	2,17,000	1,47,931	...
Nagdá-Ujjain	74	34	2,536	75	34	6,600	194	14,006	46,100	32,094	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	225	334	77,078	231	334	1,02,000	305	5,36,880	6,47,000	1,10,120	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	101	13	917	71	13	1,000	77	5,794	6,900	1,106	...
Rajpura-Bhátinda	124	108	10,703	99	108	9,700	90	76,852	66,300	...	10,552
Kolar Gold-fields	280	10	3,324	332	10	3,000	300	25,271	25,000	...	271
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M.-Nanjangud)	49	67	3,057	46	67	3,700	55	17,588	23,300	5,712	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	81	93	7,295	78	93	8,700	94	46,592	56,800	10,208	...
Kolhápur	76	29	2,182	75	29	1,700	59	16,141	9,400	...	6,741
Birur-Shimoga	...	...	...	...	39	1,400	36	...	10,200	10,200	...
Hyderabad-Godávari Valley	...	...	...	...	155	10,500	68	...	70,400	70,400	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	79	3,334	42	79	5,200	66	23,668	29,300	5,632	...
Rajpipla	31	24	1,036	43	37	800	22	3,914	5,200	1,286	...
Cooch Behar	52	25	1,418	57	33	1,700	51	9,056	11,800	2,744	...
Total	127	1,064	1,29,173	129	1,295	1,96,600	152	8,81,644	12,60,600	3,78,956	...
Lines owned & worked by n. states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	118	334	42,821	128	334	50,300	151	2,53,004	2,89,000	35,996	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	87	46	4,055	89	46	4,400	95	25,176	23,200	...	1,976
Jamnagar	47	54	2,454	46	54	2,500	46	14,189	15,900	1,711	...
Dhrángadrá	69	21	1,631	78	21	1,400	67	9,310	8,800	...	510
Jodhpur-Bikaner	90	406	37,042	91	476	37,700	79	2,74,206	2,51,000	...	23,206
Udaipur-Chitor	53	60	3,262	54	67	6,000	90	22,506	43,500	20,994	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	89	94	8,517	91	94	6,600	70	51,813	51,800	...	13
Total	94	1,015	99,812	98	1,092	1,08,900	100	6,50,204	6,83,200	32,996	...
GRAND TOTAL	255	22,069	58,85,092	267	23,246	64,96,100	279	3,95,85,450	4,38,35,300	42,49,850	...

(*a*) Includes Godhra-Rutlam-Nagdá and Bhátinda-Ferozepore standard gauge.

(*b*) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.

(*c*) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Calcutta, the 1st March, 1900.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLIV of 1899-1900.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1898-99.	Week ending 18th February 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 18th February 1899. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 18th February 1899. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 17th February 1900. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 17th February 1900. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 17th February 1900. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st April 1898 to 18th February 1899.	Earnings from 1st April 1899 to 17th February 1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	666	1,748	13,01,393	744	1,746	15,24,000	873	5,26,62,764	5,73,52,000	46,89,236	...
Bengal Central	157	125	17,724	142	139	22,100	159	8,82,774	10,04,000	1,21,226	...
Bengal-Nágpur	142	1,186	1,85,958	157	1,192	2,56,000	215	61,93,211	82,10,000	20,16,789	...
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	151	868	1,46,305	169	868	2,10,000	242	55,96,089	67,38,000	11,41,911	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	144	21	3,187	152	21	4,300	205	1,33,606	2,03,000	69,394	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	247	1,815	5,36,761	296	1,841	6,60,000	359	2,05,18,702	2,38,07,000	32,88,298	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	45	17	607	36	17	900	53	36,834	41,000	4,166	...
South Indian	157	1,023	1,42,132	138	1,031	1,49,000	145	74,74,036	75,59,000	84,964	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	87	54	3,571	66	54	3,200	59	2,18,452	2,13,000	...	5,452
S. M. (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	91	1,165	1,10,945	95	1,165	1,36,000	117	47,88,367	57,07,000	9,18,633	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	79	296	16,216	55	296	21,400	72	11,01,045	9,74,000	...	1,27,045
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	139	928	1,68,373	176	1,085	1,86,000	171	57,67,886	69,36,000	11,68,114	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	97	231	25,434	110	231	26,100	113	9,14,746	11,14,000	1,99,254	...
Assam-Bengal	85	398	30,368	76	434	31,900	74	11,95,652	13,92,000	1,96,348	...
Burma	178	936	2,43,490	260	994	2,62,000	264	74,70,671	79,45,000	4,74,329	...
Total	242	10,811	29,27,464	271	11,114	31,92,900	314	11,49,54,835	12,91,95,000	1,42,40,165	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (*b*)	241	2,886	6,74,176	234	3,020	7,02,000	233	3,23,01,648	3,13,34,000	...	9,67,648
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m.g. link)	191	1,013	2,17,515	215	1,013	2,36,000	233	88,95,453	1,01,41,000	12,45,547	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	331	825	2,25,688	274	834	2,96,000	355	1,25,92,951	1,43,28,000	17,35,049	...
East Coast (*c*)	96	727	93,691	129	801	1,17,000	146	24,66,674	40,83,000	16,16,326	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	69	28	1,945	69	28	1,000	36	83,213	81,700	...	1,513
Cherra-Companyganj	...	8	452	56	8	900	113	(*d*) 5,029	(*e*) 3,700	...	1,329
Total	217	5,487	12,13,467	221	5,704	13,52,900	237	5,63,44,968	5,99,71,400	36,26,432	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	475	1,491	9,39,491	630	1,491	6,52,000	437	3,17,93,001	2,94,04,000	...	23,89,001
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	694	461	3,10,780	674	461	3,62,000	785	1,47,04,465	1,57,71,000	10,66,535	...
Madras	236	840	1,66,575	198	845	1,86,000	220	92,24,241	95,52,000	3,27,759	...
Total	439	2,792	14,16,846	507	2,797	12,00,000	429	5,57,21,707	5,47,27,000	...	9,94,707
Total (Guaranteed and State)	267	19,090	55,57,777	291	19,615	60,45,800	308	22,70,21,510	24,38,93,400	1,68,71,890	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	172	162	24,254	150	162	23,200	143	12,67,710	12,62,000	...	5,710
Tarkessur	265	22	6,390	290	22	8,000	364	2,60,793	2,64,000	3,207	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	70	400	23,061	58	423	27,300	65	13,29,646	13,04,000	...	25,646
Tapti Valley	41	36	1,719	48	139	14,100	101	(*f*) 13,610	3,10,000	2,96,390	...
South Behar	...	...	...	...	79	10,600	134	...	(*g*) 2,60,000	2,60,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	25	2,400	96	...	49,200	49,200	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	31	33	1,139	35	54	2,100	39	(*h*) 16,977	67,000	50,023	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	141	66	6,867	104	66	6,600	100	4,12,451	3,83,000	...	29,451
Segowlie-Raxaul	29	...	...	...	18	700	39	...	(*i*) 16,700	16,700	...
Bengal Dooars	138	36	3,006	74	36	3,700	103	2,45,148	2,58,000	12,852	...
Dibru-Sadiya	202	78	15,398	196	78	20,400	262	6,90,523	8,19,000	1,28,477	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	58	55	3,206	58	55	4,900	89	1,43,917	1,98,000	54,083	...
Nilgiri	...	...	...	...	17	3,900	229	(*j*) 2,781	(*k*) 1,05,000	1,02,219	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	286	51	11,529	226	51	13,000	255	6,84,162	6,35,000	...	49,162
Bársi	126	21	4,766	227	21	3,900	186	1,13,933	1,17,000	3,067	...
Total	128	960	1,01,330	106	1,246	1,44,800	116	51,81,651	60,47,000	8,66,249	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona-Baran	44	74	5,684	77	148	6,800	46	1,41,841	2,46,000	1,04,159	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	74	114	10,609	93	114	33,800	296	3,80,179	6,68,000	2,87,821	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	72	34	2,536	75	34	6,600	194	1,12,157	1,62,000	49,843	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	227	334	77,078	231	334	1,02,000	305	34,86,910	38,09,000	3,22,090	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	82	13	917	71	13	1,000	77	51,018	66,000	14,982	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	117	108	10,703	99	108	9,700	90	5,94,763	5,15,000	...	79,763
Kolar Gold-fields	371	10	3,324	332	10	3,000	300	1,77,252	1,62,000	...	15,252
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangúd)	55	67	3,057	46	67	3,700	55	1,73,214	1,53,000	...	20,214
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	74	93	7,295	78	93	8,700	94	3,13,922	3,44,000	30,078	...
Kolhápur	58	29	2,182	75	29	1,700	59	76,512	80,600	4,088	...
Birur-Shimoga	...	...	...	...	39	1,400	36	...	(*l*) 16,400	16,400	...
Hyderabad-Godavári Valley	...	...	...	...	155	10,500	68	...	(*m*) 1,33,000	1,33,000	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	53	79	3,334	42	79	5,200	66	1,89,410	2,24,000	34,590	...
Rajpipla	17	24	1,036	43	37	800	22	12,330	31,900	19,570	...
Cooch Behar	52	25	1,418	57	33	1,700	51	55,433	78,100	22,667	...
Total	125	1,004	1,29,178	129	1,293	1,96,600	152	57,64,941	66,89,000	9,24,059	...
Lines owned & worked by n. states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	104	334	42,821	128	334	50,300	151	15,40,915	16,24,000	83,085	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	78	46	4,085	89	46	4,400	95	1,61,592	1,71,000	9,408	...
Jámnagar	39	54	2,454	46	54	2,500	46	95,861	1,14,000	18,139	...
Dhrángadrá	48	21	1,631	78	21	1,400	67	(*n*) 32,704	54,500	21,796	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	75	406	37,042	91	476	37,700	79	13,35,923	18,32,000	4,96,077	...
Udaipur-Chitor	51	60	3,262	54	67	6,000	90	1,40,053	2,12,000	71,947	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	8,517	91	94	6,600	70	3,55,193	3,70,000	14,807	...
Total	82	1,015	99,812	98	1,092	1,03,900	100	36,62,241	43,77,500	7,15,259	...
GRAND TOTAL	246	22,069	58,88,092	267	23,246	64,96,100	279	24,16,30,[illegible]	26,10,07,800	1,93,77,[illegible]	...

(*a*) Includes Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá and Bhátinda-Ferozepore standard gauge.
(*b*) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(*c*) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(*d*) From 1st to 30th April 1898 and from 23rd December 1898 to 18th February 1899.
(*e*) From 3rd January to 17th February 1900.
(*f*) From 1st December 1898 to 18th February 1899.
(*g*) From 3rd July 1899 to 17th February 1900.
(*h*) From 15th October 1898 to 18th February 1899.
(*i*) From 1st April to 28th June 1899 and from 19th October 1899 to 17th February 1900.
(*j*) From 1st to 29th October 1898, after which the line was closed for traffic.
(*k*) From 15th June 1899 to 17th February 1900.
(*l*) From 1st December 1899 to 17th February 1900.
(*m*) From 21st October 1899 to 17th February 1900.
(*n*) From 1st June 1898 to 18th February 1899.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Calcutta, *the 1st March 1900.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

No. 1053 S. R., dated Calcutta, the 28th February 1900.

READ—

Customs Circular No. IV of 1900.

ORDERED, that the circular be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Customs Circular No. IV of 1900.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 779 S. R., dated the 14th February 1900,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 485, dated the 22nd January 1900, regarding the rate of duty to be charged on iron tapering pipes for telephone posts.

2. In reply I am to say that telephone posts, though imported in the form of tubes, are not adapted for use as pipes and tubes (item No. 15 of the schedule issued under Finance and Commerce Department's Notification No. 5896 S. R., dated 29th December 1899). They are really tubular posts or standards (and, it is understood, are specialized for this use by their tapering ends). They should, therefore, be classed as "telephonic instruments, apparatus and appliances" (item No. 49 of the schedule).

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1900.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the Regulation and Inspection of Mines was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd March, 1900:—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for the Regulation and Inspection of Mines was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 999, dated 22nd April, 1899 [Paper No. 1].
From Government, Punjab, No. 308, dated 18th April, 1899 [Paper No. 2].
Office memorandum from Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2871-S. R., dated 24th June, 1899, and enclosure [Papers No. 3].
From Resident, Hyderabad, No. 177, dated 3rd July, 1899 [Paper No. 4].
From Officiating Agent to Governor General in Baluchistan, No. 505—C., dated 13th July, 1899 [Paper No. 5].
From High Court, Calcutta, No. 1867, dated 15th July, 1899 [Paper No. 6].
From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 66-L. & L.—2820-J., dated 13th July, 1899 [Paper No. 7].
From Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 2660-I—458-B, dated 4th August, 1899, and enclosure [Papers No. 8].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 831, dated 2nd August, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
From Government, Burma, No. 292-2M.—16, dated 12th August, 1899 [Paper No. 10].
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 6611, dated 26th August, 1899, and enclosure [Papers No. 11].
From Government, Bombay, No. 7462, dated 19th October, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
From Government, Madras, No. 673, dated 2nd October, 1899, and enclosure, and No. 761, dated 10th November, 1899, and enclosure [Papers No. 13].
From Government, Bengal, No. 2214-Marine, dated 17th November, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].
Endorsement from Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 4451—22-23, dated 19th December, 1899, and accompaniments [Papers No. 15].
From Government, Bengal, No. 124 Mne., dated 18th January, 1900, and enclosure [Papers No. 16].
Office memorandum from Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, No. 1337, dated 25th January, 1900, and enclosures including Memorial of Native Owners, Agents, etc., of certain Coal Mines in Bengal [Papers No. 17].
From Secretary, Kolar Gold Field Mining Board, Mysore State, and enclosures [Papers No. 18].

Clause 1.—We have amplified sub-clause (2) so as to make the proposed Act extend to all parts of British India, and we have declared (sub-clause (3)) that it shall come into force at once. Having regard to the provisions of the new clauses 32 and 33, as to which see our remarks *infra*, we think that there need be no postponement of the commencement of the Act generally.

2. *Clause 3 : definition of "mine."*—In order to make it clear that quarries of moderate depth are not intended to be regulated by the provisions of the proposed Act, we have added words to this definition specially excepting them from its scope.

3. *Clause 4.*—In accordance with suggestions made in the papers, we have styled the Inspector of Mines, who is to have jurisdiction throughout the whole of British India, the Chief Inspector of Mines. This entails a number of consequential alterations in subsequent clauses where "the Inspector" is referred to.

We think it should be expressly declared that no Inspector shall be a partner or have any interest, direct or indirect, in any mine or mining rights in India. We have therefore added a new sub-clause (*5*) to this clause based on the last words of clause 6 of the draft Bill proposed by the Mines Committee.

4. *Clause 5.*—It appears to us that the powers conferred on the Inspector by clauses 10, 15, sub-clause (*1*), and 22 of the Bill, which require a practical knowledge of mining, should under no circumstances be exercised by the District Magistrate under this clause. We have therefore added a proviso specially excepting these powers.

5. *Clause 6.*—In accordance with a suggestion made by the Government of Bombay, we have added words to sub-clause (*d*) of this clause empowering the Inspector to prohibit employment in or admission to a mine on account of physical defects which make the presence of such person dangerous to himself or others.

In our opinion, there should be an appeal from any order of an Inspector under this clause to such authority as the Local Government may direct, and we have accordingly added a proviso to this effect.

6. *Clause 7.*—We have omitted the last eight words of sub-clause (*1*) of this clause, which declares that all information acquired by Inspectors of Mines in the course of their inspections shall be deemed to be official secrets because they appear to us to be unnecessary as well as misleading. We think that no prosecution should be allowed under this clause save at the instance of the Local Government or the party aggrieved, and have added a new sub-clause (*3*) to this effect in place of the original sub-clause, which will be superfluous if sub-clause (*1*) is amended, as we have suggested above.

7. *Clauses 9—12.*—These clauses, which deal with the employment in, and admission of children to, mines and enable rules to be made for prohibiting, restricting or regulating the employment of women and children below ground, and for regulating various matters in connection with employment of all persons in mines, have been very strongly objected to by the Indian Mining Association. In view of these objections, which appear to us to be to some extent well founded, we have proposed various important alterations in these clauses.

8. *Clause 9.*—For sub-clause (*2*) of this clause, which absolutely prohibited the admission of any child to a mine if over four and under ten years of age, we have substituted three new sub-clauses, under which the Local Government is invested with power only under certain very special circumstances, to prohibit the admission in any mine of children over four and under twelve years of age. The special circumstances prescribed appear to us to be such that no reasonable objection could be taken to the exclusion of children from a mine where they are shown to exist, and, in order to prevent the possibility of the power conferred by the clause being arbitrarily used, we have further provided (sub-clause (*3*)) that, except when there is immediate danger to the life or safety of the children concerned, no order of prohibition shall be issued until the mine-owner has had one month's notice of the intention to issue the order and an opportunity of stating his objections, if any, thereto. Moreover, in order to give time to the mine-owner to adapt his arrangements to the prohibition, we have declared that the order shall not take effect until the expiry of two months from its date.

On the other hand, while proposing these concessions in favour of the mine-owner, we have (sub-clause *1*) raised the minimum age below which a child may not be employed in a mine from ten to twelve, this being the minimum age most generally recognised when children are not employed, and the age suggested by the Mining Committee.

9. *Clause 10.*—We have added two new sub-clauses to this clause, giving power to a mine-owner, who objects to any order prohibiting the employment of women or children in his mine on the ground that such employment is dangerous or harmful, to send in his objection within twenty days of his receipt of the order to the officer or authority appointed under clause 15 and providing for the reference of the matter by such officer or authority to a committee appointed under clause 16 to be dealt with as provided in the case of other matters referred to a committee under that clause. We have also provided for the postponement of the operation of the order, save in cases when the Chief Inspector or Inspector thinks there is immediate danger to the life or safety of the women or children, till the mine-owner has had an opportunity of objecting, and if he does object, until the orders of the Local Government are passed in the matter under clause 16.

10. *Clause 11.*—It will be seen that we have suggested alterations in sub-clauses (*b*), (*d*) and (*e*) of sub-clause (*1*) of this clause. With regard to the latter two sub-clauses, we consider that their terms were too widely expressed in the Bill as introduced and gave just cause of complaint to mine-owners as enabling rules to be made which might seriously disturb existing relations between them and their employés. We have therefore restricted their scope very considerably, limiting sub-clause (*d*) to the regulation of the size and capacity of the measures

employed and the method of applying such measures when the wages of persons employed in a mine depend on the quantity of work done, and sub-clause (*e*) to the restriction of the time for which wages earned may be withheld and the regulation of the conditions under which deductions may be made. As now restricted, they do not appear to us to be open to any reasonable objection, while they give powers to provide for matters which it may become highly desirable to regulate. In addition to these alterations in the first sub-clause, we have proposed additions to this clause with the object of guarding against the injudicious use of the powers conferred by it. By the new sub-clause (*2*) we have restricted the application of the whole clause, or of any part of it, to such mines or classes of mines as the Governor General in Council may, on the application of the Local Government and after making such inquiry as he may deem necessary, think fit to apply it to. Then by the new sub-clause (*3*) we have declared that rules proposed under the clause shall not be made until after previous publication in draft for general information; and, further, by the new sub-clause (*4*) we have prescribed a minimum time of three months for the submission of criticisms on the draft rules, the final consideration of such rules in the light of the criticisms thereon received being prohibited until the expiry of that time.

11. *Clause 12.*—In accordance with a suggestion made by the Indian Mining Association, we have provided for the grant of medical certificate of age on the request of mine-owners. We have also similarly provided for the case of Inspectors who, we think, should be able to require the Civil Surgeon to give such a certificate without the payment of any fee. In order to make the meaning of sub-clause (*2*) more clear, we have altered its language somewhat by making it declare that certificates granted under the clause shall be "received as *primâ facie* evidence" of the age of the persons referred to therein. The alterations suggested in sub-clause (*3*) of this clause are made with the object of making the clause more accurate in form.

12. *Clause 13.*—We have altered the wording of this clause so as to make it clear that the owner or agent of a mine may himself be the manager, and have added a second sub-clause declaring that the manager shall have superintendence of all parts of the mine.

13. *Clause 14.*—We have omitted the words "knowledge or" in the last line of sub-clause (2), and thus limited the responsibility of the manager to contraventions of the rules which have occurred with his consent.

14. *Clause 15.*—We have provided for the reporting of notices issued by the Inspector of Mines under this clause to the District Magistrate, as well as to the officer or authority appointed by the Governor General in Council or Local Government, in order that he may be able to take action at once under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code if he considers this desirable. We have also omitted the provision that the notice shall require any matter, thing or practice which is dangerous or defective to be remedied "within a specified time," as no such provision occurs in the English Statute on which this clause is modelled, while such a provision seems to be inconsistent with the proviso which gives the mine-owner twenty days in every case within which to send in his objections to doing what is required of him.

15. *Clause 16.*—A number of important amendments have been proposed by us in this clause. In the first place, in sub-clause (*1*) (*a*) we have added words, taken from section 47, clause (*18*), of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, prescribing that the members of the Committee, other than the President, shall be "practical mining engineers or persons accustomed to the working of mines." Then in sub-clause (*2*) we have required the mine-owner to exercise his right of nomination within a prescribed time. Further, we have added a new sub-clause (*3*), taken from section 47, clause (*3*), of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, debarring any person from serving on a Committee, who is in any way interested in the mine to which the inquiry relates. We have also added another new sub-clause (*6*) empowering the Committee to exercise such of the powers of an Inspector of Mines as they may think necessary or expedient for the purposes of their inquiry. Lastly, we have in sub-clause (*7*) conferred power on the Local Government to give directions as to the remuneration to be paid to the members of a Committee and as to the expenses of an inquiry, including such remuneration, providing in a new sub-clause (*8*) for the mode of the recovery of such expenses when payable by a mine-owner.

16. *Clause 17.*—We have proposed various amendments in this clause also. We have first differentiated between mines already open and those which may be opened hereafter, requiring notice to be given in the former case within three months of the commencement of the Act, and in the latter, within three months of the commencement of mining operations. Then, in cases in which no Inspector of Mines has been appointed for the local area, we have provided that the notice should be given to the Chief Inspector. Lastly, we have greatly relaxed the stringency of the clause by making it sufficient to give information as to the kind of minerals to be worked and the nature of the moving power to be used, instead of the more precise information required under the Bill as introduced.

17. *Clause 18.*—This clause should, we think, be extended so as to cover all accidental explosions, but we would not require notice of accidents in which *serious* bodily injury has not occurred, and we have modified the clause on these lines.

18. *Clause 19.*—We have altered the first sub-clause of this clause so as to enable inquiry to be held under our law as under section 45 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, in the case of all explosions or accidents. The new sub-clause (*3*), which we have added, permits the persons holding an inquiry under the clause, like the Committee holding an inquiry

under clause 16, to exercise such of the powers of an Inspector as they may think necessary or expedient for the purposes of the inquiry.

19. *Clause 21.*—We have made provision for appeals from the orders of the Chief Inspector and Inspectors of Mines and for the regulation of the constitution of Committees to be appointed under clause 16 by additions to sub-clauses (*a*) and (*j*) of sub-clause (2) of this clause.

We have carefully considered the question, raised in the last paragraph of the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill as introduced, as to how far provision should be made in the proposed law for the protection of public property and works from injury in respect of any mine, and we have come to the conclusion that, if special provision is made for the keeping of proper plans by mine-owners, for inspection by Government officers and for the giving of due notice of mining operations undertaken within a certain distance of any public works, the general law of lateral support should be sufficient for the protection of Government. The Bill as introduced provides for plans and inspections, but it contains no provisions requiring notice of mining operations likely to endanger public works. In order to provide for this point, we have expanded the provisions of sub-clause (*r*) of sub-clause (2) of that clause into three new sub-clauses (*r*), (*s*) and (*t*), providing respectively for the safety of the public and their protection from injury in respect of any mine, whether worked or not, the protection of public property and work from injury in respect of any mine which is not being worked, and the giving of notices by mine-owners before undertaking mining operations in the vicinity of any railway or specified public works, suggesting fifty yards as the distance within which such notice will be required. These provisions go as far as, in our opinion, the scope of the present Bill would seem to justify. If experience should show that further provision is required, we think that this should form the subject of special legislation.

Having regard to the great importance to those concerned of the rules which this clause gives power to make, we think that a draft of such rules should in all cases be published for general information for at least three months before the draft is taken into consideration, and that this should be laid down specifically in the proposed law. We have therefore added a new sub-clause (4) to this clause with this object.

20. *Clause 22.*—This clause, which deals with the procedure to be followed in the making of the special rules for the control and guidance of persons employed in mines, which the owners of such mines are to make, has been to a great extent recast by us, our object being to enable the mine-owner and the Inspector to come, as far as possible, to an agreement as to the terms of any proposed rules before the rules are referred to the officer or authority appointed by the Local Government for their settlement. Instead of empowering the Inspector, as in the Bill as introduced, to require the mine-owner to frame draft rules, under pain of incurring the fine prescribed by clause 23, sub-clause (3) (*e*), we have provided that, in the event of the mine-owner failing for two months to prepare sufficient rules after having been called upon by the Inspector or Chief Inspector so to do, the Inspector or Chief Inspector shall himself prepare what, in his opinion, are sufficient rules, and send them to the mine-owner, and that an interval of two months shall, in the event of any difference of opinion about the rules or any of them, elapse before the rules are referred by the Inspector or Chief Inspector to the officer or authority appointed by the Local Government for their settlement, so as to allow for full discussion between parties who may be at a considerable distance from one another.

21. *Clause 23.*—The alterations we have proposed in this clause are merely of a drafting nature, the omission of clause (*e*) of sub-clause (3) being consequential on the alterations proposed by us in clause 22.

22. *Clause 24.*—This clause, which requires every prosecution of an owner, agent or manager for an offence against the proposed law to be instituted by an Inspector or Chief Inspector, is new. It is taken on the suggestion of the Government of Bengal from clause 19 of the draft Bill prepared by the Mines Committee.

23. *Clause 26 (formerly clause 25).*—We have restricted this clause, which required all offences against the Act to be tried by first class Magistrates or Sub-divisional Magistrates, to offences committed by owners, agents, managers or assistant managers and to offences punishable with imprisonment. Other offences may, we think, be properly tried by Magistrates of any class.

24. *Clause 27 (formerly clause 26).*—We think that this clause, in the Bill as introduced, went too far in directing that "all further" criminal proceedings should be stayed and the accused discharged. We have therefore suggested the omission of the words "all further" before, and of the words "discharge the accused" after, the words "criminal proceedings."

25. *Clause 29 (formerly clause 28).*—We have introduced words in this clause enabling the Government to make conditional as well as absolute exemptions, which may, we think, be useful under certain circumstances.

26. *Clause 30.*—This clause is new. It gives a general power to the Government of India and the Local Government to reverse or modify any order passed under the proposed law by any authority subject to their control. The Government will thus be able to interfere in cases in which no further appeal lies, but in which it is of opinion that interference is desirable on equitable grounds.

27. *Clause 32*, a temporary provision, is new. Having regard to the hardship which might be caused to mine-owners if the provisions of clause 9, sub-clause (*1*), were applied

to them at once on the passing of the Act, and to the importance of securing that no action taken by Inspectors under clauses 10 and 15 should conflict with the general principles upon which rules and exemptions will be framed by Government—a process which will necessarily take some time—we think that the operation of these provisions should be postponed for six months after the rest of the proposed Act comes into force, as we have provided in this clause.

28. *Clause 33*, another temporary provision, is also new. It has been inserted in fulfilment of the pledge given by the Government of India in their Resolution No. $\frac{10}{7-10}$, dated 9th October, 1896, that no punishment should be inflicted under the proposed new law for a year after it comes into force. After carefully examining clause 23, the penal clause, of the Bill, we consider that this pledge will be substantially redeemed if prosecutions for offences punishable under the portions of that clause which we have indicated in our new clause are barred for a year. It could never have been intended, we think, that the other offences punishable under clause 23 should not be punishable at once.

29. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	25th March, 1899.
Fort Saint George Gazette	11th April, 1899.
Bombay Government Gazette	30th March, 1899.
Calcutta Gazette	29th March, 1899.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	8th April, 1899.
Punjab Government Gazette	6th April, 1899.
Burma Gazette	8th April, 1899.
Central Provinces Gazette	1st April, 1899.
Assam Gazette	8th April, 1899.
Coorg District Gazette	1st May, 1899.
Sind Official Gazette	20th April, 1899.

In the Vernacular.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil	30th May, 1899.
	Telugu	25th April, 1899.
	Kanarese	25th April, 1899.
	Malayalam	9th May, 1899.
Bombay	Marathi	6th July, 1899.
	Gujarathi	6th July, 1899.
	Kanarese	6th July, 1899.
Bengal	Bengali	30th May, 1899.
	Hindi	6th June, 1899.
	Uriya	Not reported.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	Not reported.
Punjab	Urdu	22nd June, 1899.
Burma	Burmese	29th April, 1899.
Central Provinces	Marathi	Not reported.
	Hindi	2nd August, 1899.
	Kanarese	Not reported.
Assam	Bengali	10th June, 1899.
Coorg	Kanarese	1st May, 1899.
	Marathi	Not reported.
Sindh	Sindhi	11th May, 1899.

30. We consider that the Bill has been so extensively altered by us that it requires republication, and we accordingly recommend that it be republished for general information.

DENZIL IBBETSON.

T. RALEIGH.

J. D. REES.*

H. F. EVANS.

BIPIN KRISHNA BOSE.*

ALLAN ARTHUR.*

The 1st March, 1900.

[The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Sir Khwaja Ahsanullah, K.C.I.E., had to leave Calcutta owing to indisposition before the Select Committee had finally settled their Report.]

* Subject to Minute appended.

For the reason that this Bill is drafted on the model of the English Coal Regulation Acts, which do not deal with metalliferous mines, I think that the provisions of clause 21 (2) (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*), giving the Government power to prescribe the qualifications of managers, and all persons acting under them, to regulate the manner of ascertaining by examination or otherwise, the qualifications of managers and persons acting under them, and to provide for the grant, renewal, and cancellation of certificates of competency, should not be held to apply to mines of the latter class, but that following the law in England, and in other countries, such mines should, for the present at any rate, be left in India on the same footing as compared with coal mines which they occupy in England, where the interest of both classes are strongly represented in the Legislature.

Further, for the reason that the gold and coal mining industries are, the former chiefly, and the latter largely, carried on in Native States, which are expected to adopt, and may be expected to adopt, as far as may be, the mining laws and rules obtaining in British India, I think it undesirable that such subjects as the prohibition of the employment of women and children and the limitation of the hours of labour, should be left by the Legislature as proposed by clause 11 (*1*) (*a*) and (*b*) to be dealt with by the executive Government by rule and notification, whether or not such subjects should be dealt with in such manner in British India, and I think that the far-reaching effect the proposed legislation will have on these important industries prosecuted in Native States by companies with an English domicile calls for hardly less consideration than its probable results in respect of such industries in British India.

Subject to the above remarks, I agree in the report, which I have accordingly signed. I also agree in the Minute of Mr. Bose.

J. D. REES.

I sign the report subject to the following remarks:—

Clause 9, sub-clause (*1*), puts an absolute bar not only to the *employment* of children under 12 years, but also prohibits their being *allowed to work* below ground. Now it would appear that, besides being employed on wages payable to them direct for work done, children are not unoften employed by their parents to help them in fulfilling their contrcats with mine-owners, the work assigned to the children by the parents being such as is suited to their age. It has not been shown that this kind of employment under the existing state of things in the coal mines in Bengal, a most important class of mines to be affected by the Bill, has any injurious effect on the health and growth of the children whose services are thus utilized by their parents. Under the circumstances, absolutely to prohibit children under 12 years from taking any part in works below ground would be opposed to existing practice, and would, without conferring any benefit on the children themselves, cripple the wage-earning capacity of the parents. At the same time, there are mines where children cannot work underground without suffering in health, or running the risk of bodily injury. In such cases, legislative interference would be necessary for the protection of the children. Thus, though power to prevent children from being allowed to work underground in mines should exist to meet cases like the above, an absolute prohibition of the nature contemplated by sub-clause (*1*) of clause 9 goes beyond the requirements of the case. Even independently of this sub-clause, a child, who is defined as a person under the age of 14 years, can be prevented from working in a particular mine by an order under clause 10, or in particular classes of mines by rules made under clause 11 (*1*) (*a*). This method would be as effectual in meeting cases where State interference would be needed as an inelastic provision like that contained in sub-clause (*1*) of clause 9, while it would not touch cases where interference with the right of private contract would not only not serve any useful purpose, but might be positively harmful in so far as it might reduce the collective earnings of a family of coal-mine labourers.

B. K. BOSE.

In common with every one connected with the Coal industry in Bengal, I am entirely opposed to the inclusion in the Bill of sections 9 to 12. Neither the employers nor the employed want any interference with labour, of any sort or description. The workers in the Bengal Coal mines should be allowed to go in and out of the mines irrespective of sexes and irrespective of ages and to work or not as they like, as has been their custom from time to immemorial. No evidence of abuses or hardships requiring redressing or as to the necessity for any interference by Government with labour has been placed before the Select Committee, and I am very strongly of opinion that any attempt on the part of Government to interfere with existing labour conditions will be a hardship not only to the mine-owners, but also to the labourers themselves.

I am also of opinion that the general rules should, as far as possible, be incorporated in the Bill, as is the case in the English Acts.

ALLAN ARTHUR.

No. II.

A Bill to provide for the Regulation and Inspection of Mines.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the regulation and inspection of mines; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Mines Act, *1900*.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India *including British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti*; and

(*3*) *Subject to the provisions of section 32*, it shall come into force *at once*.

Saving of Regulation XII, 1887. XII of 1887.

2. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect the provisions of the Upper Burma Ruby Regulation, 1887.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

[Cf. 50 & 51 Vict., c. 58, s. 75.]

(*a*) "agent," when used in relation to a mine, means any person appointed as the representative of the owner in respect of the mine or of any part thereof, and as such superior to a manager appointed under this Act;

[Cf. XV of 1881, s. 2.]

(*b*) "child" means a person under the age of fourteen years;

[Cf. ibid.]

(*c*) a person is said to be "employed" in a mine who works, whether for wages or not, in any mining operation, or in cleaning or oiling any part of any machinery used in *or at* the mine, or in any other kind of work whatsoever incidental to, or connected with, mining operations;

[Cf. 35 & 36 Vict., c. 77, s. 41.]

(*d*) "mine" includes every shaft in the course of being sunk, and every level and inclined plane in the course of being driven for commencing or opening any mine or for searching for or proving minerals, and all the shafts, levels, planes, works, machinery, tramways and sidings, both below ground and above ground, in and adjacent to and belonging to the mine; *but it does not include any pit, quarry or other excavation the depth of no part of which measured from the level of the adjacent ground exceeds twenty feet and no part of which extends beneath the superjacent ground to a distance greater than ten feet.*

[Cf. 50 & 51 Vict., c. 58, s. 75.]

(*e*) "owner," when used in relation to a mine, means any person who is the immediate proprietor or lessee or occupier of the mine or of any part thereof, and does not include a person who merely receives a royalty, rent or fine from the mine, or is merely the proprietor of the mine subject to any lease, grant or license for the working thereof, or is merely the owner of the soil, and not interested in the minerals of the mine; but any contractor for the working of a mine or any part thereof shall be subject to this Act in like manner as if he were an owner, but *not* so as to exempt the owner from any liability;

[Cf. 50 & 51 Vict., c. 58, s. 75.]

(*f*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act; and

(*g*) "shaft" includes pit.

Inspectors.

Inspectors.

[Cf. XV of 1881, s. 3.]

4. (*1*) The Governor General in Council shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint a person to be *Chief* Inspector of Mines throughout British India.

(*2*) The Local Government may, in its discretion, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be Inspectors of Mines within such local areas as it may assign to them respectively.

(*3*) Every Inspector of Mines appointed under sub-section (*2*) shall, in the performance of his duties, be subordinate to the *Chief* Inspector of Mines appointed under sub-section (*1*) in such respects and to such extent as may be prescribed by the Governor General in Council.

XLV of 1860.

(*4*) *The Chief Inspector and every* Inspector of Mines appointed under this section shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be subordinate to such authority as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may direct.

(*5*) *No Chief Inspector or Inspector of Mines shall be a partner or have any interest, direct or indirect, in any mine or mining rights in India.*

Powers of District Magistrate.

[Cf. ibid, s. 2.]

5. The District Magistrate may exercise such of the powers and perform such of the duties of an Inspector of Mines as the Local Government may, by general or special order, direct:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to empower a District Magistrate to exercise any of the powers conferred by

section 10, sub-section (1) of section 15 or section 22.

[Cf. XV of 1881, s. 4.]

Powers of Inspectors of Mines.

6. *The Chief* Inspector of Mines may, anywhere within British India, *and an Inspector of Mines may*, within the local area for which he is appointed,—

(*a*) make such examination and inquiry as he thinks fit in order to ascertain whether the provisions of this Act *and of the rules and orders made thereunder* are observed in the case of any mine;

(*b*) enter, with such assistants (if any) as he thinks fit, inspect and examine any mine and any part thereof at all reasonable times by day or by night, but not so as unreasonably to impede or obstruct the working of the mine;

(*c*) examine into, and make inquiry respecting, the state and condition of any mine or any part thereof, the ventilation of the mine, the sufficiency of the special rules for the time being in force in *and at* the mine and all matters and things connected with or relating to the safety of the persons employed in or about the mine;

(*d*) order that any person shall not be employed in, or admitted to, a mine where *there is* ground for believing that such employment or admission would, by reason of the age or sex of such person, *or by reason of any physical defect, be dangerous to himself or others: Provided that an appeal shall lie to such authority as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may direct from any order made under this clause*;

(*e*) do all other things required of him by *or under* this Act and exercise such other powers as may be necessary for carrying this Act into effect.

[Cf. 50 & 51 Vict., c. 58, s. 41, § 2.]

Facilities to be afforded to Inspectors.

7. Every owner, agent or manager of a mine shall furnish *the Chief Inspector and* every Inspector of Mines, on requisition, with the means necessary for making any entry, inspection, examination or inquiry in relation to the *working of the* mine under this Act.

[Cf. 11 of 1856, s. 17.]

Information acquired to be deemed official secrets within meaning of Act XV, 1889.

8. (*1*) All copies of, and extracts from, registers or other records appertaining to any mine, and all other information acquired by the Chief Inspector or an Inspector of Mines, or by any one assisting him, in the inspection of any mine under this Act, shall be regarded as strictly confidential.

(*2*) If any such person discloses to any one, other than *a Magistrate or* an officer to whom *he* is subordinate, any such *information* as aforesaid without the consent of *the Governor General in Council or* the Local Government, *as the case may be*, he shall be guilty of a breach of official trust, and shall be punishable in the manner provided by section 4 of the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889.

XV of 1889.

(*3*) *No Court shall take cognisance of any offence under this section unless on a prosecution at the instance of the Governor General in Council, or the Local Government, or of a person aggrieved by the same.*

Operatives.

Employment and admission of children in or to mines.

9. (*1*) No child shall be employed *or allowed to work* below ground in any mine if he is under the age of *twelve* years.

(*2*) *The Local Government may, by order in writing, prohibit the admission below ground in any mine of children who are over the age of four and under the age of twelve years, if it is satisfied that the prohibition contained in sub-section (1) is not generally enforced in such mine, or that by reason of the depth of the mine, or of the difficulty of ingress and egress, or of the nature of the mining operations, or of insufficient ventilation, the personal safety or physical health of children in such mine is being, or is likely to be, impaired.*

(*3*) *Except when, for reasons to be recorded in the order, the Local Government is of opinion that the admission of such children below ground is immediately dangerous to the life or safety of the children to whom the order relates, the Local Government shall, before making any order under sub-section (2), give notice in writing to the owner, agent or manager of the mine of its intention to make the same, and any such owner, agent or manager objecting to the proposed order may, within one month of the receipt of the said notice, submit his objection in writing to the Local Government.*

(*4*) *If no such objection is received within the said period of one month, or if any objection so received is deemed insufficient, the Local Government may make the proposed order, which shall take effect on the expiry of two months from the date thereof.*

Prohibition of employment of women or children in mines.

10. (*1*) Subject to the control of the *Governor General in Council or the* Local Government, or of such authority as *the Governor General in Council or* the Local Government, *as the case may be*, may appoint in this behalf, *the Chief Inspector or* any Inspector of Mines may, by order in writing and for reasons to be stated therein, prohibit the employment of women or children, or of both, in *or at* any mine or part thereof, or in any particular kind of labour *in any*

mine, whether above ground or below ground, when such employment is, in his opinion, dangerous for, or *harmful* to, women or children, as the case may be.

[*Cf.* proviso to s. 15 (*1*).] (*2*) *If the owner, agent or manager of the mine objects to any order made under sub-section* (*1*), *he may, within twenty days after its receipt, send his objection in writing, stating the grounds thereof, to the officer or authority appointed under section 15, and thereupon the said officer or authority shall, by order in writing, refer the matter to a Committee constituted under section 16, to be dealt with as in that section provided.*

(*3*) *No order made under sub-section* (*1*) *shall take effect until the expiry of twenty days from its receipt by the owner, agent or manager of a mine, or, if he sends any objection to the order within that period in accordance with the provisions of sub-section* (*2*), *until the receipt of the orders which may be passed by the Local Government under section 16, sub-section* (*7*):

Provided that if, for reasons to be recorded in the order, the Chief Inspector or Inspector is of opinion that the employment prohibited is immediately dangerous to the life or safety of the women or children to whom the prohibition relates, he may direct that the prohibition take effect forthwith; and in such case the order of prohibition shall be complied with from the time of its receipt until the receipt of the orders which may be passed by the Local Government under section 16, sub-section (*7*).

Rules as to employment in mines. **11.** (*1*) Subject to the provisions of section 9, *the* Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make, in respect of all mines or of particular classes of mines, rules—

(*a*) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the employment of women or children below ground or on particular kinds of labour;

(*b*) limiting the number of hours in any one week or in any one day for which women or children may be employed, or allowed to be, for the purposes of employment, below ground, *and prescribing the intervals of rest which shall be allowed them*;

(*c*) requiring the owners or agents to maintain, in such form as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may think fit, registers of the women and children (if any) employed, and of their respective employments;

(*d*) *regulating, where the wages of the persons employed depend on the quantity of work done,* the size or capacity of the measures by which such quantities are to be ascertained, *and the method of applying such measures*; and

(*e*) *restricting the time for which wages earned may be withheld,* and regulating the conditions under which deductions may be made therefrom.

(*2*) *Nothing in sub-section* (*1*) *shall apply to any mine or class of mines until the Local Government has made application to the Governor General in Council that the sub-section, or any part thereof, may be applied to such mine or class of mines, and until the Governor General in Council has, after making such inquiry, if any, as he may deem necessary, directed by notification in the Gazette of India that the sub-section or any part thereof shall apply to such mine or class of mines.*

(*3*) *The power to make rules conferred by this section is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.*

(*4*) *The date to be specified in accordance with clause* (*3*) *of section 23 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, as that after which a draft of rules proposed to be made under this section will be taken into consideration shall not be less than three months from the date on which the draft of the proposed rules was published for general information.* X of 1897.

(5) All rules made under this section shall be published in the local official Gazette, and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Medical certificates and proof of age. **12.** (*1*) The Civil Surgeon, or such other person practising medicine or surgery as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf for any local area, shall examine any person employed or desirous of being employed in a mine situate in such local area, and grant him a certificate in writing stating whether his age, as nearly as can be ascertained from such examination, is above or below four, *twelve* or fourteen years, as the case may be, *when requested so to do*— [*Cf.* XV of 1881, ss. 5 & 16.]

(*a*) *by the person so employed, or desirous of being employed, or by the parent or guardian of such person; or*

(*b*) *by the owner, agent or manager of the mine; or*

(*c*) *by the Chief Inspector or an Inspector of Mines:*

Provided that, except when the examination is made at the request of the Chief Inspector or an Inspector of Mines, the Civil Surgeon or other person appointed as aforesaid shall not be bound to grant any certificate under this section except on payment of the prescribed fee (*if any*).

(*2*) A certificate granted under sub-section (*1*) shall, for the purposes of this Act, be *received as primâ facie* evidence of the age of the person referred to therein.

(*3*) Where an act would, if a person were *over* four, *or under twelve or* fourteen years of

age, as the case may be, be an offence against this Act, and such person is, in the opinion of the Court, apparently *over or under such age, as the case may be*, it shall lie on the accused to prove that the person is not *over or under such age, as the case may be.*

Mining Operations and Duties and Responsibilities of Owners, Agents and Managers.

Appointment of manager.

13. (*1*) For every mine *there shall be* a manager, who shall have the prescribed qualifications.

(*2*) *The manager shall have the superintendence of all parts of the mine.*

[Cf. 50 & 51 Vict., c. 58, s. 59; XV of 1881, s. 17.]

Duties and responsibilities of owners, agents and managers.

14. (*1*) The owner, agent and manager of every mine shall be responsible that all operations carried on in connection therewith are conducted in accordance with the provisions of this Act *and the rules and orders made thereunder.*

(*2*) In the event of any contravention of, or failure to comply with, any *such* provisions on the part of any person whomsoever, the owner, agent and manager shall each be guilty of an offence against this Act, unless he proves that he had taken all reasonable means, by publishing and to the best of his power enforcing the said provisions, to prevent such contravention or non-compliance, and that such contravention or non-compliance occurred without his consent.

[Cf. 50 & 51 Vict., c. 58, s. 42.]

Notice by Inspector of Mines of causes of danger not expressly provided against.

15. (*1*) If, in any respect which is not provided against by any express provision of this Act, *or of the rules or orders made thereunder, the Chief Inspector or* any Inspector of Mines finds that any mine, or any part thereof, or any matter, thing or practice in or connected with the mine, or with the control, management or direction thereof, is dangerous to human life or safety, or defective so as to threaten, or tend to, the bodily injury of any person, he may give notice in writing thereof to the owner, agent or manager of the mine, and shall state in the notice the particulars in which he considers the mine, or part thereof, or the matter, thing or practice, to be dangerous or defective, and require the same to be remedied and shall *forthwith* report the same to *the District Magistrate and to* such officer or authority as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, by general or special order, appoint in this behalf:

Provided that, if the owner, agent or manager of the mine objects to remedy the matter complained of in the notice, he may, within twenty days after the receipt of the notice, send his objection in writing, stating the grounds thereof, to such officer or authority as aforesaid, and that thereupon the said officer or authority shall, by order in writing, refer the matter to a Committee constituted as hereinafter provided.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall affect the powers of a Magistrate under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

V of 1898.

[Cf. 50 & 51 Vict., c. 58, s. 42.]

Constitution of Committee of reference.

16. (*1*) Every Committee to which a reference is made under section 15, shall consist of—

(*a*) one or more persons *being practical mining engineers or persons accustomed to the working of mines* nominated by the officer or authority appointed under section 15, sub-section (*1*), and a like number of persons *similarly qualified* nominated by the owner, agent or manager of the mine concerned ; and

(*b*) a president nominated by such officer or authority as aforesaid.

(*2*) If the owner, agent or manager fails, wholly or in part, to exercise his right of nomination under sub-section (*1*), clause (*a*), *within the prescribed time,* such officer or authority as aforesaid shall nominate the number of persons necessary to constitute the Committee.

(*3*) *No person shall serve as a member or president of any Committee nominated under sub-section (1) who is employed in, or in the management of, or is interested in, the mine to which the inquiry relates.*

(*4*) The Committee constituted as aforesaid shall, as soon as may be, hold an inquiry into the matter to which the order of reference relates, and shall hear and record such information on the subject as the owner, agent or manager or the Inspector of Mines may desire to place before it.

[Cf. I of 1894, ss. 14, 19 (2).]

(*5*) The said Committee shall have all the powers of a Civil Court for the purpose of enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents; and every person required by the Committee to furnish any information before it shall be deemed to be legally bound to do so within the meaning of section 176 of the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1860.

(*6*) *The said Committee may exercise such of the powers of an Inspector of Mines as they may think it necessary or expedient to exercise for the purposes of such inquiry.*

(*7*) The Committee holding an inquiry under this section shall make a report to the Local Government through such officer or authority as aforesaid, and the Local Government shall thereupon pass such orders in the matter as it may think fit; *and may give directions as to the remuneration (if any) to be paid to the members of the Committee and as to payment of the expenses of the inquiry, including such remuneration.*

(*8*) *Where the Local Government directs that the expenses of an inquiry including the remuneration (if any) to be paid to the members of the Committee, are to be paid, in whole or*

in part, by an owner, agent or manager of a mine, the amount claimable from him may be recovered, on application by the Chief Inspector or the Inspector of Mines to a Magistrate having jurisdiction at the place where the mine is situate or where the owner, agent or manager is for the time being resident, by the distress and sale of any movable property within the limits of his jurisdiction belonging to such owner, agent or manager.

[Cf. XV of 1881, s. 14.]

Notice of commencement of work in a new mine.

17. The owner, agent or manager of a mine shall, *in the case of existing mines within three months after the commencement of this Act, and in the case of new mines* within *three months* after the commencement of mining operations, give notice in writing to the Inspector of Mines appointed under section 4, sub-section (2), for the local area in which the mine is situate, *or, if no Inspector of Mines has been appointed for such area, to the Chief Inspector of Mines*, of the address to which he desires his letters to be directed, *the kind of minerals worked or to be worked*, the name of the person under whom *the mining operations are or* are to be conducted, and the *nature* of the moving power *which is or is* to be used.

[Cf. ibid, s. 13.]

Notice to be given of accidents.

18. *When any accidental explosion occurs in a mine, or when* any accident occurs in *or at* a mine, causing loss of life or *serious* bodily injury, the owner, agent or manager of the mine shall give such notice of the *explosion or* accident to such authorities, in such form, and within such time, as may be prescribed.

[Cf. 50 & 51 Vict., c. 58, s. 45.]

Power for the Government to order formal inquiry into accidents.

19. (*1*) When in any mine an *explosion or other* accident has *occurred if it appears to the* Governor General in Council or the Local Government that a formal inquiry into the causes of, and circumstances attending, the accident *ought to* be held, *the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may give directions accordingly*, and may appoint a competent person to hold the inquiry, and may also appoint any person or persons possessing legal or special knowledge to act as assessor or assessors in holding the inquiry.

(*2*) The person or persons so appointed shall have all the powers of a Civil Court for the purpose of enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents; and every person required by such person or persons as aforesaid to furnish any information shall be deemed to be legally bound to do so within the meaning of section 176 of the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1860.

(*3*) *The person or persons holding an inquiry under this section may exercise such of the powers of an Inspector of Mines as he or they may think it necessary or expedient to exercise for the purposes of such inquiry.*

(*4*) The person or persons holding an inquiry under this section shall make a report to the Local Government, stating the causes of the accident and its circumstances, and adding any observations which he or they may think fit to make.

Publication of reports.

20. The Local Government may cause any report submitted under section 16 or section 19 to be published at such time and in such manner as it may think fit.

[Cf. 50 & 51 Vict., c. 58, s. 46.]

Rules.

Power for Government to make rules.

21. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may, for the whole or any part of British India, and each Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, for the whole or any part of the Province, by notification in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, make rules for carrying out the purposes and objects of this Act in respect of all mines or any classes of mines.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(*a*) regulate the duties and powers *of the Chief Inspector and* of Inspectors of Mines in respect of the inspection of mines under this Act; *and provide for appeals from the orders of the Chief Inspector and Inspectors of Mines*;

(*b*) prescribe the duties of owners, agents and managers of mines and of all persons acting under them;

(*c*) prescribe the qualifications of managers and of all persons acting under them;

(*d*) regulate the manner of ascertaining, by examination or otherwise, the qualifications of managers and persons acting under them, and the granting and renewal of certificates of competency;

(*e*) fix the fees (if any) to be paid in respect of such examinations and the grant and renewal of certificates as aforesaid;

(*f*) provide for the making of inquiries into charges of misconduct or incompetency on the part of managers and persons acting under them, and for the suspension and cancellation of certificates of competency;

(*g*) prescribe the matters in respect of which notices, returns and reports shall be furnished by owners, agents and managers, the forms of such notices, returns and reports, *the persons and authorities to whom they are to be furnished* and the particulars to be contained in them;

(*h*) prescribe the plans (if any) to be kept by owners, agents and managers, and the manner and places in which they are to be kept for purposes of record;

IV of 1884.

(*i*) regulate, subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder, the storage and use of explosives;

(*j*) regulate the *constitution of committees under section 16 and the* procedure to be observed in *all* inquiries held under this Act;

(*k*) provide for the safety of the persons employed in mines, their means of entrance thereinto and exit therefrom, the number of shafts or outlets to be furnished, the fencing of *shafts*, outlets and passages, and the care of all machinery;

(*l*) provide for the water-supply, sanitation and conservancy of mines;

(*m*) provide for the safety of the roads and working-places in mines;

(*n*) provide for the ventilation of mines and the action to be taken in respect of noxious gases;

(*o*) require and regulate the use of safety lamps in mines;

(*p*) provide against the accumulation of water in mines;

(*q*) regulate the procedure on the occurrence of accidents in mines and the supply of medical appliances and comforts for the benefit of persons injured therein;

(*r*) provide for the safety of the public and *for* the protection of *the* public from injury in respect of any mine, *or part of a mine*, whether the mine is being worked or not;

(*s*) *provide for the protection of public property and works from injury in respect of any mine which is not being worked; and*

XI of 1890.

(*t*) *prescribe the notice to be given by the owner, agent or manager of a mine before extending any mining operations under his control at or to any point within fifty yards of any railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, or of any public works or classes of public works which the Local Government may, by general or special order, specify in this behalf.*

(3) The power to make rules conferred by this section is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

X of 1897.

(4) *The date to be specified in accordance with clause (3) of section 23 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, as that after which a draft of rules proposed to be made under this section will be taken into consideration, shall not be less than three months from the date on which the draft of the proposed rules was published for general information.*

(5) All rules made under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India or in the local official Gazette, as the case may be, and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Power for owners, etc., to make special rules.

[Cf. 50 & 51 Vict., c. 58, ss. 52-54.]

22. (1) The owner, agent or manager of a mine may frame and transmit to *the* Inspector of Mines *or, when there is no Inspector for the local area in which the mine is situate, to the Chief Inspector*, a draft of such special rules, not being inconsistent with this Act or any rules for the time being in force under section 11 or section 21, for the control and guidance of the persons acting in the management of, or employed in or about, the mine as he may deem necessary to prevent accidents and provide for the safety, convenience and discipline of the persons employed in or about the mine.

(2) *If any such owner, agent or manager—*

(*a*) *fails within a period of two months after the receipt of a notice from the Inspector or Chief Inspector to transmit a draft of such special rules as are referred to in sub-section (1), or*

(*b*) *submits a draft of such special rules as aforesaid, which is not in the opinion of the Inspector or Chief Inspector sufficient,*

the Inspector or Chief Inspector may either—

(*i*) *propose a draft of such special rules as appear to him to be sufficient, or*

(*ii*) *propose such amendments in the draft submitted to him by the owner, agent or manager as will, in his opinion, render them sufficient,*

and shall send such draft rules or draft amendments to the owner, agent or manager for consideration.

(3) *If within a period of two months from the date on which any draft rules or draft amendments are sent by the Inspector or Chief Inspector to the owner, agent or manager of a mine under the provisions of sub-section (2), the Inspector or Chief Inspector and the owner, agent or manager are unable to agree as to the terms of the special rules to be made under sub-section (1) or as to the terms of any of such rules, the said Inspector or Chief Inspector shall refer the draft rules for settlement to such officer or authority as the Local Government may, by general or special order, appoint in this behalf.*

(4) *A copy of the draft rules as agreed to by the owner, agent or manager and the Inspector*

or Chief Inspector, or, when they are unable to agree, as settled by such officer or authority as aforesaid, shall, together with a notice intimating that any objection or suggestion in respect thereof may be submitted in writing by any person employed in the mine to the said Inspector or Chief Inspector for consideration, be posted up *for not less than thirty days* in legible characters *in English and in the vernacular of the district* in some conspicuous place in the mine for the information of the persons employed therein, and a certificate to the effect that this has been done *signed by the owner, agent or manager of the mine* shall be transmitted to the said Inspector *or Chief Inspector,* together with two copies of the draft *rules.*

(*5*) *When the publication required by sub-section* (*4*) *has been carried out, the Inspector or Chief Inspector* shall forward *a copy of the draft rules so published,* together with a copy of any objections or suggestions in respect thereof received by him *to the Local Government for approval.*

(*6*) The special rules, when approved by the Local Government, with such modifications (if any) as it may think fit, shall be published in like manner as is provided in sub-section (*4*) respecting the publication of the draft, and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act:

Provided that the Local Government may at any time, by order in writing, which shall be published in like manner as aforesaid, rescind, in whole or in part, any rules so made, and that thereupon such rules shall cease to have effect accordingly.

Penalties.

23. (*1*) Whoever—

Penalties for offences.

(*a*) obstructs *the Chief Inspector or* an Inspector of Mines in the discharge of his duties under this Act, or refuses or neglects to furnish him with the means necessary for making any entry, inspection, examination or inquiry thereunder in relation to any mine; or

(*b*) counterfeits, or knowingly makes a false statement in, any certificate or in any official copy of a certificate granted under this Act; or

(*c*) knowingly uses as true any such counterfeit or false certificate; or

(*d*) makes or produces or uses any false declaration, statement or evidence for the purpose of obtaining, for himself or for any other person, a certificate or the renewal of a certificate, or any employment under this Act; or

(*e*) contravenes any provision of this Act or *any rule or order thereunder* for the breach of which no penalty is otherwise provided, where the act done has resulted in loss of life or serious bodily injury to any person;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

(*2*) Whoever—

(*a*) alters or falsifies any plan or register or record required to be maintained by *or under* this Act; or,

(*b*) being the owner, agent or manager of a mine, omits to give *the prescribed* notice of an accident in the mine or to *make or* furnish any prescribed *plans or* returns; or

(*c*) makes, *gives* or delivers any such *plan, register, record, notice* or return containing a statement, *entry or detail* which is not, to the best of his knowledge or belief, true;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(*3*) Whoever—

(*a*) employs or allows to be employed in or about a mine, or allows to enter a mine or part of a mine, any person in contravention of *any provision of* this Act or *of any rule or order thereunder*; or

(*b*) allows any child or woman to perform any work forbidden by, or to work in contravention of, *any such provision*; or

(*c*) fails to comply with any requisition or order made under *any such provision*; or

(*d*) being the owner, agent or manager of a mine, fails to maintain correctly, or to produce, any prescribed plan; or

(*e*) contravenes any provision of this Act *or any rule or order thereunder* for the breach of which no penalty is otherwise provided;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing breach under clause (*c*) of this sub-section, with a further fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every day during which the breach is proved to have been persisted in after the date of the receipt by him of the order or requisition referred to in such clause.

Miscellaneous.

24. No prosecution shall be instituted against any owner, agent, manager or assistant manager for any offence against this Act or any rule or order thereunder except at the instance of the Chief Inspector or an Inspector of Mines.

Prosecution of owner, agent, manager or assistant manager.

25. No Court shall take cognizance of any offence against this Act *or any rule or order thereunder* unless complaint thereof is made within six months of the date

Limitation of prosecutions.

on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

Cognizance of offences.

26. No Court inferior to that of a Magistrate of the first class or Sub-divisional Magistrate shall try any offence against this Act or any *rule or* order thereunder *which is alleged to have been committed by any owner, agent, manager or assistant manager of a mine or any offence which is punishable with imprisonment.*

Reference to Committee in lieu of prosecution in certain cases.

27. If the Court trying any case instituted on the complaint of *the Chief Inspector or* an Inspector of Mines under this Act is of opinion that the case is one which should, in lieu of a prosecution, be referred to a Committee, it may stay *the* criminal proceedings, and report the matter to the officer or authority appointed by the Local Government under section 15, sub-section (*1*), and such officer or authority may thereupon refer it to a Committee to be dealt with in the manner provided by the said section and section 16.

[Cf. 50 & 51 Vict., c. 58, s. 71.]

Decision of question whether a mine is under this Act.

28. If any question arises as to whether any *excavation or working* is a mine within the meaning of this Act, the Local Government may decide the question, and a certificate, signed by a Secretary to the Local Government, shall be conclusive on the point.

Power to exempt from operation of Act.

29. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, *and subject to such limitations and conditions as may seem to him expedient,* exempt from the operation of the whole or any part of this Act any local area, or any mine or class of mines, or any per son or class of persons.

Power of Government of India to alter or rescind orders.

30. The Governor General in Council or any Local Government shall have authority to reverse or modify any order passed under this Act by any authority subject to his or its control.

Application of Act to Crown mines.

31. This Act shall apply to mines belonging to the Crown. [Cf. XV of 1881, s. 19.]

Temporary Provision.

Postponement of operation of sections 9, sub-section (1), 10 and 15.

32. *The provisions of section 9, sub-section (1), and of sections 10 and 15, shall not come into force until the expiry of six months from the commencement of this Act.*

Bar of prosecutions for certain offences committed within one year of commencement of Act.

33. *No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under section 23, sub-section (1), clause (c), or sub-section (3), which is alleged to have been committed by any person within one year from the commencement of this Act.*

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd March, 1900.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 24th February and 2nd March, 1900:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Public Works Department, (Madras).	Honorary Lieutenant A. C. Lord.	21st February, 1900.	Madras .	...	...
Indian Staff Corps (16th Bengal Cavalry).	Major L. J. Howell . .	22nd February, 1900.	Lahore .	...	...

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*.
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th February 1900.

No. 72.—Mr. A. R. Walsh, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, until further orders.

The 26th February 1900.

No. 73.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 486, dated 16th November 1899, it is hereby notified that the examination qualifying for admission to the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department will be held this year from the 21st to the 29th June.

The 27th February 1900.

No. 74.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased—

(*a*) under clause (*1*) of that section to declare that the Administration of the North Western Railway shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Sukkur Municipality, a house and property tax, under the provisions of section XXI of Bombay Act VI of 1873, in respect of the station and railway premises occupied by the Railway Administration within the limits of the Sukkur Municipality.

(*b*) under clause (*2*) of that section to appoint the Commissioner in Sind to determine the amount, if any, which, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, may be considered fair and reasonable to be recovered from the North Western Railway Administration in lieu of the said house and property tax.

No. 75.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased—

(*a*) under clause (*1*) of that section to declare that the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Viramgam Municipality, a house and property tax and conservancy cess, under the provisions of section XXI of Bombay Act VI of 1873, in respect of the station and railway premises occupied by the Railway Company within the limits of the Viramgam Municipality.

(*b*) under clause (*2*) of that section to appoint the Commissioner of the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency to determine the amount, if any, which, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, may be considered fair and reasonable to be recovered from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company in lieu of the said house and property tax and conservancy cess.

The 28th February 1900.

No. 80.—Mr. L. C. D. Bean, District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class I of that Establishment, *vice* Mr. C. J. Keene, appointed to officiate as Traffic Superintendent, East Coast Railway, and until further orders.

The 2nd March 1900.

No. 82.—Public Works Department Notification No. 63, dated 21st February 1900, is cancelled.

No. 83.—Mr. J. A. Ryan, Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Burma Railways.

No. 84.—Mr. J. M. Hartley, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner, Telegraph Accounts, is appointed to the charge of the office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway.

No. 86.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under section 16 (*1*) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, the use of locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby, on the Pandra Branch of the Jherria extension of the East Indian Railway.

No. 85.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 221 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 26th February 1900.

READ—

Sections 3 (4), 16 (2), 47 and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, and the Government of India resolution No. 736 R. T., dated the 17th October 1890, published thereunder.

Memorandum from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, No. 705, dated the 8th February 1900, forwarding letter from the Agent, East Indian Railway Company, No. 150 G., dated the 3rd February 1900.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent of the East Indian Railway Company has applied for leave to adopt the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods, which rules were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890 under Public Works Department notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, on the Pandra branch of the Jherria extension of that railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules which are referred to in the foregoing observations to the Pandra branch of the Jherria extension of the East Indian railway which has been sanctioned for construction.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, be further notified

to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection free of any charge in the office of the engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India.*

No. 87.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 222 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 26th February 1900.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, and the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, and the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 427, dated the 15th October 1896, and the Government of India resolution No. 795 R. T., dated the 9th October 1896, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 55, dated the 5th February 1897, and the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 3, dated the 5th January 1898, and the Government of India circular No. 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 104, dated the 10th March 1898, and the Government of India circular No. 1 Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, and the Government of India circular No. III Railway, dated the 15th March 1898, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 310, dated the 11th July 1898, and the Government of India resolution No. 718 R. T., dated the 6th July 1898, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 197, dated the 5th May 1899, and the Government of India circular No. I Railway, dated the 26th April 1899, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 298, dated the 14th July 1899, and the Government of India circular No. V Railway, dated the 3rd July 1899, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 517, dated the 7th December 1899, and the Government of India circular No. X Railway, dated the 1st December 1899, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 29, dated the 25th January 1900, and the Government of India circular No. IV Railway, dated the 19th January 1900, published thereunder.

Memorandum from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, No. 705, dated the 8th February 1900, forwarding letter from the Agent, East Indian Railway Company, No. 150 G., dated the 3rd February 1900.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent of the East Indian Railway Company has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circulars Nos. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, I Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, III Railway, dated the 15th March 1898, I Railway, dated the 26th April 1899, V Railway, dated the 3rd July 1899, X Railway, dated the 1st December 1899, and IV Railway, dated the 19th January 1900, which were published under Public Works Department notifications Nos. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, 55, dated the 5th February 1897, 3, dated the 5th January 1898, 104, dated the 10th March 1898, 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, 197, dated the 5th May 1899, 298, dated the 14th July 1899, 517, dated the 7th December 1899, and 29, dated the 25th January 1900 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896, 6th February 1897, 8th January 1898, 12th March 1898, 26th March 1898, 6th May 1899, 15th July 1899, 9th December 1899, and 27th January 1900), may be made applicable to the Pandra branch of the Jherria extension of that railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules for working railways open for traffic which may, for the time being and hereafter from time to time, be in force on the East Indian railway, to the Pandra branch of the Jherria extension of that railway, with effect from the date or dates on which the said branch or portions thereof may be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (*3*), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (*6*) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, for information and guidance.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Public Works Department, Railways.

The 1st March 1900.

No. 81.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 293 G.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—GENERAL.

Re-organization of the administrative classes in the Public Works Department.

Calcutta, the 1st March 1900.

READ—

- Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 29 P. W., dated 14th October 1897, paragraphs 17 and 18.
- Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 11 P. W., dated 24th March 1898.
- Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 21 P. W., dated 7th July 1898.
- Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 27 P. W., dated 14th September 1899.
- Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 53 P. W., dated 14th December 1899.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India have had under consideration the question of re-organizing the administrative appointments in the Public Works

Department comprising the several classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers.

The rate of pay in these classes has undergone no change since 1870, while that of Executive and Assistant Engineers has been somewhat frequently changed. The last change was in 1893 when the rate of pay of Executive Engineers, 1st grade, was raised to Rs. 1,000, and, with increments, to Rs. 1,100 a month.

Some inconvenience has arisen from the approximation of the pay of Executive Engineers, 1st grade, to that of Superintending Engineers, 3rd class, and it has also been felt that the pay of the latter class was to some extent inadequate to the responsibilities of their duties.

The appointments of Chief Engineers and Superintending Engineers for the several Provincial lists under the Government of India, which comprise the appointments of the Buildings and Roads Branches, and of the Railway Branch, have hitherto formed one list. The promotions to the lowest or 3rd class in each of the ranks of Chief and Superintending Engineers have, like the appointments in the Executive and Assistant classes, been on the separate lists noted in the margin, but promotions to the 2nd and 1st classes of these ranks have been made on a combined list.

Bengal.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Punjab.
Burma.
Minor Administrations.
State Railways.

2. Public Works Department resolution No. 3386 G., dated 23rd December 1897, provided for a re-organization of the Public Works Department Secretariat of the Government of India based on the idea of separating the Department into two Branches, the Railway, and the Irrigation Roads and Buildings, each under its own Secretary. It has now been decided to complete the separation of the two Branches by placing the Chief and Superintending Engineers in each Branch on separate lists.

It has not been possible hitherto to effect this complete separation under the existing rules for determining the strength in each class of Chief and Superintending Engineers, and so long as the sanctioned number of appointments in the 1st class of Chief Engineers has been limited to three. Hitherto these three 1st class appointments have been held by the three Chief Engineers on the combined list whose personal qualifications were highest, without reference to the Branch in which they were serving, a Chief Engineer in the Railways being as eligible as one in the Irrigation Roads and Buildings for promotion to these 1st class appointments. It has now been decided, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to reserve the three existing 1st class appointments exclusively for officers in the latter, and His Lordship has also sanctioned the creation of two additional 1st class appointments in this Branch, a corresponding reduction being made in the combined strength of the 2nd and 3rd classes. This increase in the number of 1st class appointments to be reserved for this Branch, has been sanctioned in recognition of the increased importance of the Province of Burma, which now forms a Local Government, and of the fact that, under the recent organization of the Secretariat, Officers in the Buildings and Roads will no longer share the chance which they had previously enjoyed with officers of other Branches, of promotion to the post hitherto known by the title of Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, while officers of the Irrigation Branch will also be eligible only for the appointment of Secretary, Irrigation Roads and Buildings, which must be filled by the Inspector General of Irrigation.

3. In order to compensate the Railways for the reservation of the three existing 1st class appointments for the officers of the Irrigation Roads and Buildings the Secretary of State has also sanctioned a proposal that one of the four Chief Engineer appointments in the Railways should be in the 1st class. There will also be, as at present, two other appointments, outside this scale, ranking as Chief Engineer, 1st class, which will be open only to Engineers of the Railways, and two other appointments of the same rank and pay in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, which are open to Railway Engineers as well as to officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment.

4. Six of the twelve Chief Engineer appointments belonging to the two lists, Railway, and Irrigation Roads and Buildings, under the Government of India, will thus, in future, belong to the 1st class, and there will be three appointments

in each of the other two classes. The Railways will have two appointments in the 2nd class and one in the 3rd, while the Irrigation Roads and Buildings will have one in the 2nd and two in the 3rd class. In the event of future additions to or deductions from the 2nd and 3rd class appointments, the numbers will be recalculated under Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter I, paragraph 57. The arrangement agreed to in Public Works Department resolution No. 1194G., dated 6th September 1883, in reference to the Bombay list by which the appointment of Chief Engineer, 2nd class, goes to the senior officer of the two lists, when a vacancy occurs, will continue to apply as between the Bombay list and the list of the Irrigation Buildings and Roads Branch under the Government of India. The promotions admissible under these orders will be notified in due course.

No modification is proposed in the sanctioned scales for Chief Engineers in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, in each of which a 1st class appointment has always been reserved.

5. As regards the strength of the various classes of Superintending Engineers, the distribution has hitherto been effected, in accordance with the rule prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter I, paragraph 58, on the total strength of Superintending Engineers on the Government of India list, that is on that of the combined Branches. In future the distribution will be made separately for each of these Branches. The total number of Superintending Engineer appointments will vary from time to time in accordance with requirements. Under the existing sanction the distribution between the two Branches of the graded administrative appointments of Chief and Superintending Engineer under the Government of India will be as in margin.

	Irrigation, Roads and Bldgs.	Railways.	Total.
Chief Engineers, 1st class	5	1	6
" " 2nd "	1	2	3
" " 3rd "	2	1	3
Superintending Engineers, 1st class	10	5	15
" " 2nd "	10	4	14
" " 3rd "	9	4	13

6. The official designations of the heads of the Railway and General Branches will be respectively :—

Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, Railways.

Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, Irrigation Roads and Buildings.

7. As regards the rate of pay drawn by Superintending Engineers the Secretary of State has sanctioned the pay of the 3rd class being increased from Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 1,250, and that of the 2nd class from Rs. 1,350 to Rs. 1,400. This sanction will have effect from the 1st January 1900 and will be applicable to all lists, including those of Madras and Bombay.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be communicated to the Local Governments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.
The Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, Public Works Department.
The Government of Burma, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Assam.
The Director General of Telegraphs.
The Managers, North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, East Coast and Eastern Bengal State railways.
The Engineers-in-Chief, Hardwar-Dehra, Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal and Ghaziabad-Moradabad railways.
The Engineers-in-Chief, Godavery and Indus Bridge Works.
The Engineers-in-Chief, Allahabad-Fyzabad, Khandwa-Akola-Basim and Bara-Ajmere-Marwara Railway Surveys.
The Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, Calcutta.

Also that it be published in the *Gazette of India.*

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railways.

T. HIGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Irrigation Roads and Buildings.

The 27th February 1900.

No. 76.—The Honourable Mr. H. J. Richard, Chief Engineer, 1st class, and Secretary to the Government of Burma in the Public Works Department, is permitted to retire from the service of Government with effect from the afternoon of the 7th March 1900, under the provisions of Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 77.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 76, dated 27th February 1900, Mr. A. B. Gatherer, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Burma, is appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to that Government in the Public Works Department, with the rank of Chief Engineer, 3rd class, permanent.

The 28th February 1900.

No. 79.—Mr. C. W. Sowerby-Coo, Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade, with effect from the 9th February 1900, and until further orders.

TELEGRAPH.

The 27th February 1900.

No. 78.—Mr. H. Mayston, Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is promoted to Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade, temporary, with effect from the 29th January 1900 and until further orders.

T. HIGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Public Works Department,
Irrigation, Roads and Buildings.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 11.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1900.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1900.

No. 694.—His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to confer the privilege of Private Entree to Government House upon Maharaj Kumar Bijai Chand Mahtab of Bardwan.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 15th March 1900.

No. 182.—Mr. L. J. Kershaw, of the Indian Civil Service, Officiating Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Assam, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam during the absence on furlough of Mr. F. J. Monahan, or until further orders.

No. 185.—The services of Mr. R. Nathan, of the Indian Civil Service, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 28th instant.

MEDICAL.

The 15th March 1900.

No. 557.—The portion of Home Department Notification No. 79, dated the 16th January 1900, placing the services of Captain G. Bidie, F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Madras), temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras, is hereby cancelled.

The 16th March 1900.

No. 560.—Colonel C. Little, M.D., I.M.S. (Madras), is appointed to be Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Sanitary Commissioner, Burma.

No. 563.—The services of Lieutenant W. H. Bingham, 8th Bengal Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 5th February 1900.

No. 566.—The services of Major L. A. Waddell, M B., I.M.S. (Bengal), Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Calcutta, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 567.—Captain C. H. Bedford, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to be Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Calcutta, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 16th March 1900.

No. 803.—WHEREAS the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Hardwar in the North-Western Provinces if pilgrims or other persons from the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Province of Bengal, the Allahabad District of the North-Western Provinces, the Jullundur District of the Punjab, the Nagpur District of the Central Provinces, and the Hyderabad and Mysore States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Hardwar fair:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Saharanpur Junction on the North-Western Railway, Baliakheri, Chodiala, Roorkee, Landhaura, Laksar, Pathri, Jawalapur and Hardwar Junction on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and Raiwala, Dawala and Harrawala on the Hardwar-Dehra Railway shall be sold from the 25th March to the 14th April 1900 (both days inclusive) within the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Province of Bengal, the Allahabad District of the North-Western Provinces, the Jullundur District of the Punjab, the Nagpur District of the Central Provinces, and the Hyderabad and Mysore States to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Hardwar fair.

No. 816.—WHEREAS the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Hampi in the Hospet Taluk of the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency and the Mysore and Hyderabad States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Car festival of Virupakshaswami:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Munirabad, Hospet, Papinayakanahalli, Gadiganuru, Toranagallu and Daroji on the Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 1st to the 21st April 1900 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency and the Mysore and Hyderabad States to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Car festival of Virupakshaswami at Hampi.

JUDICIAL.

The 14th March 1900.

No. 383.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Robarts Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Rawalpindi, is granted furlough out of India for six months on medical certificate under Article 340 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 15th March 1900.

No. 387.—The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Mr. J. E. Phillimore, of the Indian Civil Service, to officiate as Registrar on the Appellate Side of the Court, with effect from the 8th March 1900, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. P. Chapman, or until further orders.

The 16th March 1900.

No. 395.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hill, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough on medical certificate, with effect from the 20th March 1900 to the 6th September 1900.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 13th March 1900.

No. 118.—The Reverend T. E. F. Cole, Acting Chaplain of Pachmarhi, is appointed to be Chaplain of Jubbulpore, with effect from the 26th February 1900, or from the subsequent date on which he may assume charge of his duties at Jubbulpore.

The 15th March 1900.

No. 122.—The Reverend T. M. H. Wood, Chaplain of Saugor, Central Provinces, is granted furlough on medical certificate for one year, with effect from the 30th December 1899.

No. 124.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the Ven'ble A. N. W. Spens, Archdeacon of Lahore, to retire from the service, with effect from the 17th February 1900.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL.

Calcutta, the 14th March 1900.

No. 1015—111-3.—Mr. A. R. Tucker, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 5th March 1900.

LAND SURVEYS.

The 14th March 1900.

No. 605—44-2.—Mr. B. G. Gilbert-Cooper, Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India Department, is granted furlough for 1 year 4 months and 12 days under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 1st April 1900, or the subsequent date on which he may availt himsel thereof.

The 15th March 1900.

No. 613—46-2—Major J. M. Fleming, I.S.C., Superintendent, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Surveyor General in charge of the Correspondence and Mathematical Instrument Offices of the Survey of India Department, *vice* Major Longe, R.E., with effect from the afternoon of the 10th instant.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William; the 14th March, 1900.

No. 457-*G*.—With reference to Notification No. 1390-G., dated the 1st November, 1898, Mr. F. Stork, Consul for Italy at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on the 27th February, 1900.

No. 463-*G*.—Captain H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st (officiating Political Agent of the 4th) class, and Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent in Quetta and Pishin, is granted special leave for six months under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 31st March, 1900, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 466-*G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. R. T. Menzies as acting Consul for Denmark at Madras, *vice* Mr. G. Thümmler, resigned.

No. 469-*G*.—With reference to Notification No. 423-G., dated the 13th April, 1898, Mr. F. Stork, Consul for the Netherlands at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on the 27th February, 1900.

The 15th March, 1900.

No. 483-*G*.—Major R. J. Windle, Royal Army Medical Corps, in charge of the Station Hospital at Mount Abu, is appointed to the Civil Medical charge of the station, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 1st March, 1900.

No. 486-*G*.—Captain R. A. E. Benn, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, and Assistant Commissioner in Thal Chotiali and Assistant Political Agent in Sinjawi and Railway District, is granted furlough for one year, under Article 340 (*b*) (iii) (2) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 5th March, 1900, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

The 16th March 1900.

No. 493-*G*.—With reference to Notification No. 1447-G., dated the 8th October, 1891, Mr. Cowasjee Dadabhoy Rustomjee, Vice-Consul for Persia at Bombay, has vacated his office.

No 1294-*I.-B*.—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar has ceded to the British Government full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands lying within his State which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Bengal-Dooars Railway and by the Eastern Bengal State Railway (including the lands occupied by stations by out-buildings, and for other railway purposes), and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands :

In exercise of such jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the

Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions shall be made to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3063-I.-B., dated the 13th August, 1897, namely,—

In the schedule *after* the entries relating to the Barsi Light Railway *insert* the following :—

Bengal-Dooars Railway.	Cooch Behar	...	The Government of Bengal.

and *after* the entries relating to the Dhond-Manmad State Railway *insert* the following :—

Eastern Bengal State Railway (Northern Section).	Cooch Behar	...	The Government of Bengal.

No. 1297-*I.-B.*—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar has ceded to the British Government full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands lying within his State which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Bengal-Dooars Railway and by the Eastern Bengal State Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings, and for other railway purposes), and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands :

In exercise of such jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of justice within the said lands :—

I.—All laws for the time being in force in the Jalpaiguri District of the Bengal Presidency shall be in force in the said lands.

II.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and all officers subordinate to the Government of Bengal, for the time being exercising executive authority (other than in connection with the administration of the Police) within the Jalpaiguri District, shall exercise the like authority within the said lands.

III.—All Courts having for the time being jurisdiction within the Jalpaiguri District, shall have the like jurisdiction within the said lands.

IV.—The administration of the Police within the said lands shall be vested in the District Superintendent of Police, or the officer for the time being in charge of the District Police of Jalpaiguri, who shall exercise within the said lands the same police powers as he may for the time being exercise in the Jalpaiguri District, in subordination to the authorities to whom he may be for the time being subordinate when exercising those powers within the Jalpaiguri District.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 16th March 1900.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 285.—With the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that the rank of Colonel is conferred on Lieutenant-Colonel C. Little, M.B., Madras Medical Establishment, while holding the appointment of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Sanitary Commissioner, Burma, with effect from the 12th February 1900.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 286.—Mr. L. E. A. Mansfield, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, is promoted to Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, with effect from 23rd October 1899, to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr. T. P. Russell Stracey is appointed a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, with effect from 23rd October 1889, *vice* Mr. L. E. A. Mansfield, promoted.

CANTONMENTS.

No. 287.—Under the provisions of rule 6 (1) of the Cantonment Code, 1899, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Cantonment Committee at Pallaveram shall cease to exist, and that all the functions of the cantonment authority shall be discharged by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

HONORARY DISTINCTIONS.

No. 288.—The Governor General in Council has much pleasure in announcing that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to permit the corps named below to bear upon their colours and appointments the honorary distinctions specified opposite to each, in commemoration of their gallant conduct and distinguished services during the operations on the North-West Frontier of India in 1897-98 :—

The 3rd Regiment of Bengal Cavalry	"Punjab Frontier."
The 6th (the Prince of Wales') Regiment of Bengal Cavalry	"Punjab Frontier."
The 9th Regiment of Bengal Lancers	"Punjab Frontier."
The 11th (the Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers	"Punjab Frontier"—"Malakand."

The 13th (the Duke of Connaught's) Regiment of Bengal Lancers	"Punjab Frontier."
The 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers	"Punjab Frontier"—"Tirah."
The Central India Horse	"Punjab Frontier."
No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery	"Punjab Frontier"—"Tirah."
No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery	"Punjab Frontier"—"Tirah."
No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery	"Punjab Frontier"—"Tirah."
No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery	"Punjab Frontier"—"Malakand."
The Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners	"Punjab Frontier"—"Tirah."
The "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners	"Punjab Frontier"—"Malakand"—"Tirah."
The Corps of Bombay Sappers and Miners	"Punjab Frontier"—"Tirah."
The 9th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry	"Punjab Frontier."
The 12th (the Kelat-i-Ghilzai) Regiment of Bengal Infantry	"Punjab Frontier."
The 15th (the Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry	"Punjab Frontier"—"Tirah."
The 20th (the Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry	"Punjab Frontier."
The 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry	"Punjab Frontier."
The 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry	"Punjab Frontier"—"Malakand"
The 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry	"Punjab Frontier"—"Tirah."
The 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry	"Punjab Frontier"—"Malakand."
The 34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers)	"Punjab Frontier."
The 35th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry	"Punjab Frontier"—"Malakand"
The 36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry	"Punjab Frontier"—"Samana"—"Tirah."
The 37th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry	"Punjab Frontier."
The 38th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry	"Punjab Frontier'—"Malakand."
The 39th (the Garhwal Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry	"Punjab Frontier."
The 45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry	"Punjab Frontier"—"Malakand."
The 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment	"Punjab Frontier"—"Tirah"
The 2nd (the Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment (the Sirmoor Rifles)	"Punjab Frontier"—"Tirah."
The 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment	"Punjab Frontier"—"Tirah."
The 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment	"Punjab Frontier"—"Tirah."
The 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment	"Punjab Frontier."
The Corps of Guides (the Queen's Own)	"Punjab Frontier"—"Malakand"
The 3rd Regiment of Sikh Infantry	"Punjab Frontier"—"Tirah."
The 2nd Regiment of Punjab Infantry	"Punjab Frontier"—"Tirah."
The 21st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers)	"Punjab Frontier"—"Tirah."
The 28th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Pioneers)	"Punjab Frontier"—"Tirah."
No. 1 (Kashmir) Imperial Service Mountain Battery	'Punjab Frontier"
The Sirmoor Imperial Service Sappers	"Punjab Frontier"—"Tirah."
The Maler-Kotla Imperial Service Sappers	"Punjab Frontier"—"Tirah."
The 1st Patiala Imperial Service Infantry	"Punjab Frontier."
The Jhind Imperial Service Infantry	"Punjab Frontier"—"Tirah."
The Nabha Imperial Service Infantry	"Punjab Frontier"—"Tirah."
The Kapurthala Imperial Service Infantry	"Punjab Frontier."
The Jeypore Imperial Service Transport Corps	"Punjab Frontier"—"Tirah."
The Gwalior Imperial Service Transport Corps	"Punjab Frontier"—"Tirah."

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 289.—Sub-Conductor Charles Barry, Public Works Department, India, has been transferred to the Pension Establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 290.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Major is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as regimental Commandant, Indian Army:—

Henry Augustus Carleton,—8th January 1900.

No. 291.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Captain is granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as regimental Commandant or Second in-Command, Indian Army:—

Arthur Blanchard Hawley Drew,—30th December 1899.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 292.—*25th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Rahman Khan to be Subadar *vice* Shaikh Imam, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1899.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 293.—Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander William Dennistown Campbell, Indian Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 1st February 1900, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 294.—*3rd Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers*—

Captain Ernest Bruce Alexander, Unattached List, Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles, to be Commandant with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from the 8th February 1900, *vice* Lawrence, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

(*G. G. O. No. 156, dated 9th February 1900, is hereby cancelled.*)

No. 295.—*Cawnpore Light Horse*—

Lieutenant James Duckworth to be Captain, *vice* Newcomen, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Frank Hamish Dunbar to be Lieutenant, *vice* Duckworth, promoted.

No. 296.—*Rangoon Volunteer Engineers*—

Surgeon-Captain Harry Findlay resigns his commission.

No. 297.—*2nd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Edmund Robert Otto resigns his commission with effect from the 9th February 1900.

No. 298.—*Bangalore Rifle Volunteers*—

Major Richard Hancock resigns his commission, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps.

No. 299.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Ralph Strachey to be Captain, with effect from the 6th February 1900, *vice* Duffill, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Second-Lieutenant William Jameson Tomes to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 6th February 1900, *vice* Strachey, promoted.

Joseph Henry Goodfellow, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 6th February 1900, *vice* Holmes, promoted.

No. 300.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant William Herbert Greenland Padfield to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st February 1900, *vice* Gill, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Thomas Donald Dunbar DeGruyther to be Lieutenant with effect from the 1st February 1900, *vice* Taylor, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 301.—*Rangoon Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Charles Ernest Fairholme resigns his commission.

No. 302.—*Burma Railways Volunteer Corps*—

Captain and Honorary Major Bernet Samuel, Unattached List, resigns his commission, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps.

No. 303—*East Coast Rifle Volunteers*—

Second-Lieutenant John Mathewes Hartley resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 11.—Captain A. A. F. McArdle, Indian Medical Service, is appointed Surgeon Naturalist, Marine Survey of India, with effect from the 27th February 1900, *vice* Captain A. R. S. Anderson.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1900.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 10th and 16th March 1900 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment.	Lieutenant Colonel James Lorne Govan.	11th March 1900.	Colaba .	...	...
Indian Staff Corps, 43rd Gurkha Rifles.	Major (temporary Lieutenant Colonel) Alfred Lloyd Barrett, D. S. O.	7th March 1900	Umling *en route* to Shillong.	...	...
1st Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry.	Captain Claude William Culley Cass.	8th March 1900	Poona .	...	...
Indian Sub-Medical Department.	Assistant Surgeon John O'Leary.	12th March 1900	Mhow .	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 24th February and 16th March 1900.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
Edward Louis Lort Partridge (*a*).	2nd Lieutenant.	1st Battalion, Devonsire Regiment.	1st September 1899.	Intestate .	897 9 6	...	25th March 1900.
Cyril Ivo Fyers Owen Johnes (*b*).	Lieutenant	1st Madras Lancers.	14th October 1899.	Testate .	648 8 1	...	15th May 1900.

(*a*) *Next of kin.—Father.*—Colonel Charles Edward Partridge, Governors' House, Portland Prison, England.
(*b*) *Next of kin.—Brother.*—Llewellyn Herbert Owen Johnes.
"Garthmill House"
Garthmyl R. S. O.,
Montgomeryshire, Wales.

P. J. MAITLAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th March 1900.

No. 101.—Mr. C. Pratt, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, is, on return to Government service, attached temporarily to the office of the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

No. 102.—Mr. K. Balarama Iyer, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, East Coast Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, East Coast Railway, during the absence of Mr. J. J. Connolly on privilege leave.

The 13th March 1900.

No. 104.—Mr. J. Wallace, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, until further orders.

No. 105.—Mr. C. H. C. Bickerton, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, and Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, with the rank of officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, during the absence of Mr. F. B. Hebbert on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 15th March 1900.

No. 108.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under section 16 (*1*) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890, the use of locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on the Capper quarry siding of the South Indian Railway.

No. 110.—Lala Durga Prasad Vaishya, Accountant, 1st grade, attached to the office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway, and Mr. R. B. C. Scott, Accountant, 1st grade, attached to the Office of the Accoutant General, Public Works Department, are granted the honorary rank of Assistant Examiner of Accounts.

No. 111.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 95, dated 7th March 1900, Mr. J. E. Dallas, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, until further orders.

No. 107.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 273 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 9th March 1900.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, and the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, and the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 371, dated the 10th September 1896, and the Government of India resolution No. 696 R. T., dated the 7th September 1896, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 55, dated the 5th February 1897, and the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 3, dated the 5th January 189°, and the Government of India circular No. 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 104, dated the 10th March 1898, and the Government of India circular No. 1 Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 124, dated the 23rd March 1898, and the Government of India circular No. III Railway, dated the 15th March 1898, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 236, dated the 23rd May 1898, and the Government of India resolution No. 519 R. T., dated the 16th May 1898, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 197, dated the 5th May 1899, and the Government India circular No. I Railway, dated the 26th April 1899, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 298, dated the 14th July 1899, and the Government of India circular No. V Railway, dated the 3rd July 1899, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 517, dated the 7th December 1899, and the Government of India circular No. X Railway, dated the 1st December 1899, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 29, dated the 25th January 1900, and the Government of India circular No. IV Railway, dated the 19th January 1900, published thereunder.

Letter from the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Madras, No. 690, dated the 28th February 1900, forwarding letter from the Agent, South Indian Railway Company, No. 141, dated the 12th February 1900.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent of the South Indian Railway Company has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circulars Nos. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, I Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, III Railway, dated the 15th March 1898, I Railway, dated the 26th April 1899, V Railway, dated the 3rd July 1899, X Railway, dated the 1st December 1899, and IV Railway, dated the 19th January 1900, which were published under Public Works Department notifications Nos. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, 55, dated the 5th February 1897, 3, dated the 5th January 1898, 104, dated the 10th March 1898, 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, 197, dated the 5th May 1899, 298, dated the 14th July 1899, 517, dated the 7th December 1899, and 29, dated the 25th January 1900 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896, 6th February 1897, 8th January 1898, 12th March 1898, 26th March 1898, 6th May 1899, 15th July 1899, 9th December 1899 and 27th January 1900), may be made applicable to the Capper quarry siding of that railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules for working railways open for traffic which may, for the time being and hereafter from time to time, be in force on the South Indian railway, to the Capper quarry siding of that railway with effect from the date on which the said siding may be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (*3*), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (*6*) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Madras, for information and guidance.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Public Works Department, Railways.

The 13th March 1900.

No. 103.—Mr. H. W. Long, Superior 2nd grade, Military Works Services, and Officiating Assistant Engineer, Punjab, Public Works Department, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 1st March 1900 and posted to the Punjab.

The 15th March 1900.

No. 109.—Mr. E. H. Pargiter, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd March 1900, during the absence of Mr J. J. Mullaly on furlough until further orders.

TELEGRAPH.

The 14th March 1900.

No. 106.—Mr. F. Kinsman, Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs, has been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the afternoon of the 1st March 1900.

The 16th March 1900.

No. 112.—The following promotions and reversions are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	Promotion or Reversion.	Date.
Mr. A. J. L. Grimes .	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade, and Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade, temporary.	Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade, permanent.	Promotion .	15th December 1899.
Mr. H. A. Armstrong .	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade.	Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade, temporary.	Promotion .	15th December 1899.
Mr. H. A. Armstrong .	Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade, temporary.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade.	Reversion .	29th January 1900.

T. HIGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Public Works Department,
Irrigation, Roads and Buildings.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1900.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th September, 1899.

From the 4th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 28th October all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 14th March 1900.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 974 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 10th March 1900:—

No. 84 of 1900.—Robert William Thompson, civil engineer, of San Thomé, Madras. *A clinometer.*

No. 85 of 1900.—James Hassett, engine driver, I. M. Railway, residing at Bina, Central Provinces. *Improvements in side feed and bearing lubricators.*

No. 86 of 1900.—Hurry Narain Dey, gold and silver smith, of 48-1, Boloram Dey's street, Calcutta. *A new or improved mixture for rendering wood and the like impervious to water or damp.*

No. 87 of 1900.—Charles Woodbury-Stevens, manufacturer, of 56, Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. *Improvements in the processes for the manufacture of artificial stone.*

No 88 of 1900.—The Gillette Roller Bearing company, in the city of Benton Harbour, state of Michigan, U. S. A. *Improvements in roller bearings.*

No. 89 of 1900.—Edward William Mackenzie Hughes, engineer, of 53, Victoria street, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, England. *Improvements in the manufacture of axle boxes.*

No. 90 of 1900.—George Renwick Robertson, engineer, of Sydney, in the colony in the New South Wales. *An improved fastening for hoop irons with which bales containing wool and other soft produce are secured.*

No. 91 of 1900.—Louis Lombard Gerin, engineer, of 31 Quai, St. Vincent, Lyons, in the Republic of France. *Improvements in auto-motor trolleys for electrically-driven vehicles.*

No. 92 of 1900.—Charles Eugene Lee, engineer, Batesman's Row, London, E.C. *Improvements in electrical storage batteries.*

No. 93 of 1900.—Philip da Cruz, assistant manager, Post Office Savings Bank, General Post Office, Bombay. *A life saving apparatus, to be called "St. Anthony's life preserver."*

No. 94 of 1900.—Isaiah William Richards, master mariner, residing at No. 1, Hartford lane, Calcutta. *An improved hose coupling, to be called "Captain Richards" patent instantaneous hose coupling."*

No. 975 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 104 of 1899.—Arthur Kitson, civil engineer, of Philadelphia, in the county and state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in and relating to vapor burning apparatus.* (Specification filed 30 October 1899.)

No. 129 of 1899.—Charles Joseph Bertrand, engine driver, G. I. P. Railway, Igatpuri, Bombay Presidency. "*Bertrand's rail joint nut check.* (Specification filed 10 February 1900.)

No. 224 of 1899.—William Martin, retired indigo planter, residing at Agra. *An improved double roller cotton gin suitable for India.* (Specification filed 5 March 1900.)

No. 252 of 1899.—John Thomas Reid, dyer and calico printer, of Caledonian Works, Whit Lane, Pendleton, near Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England, and Henry Thorp, foreman dyer, of the same address. *Improvements in dyeing textile fibres, yarns and fabrics.* (Specification filed 15 February 1900.)

No. 277 of 1899.—The Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, of Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, in the German Empire. *Improvements in the manufacture of sulphuric anhydride.* (Specification filed 5 March 1900.)

No. 278 of 1899.—The Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, of Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, in the German Empire. *Improvements in the manufacture of sulphuric anhydride.* (Specification filed 5 March 1900.)

No. 279 of 1899.—The Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, of Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, in the German Empire. *Improvements in and apparatus for the manufacture of sulphuric anhydride.* (Specification filed 5 March 1900.)

No. 281 of 1899.—Alexander Bruce Stewart, mechanic, of Upper Hooghly mills, 9, Garden Reach, in the suburbs of Calcutta. *A new or improved bicycle stand* (Specification filed 5 March 1900.)

No. 283 of 1899.—Gerhard Ditmar, manufacturer, of 23, Erdbergstrasse, Vienna, Empire of Austria. *Improvements in storm lanterns.* (Specification filed 5 March 1900.)

No. 438 of 1899.—Pratapa Chandra Ghosha, Registrar of Assurances, Calcutta, residing at 26, Varanaci Ghosa's street, Calcutta. *An improved means for protecting Wenham patent and other similar gas lamps against hurricane and rain and for lighting the same by electricity.* (Specification filed 12 February 1900.)

No. 464 of 1899.—Frederick George Creed, telegraphist, of Bent view, Scott street, Hamilton, Lanarkshire, Scotland. *Improvements in and relating to telegraphic transmitting apparatus.* (Specification filed 6 March 1900.)

No. 976 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 134 of 1888.—Frederick Robert Jones. *Improvements in vertical sugarcane mills.* (From 23rd March 1900 to 23 March 1901.)

No. 152 of 1888.—Ernest Hulburd. *Improvements in and relating to metallic packing.* (From 6 March 1900 to 6 March 1901.)

No. 145 of 1891.—Hahnemann Adolphus Cutmore. *A new or improved switch to be used for a system of two or more speaking tubes.* (From 31 March 1900 to 31 March 1901.)

No. 326 of 1892.—Charles Hodson. *Improvements in apparatus for working railway points and signals.* (From 14 April 1900 to 14 April 1901.)

No. 13 of 1893.—William Bull. *An improvement in the burning of bricks and tiles.* (From 13 March 1900 to 13 March 1901.)

No. 313 of 1893.—William Bull. *An improved method of working continuous kilns for burning bricks and tiles by means of a single movable chimney.* (From 9 April 1900 to 9 April 1901)

No. 6 of 1894.—Charles Hodson. *An improvement in apparatus for working railway points and signals.* (From 7 April 1900 to 7 April 1901.)

No. 132 of 1894.—William Henry Casebourne. *A process of manufacturing pipes, junctions, bends and other things from dry or other powdered Portland, Roman and other artificial and natural cements.* (From 31 October 1900 to 31 October 1901.)

No. 32 of 1895.—Charles Weygang. *Manufacture of suponaceous products from petroleum.* (From 2 April 1900 to 2 April 1901.)

No. 33 of 1895.—Charles Weygang. *Manufacture of artificial fuel from petroleum.* (From 2 April 1900 to 2 April 1901.)

No. 977 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 317 of 1894.—The mining and dredging power company. *A new or improved steam vacuum pump.* (Specification filed 26 November 1895.)

No. 320 of 1894.—The mining and dredging power company. *An improved dredging apparatus.* (Specification filed 26 November 1895.)

No. 42 of 1895.—George T. Altham. *A new and improved fuel and the process of making the same.* (Specification filed 26 November 1895.)

No. 93 of 1895.—George Washington Washburn. *Methods of and machines for cleaning and delinting cotton seeds.* (Specification filed 26 November 1895.)

No. 130 of 1895.—John Banbury. *An improved method of making cans, drums, holloware and the like.* (Specification filed 28 November 1895.)

No. 170 of 1895.—Maunsel Caswell Bannister. *Improvements in or connected with means for insulating hot or cold chambers or vessels.* (Specification filed 28 November 1895.)

No. 175 of 1895.—John Anschau *Improvements in seal locks and in seals therefor.* (Specification filed 28 November 1895.)

No. 176 of 1895.—Hakon Sigvart Larsen. *Improvements in machines for cutting and grinding corks.* (Specification filed 28 November 1895.)

No. 240 of 1895.—Edward Bulteel and Henry Joseph Kersting Green. *Improvements in tea leaf $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ other withering racks.* (Specification filed 3 December 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 48 of 1894.—Leslie Rogers. *D. D. M. R. Bivouac Tent.* (Specification filed 26 November 1894.)

No. 298 of 1894.—Frederic Eliot Duckham. *Improvements in pneumatic apparatus for conveying and depositing grain and other granular or other pulverulent matters.* (Specification filed 1 December 1894.)

No. 299 of 1894.—Frederic Eliot Duckham. *Improvements in the method of and means for elevating and conveying grain and other matters in bulk by pneumatic agency.* (Specification filed 1 December 1894.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification.

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 100 of 1893.—Muhammed Nadimullah Ghatalah. *A smoking hukka with the aid of a lamp or candle light briefly designated "Ghatalah's patent lamp hukka."* (Specification filed 24 November 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*c*) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 114 of 1889.—Sydney Lawrence. *An optician's apparatus for testing defective vision with accuracy by day or by night.* (Specification filed 29 November 1889.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*g*) After the expiration of the ninth year and before the expiration of the tenth year from the date of the filing of the specification —

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1895) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified ; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th March, 1900.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				98,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	63,48,450	12	8	1,63,19,833	10	11
Public Deposits at Branches	99,71,382	14	3			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				6,18,41,924	3	4
Bank Post Bills, etc.				3,38,269	11	11
Sundries				15,82,309	13	3
RUPEES				10,99,32,337	7	5

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				40,40,477	0	0
Other authorized Investments				71,57,849	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				2,51,83,860	8	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				2,37,25,521	13	3
Bills discounted and purchased				1,30,44,891	3	10
Balances with other Banks				9,32,992	4	10
Bullion				3,863	4	7
Dead Stock				13,41,035	2	7
Stamps				8,676	6	2
Sundries				8,95,087	2	2
				7,63,34,253	13	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,56,02,399	3	4	3,35,98,083	9	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,79,95,684	6	5			
RUPEES				10,99,32,337	7	5

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 15th March, 1900.

L. G. DUNBAR.
Offg. Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 41·9.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 13th March, 1900.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th March, 1900.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.			
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold held in England under Act II of 1898.	Gold.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	75,72,500	12,08,84,045	12,84,56,545	1,20,19,117	2,25,00,000	2,56,86,135	6,02,05,252
Allahabad	...	1,01,97,585	1,01,97,585	19,64,274	...	1,37,917	21,02,191
Lahore	...	2,02,07,210	2,02,07,210	75,67,005	...	3,06,645	78,73,650
Bombay	53,67,075	6,62,35,380	7,16,02,455	1,33,98,976	...	7,67,92,560	9,01,91,536
Karachi	...	58,32,615	58,32,615	20,94,710	...	3,80,325	24,75,035
Madras	11,60,890	2,96,78,325	3,08,39,215	32,88,695	...	20,14,005	53,02,700
Calicut	...	11,84,600	11,84,600	1,59,265	...	...	1,59,265
Rangoon	...	94,98,905	94,98,905	93,48,000	...	7,28,850	1,00,76,850
	1,41,00,465	26,37,18,665	27,78,19,130				
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue and unexamined Notes			7,32,705				
TOTAL			27,70,86,425	4,98,40,042	2,25,00,000	10,60,46,437	17,83,86,479
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another							13,00,000
NET TOTAL							17,70,86,479
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882							9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL							27,70,86,425

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL.

The Treasury.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th March, 1900.

RATE OF EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

No. 2264.—Under Rule VII of the Rules published with Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3422-Ex., dated 31st May, 1897, it is hereby notified for general information that the market rate of exchange for the first quarter of 1900-1901 has been fixed at 1*s*. $4\frac{5}{32}$*d*., the percentage of salary admissible on account of Exchange Compensation Allowance in that quarter being R5-11-4 approximately.

A. F. COX,
Comptroller General.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th March, 1900.

No. 48.—Offices reported opened and closed during February, 1900:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Government Telegraph Offices.			
		1900.	
Abu Road	Rajputana	27th February.	Opened.
Angul (Cuttack)	Bengal	9th „	Ditto.
Baura	Ditto	17th „	Ditto.
Champion Reefs	Madras	1st „	Ditto.
Dhenkanal	Bengal	16th „	Ditto.
Guddur (Nellore)	Madras	15th „	Ditto.
Jaggayapet	Ditto	7th „	Ditto.
Kallai (Malabar)	Ditto	1st „	Ditto.
Kittur	Bombay	26th „	Ditto.
Kurai (Seoni)	Central Provinces	3rd „	Ditto.
Madurantakam	Madras	1st „	Ditto.
Mudon	Burma	10th „	Ditto.
Nasik City	Bombay	2nd „	Ditto.
Periyapatna	Madras	15th „	Ditto.
Rahmatpur	Bengal	1st „	Ditto.
Raver	Bombay	26th „	Ditto.
Rawal Camp	Punjab	7th „	Closed.*
Railway Telegraph Offices.			
Sohan Bridge	North Western Railway.	9th February.	Closed.

Note. The Telegraph Office on the Tirhoot State Railway hitherto known as "Raksaul", is now called "Raxaul."

* Military Camp of Exercise.

G. HUTCHINSON,
for Director, Traffic Branch.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th March, 1900.

No. 36.—Mr. A. D. L. Christie, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted furlough for five months and twenty-two days under Article 371 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 7th April, 1900.

ST. G. GORE, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

BANGALORE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

Bangalore, the 6th March, 1900.

No. 1120.—Captain William Parkin has leave out of India for six months with effect from the 27th February, 1900.

By Order,
H. R. C. DOBBS,
First Assistant Resident.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 8th March, 1900.

No. 6.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Lieutenant C. M. Locke, for one year.

The 12th March, 1900.

No. 7.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty;—

Chief Engineer John Andrews, for one year.

Engineer John Lush, for one year.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

(PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.)

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 6th March, 1900.

No. 47—*H.Q.-S.*—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation V of 1886, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to notify that with his approval Colonel William Loch, A.-D.-C., has been elected Chairman of the Municipal Committee of Ajmer, with effect from the 1st March, 1900, *vice* the Reverend Dr. J. Husband, C.I E., resigned.

E. C. SPILSBURY, *Major, R.E.*,

Secy. to the Chief Commr. of Ajmer-Merwara in the Public Works Department.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment of Infantry, dated at Sialkote, this 6th day of March, 1900.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 4351, Private Henry Bowers.
Age,—25 years and 10 months.
Height,—6 feet 1½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, ruddy; hair, auburn; eyes, grey.
Trade,—Sailor.
Date of Enlistment,—6th March, 1893.
Place of Enlistment,—Dum Dum.
Parish and County in which born,—Toomervere, Tipperary.

Date of Desertion or Absence,—2nd March, 1900.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Sialkote.
Marks,—Cross with words "in loving memory of my mother" "wheel with coat of arms in centre" "Indian holding chopper" tattooed on right arm. Snake, palm tree and mermaid on left arm.
Under 7 years' service.

W. S. OSBORN, *Capt. and Adj.*, for *Lieut.-Col.*,

Commanding 2nd Bn., Royal Sussex Regiment.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXX. Price R2 per volume or R1 per part.

2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXVII. Price per volume R5.

3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4*a*. per single plate.

4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd Edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.

5. A Manual of the Geology of India, Economic Geology, 2nd Edition, part 1, corundum. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price per copy R1.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price 8*a*.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill Slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price R3.

8. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R1-8.

9. Map of the Geology of India, scale 1″=96 miles. R1 per copy.

10. Map of the Geology of India, in 6 sheets, scale 1″=32 miles. R12 per copy.

11. Reports on the Inspection of Mines in India, by James Grundy:—

Report for the year ending 30th June, 1894. Price R1.
Do. do. 30th June, 1895. Price R2.
Do. do. 30th June, 1896. Price R1.
Do. do. 31st Dec., 1896. Price R1.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

It is notified, for information of Military and Civil officers, that services of Shams-ul-Ulama, Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Persian Instructor, and Mr. R. F. Azoo, Arabic Instructor, have been specially retained by Government for giving instruction to candidates intending to present themselves for examinations in Arabic and Persian before the Board of Examiners. Gentlemen requiring their tuition should communicate with them at the office of the Board of Examiners.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th March, 1900.

No. 13179.—Mr. A. Cordeiro, Postmaster, Karachi, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 8 days with effect from the 1st March, 1900, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Tenumal is appointed to act as Postmaster, Karachi, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A Cordeiro, or until further orders.

The 10th March, 1900.

No. 13248.—Mr. C. S. Digges, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for 2 months with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lala Chiranji Lal is appointed to act as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. S. Digges, or until further orders.

The 12th March, 1900.

No. 13332.—Mr. A. Franks Ryan, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 1st March, 1900, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. F. G. Faichnie is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, during the absence of Mr. A. Franks Ryan or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Director General.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 12th March, 1900.

Alexanander, William.
American Scientific Co., Manager.
Bengal Leather Varnish Factory, Manager.
Biscoe, M. S.
Blackman & Co.
Calcutta Coal Co.
Carey, H. F.
Crowley, A. S.
Friend in Need Society, Secy.
Gran, R.
Hankey, A. A.
Harris, H. M. C.
Hollingsworth, B.
Howe, Wm. H.
Indian and Eastern Patent Agency, Manager.
Klaimann, Rose.
Krausz, S.
Ladies' Co-operative Society.
Lawrie & Co., G. W. Photographers.
Mackey & Co.
Martin, M. M.
Mathieson, Robert.
Migat & Co., William.
Military Silver Watch Store & Co.
Moss & Co., A. S.
Preyer & Co.
Peter, C. T., Col.
Rathwell, J. F.
Roscope Watch Company.
Ross, S.
Rudge, Miss, care of Cave, Cave & Co.
Scott Bros.
Scourso Howard & Co.
Smart and Mookerdum, Messrs.
Smith, Geo. S.
Stonier, Geo. A.
Tarley, J.
Thompson, Chas.
Turner, W. R.
Van Sant, Grant.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Albert, D. S.
Allen, J. W.
Alton, F. D.
Anderson, Major L. E.
Arthur, Mrs., care of Smith Rodwell & Co.
Austruther, Sir W. R. C.
Barclay, Cecil S.
Bavil, Mrs. R. C.
Baxter, J.
Beeston, R. A.
Beeston, R. C.
Bence, R.
Berger, G.
Berners, Hamilton H.
Berry, J. G.
Bevill & Co., R. C.
Bevill G.
Bews, R. A.
Bird, Harry.
Blong, Mrs. Jessie.
Bondalle, R.
Bourn, S. M.
Brisco, Mrs.
Broun, Olaf.
Browne, Graham.
Bryant, K.
Butler, V. R.
Callaghan, W. O.
Campbell, Wm. F.
Carpenter, Mr. Wm.
Cawte, F.
Charréer, H. A.
Clarke, Joseph.
Clement, W. Stanley
Clemesha, W. A.
Collaghan, H., Col. Sergt.
Collins, Mr.
Comberland, W. C.
Condoreet, Lucille.
Conry, E. P.
Corry, Herbert, W.
Cowan, A.
Cowhead, C. E.
Cruddock, Mrs.
Cubbin, J. F.
Cumming, R. H.
Damon, E. C.
Damon, R. C.
Davide, A.
Davidson, N. T.
Davies, G.
Davies, P. V.
Dawson, A.
Dease, C.
deBremond d'ars, Jean.
Denan, Paul.
Deschamps, Emile.
Deuse, Josef.
Dixon, Mrs. A.
Docter, Alex.
Dods, Miss M. E. J.
Driscall, Capt. D. P.
Elzobedie, Alfred.
Enfield, Dr. M.
Esselmont, J.
Fein, H.
Ferguson, Mrs. Nellie.
Flax, L.
Foley, J. N.
Francis, Conyngham.
Fry, A. H.
Gardiner.
Gerlah, Mr.
Gillon, E. A.
Gleeson, G. W. M.
Hankey, Mrs. Spencer.
Harbord, Miss Constance.
Harcourt, L. A. P.
Hart, Marie, Mrs.
Harvey, Mrs. A.
Haydon, Staff Farrier.
Holden, J. E.
Holdsworth, C.
Hoste, William Sir.
Houghton, Mrs.
Jacob, E. E.
Johnson, Miss F.
Johnston, J. O.
Johnstone, Mrs.
Jordan, H., care of R. H. Parker.
Kennedy, T. L.
Kopeli, Schapiro.
LaGue, Miss Maud.
LaMotte, R.
Lampard, C. A.
Lampard, Mr.
Laughton, G. G.
Lazarus, N. A., care of C. Martens.
Lazarus, W.
Leder, Willy.
Lehmann, Ludwig.
Leven, R. B.
Liddon, R. K.
Linton, James.
Lumsden, E. G., Mrs.
Luracres, Miss.
Luschwitz, Miss G.
Lynch, J. J.
Mackintosh, G. Bell.
Macleod, Miss F.
MacManaman, P. A.
Maggie, Mrs. James Miller.
Margoulis, Annetta.
Martin, J. A.
Martin, Mrs. L. A.
Martin, R. R.
Matthews, G. W.
McIver, Mr.
McIves, John.
McKerrow, R. C.
McPherson, J.
McQueen, W.
Mobey, J.
Montrosole, E. W.
Morgan, James.
Morgan, Thos.
Morris, G. F.
Naden, F. G. Staff Sergt.
Nightingall, R.
Nundy, A.
Nyss, S. R.
O'Leary, C.
O'Neill, C. N. J.
O'Neill, N. J.
Oshea, Fred.
Padley, Robert.
Palin, E. W.
Park, C. L.
Paul, J. M.
Paulsen, Dr. Axel.
Pesbin, Mr.
Potter, Miss Angie.
Randall, Capt. J.
Renan, Van.
Reynolds, J.
Rouse, Miss C. Ruth.
Royal Opera Co., Manager.
Rudge, Col.
Russell, James W.
Sandys, G.
Schaap, Bernard.
Schnaider, N. L.
Sealy, J. M.
Shepherd, R. S.
Smith, H. A. Felton.
Stafford, J.
Stannion, G.
Stevens Co., G.
Stewart, J.
Stuart, A.
Sunders, S.
Swaine, H. C.
Swarries, Mrs., care of J. Doyle.
Symond, A. P.
Tansley, Miss Hettie.
Tarleton, Master B.
Tayleur, Mrs. W.
Taylor, T. E.
Thomas, Miss C.
Thoms, Mrs. Robert.
Thumly, Marrian.
Tiffe, E.
Trozer, H. S.
Tuckett, Geo. T.
Upton, H. W.
Viand, Mr.
VonLiebig, Ferdinand Ritter.
Walker, Herbert C.
Wallace, J. H.
Warman, Percy G.
Warren, Geo.
Waterfeild, G.
Watts, Mrs.
Webster, R. A.
Weisse, Dr. K.
Westlock, John J.
Wheeler, Mrs. A.
Whilley, A. J.
Whittey, E. N.
Williams, F. W.
Wirth, Mrs. P., care of Wirths Circus.
Woeg, A. H.
Wright, A.
Zobel, Joseph.

Registered Letters.

Baronian, Z. S. J.
Brandenburg, J. A.
Chappira, Maria.
Chitchley, C. Miss.
Combi, A.
Deschamps, Emile.
Deuss, Joseph.
Entwistle, Ernest.
DeDowat Valdemer.
Hirsch, Herbert.
Holzmann, Ig.
Laufer, R. Dr.
Linton, James.
Morris, G.
Ortlepp, Richard.
Rainey, H. J.
Smyth, J., Major.
Sterling, H. A.
Stevenson, Mrs.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 11th March, 1900.

Artish, K. N.
Galloway, A.
Garevood, J.
Halliwell, S.
Street, W. C.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Anhalt, Sabine, Mrs.
Alix, Maurice.
Almitage, V. R.
Berman, Leon.
Badroodin Saiboo.
Briasco Lodovico.
Berliavsky, Anetta.
Brown, Graham.
Brown, A., Mrs.
Bulkley, T.
Bailly, Alexandre.
Bagram, J. G.
Bull, G.
Birck, Wm. Junior & Co.
Bragg, H. R.
Canning, H. Renton.
Copley, Miss.
Combes, J. C.
Claus, Santa.
Ciche, Bertha de
Cirillo, Marianno.
Coppard, George.
Churchill, Miss.
Cox, G. C.
Cessler Horoi, Mrs.
Clemesha, W. A.
Czartorystu Witold.
Dafing, P.
Daniel, J. & Co.
Devonshire Evalt Ilfracombe, Mrs.
Daly, W.
D'Ars, Bremond.
Dearing Fanny, Mrs.
Dyson, C.
Elkes, F., Miss.
Echalie, Maurice.
Eagan, John, Mrs.
Elmore, John S.
Freshfield, Douglas W.
Fancourt.
Frederick, C. Mrs.
Gleadle, Miss.
Goldberg, Elie.
Graham, Chas. S.
Guriba, B.
Germing, Jacques de.
Grinberg, D.
Gables, Mrs.
Hulme, G. A.
Hamilton, Miss.
Harlow, F., Mrs.
Harris, H. W.
Henney, John Pulling.
Hervey, Richard.
Hine, Melville, Miss.
Hobday, J.
Hunter, W. F.
Hill, Henry.
Hogg, C. J.
Higgins, Lucy, Miss
Hawkins, B.
Johnstone, William C.
Jackson, Leathley, Mrs.
Kampton, Napier.
Krohn, Juan.
Lambert, L. Henry.
Lazard, Alfonse.
Laird.
Lamb, E. A., Miss.
Lloyd, Miss.
Morritz.
Manhland, F.
Mason, Thomas.
Monradean, M.
Muller, Y. X.
Molton, Larry.
Mahroof, A. K.
Nicholson, Mrs.
Norton, Mrs.
Pereira, D. D. G.
Parmanand, Laljee.
Pille, Tonbe, Mrs.
Parot, A. W.
Payne, D.
Roberts, James Hamington.
Ravean, G.
Sewket Ahmed.
Stephenson, R., Mrs.
Scorleans, Anetta, Mrs.
Shroyer, M. E., Miss.
Stubbs, Walter.
Simmons, Miss.
Saunders, W. A.
Turner, M. C.
Tassele, Valirie Van, Miss.
Tibbits, Mrs.
Taylor, Wm.
Taylor, C. J. D., Miss.
Tubbs, Stanley, W.
Turner Rawson, Miss.
Vansant, N. G.
Wells, Walter J.
Yoskey, C.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 17th March, 1900.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1900.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	22nd Mar.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	21st ,,	Ditto.
* Australasian Colonies . .	17th ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Colombo	19th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Valetta.*
Straits Settlements, China and Japan.	17th ,,	Per Steamer *Kumsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	22nd ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore.	19th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	17th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.	17th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	19th ,,	Per land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto At 5-30 A.M.	20th ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair	19th ,,	Per Steamer *viâ Rangoon.*

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the forenoon Mails at the following hours:—

For Goalundo and Chittagong Express train at 5-30 A.M.

For Eastern districts as far as Dacca at 6-30 A.M.

For Midnapore, Orissa and Madras Presidency at 7-30 A.M.

For Bombay Mail *viâ* Nagpur at 7-30 A.M. and with a late fee of ½ anna up to 8 A.M.

For Khulna Line at 8-15 A.M.

The letter-box will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For E. I. Railway Loop Mail at 2-30 P.M. and up to 2-55 P.M. with a late fee of ½ anna.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-50 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also Mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For the Punjab Mail at 7-30 P.M.

For Midnapore District only at 7-30 P.M.

For Khulna Mail at 7-30 P.M.

For Eastern Bengal Mail at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab and Eastern Bengal Mails only.

Late registered articles will be received between the following hours:—

For Offices served by the Bombay Mail *viâ* Allahabad and Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.

For Offices served by the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

For Offices served by the Eastern Bengal Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

For Offices served by the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

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The Waste-lands Manual, 1898. R1-8 (4a.)

Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden for the year 1897-98. 8a. (1a.)

The Certificate Manual, 1898. 12a. (3a.)

Board's Tauzi Manual, 1899. R1-4 (4a.)

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March 1899. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto on Settlements for the year ending 30th September 1898. R2 (4a.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1898-99. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1898-99. 2a. (½a.)

Agricultural Series, No. 3, Bulletin No. 4 of 1898. Mustard. 2a. (1a.)

Agricultural Series, No. 4, Bulletin No. 5 of 1899. 8a. (1a.)

Vegetable Product Series, No. 38. The Agricultural Ledger, 1898, No. I. 9a. (2a.)

Monograph on the Cotton Fabrics of Bengal, 1898. R1-12 (2a.)

Monograph of the Woollen Fabrics of Bengal, 1899. 12a. (2a.)

Annual Report on the Survey Operations in Bengal during the year 1897-98. R1-8 (3a.)

Final Report on the Settlement of the Kolhan Government Estate in District Singbhum. R2 (5a.)

Final Report on the Darjeeling Terai Settlement, 1898. R1 (2a.)

Settlement Report of the Burdwan and certain other Estates in districts Burdwan, Hooghly and Bankura in 1891—96. R1-10 (2a.)

Final Report on the Settlement of the Jaipur Government Estates, Bogra District. R1-8 (2a.)

Final Report on the Survey and Settlement of the Palamau Government Estate, 1894-95 to 1896-97. R5 (7a.)

Final Report on the Survey and Settlement of the Narhan Ward's Estate in the Monghyr District, Bengal, seasons 1893—98. R1-8 (2a.)

Final Report on the Survey-Settlement of the Tantibania Estate in the Khulna District, seasons 1894 to 1898. R1 (2a.)

Hand-book of Sericulture by N. G. Mukerjee, M.A. R3 (4a.)

Report on the Material Condition of Small Agriculturists and Labourers in Gaya, 1893. R2 (2a.)

Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, for 1897-98. R3 (4a.)

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1898-99. R1 (2a.)

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1898-99. R3 (5a.)

Report on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1898-99. R1-8 (2a.)

Annual Report of the Economic and Art Section of the Indian Museum for 1898-99. 4a. (1a.)

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for the years 1896-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99. R1-8 (3a.)

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1898. R1-8 (5a.)

☞ ***NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.***

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1900.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following preliminary Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for the Registration of British Ships in British India was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th March, 1900:—

WE, the undersigned, members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to make better provision for the Registration of British Ships in British India was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our preliminary Report.

From High Court, Calcutta, No. 2274, dated 25th August, 1899 [Paper No. 1].
From Government, Burma, No. 133—4S.-31, dated 4th October, 1899 [Paper No. 2].
From Government, Madras, No. 931 Marine, dated 6th October, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].
From Government, Bombay, No. 235—G., dated 16th October, 1899, and enclosure [Papers No. 4].
From Government, Bengal, No. 182 Mne., dated 23rd January, 1900, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].

2. The object of the Bill is to provide for the registry or re-registry of ships belonging to British Indian ports under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

3. The Bill referred to us, raises a question with which we think it would not be expedient to deal until further information is before us. Some provisions of the Imperial Act, 1894, and especially the rules which prescribe the space to be set apart for the crew in merchant ships, are, in our opinion, unsuitable for application to ships manned chiefly by lascars, and trading in Eastern waters. The Governor General in Council is empowered by section 735 of the Act to repeal the provisions in question, in so far as they relate to ships registered in British India, but an Act passed here does not take effect until it is approved by Her Majesty, and we think it is better not to proceed with the Bill referred to us until it has been ascertained that the Board of Trade is prepared to advise that our legislation be approved.

4. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	15th July, 1899.
Fort Saint George Gazette	25th July, 1899.
Bombay Government Gazette	20th July, 1899.
Calcutta Gazette	26th July, 1899.
Burma Gazette	5th August, 1899.
Sind Official Gazette	10th August, 1899.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil	Not reported
	Telugu	Not reported
	Hindustani	Not reported
	Kanarese	Not reported
	Malayalam	Not reported
Bombay	Marathi	24th August, 1899.
	Gujarathi	24th August, 1899.
	Kanarese	Not reported.
Bengal	Bengali	8th August, 1899.
	Hindi	15th August, 1899.
	Uriya	Not reported.
Burma	Burmese	12th August, 1899.
Sindh	Sindhi	24th August, 1899.

T. RALEIGH.
C. E. DAWKINS.
P. M. MEHTA.
DONALD SMEATON.
ALLAN ARTHUR.

The 14th March, 1900.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 11.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1900.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, March 3rd, 1900.

At the close of the previous week two depressions were shewn in North-West India, one Central in the Punjab, the other in East Rajputana. The former advanced eastward and had broken up in the Simla and Mussooree hills by Sunday morning. The latter had drifted into the Eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces and had partly filled up, but had been the cause of thunderstorms in North-East India and the East of the Central Provinces. The former had given light to moderate rain and snow in the North-West Himalayas and light showers in the submontane districts. The largest falls reported were 1·05 inches at Chakrata, ·68 inch at Srinagar, ·55 inch at Mussooree and ·52 inch at Murree. By Monday morning the depression in North-East India had practically filled up but an irregular cyclonic circulation of the winds in Bengal showed the presence of a residual depression in that province. Thunderstorms had again given showers in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Orissa and the Eastern districts of the Central Provinces. Jessore reported a heavy fall of 3·40 inches, and Burdwan one of 1·39 inches. A few light thunderstorms were received in Bengal and Assam during the next twenty-four hours, but practically no rain was reported from other parts of the country on Tuesday morning. A moderately heavy fall of rain had, however, been recorded at Bushire and a depression was approaching India from Persia which entered Upper Sind and the South-West Punjab on Wednesday. It had given no rain in Baluchistan, but light falls of rain and snow were reported from Kashmir. The depression was stationary on Thursday and Friday, but the barometer continued falling in North-West India and by Friday morning the depression had intensified into one of moderate intensity with pressure slightly more than two tenths in defect in Upper Sind. Light snow had continued falling in Kashmir and Murree and Cherat reported light showers on Friday. During the next 24 hours light rainfall extended along the North-West Himalayas and in the submontane districts but the amounts reported were all small, the largest being falls of half an inch at Minimarg and Murree. The depression had commenced filling up and had drifted eastwards. On Saturday

morning it was lying over the South-East Punjab and the adjoining districts of the North-Western Provinces.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, February 25th.*—Pressure had risen briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India and the western districts of the North-Western Provinces. The depression in the Punjab had broken up in the Simla and Mussooree hills and the depression in Rajputana had advanced into the East of the North-Western Provinces, and had partly filled up. Light to moderate rain and snow had fallen in the North-West Himalayas and light showers in the submontane districts. Thunderstorms had occurred in North-East India and the East of the Central Provinces. Mean temperature was 4° in excess in Central India, 3½° in Berar and in excess by smaller amounts in Orissa, Bihar, the North-Western and Central Provinces and Madras.

Monday, February 26th.—Pressure had risen slightly to briskly in North-West and Central India and had fallen slightly to briskly in Bihar, Bengal, Assam and Upper and Central Burma. The depression in the North-Western Provinces had practically filled up. Thunder showers were reported from Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Orissa and the East of the Central Provinces. Colombo and Wellington had received light showers, and very light showers had also fallen in the Upper India hill districts.

Tuesday, February 27th.—Pressure had fallen briskly to rapidly over the greater part of Northern India and a low pressure area lay over the North-East Himalayas and their submontane districts. A few thunderstorms were reported from Assam and Bengal. Mean temperature was from 1° to 2½° below the normal in Rajputana and Central India and 3° in excess in Orissa and Mysore.

Wednesday, February 28th.—Pressure had given way briskly to rapidly in North-West India and a shallow depression had entered Upper Sind and the South West Punjab. Pressure had risen briskly to rapidly along the North-East Himalayas, and the low pressure area over that region had filled up. Light showers had fallen in Kashmir and at Sibsagar and Chittagong. Mean temperature was in slight to moderate defect in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, and Chota Nagpur; normal in the North Western and Central Provinces, Gujarat, Central India and the West Coast; and in excess elsewhere.

Thursday, March 1st.—Pressure had fallen generally except in the South of the Peninsula, Gujarat and the West and North Punjab, where it had been steady or had risen slightly. The depression in North-West India had been stationary but had extended Eastward into North Rajputana, the South-East Punjab and the Adjacent districts of the North-Western Provinces. Light snow had fallen in Kashmir. Mean temperature was from 3° to 4° in excess in Berar, Mysore and the Deccan, was in slight to moderate defect in Upper Burma and North-East India, and was normal in the West Coast and South India.

Friday, March 2nd.—The barometer had fallen briskly in Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana and the Punjab, and the depression in North-West India had intensified but was unchanged in position. Light falls of rain and snow were reported from Kashmir, Murree and Cherat, and light showers of rain from Assam. Temperature had risen in all provinces except Burma, Sind, the West Coast, Mysore and the Madras Deccan, and mean temperature was in very large excess in Rajputana, and in large excess in the Punjab, Sind, Central India and Berar.

Saturday, March 3rd.—Pressure had risen briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan, Sind and West Rajputana and had changed by small amounts elsewhere. The depression in North-West India had drifted eastwards and was central in the South-East Punjab, but had commenced filling up. Light snow had fallen in North Kashmir, and Thunderstorms had given showers in the North-West Himalayas and submontane districts and also in Assam. Mean temperature was normal in Burma, Gujarat and the West Coast and in excess in the remaining provinces, the excess being large in Rajputana, Orissa, the North Western Provinces, Central India and the Madras Deccan.

Temperature.—During the first half of the week temperature, though generally in excess, did not vary from the normal by any large amounts, but on Thursday and Friday there was a general rise of temperature, largest in North-West and North-East India. Mean temperature was in very large excess (+9°) in Rajputana on Friday, and a number of stations reported maximum temperatures exceeding 100° in the Deccan, Berar and the Central Provinces.

The highest temperatures on Friday and Saturday were registered in Madras, especially in the Madras Deccan and in the South of the Central Provinces. Cuddapah reported 104°·7 on Friday and 106°·2 on Saturday.

The mean temperature of the week was 1°·2 in defect in Assam, normal in Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Gujarat and the West Coast, and in excess in the remaining provinces. The excess average 3° in the Punjab, Berar, Mysore and the Madras Deccan.

The following table gives mean temperature variation data of the week :—

PROVINCE.	VARIATION FROM NORMAL OF MEAN TEMPERATURE OF 24 HOURS PRECEDING 8 A.M. OF							Mean variation of week.
	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	0	−0·1	+1·6	+1·7	+0·7	+0·1	+0 9	+0·7
Assam	−2 1	+0·1	+1·6	−2 5	−2·6	0	−3·2	−1·2
Bengal	+0·5	+0·6	+2·1	−1·9	−2·5	+0·7	+3·0	+0·4
Orissa	+1·7	+1·7	+3·2	+1·0	−1·0	+2·0	+5·2	+2·0
Bihar	+2·3	−0·1	+0·6	−2·5	−1 7	−0 5	+2·1	0
Chota Nagpur	+0·5	+2·8	−0·5	−2·5	−2·1	+0 7	+4·5	+0·5
N.-W. P. and Oudh	+2·9	+1·2	−0·5	−0·4	+1·0	+3·2	+6 6	+2 0
Punjab	−1·3	+0·2	+1·0	+4·2	+5·0	+7 2	+4·4	+3·0
Sind	−0·4	−0·1	+1·9	+1·7	+6 0	+5·7	+4 4	+4·7
Rajputana	−0·3	−2·0	−1·1	+1·1	+5·5	+8·8	+6·4	+2 6
Gujarat	−0·3	−1·2	−0·3	+0·2	+1·1	+2·3	−0·2	−0 2
Central India	+3·9	−1·5	−2·3	−0·9	+1·6	+5·0	+6·3	+1·7
Central Provinces	+1 5	+0·4	−0·2	0	+1·6	+3·5	+4·0	+1·6
Berar	+3·5	+1·0	+2·1	+1·9	+3·0	+5 7	+3 4	+3·0
West Coast	−1·3	−0 8	+0·1	−0·3	+0·4	+0 1	−0·9	−0·4
Bombay Deccan	+0·7	+0·5	+1·8	+3 1	+3·1	+3·7	+2·1	+2·1
Mysore	+1·8	+3·2	+3·1	+3·2	+3·6	+3·5	+3·2	+3·1
Madras Coast	+2 2	+1 4	+0·6	+1·3	+2·4	+2·9	+4·2	+2·1
Madras Deccan	+1·5	+2 5	+2·0	+3·3	+4 0	+4·3	+4·9	+3·2
South India	+2·4	+3·4	+0·8	+1·2	+0·7	+3·2	+3·2	+2·2
Mean for whole of India	+1·0	+0·7	+0 9	+0·7	+1·5	+3·1	+3 3	+1·6

The mean temperature for the whole of India varied by less than one degree from the normal on the 26th, 27th and 28th February and by less than 2° on the 25th February and the 1st March. On the 2nd and 3rd March the variation was +3°·1 and +3°·3 respectively. For the whole week the excess averaged 1°·6.

Rain.—Showers have been received during the past week in Upper Burma, North-East India, Orissa, parts of the North-Western and Central Provinces, the Punjab, Malabar, Gunjam and South Madras. The amounts received have been small, the average rainfall of all divisions, except the Surma Valley, being less than one inch in amount, but they have been equal to or in excess of the small normal rainfall of the week in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the East, East-submontane and hills divisions of the North-Western Provinces, the North and hills divisions of the Punjab, Malabar, South Madras, the North division of the East Coast and the East division of the Central Provinces.

The last three columns of the table at the end show that the rainfall of the period, 31st December to 3rd March, has been practically normal or in excess in Bengal (except in the hills), Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Oudh, the North-Western Provinces (except the West division), the hills, submontane and north divisions of the Punjab, the Central and East divisions of the Central Provinces, the Baluchistan Hills, Malabar and South Central Madras.

The deficiency has amounted to or has exceeded 70 per cent. of the normal rainfall in Burma, Coorg, the Kokan, the Bombay Deccan, Khandesh, Berar, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Sind, Rajputana, Central India (West) the hill tracts of the North Madras Coast, Central Madras and the South and Central divisions of the East Coast.

The following gives the largest amounts received at individual stations during the week :—

Assam—Karimgunge (Sylhet)	2·20 inches.
Bengal—Jessore	3·40 "
Do. Kulna	2·15 "

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending March 3rd, 1900.			Rainfall data from December 31st 1899 to March 3rd, 1900.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, December 31st to Mar. 3rd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	0·02	0·07	— 71
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·35	— 100
	3. Central do.	0	0	0	0	0·17	— 100
	4. Upper do.	0·01	0·09	— 0·08	0·07	0·42	— 83
	5. Arakan	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·25	— 100
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0·28	0·50	— 0·22	1·71	1·99	— 14
	7. Assam Surma	1·22	1·03	+ 0·19	2·48	3·15	— 21
	8. Do. Hills	0·47	0·56	— 0·09	2·00	2·49	— 20
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·39	0·41	— 0·02	1·70	2·38	— 29
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·44	0·46	— 0·02	1·88	1·97	— 5
	11. Central do.	0·29	0·15	+ 0·14	1·53	1·34	+ 14
	12. North do.	0·24	0·09	+ 0·15	1·09	1·03	+ 6
	13. Bengal Hills	0·24	0·12	+ 0·12	0·90	1·64	— 45
	14. Orissa	0·06	0·15	— 0·09	0·95	1·33	— 29
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·20	0·13	+ 0·07	2·30	1·54	+ 49
	16. South Bihar	0·05	0·05	0	3·06	1·13	+ 171
	17. North do.	0·14	0·03	+ 0·11	2·50	1·10	+ 127
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. N.-W. P., East	0·11	0·04	+ 0·07	3·80	1·04	+ 265
	19. South Oudh	0	0·01	— 0·01	2·75	1·00	+ 175
	20. North do.	0·01	0·02	— 0·01	1·90	1·16	+ 64
	21. N.-W. P., Central	0	0·03	— 0·03	1·32	0·82	+ 61
	22. Do. West	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·67	1·02	— 34
	23. Do. East Submontane	0·08	0·08	0	4·30	1·03	+ 306
	24. Do. West do.	0·07	0·11	— 0·04	2·87	2·47	+ 16
	25. Do. Hills	0·64	0·53	+ 0·11	7·26	5·14	+ 41
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0·01	0·08	— 0·07	0·49	1·25	— 60
	27. South do.	0·02	0·07	— 0·05	0·47	1·19	— 61
	28. Central do.	0·04	0·17	— 0·13	1·39	2·25	— 38
	29. Punjab Submontane	0·10	0·20	— 0·10	2·52	2·82	— 11
	30. Do. Hills	0·58	0·67	— 0·09	5·70	6·38	— 11
	31. North Punjab	0·49	0·37	+ 0·12	4·44	3·49	+ 28
	32. West do.	0·03	0·09	— 0·06	0·63	0·95	— 34
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	0·17	0·07	+ 0·10	0·52	0·55	— 6
	34. Madras South Central	0	0·09	— 0·09	1·02	0·47	+ 117
	35. Coorg	0	0·10	— 0·10	0·02	0·46	— 96
	36. Mysore	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·09	0·12	— 25
	37. Konkan	0	0	0	0·02	0·13	— 85
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·03	0·10	— 70
	39. Hyderabad North	0			0		
	40. Khandesh	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·01	0·18	— 94
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·13	0·55	— 76
	42. Central Provinces, West	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·41	0·70	— 42
	43. Do. Central	0·03	0·05	— 0·02	1·44	0·92	+ 57
	44. Do. East	0·16	0·09	+ 0·07	1·28	0·92	+ 39
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0·09	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·14	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·03	0·65	— 95
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0·02	— 0·02	4·63	4·76	— 3
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India, East	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·55	0·71	— 23
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·05	0·40	— 88
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·07	— 0·07	0·07	0·53	— 87
Madras	52. East Coast, North	0·06	0·06	0	0·19	0·53	— 64
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0·18	— 0·18	0	0·27	— 100
	53. Hyderabad, South	0			0		
	54. Madras, Central	0	0	0	0	0·08	— 100
	55. East Coast, Central	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·06	0·52	— 88
	56. Do, South	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·18	0·87	— 79
	57. Madras, South	0·37	0·18	+ 0·19	0·97	1·30	— 25

W. A. BION,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *8th March*, 1900.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 10th March.*—Some light showers fell in the northern parts of the Circars; no rain fell elsewhere. The water supply is growing more scanty. Preparations for next season are being made in places and cultivation under effective irrigation sources is going on. Standing crops under irrigation are fair. Most crops have already been harvested; the yield of some gathered during the week was poor. Pasturage has generally dried up; but fodder is available in most places. Cattle are in normal condition generally though deteriorating in parts of the Deccan. Increased exports have caused a further rise in prices in the Deccan, and elsewhere prices are generally slightly dearer. The prices of staple grains are dearer than scarcity rates in the Deccan and North Arcot—cholam, Kistna, 13·5; Kurnool, 12·7; Bellary, 11·6; Cuddapah, 12·9; and raggi, Cuddapah, 13·9, seers per rupee. In the most affected taluk of Cuddapah raggi and cholam are about 14·25 seers per rupee. Test works have been newly opened in Kistna, Kurnool and Bellary. Numbers of relief workers.—In the Deccan:—855 men; 1,709 women; 601 children. Total 3,165. There are 100 relief workers in Kistna. 1,690 men and 1,350 women weavers were relieved in Cuddapah. Total relief workers 6,305 against 4,164 revised numbers last week.

Bombay.—*For week ending 12th March.*—Slight rain fell during the week in parts of Poona and Sholapur; none elsewhere. The standing spring crops are in good condition in the Konkan and three districts of Sindh, and also in irrigated lands in Baroda, three districts of Gujarat and two of the Deccan. The spring crops have been damaged by frost in parts of two districts of Sindh and have withered elsewhere. The reaping of remnants of the spring crops has been completed in Sholapur, Satara and Belgaum, and is progressing in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Rajkot and Baroda, and in the other districts of the Karnatak and Deccan. The fodder supply is scanty in Broach and in parts of Sindh, the Deccan and the Karnatak. Cattle are suffering severely owing to scarcity of fodder in Baroda and in three districts of Gujarat and in parts of four districts of the Deccan. Prices have fallen in two districts, risen in seven, and are stationary elsewhere.

The daily average numbers on relief for the week ending 10th March are as follows:—British districts—On test works, 5,676; on relief works, 929,337; dependants, 263,942. Total on works 1,198,955. In poor-houses, 24,037; on village relief, 68,334. Total on gratuitous relief 92,371. Native States:—On relief works, 377,318; dependants, 62,200. Total on works, 439,518. In poor-houses, 27,015; on village relief, 8,004. Total on gratuitous relief 35,019. Grand total 1,765,863.

Bengal.—*For week ending 12th March.*—There was general rain during the week in Orissa, and in the districts of Midnapore, Hooghly, the 24-Parganas, Jessore, Mymensingh and Tippera. In Puri the rain was good for the spring and mango crops, which were in need of it. The spring and cold-weather crops are being harvested, and the collection of opium is going on. Spring rice is doing well. Cultivation of lands for autumn rice and jute is in progress. In Hazaribagh and Ranchi the prospects of the *mahua* and mango crops are good. The price of rice is reported to have risen in ten districts and fallen in three, it is stationary in the remainder. The rise in price at Ranchi is noticeable—from 9½ seers to 8½ seers per rupee. Fodder is generally sufficient.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 14th March.*—The weather has been clear except in the Dehra Dun district where thirty cents of rain fell. The spring crops are now being generally harvested and threshing operations have commenced in places. Extra spring crops and sugarcane are being planted, and the tilling of soil for the autumn crops is in progress in Bijnor. Strong westerly winds have caused some damage to spring

crops in sugarcane tracts, while in Budaun spring crops have suffered slightly from the same cause. The extraction of opium is in full progess. Supplies and fodder are generally sufficient. Prices are generally steady or have fallen slightly. There were 2,142 persons on four relief works and 303 persons on gratuitous relief in the Jhansi district. The number of persons receiving relief in poor-houses was :—Jhansi, 100; Mahroni, 41; Muttra, 193; and Agra, 22—of whom 8 were immigrants.

Punjab.—*For week ending 14th March.*—There was no rain except a slight fall in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. The prices of wheat are falling in Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Jullundur, Mooltan, Shahpur, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan; they are rising in Umballa and Amritsar and remain unchanged elsewhere. The sowing of sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, and extra spring crops is in progress. Crops on well-irrigated land are being watered in Jullundur. Ploughings for the autumn crops have commenced in Umballa and Lahore. The standing irrigated crops are good in Hissar and Rohtak, and average in other districts. Crops irrigated by brackish well water are suffering in Rohtak. Rain is badly wanted throughout the province for unirrigated crops which are generally in bad condition. Dry land crops are withering in Gurgaon from high winds, low water supply, feebleness of well bullocks and want of rain. The Kalapani water supply in Dera Ismail Khan is running short. Rape, gram and barley crops are being damaged by caterpillars in parts of Ferozepore, and the gram crop has also been damaged by the same insect in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of cattle is good in Amritsar, improving in Sialkot, starving in Jhelum, fair in Karnal and poor elsewhere. Fodder is said to be scarce in all districts and this scarcity is keenly felt especially in unirrigated tracts. Green fodder is procurable in Sialkot; but not in sufficient quantities. The prices of maize are falling in Hissar, Lahore and Peshawar, and are rising in Amritsar, Sialkot and Rawalpindi; they remain unchanged elsewhere. The prices of gram are falling in Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Jullundur, Sialkot, Shahpur, Peshawar and Bannu; are rising only in two districts and remain unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 10 to 13½; gram, 11½ to 14½; barley, 12 to 14; bullrush millet, 9¾ to 13; great millet, 9¾ to 12; maize, 10 to 15$\frac{5}{16}$; and rice, 9 to 10 seers per rupee. The average number of relief and test workers, dependants, etc., was as follows:—British districts:—relief workers, 135,081, against 131,541, dependants, 52,122, against 49,763, test workers, 28,108, against 36,827. In poor-houses, 4,628, against 4,661. Otherwise relieved, 21,647, against 21,891. Native states—relief workers, 3,599 against 3,466. Gratuitously relieved:—3,862, against 4,088. No report has been received from Ferozepore

Burma.—*For week ending 10th March.*—In Lower Burma the harvesting operations have almost been completed in Myaungmya and have been completed elsewhere. Dry weather paddy in Tavoy is reported to be in good condition. The wet weather crop has been generally well over the average. In Upper Burma the harvesting of wet weather paddy has everywhere been completed except in Yamethin where threshing has not yet been completed. The cultivation of dry weather paddy has been completed in some districts and continues in others. In Kyaukse ploughing for early wet weather paddy and planting of sugarcane have commenced. The plucking of cotton in Thayetmyo, gathering of gram and peas, and reaping of wheat in Minbu, reaping of *juar* in Mergui and gathering of beans in Lower Chindwin and Yamethin are in progress. The island crops have been damaged in the Salin, Pakokku and Shwebo Townships. The price of paddy has fallen slightly in Akyab, Rangoon, Thôngwa, Myaungmya and Mandalay and has risen slightly in Prome and considerably in Pegu, Henzada, Mergui and Thayetmyo.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 10th March.*—The nights and mornings continue cool but the days are growing warmer. The harvesting of the spring crops is approaching completion. Threshing and winnowing are in progress in parts. The pressing of sugarcane has almost been completed in Betul. The preparation of the land for autumn sowings is in progress in parts of Nimar, Mandla, Nagpur, Wardha and Chanda. The water supply is scanty and fodder is generally insufficient. Prices are steady in Saugor, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Betul, Chhindwara, Balaghát, Bilaspur and Sambalpur; there are local fluctuations elsewhere. The cheapest prices, in seers per rupee, are:—wheat, 12; gram, 16; rice, 11⅞; and *juar*, 12. The dearest prices are:—wheat, 8; gram, 9½; rice, 8⅕; and *juar*, 9 seers per rupee. Over the province as a whole the number on famine relief has increased by 82,000, of which Raipur alone

accounts for about 26,000. The largest increases occur in the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh divisions. There are 152 Public Works Department relief camps now open. The numbers on relief at the end of the week were as follows:—Relief workers—Public Works Department—adults, 590,630; children, 101,315. Village works, 319,825; grass cutting works, 21,249. Weaver relief, 25,247. Total 1,058,266. Gratuitous relief:—Dependants—adults, 4,984; children, 108,334. Poor-houses:—adults, 432; children, 134. Kitchens:—adults, 24,406; children, 184,709. Otherwise relieved:—adults, 92,562; children, 20,251. Total on gratuitous relief, 435,812. Total on all forms of relief, 1,494,078. Feudatory States:—relief workers, 35,075; gratuitous relief, 12,243. Total 47,318. The figures relate to ten States only.

Assam.—*For week ending 13th March.*—The weather is seasonable. Ploughing for early rice in the Assam Valley and for lowland winter rice in Sylhet continues. Pruning of tea and gathering of mustard is nearly finished. Pressing of sugarcane and gathering of pulses is in progress. The outturn of mustard is generally good. Prospects of sugarcane are good in Sylhet and Lakhimpur; elsewhere they are indifferent. Land is being prepared for jute in Goalpara and the Garo Hills. Prices:—Common rice; Silchar, 16 to 17; Sylhet, 17½; Dhubri and Tezpur, 16; Gauhati, 18½; Nowgong, 18; Sibsagar, 13; and Dibrugarh, 11½ seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 13th March.*—MYSORE: The standing crops are withering in parts. Prices have risen slightly in Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga and have fallen in the Bangalore and Chitaldroog districts. Paddy has been sown in parts of Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar. Water and fodder are reported to be scarce in parts of Bangalore, Tumkur, Hassan, Chitaldroog, Mysore and Shimoga.

COORG:—*For week ending 13th March.*—Prices of food grains rising. Public health, fair. The supply of water and fodder for cattle is decreasing.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 10th March.*—BERAR: No rain has fallen. The weather is warm. The harvesting of wheat and gram continues and the ploughing of fields for the ensuing crop is in progress. Fodder and water are insufficient. Prices in seers per rupee—Akola, 9½; Amraoti, 10¾; Basim, 8¾; Buldana, 9½; Ellichpur, 9; and Wun, 10. The numbers on relief were:—Workers, 270,299; non-workers, 44,526; poor-houses, 5,689; village relief, 8,614. Grand total, 329,128.

HYDERABAD: *For week ending 10th March.*—Eight cents of rain have fallen. The total rainfall from 1st January amounts to 23 cents. Harvesting of spring crops continues, but results are unsatisfactory. Winter rice sown in land under wells is withering for want of rain. Water-supply is very deficient. The condition of cattle is deteriorating. Prices of grain are rising, they are:—wheat, 5⅓; coarse rice, 6; and *juar*, 8⅝ seers per current sicca rupee. The total number of persons on relief works, including dependants, was 166,788, and of gratuitously relieved, 15,750.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 7th March.*—No rain fell during the week. The spring harvest is very poor. The remaining agricultural stock is in bad plight in most States and fodder is very scarce. Prices are slightly rising in 6 States, falling in 5 and are steady in the others. Prices:—Sirohi, 8¼; Marwar, 9⅞; Partabgarh, 9¼; Mewar, 9; Tonk, 8⅞; Bundi, 9 3/16; Shahpura, 9½; Ajmer and Beawar, 11; Jaipur, 13 13/16; Kishangarh, 12½; Bharatpur, 13; Alwar, 11 3/16; Bikanir, 8½; Jaisalmer, 6 seers per rupee. Number on relief works:—Marwar, 123,691; Mewar, 99,629; Bundi, 4,787; Tonk, 3,779; Shahpura, 2,661; Ajmer, 24,160; Merwara, 59,759; Jaipur, 33,394; Kishangarh, 6,709; Karauli, 1,000; Bharatpur, 10,955; Alwar, 9,145; Bikaner, 36,293; Jaisalmer, 1,672; Kotah, 25,290; Jhallawar, 2,301. On gratuitous relief:—Marwar, 15,373; Mewar, 24,854; Bundi, 912; Tonk, 674; Shahpura, 914; Ajmer, 8,248; Merwara, 18,282; Jaipur, 28,000; Kishangarh, 3,330; Karauli, 200; Bharatpur, 879; Alwar, 1,377; Bikanir, 969; Jaisalmer, 19; Kotah, 6,341; Jhallawar, 2,161. Besides these, 191 persons in Ajmer were relieved by private charity. Total for all Rajputana, excluding figures for Sirohi not received, are:—Works, 445,226; and gratuitous and charitable relief, 112,724 against 412,101 and 122,995.

Central India.—*For week ending 7th March.*—No rain has fallen during the week. Agricultural operations have been completed in Bundelkhand and are in progress elsewhere. No change in the condition of the standing crops, agricultural stock or pasturage since last report. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Baghelkhand and Malwa, are high in Bhopal and above normal in Bundelkhand. Average prices in seers per rupee—Gwalior, 12; Bhopal, $10\frac{1}{2}$; Bundelkhand, $14\frac{3}{8}$; Malwa, $10\frac{1}{4}$; Bhopawar, $8\frac{3}{4}$. Numbers on relief works—Gwalior, 1,313; Bhopal, 12,690; Bundelkhand, 2,552; Baghelkhand, 22,984; Malwa, 18,196; Bhopawar, 50,352. On test works—Gwalior, 1,399. On gratuitous relief—Bhopal, 995; Bundelkhand, 459; Baghelkhand, 341; Malwa, 4,846; Bhopawar, 3,343. Figures for Indore not received.

Baroda.—*For week ending 3rd March.*—There is no change in the agricultural prospects. The condition of the agricultural stock is not satisfactory owing to want of fodder. Prices—bajri, 18; *juar*, 19; wheat, 18; rice, superior, 13; inferior, 17 pounds of 40 tolas per British rupee. The average number of persons employed on relief works in Baroda territory was 47,574, and the number on gratuitous relief was 11,096.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 13th March.*—The weather is fine. Prices continue below normal. The price of rice is 27 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 14th March.*—No rain has fallen. Prices remain stationary—wheat, 10 to 16; maize, $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is scarce.

Nepal.—*For week ending 10th March.*—No rain has fallen. The weather is bright and clear. Standing crops are doing well. The price of rice is $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding Week.			Present Week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
British Provinces.							
Madras	4,327	...	4,327	*6,305	...	6,305	+1,978
Bombay and Sindh	1,155,356	88,097	1,243,453	1,198,955	92,371	1,291,326	+47,873
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,078	670	2,748	2,142	659	2,801	+53
Punjab	218,131	26,552	244,683	215,311	26,275	241,586†	—3,097
Central Provinces	1,102,503	319,321	1,421,824	1,171,584	322,494	1,494,078	+72,254
Berar	269,980	47,688	317,668	314,825	14,303	329,128	+11,460
Ajmer-Merwara	82,757	23,586	106,343	83,919	26,530	110,449	+4,106
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	2,835,132	505,914	3,341,046	2,993,041	482,632	3,475,673	+134,627
Native States.							
Rajputana States	325,471	89,313	414,784	361,307	86,003	447,310	+32,526
Central India States	112,614	24,183	136,797	109,486	9,984	119,470‡	—17,327
Hyderabad	136,717	21,673	158,390	166,788	15,750	182,538	+24,148
Baroda	51,596	11,794	63,390	47,574	11,096	58,670	—4,720
Bombay Native States	396,469	35,075	431,544	439,518	35,019	474,537	+42,993
Punjab ditto	3,466	4,085	7,551	3,599	3,862	7,461	—90
Central Provinces Feudatory States	30,890	11,613	42,503	35,075	12,243	47,318§	+4,815
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	1,057,223	197,736	1,254,959	1,163,347	173,957	1,337,304	+82,345
GRAND TOTAL	3,892,355	703,650	4,596,005	4,156,388	656,589	4,812,977	+216,972

* Of these 3,040 persons were on weaver relief.
† Figures for Ferozepore not received.
‡ Figures for Indore not received.
§ Figures relate to ten States only.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

Note.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually show the numbers on relief in each preceding week.

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 17th February 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	For the week ending the 24th February 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	For the week ending the 3rd March 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	For the week ending the 10th March 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Madras.													
1	Cuddapah	1,272,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,302	...	6,302	4,327	...	4,327
	TOTAL MADRAS	1,272,072	...	...	...	..	...	...	6,302	.	6,302	4,327	...	4,327
	Bombay and Sindh.													
1	Ahmedabad	921,712	105,037	11,624	116,6[illegible]	108,466	11,604	120,070	131,137	12,308	143,445	129,710	12,573	142,283
2	Kaira	871,589	29,289	5,975	35,264	38,900	7,292	46,192	50,016	8,291	58,3[illegible]7	68,107	8,997	77,104
3	Panch Mahals	313,417	18,503	290	18,793	19,614	944	20,558	18,535	1,631	20,166	17,553	2,024	19,577
4	Broach	341,490	104,05[illegible]	3,914	107,955	108,954	4,310	113,264	110,257	4,257	114,514	111,015	4,18[illegible]	115,[illegible]87
5	Surat	649,989	10,296	220	10,516	12,818	318	13,136	11,300	413	11,713	13,577	570	14,147
6	Thana	819,580	3,528	...	3,528	3,564	...	3,564	3,354	...	3,354	3,054	...	3,054
7	Sholapur	750,089	140,790	11,133	151,923	137,109	11,740	148,849	148,393	12,373	160,766	156,6[illegible]9	11,626	168,245
8	Ahmednagar	888,755	157,911	13,623	171,534	178,592	15,577	194,169	192,465	14,247	206,712	205,053	21,706	226,759
9	Poona	1,067,800	36,744	8,142	44,886	41,095	7,155	48,250	49,32[illegible]	6,04[illegible]	55,37[illegible]	56,180	9,257	65,437
10	Khandesh	1,460,851	251,376	3,799	255,175	248,595	10,236	258,831	249,333	11,296	260,539	255,205	13,847	269,052
11	Nasik	845,582	83,753	515	84,268	98,818	698	99,516	90,432	837	91,269	98,799	1,038	99,837
12	Satara	1,225,989	23,651	103	23,754	23,454	70	23,524	24,122	11[illegible]	24,23[illegible]	26,337	271	26,608
13	Bijapur	796,339	8,242	44	8,286	7,320	68	7,388	6,520	7[illegible]	6,59[illegible]	9,866	145	10,011
14	Belgaum	1,013,261	1,537	15	1,552	1,772	7	1,779	1,941	35	1,976	2,024	43	2,067
15	Dharwar	1,051,314	170	...	170	59	..	59	44	..	44	24	...	24
16	Thar & Parkar	295,203	1,112	2,323	3,435	1,112	2,323	3,435	1,659	2,210	3,869	1,945	1,816	3,761
	TOTAL BOMBAY AND SINDH	13,314,560	976,020	61,720	1,037,740	1,030,245	72,372	1,102,617	1,089,184	74,037	1,163,221	1,155,356	88,097	1,243,453
	N.-W. P.													
1	Muttra	382,660	...	196	196	...	194	194	..	193	193	...	201	201
2	Agra	540,45[illegible]	...	11	11	..	11	11	...	15	15	..	15	15
3	Jhansi	914,028	2,775	550	3,325	3,114	556	3,670	2,218	465	2,683	2,378	154	2,532
	TOTAL N.-W. P.	1,837,047	2,775	757	3,532	3,114	761	3,875	2,218	673	2,891	2,378	370	2,748
	Punjab.													
1	Hissar	776,006	103,251	19,847	123,098	120,403	21,085	141,488	133,817	20,303	154,120	139,587	21,974	161,561
2	Rohtak	590,475	29,134	2,517	31,651	29,568	2,558	32,126	28,026	2,799	30,825	30,952	2,871	33,823
3	Gurgaon	668,929	12,085	769	12,854	11,700	633	12,333	13,578	803	14,381	16,995	765	17,760
4	Delhi	638,689	4,103	145	4,248	4,225	149	4,374	3,723	148	3,871	..	638	638
5	Karnal	683,718	3,649	140	3,789	3,895	312	4,207	10,521	11	10,532	13,123	228	13,351
6	Ambala	1,033,427	63	...	63	†	†	†	43	...	43	43	...	43
7	Ferozepur	886,676	3,707	...	3,707	4,157	...	4,157	3,844	...	3,844	1,782	...	1,782
8	Multan	631,434	1,321	...	1,321	1,354	..	1,354	1,817	...	1,817	2,263	...	2,263
9	Lahore	1,075,379	823	...	823	1,028	...	1,028	1,323	...	1,323	1,055	...	1,055
10	Amritsar	992,697	*	*	*	702	...	702	618	...	618	634	...	634
11	Sialkot	1,119,847	...	...	...	270	...	270	‡	‡	‡	‡	†	‡
12	Gujrat	760,875	1,763	...	1,763	1,686		1,686	1,351	..	1,351	1,041	...	1,041
13	Shahpur	493,585	6,437	89	6,526	*	*	*	*	*	*	6,672	76	6,748
14	Jhelum	609,056	1,919	...	1,919	3,361	..	3,361	3,955	...	3,955	3,954	...	3,954
	TOTAL PUNJAB	10,960,796	168,275	23,507	191,782	182,405	24,741	207,146	202,595	21,054	223,650	218,131	23,552	241,683
	Central Provinces.													
1	Saugor	591,743	12,529	5,748	18,277	8,911	5,764	14,675	7,264	3,383	10,647	7,555	3,129	10,684
2	Damoh	325,613	303	1,757	2,060	859	1,912	2,771	1,068	1,967	3,035	1,384	2,085	3,469
3	Jubbulpur	748,146	21,521	14,598	36,129	19,151	13,066	32,217	15,853	12,804	28,657	16,101	12,945	29,046
4	Mandla	339,373	...	940	940	..	933	933	..	910	910	..	769	769
5	Seoni	370,767	20,142	10,541	30,683	18,041	8,879	26,920	16,297	7,931	24,228	16,663	7,773	24,436
6	Narsinghpur	367,026	1,360	1,728	3,088	255	1,609	1,864	145	1,732	1,877	123	1,515	1,638
7	Hoshangabad	529,945	36,017	7,988	44,005	31,318	7,594	38,912	28,014	7,235	35,249	27,533	7,105	34,638
8	Nimar	253,486	39,236	5,792	45,028	39,958	5,592	45,550	40,886	5,630	46,516	42,312	6,480	48,822
9	Betul	323,196	79,245	22,033	101,278	80,467	21,424	101,891	79,217	21,055	100,272	75,833	19,538	95,371
10	Chhindwara	407,494	47,020	10,026	57,046	46,525	7,975	54,500	49,173	8,653	57,826	49,670	11,650	61,320
11	Wardha	400,854	45,057	4,511	49,568	48,137	4,858	52,995	47,407	4,731	52,138	47,722	3,977	51,699
12	Nagpur	757,862	33,525	5,441	38,969	35,860	5,460	41,320	33,692	5,536	39,228	35,698	6,935	42,633
13	Chanda	697,610	54,833	15,290	70,124	61,881	15,574	77,455	57,454	16,125	73,579	59,412	17,951	77,363
14	Bhandara	742,850	85,641	25,673	111,314	89,755	25,157	114,913	86,337	25,450	115,337	83,505	32,357	116,062
15	Balaghat	383,331	69,486	34,646	104,132	69,163	23,279	92,442	67,954	30,913	98,913	69,675	39,452	109,157
16	Raipur	1,584,427	389,217	74,350	463,567	401,007	80,033	481,040	402,5[illegible]	74,4[illegible]	476,9[illegible]	395,657	78,64[illegible]	477,9[illegible]2
17	Bilaspur	1,164,158	146,256	58,807	205,063	153,060	61,477	214,537	154,519	61,262	215,781	162,342	64,283	227,625
18	Sambalpur	796,413	7,488	19,656	27,144	6,913	16,005	22,918	8,702	12,632	21,334	8,776	11,129	19,905
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	10,784,294	1,092,197	316,234	1,408,431	1,111,326	306,557	1,417,883	1,096,030	305,782	1,401,812	1,102,503	319,321	1,421,824

* Figures not reported.

† Test works opened did not attract any labourers. For closing Amballa test work temporarily a new work has been opened in Naraingarh.

‡ No test works in progress.

B

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 17th February 1900.			For the week ending the 24th February 1900.			For the week ending the 3rd March 1900.			For the week ending the 10th March 1900.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Berar.													
1	Akola	574,782	71,153	7,302	78,455	70,388	9,211	79,599	71,437	10,145	81,582	69,557	10,000	79,557
2	Basim	398,181	38,438	8,091	46,529	41,141	9,364	50,505	41,589	10,269	51,858	46,459	12,490	58,949
3	Buldana	481,021	127,624	11,837	139,461	118,618	12,086	130,704	112,203	13,147	125,350	111,448	14,654	126,102
4	Amraoti	655,645	10,907	3,816	14,723	20,098	4,844	24,942	20,065	5,032	25,.97	20,932	5,561	26,493
5	Wun	471,613	899	353	1,252	1,184	476	1,660	1,486	608	2,094	1,865	424	2,289
6	Ellichpur	315,798	16,422	3,461	19,883	16,767	4,282	21,049	18,919	3,870	22,789	19,719	4,559	24,278
	TOTAL BERAR	2,897,040	265,413	34,860	300,303	268,196	40,263	308,459	265,699	43,071	308,770	269,980	47,688	317,668
	Ajmer-Merwara.													
1	Ajmer	422,359	28,556	2,243	30,799	25,737	2,439*	28,176	19,701	2,718*	22,419	19,673	7,877	27,550
2	Merwara	119,999	63,983	15,078	79,061	62,948	15,539	78,487	60,280	15,635	75,915	63,084	15,709	78,793
	TOTAL AJMER-MERWARA	542,358	92,539	17,321	109,860	88,685	17,978	106,663	79,981	18,353	98,334	82,757	23,586	106,343
	TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	41,608,767	2,597,249	454,399	3,051,648	2,683,972	462,671	3,146,643	2,742,060	465,980	3,208,040	2,835,132	505,914	3,341,046
	Rajputana States.													
1	Marwar	2,519,868	85,093	21,953	107,046	92,177	23,3[illegible]8	115,565	104,952	25,327	130,279	107,982	24,262	132,244
2	Tonk	198,934	4,172	1,752	5,924	4,930	1,332	6,262	4,125	744	4,859	3,816	749	4,565
3	Bundi	292,675	6,049	274	6,323	4,900	850	5,230	5,308	845	6,153	4,013	893	4,936
4	Bharatpur	640,303	11,481	768	12,249	11,567	5[illegible]7	12,141	†	†	†	11,081	1,015	12,426
5	Bikaner	832,000	20,992	7,649	34,641	35,626	963	36,589	35,767	2,522	38,289	37,005	975	38,480
6	Shahpura	63,040	2,432	885	3,320	2,432	858	3,340	2,248	1,105	3,353	2,554	968	3,522
7	Jaisalmer	115,500	1,397	139	1,536	1,370	144	1,514	1,453	142	1,625	1,024	162	1,686
8	Alwar	767,786	5,688	1,286	6,974	7,320	1,395	8,715	8,359	1,261	9,610	7,614	1,369	8,983
9	Meywar	903,553	76,231	13,950	90,181	70,231	13,950	90,181	77,548	18,153	95,701	99,614	23,431	123,075
10	Sirohi	190,836	3,289	335	3,624	3,493	594	4,086	†	†	†	†	†	†
11	Kishengarh	125,516	5,273	2,958	8,231	5,542	2,770	8,312	5,988	2,979	8,967	6,296	3,047	9,343
12	Jaipur	2,823,966	33,883	21,072	54,955	39,020	20,043	59,063	32,994	32,012	65,006	42,112	32,212	74,324
13	Jhallawar	343,583	1,980	1,616	3,596	2,288	1,798	4,086	2,351	2,127	4,478	...	...	...
14	Kotah	526,267	10,523	1,724	12,047	15,829	2,393	18,222	17,992	2,800	20,792	...	...	...
15	Karauli	156,587	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	200	1,200
	TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	10,501,020	274,283	76,364	350,647	302,725	70,564	373,289	299,115	90,037	389,152	325,471	89,318	414,784
	Central India States.													
1	Gwalior	3,378,774	5,015	732	5,747	3,639	104	3,743	7,413	4,523	11,936	6,081	7,966	14,047
2	Indore	1,022,192	6,126	4,853	10,979	6,054	6,078	12,132	6,775	6,147	12,922	6,020	6,155	12,775
3	Bhopal	963,610	583	47	630				631	43	674	645	44	689
4	Basoda	6,710	†	†	†	†			50	38	88	35	38	73
5	Rajgarh	119,489	12,412	1,000	13,412				4,655	549	5,204	5,620	849	6,469
6	Narsingarh	116,280	3,707	...	3,707				4,967	...	4,967	5,693	...	5,693
7	Khilchipur	36,302	350	25	375				518	...	518	510	30	530
8	Kurwai	21,787	28	...	28				54	...	54	45	...	45
9	Mohamedgarh	4,720	†	†	†	20,426	662	21,088	30	23	53	25	25	50
10	Maksudangarh	14,422	34	...	34				7	...	7	7	...	7
11	Sutalia	5,081	117	...	117				91	...	91	93	...	93
12	Sironj	...	†	†	†				405	...	405	†	†	
13	Pathari	4,816	...	...	...				10	1	11	9	...	9
14	Yusuf Mohamed Khan's Jagir	...	...	...	...				14	...	14	†	†	†
15	Bundelkhand	1,737,608	2,220	335	2,555	...	...	...	3,630	1,988	5,618	3,782	1,920	5,702
16	Rewa	1,503,176	†	†	†	1,581	1,262	2,843	14,713	3	14,716	16,440	3	16,443
17	Nagode	84,000	3,320	159	3,479	16,668	...	16,668	3,390	171	3,561	2,638	175	2,813
18	Maihar	77,046	2,589	146	2,735	3,465	171	3,636	2,029	172	2,201	2,025	128	2,153
19	Sohawal	43,853	255	...	255	2,449	141	2,590	475	42	517	241	29	270
20	Jaora	117,000	2,956	357	3,313	462	...	462	7,195	2,129	9,324	7,758	2,412	10,170
21	Piploda	12,814	418	44	462	5,340	1,273	6,613	492	45	537	556	51	607
22	Ratlam	89,000	2,327	1,282	3,609	484	43	527	3,910	860	4,770	4,092	787	4,879
23	Sailana	31,000	2,902	166	3,068	2,661	1,593	5,254	2,294	250	2,544	2,500	245	2,745
24	Sitamau	33,307	625	125	750	2,329	178	2,507	585	377	962	585	377	962
25	Dhar	167,604	28,842	..	28,842	1,225	337	1,562	22,451	1,455	23,906	25,040	497	25,537
26	Barwani	80,264	10,379	1,153	11,532				9,764	1,117	10,881	10,613	1,074	11,687
27	Alirajpur	70,091	2,656	99	2,755				2,780	239	3,019	2,749	235	2,984
28	Jhabua	119,787	6,499	687	7,186				6,382	1,078	7,460	1,045	474	1,519
29	Jobat	14,336	2,742	200	2,942				2,651	250	2,901	3,170	250	3,420
30	Bagode	8,000	137	190	327	53,741	4,790	58,531	112	31	143	130	45	175
31	Nimkhera	4,600	168	20	188				604	20	624	738	21	759
32	Manpur	...	247	10	257				302	11	313	355	11	366
33	Amjhera	...	...	...	...				2,420	...	2,420	2,784	342	3,126
	TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	9,888,067	97,654	11,630	109,284	121,524	16,632	138,156	111,799	21,562	133,361	112,614	24,183	136,797

* The gratuitous relief figures for Ajmer are incomplete.

† Figures not reported.

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 17th February 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.	For the week ending the 24th February 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	For the week ending the 3rd March 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	For the week ending the 10th March 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
1	Hyderabad	11,537,040	89,121	7,011	96,132	106,227	7,756	113 983	133,245	10,342	143.587	136,717	21,678	158,390
1	Baroda	2,415,396	45,739	13,890	59,629	48,902	13,764	62,666	52,165	11,328	63,493	51,596	11,794	63,390
	Bombay Native States.													
1	Kathiawar	2,752,404	190,000	16,714	206,714	187,334	17,144	204,478	202,500	15,714	218,214	195,000	16,714	[illegible]11,714
2	Palanpur	645 526	69,460	4,578	74,038	77,339	4,609	81.948	83,499	4,470	87,969	83,694	4,726	[illegible]8,419
3	Cutch	558,415	40,642	4,327	44,969	43,511	4,337	47,848	45,870	5,284	51,154	49.022	3,787	5[illegible]809
4	Cambay	89,722	3,224	1,113	4,337	3,597	1,012	4,609	2,994	1,094	4,088	3,044	1,068	4[illegible]12
5	Rewa Kantha	733,506	17,685	2,729	20,414	22,211	3,168	25,379	21,082	3,936	25,018	21,500	4,635	26,[illegible]5
6	Mahi Kantha	581,568	9,860	3,168	13,028	10,771	2,886	13,657	11,430	2,695	14,125	12,060	2,726	14,786
7	Aundh	65,146	1,168	34	1.202	1,289	32	1,321	1,196	30	1,226	1.221	31	1,252
8	Jamkhandi	102,162	1,389	...	1,389	1,643	...	1,643	1,998	...	1,998	2,022	...	2,022
9	Jath	71,443	3,947	96	4,043	4,236	85	4,321	5,229	86	5,315	5,504	98	5,602
10	Daphlapur	8,343	11	...	11	64	...	64	69	...	69	83	...	83
11	Miraj (Senior)	88,343	760	...	760	6,253	...	6,253	6,819	...	6,819	6,932	...	6,932
12	Miraj (Junior)	35,487	432	...	432	2,387	...	2,387	2,432	...	2,432	3,055	...	3,055
13	Sangli	238,945	744	32	776	813	32	845	5,354	225	5,579	7,495	238	7,733
14	Kolhapur	913,131	1,793	132	1,925	2,437	140	2,577	2 243	130	2,373	2,189	147	2,336
15	Akalkot	75,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,427	795	4,222	3,648	906	4,554
	Total Bombay Native States	6,959,915	341,115	32,923	374 038	363,885	33,445	397,330	396,142	34,459	430,601	396,469	35,075	431,544
	Punjab Native States.													
1	Pataudi	19,002	240	301	541	266	311	577	284	319	603	411	324	735
2	Dujana	26,450	203	90	293	185	70	255	225	65	290	140	46	186
3	Loharu	20,139	496	31	527	493	61	554	486	29	515	488	53	541
4	Jindh	284,560	526	1,460	1,986	393	1,618	2,011	438	1,863	2,301	768	2,064	2,832
5	Nabha	282,756	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,428	1,009	2 437	1,659	1,598	3,257
	Total Punjab Native States	632,907	1.465	1,882	3,347	1,337	2,060	3,397	2,861	3,285	6,146	3,466	4,085	7,551
	Central Provinces Feudatory States.													
1	Nandgaon	183,866	4,219	4,962	9,181	4,110	5,621	9,731	6,083	7,275	13,358	7,674	6,364	14,038
2	Khairagarh	181,184	1,326	278	1,604	1,837	339	2,176	3,468	403	3,871	3,158	455	3,613
3	Kawardha	91,813	717	116	833	700	799	1,499	794	861	1,655	976	860	1,836
4	Sakti	25,374	798	186	984	1,342	215	1,557	1,201	234	1,435	1,577	276	1,853
5	Patna	332,197	119	...	119	111	...	111	116	...	116	198	...	198
6	Chhui Khadan	36,288	...	...	...	...	267	267	20	284	304	341	254	595
7	Sarangarh	83,210	...	...	...	63	1,539	1,602	4,780	1,520	6,300	5,302	2,178	7,480
8	Raigarh	169,525	...	...	..	1,308	584	1,892	4,098	673	4,771	5,643	744	6,387
9	Bastar	310,884	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	271	455	...	...	...
10	Kakar	82,379	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,558	65	2,623	6,021	482	6,503
	Total Central Provinces Feudatory States	1 495,720	7,179	5,542	12,721	9,471	9,364	18,835	23,302	11,586	34,888	30,890	11,613	42,503
	Total Native States	43,430,065	856,556	149,242	1,005,798	954,071	153,585	1,107,656	1,018,629	182,599	1,201,228	1,057,223	197,736	1,254,959
	Grand Total British Provinces and Native States	85,038,832	3,453,805	603,641	4,057,446	3,638,043	616,256	4,254,299	3,760,689	648,579	4,409,268	3,892,355	703,650	4,596,005

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 4TH MARCH 1899, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 3RD MARCH 1900.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *total earnings from 1st January 1900*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1899.	Week ending 4th March 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 3rd March 1900. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st January to 4th March 1899.	Earnings from 1st January to 3rd March 1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles	R	R	Miles	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	695	1,748	13,10,569	750	1,800	15,20,000	844	1,13,58,843	1,29,83,000	16,24,157	...
Bengal Central	161	125	21,346	171	139	23,500	169	1,90,046	2,04,000	7,954	...
Bengal-Nágpur	157	1,186	1,90,055	160	1,192	3,12,000	262	16,01,519	23,57,000	6,65,481	...
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	160	868	1,37,854	159	868	2,00,000	230	13,17,754	18,69,000	5,51,246	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	167	21	3,581	171	21	5,700	271	25,225	40,500	15,275	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	265	1,815	4,96,230	273	1,841	6,44,000	350	46,15,871	57,01,000	10,85,129	...
Palanpur-Deesa	47	17	625	37	17	1,000	59	7,031	7,900	869	...
South Indian	158	1,023	1,86,695	182	1,031	1,53,000	150	13,29,734	13,75,000	45,266	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	86	54	3,945	73	54	3,000	67	34,552	32,600	...	1,952
S. M. (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	101	1,165	1,11,134	95	1,165	1,49,000	128	9,13,691	11,37,000	2,23,309	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	67	296	16,514	56	296	24,500	85	1,49,541	1,90,000	40,159	...
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	160	928	1,52,659	165	1,116	1,85,000	164	13,49,049	14,56,000	1,06,951	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	110	231	30,894	134	231	29,900	129	2,18,027	2,31,000	12,973	...
Assam-Bengal	77	415	30,846	74	434	37,500	87	2,85,337	2,96,000	10,653	...
Burma	196	936	2,20,641	236	994	2,60,000	268	19,00,6[illegible]	22,70,000	3,69,397	...
TOTAL	[illegible]	10,825	29,15,598	269	11,155	35,53,000	317	2,33,55,125	3,01,[illegible],000	47,50,877	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (b)	247	2,886	6,77,113	235	3,020	6,95,000	230	59,24,208	59,80,000	55,792	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m.g. link)	221	1,013	2,11,531	209	1,013	2,27,000	224	18,62,423	21,37,000	2,74,577	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2' 6")	297	825	2,64,334	320	832	2,60,000	312	22,15,880	25,56,000	3,40,120	...
East Coast (c)	112	801	86,771	108	801	1,11,000	139	6,65,288	10,07,000	3,38,712	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	78	28	1,616	57	28	2,500	89	16,954	13,100	...	3,854
Cherra-Companyganj	...	8	707	88	8	700	88	4,869	5,000	131	...
TOTAL	230	5,561	12,42,072	223	5,702	12,96,200	227	1,06,9[illegible]	1,16,98,100	10,05,478	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	523	1,491	8,84,349	593	1,510	6,99,000	463	81,29,230	65,90,000	...	15,39,230
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	762	461	3,33,206	723	461	4,23,000	918	29,17,425	34,24,000	5,06,575	...
Madras	220	840	1,79,27[illegible]	213	845	2,05,000	243	15,77,147	17,97,000	2,19,853	...
TOTAL	471	2,792	13,96,8[illegible]	500	2,816	13,27,000	471	1,26,23,802	1,18,11,000	...	8,12,802
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE).	278	19,181	55,52,501	259	19,717	61,76,200	313	4,87,09,547	[illegible]	...	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umbalia-Kalka	165	162	25,346	156	162	26,200	162	2,13,588	2,18,000	4,412	...
Tarkessur	301	22	7,387	336	22	11,500	523	55,908	60,000	4,092	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata)	66	400	20,610	52	423	24,600	58	2,08,343	2,62,000	53,657	...
Tapti Valley	60	36	2,018	56	139	12,100	87	14,558	1,20,000	1,05,412	...
South Behar	...	...	...	...	79	10,300	130	...	81,300	81,300	...
Hardwar-Dehra	...	...	...	...	14	(d) 1,600	114	...	(d) 1,600	1,600	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	34	...	...	...	25	2,000	80	...	16,700	16,700	...
Mymensingh Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	54	33	1,391	42	54	2,500	46	11,532	21,700	10,168	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	142	66	15,615	237	66	7,600	115	65,295	54,100	...	14,195
Segowlie-Raxaul	25	18	(e) 270	15	18	900	50	(e) 270	6,300	6,030	...
Bengal Dooars	100	36	2,702	75	36	3,709	103	26,558	34,200	7,642	...
Dibru-Sadiya	211	78	16,910	217	78	19,100	245	1,41,274	1,61,000	19,726	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	74	55	3,815	69	55	4,300	78	31,300	41,600	10,300	...
Nilgiri	228	...	...	...	17	3,300	194	...	27,000	27,000	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	277	51	12,753	250	51	14,000	275	1,01,486	1,16,000	14,514	...
Barsi	176	21	4,979	237	21	2,100	100	36,770	25,700	...	11,070
TOTAL	115	978	1,13,802	116	1,260	1,45,800	116	9,09,912	12,48,400	3,35,488	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona-Baran	52	74	4,418	60	148	6,300	43	46,516	48,800	2,284	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	89	114	8,994	79	111	35,200	309	88,105	2,64,000	1,75,895	...
Nagda-Ujjain	74	34	2,363	69	34	7,700	226	19,112	61,700	42,588	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	225	334	75,513	226	334	1,11,000	332	6,92,183	8,62,000	1,69,817	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	101	13	1,135	87	13	1,200	92	7,790	9,900	2,110	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	124	108	10,926	101	108	9,100	84	1,00,489	85,100	...	15,389
Kolar Gold-fields	250	10	2,952	295	10	1,800	180	30,659	25,900	...	1,789
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M.-Nanjangud)	49	67	2,524	38	67	3,900	58	23,132	31,400	8,268	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	81	93	7,615	82	93	11,900	12[illegible]	61,522	76,800	15,278	...
Kolhapur	76	29	2,187	75	29	2,200	76	20,461	15,400	...	5,061
Birur-Shimoga	...	...	...	...	39	1,400	36	...	11,300	11,300	...
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	...	...	...	...	155	12,400	80	...	93,700	93,700	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	79	5,016	63	79	4,600	58	33,968	38,500	4,532	...
Rajpipla	31	24	759	32	37	900	24	5,786	7,800	2,014	...
Cooch Behar	52	25	1,077	43	33	1,500	55	11,531	15,500	3,969	...
TOTAL	127	1,004	1,25,559	125	1,295	2,11,400	163	11,41,284	16,51,300	5,10,016	...
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	118	334	52,222	176	334	51,500	154	3,55,936	4,05,000	49,064	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	87	46	4,457	97	46	4,600	100	33,976	34,400	424	...
Jamnagar	47	54	2,628	49	54	3,200	59	19,259	23,100	3,841	...
Dhrangadrá	69	21	1,722	82	21	1,600	76	12,565	12,200	...	365
Jodhpur-Bikaner	90	406	35,010	86	476	41,700	88	3,49,148	3,41,000	...	8,148
Udaipur-Chitor	53	60	3,574	60	67	6,800	101	29,274	58,900	29,626	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	89	94	8,715	93	94	10,400	111	68,319	72,200	3,881	...
TOTAL	94	1,015	1,08,328	107	1,092	1,19,800	110	8,68,477	9,46,800	78,323	...
GRAND TOTAL	255	22,178	59,09,170	266	23,862	66,73,200	285	5,16,29,220	5,75,05,600	58,76,380	...

(a) Includes Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda and Bhátinda-Ferozepore standard gauge.

(b) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.

(c) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.

(d) Opened for traffic from the 1st March 1900.

(e) From 1st to 4th March 1899.

CALCUTTA, *the 15th March, 1900.*

W. J. McELHINNY, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLVI OF 1899-1900.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1898-99	Week ending 4th March 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 4th March 1899. Earnings. TOTAL.	Week ending 4th March 1899. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 3rd March 1900. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 3rd March 1900. Earnings. TOTAL.	Week ending 3rd March 1900. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st April 1898 to 4th March 1899.	Earnings from 1st April 1899 to 3rd March 1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	666	1,748	13,10,569	750	1,800	15,20,000	844	5,52,83,738	6,03,66,000	50,82,262	...
Bengal Central	157	125	21,346	171	139	23,500	169	9,38,385	10,55,000	1,16,615	...
Bengal-Nágpur	142	1,186	1,90,055	160	1,192	3,12,000	262	65,83,220	88,96,000	23,12,780	...
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	151	868	1,37,864	159	868	2,00,000	230	58,92,303	71,32,000	12,39,697	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	144	21	3,581	171	21	5,700	271	1,40,677	2,18,000	77,323	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	247	1,815	4,96,230	273	1,841	6,44,000	350	2,15,58,149	2,52,02,000	36,43,851	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	45	17	625	37	17	1,000	59	38,002	43,100	5,098	...
South Indian	157	1,023	1,86,695	182	1,031	1,53,000	150	78,09,538	78,78,000	68,462	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	87	54	3,945	73	54	3,600	67	2,26,192	2,21,000	...	5,19[illegible]
S. M. (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	91	1,165	1,11,134	95	1,165	1,49,000	128	50,17,772	60,10,000	9,92,228	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	79	296	16,514	56	296	24,500	83	11,34,041	10,24,000	...	1,10,041
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	139	928	1,52,659	165	1,116	1,83,000	164	60,96,234	72,97,000	12,00,766	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	97	231	30,894	134	231	29,900	129	9,71,863	11,70,000	1,98,137	...
Assam-Bengal	85	415	30,846	74	434	87,800	87	12,59,341	14,69,000	2,09,659	...
Burma	178	936	2,20,641	236	994	2,66,000	268	79,60,127	84,93,000	5,32,873	...
TOTAL	242	10,828	29,13,598	269	11,199	35,58,000	317	12,09,09,582	13,64,74,100	1,55,64,518	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (*b*)	241	2,886	6,77,113	235	3,020	6,95,000	230	3,36,07,184	3,27,56,000	...	8,51,184
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m.g. link)	191	1,013	2,11,531	209	1,013	2,27,000	224	93,18,372	1,06,40,000	13,21,628	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	331	825	2,64,334	320	832	2,60,000	312	1,31,57,256	1,50,65,000	19,07,744	...
East Coast (*c*)	96	801	86,771	108	801	1,11,000	139	26,46,437	43,37,000	16,90,563	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	69	28	1,616	57	28	2,500	89	87,424	86,500	...	924
Cherra-Companyganj	...	8	707	88	8	700	88	(*d*) 6,287	(*e*) 5,000	...	1,287
TOTAL	217	5,561	12,42,072	223	5,702	12,96,200	227	5,85,23,960	6,28,89,500	40,66,5[illegible]	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	475	1,491	8,84,349	593	1,510	6,99,000	463	3,36,30,639	3,08,75,000	...	27,55,639
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	694	461	3,33,206	723	461	4,23,000	918	1,54,07,534	1,66,31,000	12,23,466	...
Madras	236	840	1,79,276	213	845	2,05,000	243	95,86,684	1,00,07,000	4,20,316	...
TOTAL	439	2,792	13,96,831	500	2,816	13,27,000	471	5,86,24,857	5,75,13,000	...	11,11,857
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	267	19,181	55,52,501	289	19,717	61,76,200	313	23,83,57,399	25,68,76,000	1,85,19,201	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	172	162	25,346	156	162	26,200	162	13,19,673	13,19,000	...	673
Tarkessur	265	22	7,387	336	22	11,500	523	2,76,605	2,83,000	6,395	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	70	400	20,610	52	423	24,600	58	13,75,501	13,55,000	...	20,501
Tapti Valley	41	36	2,018	56	139	12,100	87	(*f*) 17,425	3,40,000	3,22,575	...
South Behar	...	...	...	...	79	10,300	130	...	(*g*) 2,81,000	2,81,000	...
Hardwar-Dehra	...	...	...	...	14	(*h*) 1,600	114	...	(*h*) 1,600	1,600	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	25	2,000	80	...	53,500	53,500	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	31	33	1,391	42	54	2,500	46	(*i*) 19,477	71,800	52,323	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	141	66	15,618	237	66	7,600	115	4,37,581	4,03,000	...	34,581
Segowlie-Raxaul	29	18	270	15	18	900	50	(*j*) 270	(*k*) 18,400	18,130	...
Bengal Dooars	138	36	2,702	75	36	3,700	103	2,50,382	2,61,000	10,618	...
Dibru-Sadiya	202	78	16,910	217	78	19,100	245	7,22,825	8,59,000	1,36,175	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	58	55	3,818	69	55	4,300	78	1,51,343	2,08,000	56,657	...
Nilgiri	...	...	...	...	17	3,300	194	(*l*) 2,781	(*m*) 1,12,000	1,09,219	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	286	51	12,753	250	51	14,000	275	7,14,294	6,66,000	...	48,294
Bársi	126	21	4,979	237	21	2,100	100	1,23,462	1,22,000	...	1,462
TOTAL	128	978	1,13,802	116	1,260	1,45,800	116	54,11,619	63,54,300	9,42,681	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona-Baran	44	74	4,448	60	148	6,300	43	1,51,574	2,59,000	1,07,426	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	74	114	8,994	79	114	35,200	309	3,99,215	7,19,000	3,19,785	...
Nagdá-Ujjain	72	34	2,363	69	34	7,700	226	1,17,263	1,77,000	59,737	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	227	334	75,543	226	334	1,11,000	332	36,42,213	40,24,000	3,81,787	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	82	13	1,135	87	13	1,200	92	53,014	69,000	15,986	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	117	108	*10,926	101	108	9,100	84	6,18,400	5,34,000	...	84,400
Kolar Gold-fields	371	10	2,952	295	10	1,800	180	1,82,670	1,66,000	...	16,670
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangud)	55	67	2,524	38	67	3,900	58	1,78,758	1,62,000	...	16,758
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	74	93	7,615	82	93	11,900	128	3,28,852	3,64,000	35,148	...
Kolhapur	58	29	2,187	75	29	2,200	76	80,832	86,700	5,868	...
Birur-Shimoga	...	...	...	...	39	1,400	36	...	(*n*) 18,000	18,000	...
Hyderabad-Godavári Valley	...	...	...	...	155	12,400	80	...	(*o*) 1,56,000	1,56,000	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	53	79	5,016	63	79	4,600	58	1,99,710	2,34,000	34,290	...
Rajpipla	17	24	759	32	37	900	24	14,172	34,400	20,228	...
Cooch Behar	52	25	1,077	43	33	1,800	55	57,908	82,200	24,292	...
TOTAL	125	1,004	1,25,539	125	1,293	2,11,400	163	60,24,581	70,85,300	10,60,719	...
Lines owned & worked by n. states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	104	334	52,222	156	334	51,500	154	16,43,847	17,40,000	96,153	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	78	46	4,457	97	46	4,600	100	1,70,392	1,82,000	11,608	...
Jámnagar	39	54	2,628	49	54	3,200	59	1,00,931	1,22,000	21,069	...
Dhrángadrá	48	21	1,722	82	21	1,600	76	(*p*) 35,959	58,000	22,041	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	75	406	35,010	86	476	41,700	88	14,10,865	19,21,000	5,10,135	...
Udaipur-Chitor	51	60	3,574	60	67	6,800	101	1,46,821	2,27,000	80,179	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	8,715	93	94	10,400	111	3,71,699	3,90,000	18,301	...
TOTAL	82	1,015	1,08,328	107	1,092	1,19,800	110	35,80,514	46,10,000	7,59,486	...
GRAND TOTAL	246	22,178	59,00,170	266	23,362	66,53,200	285	25,36,74,113	27,49,56,[illegible]	2,12,82,[illegible]	...

(*a*) Includes Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá and Bhátinda-Ferozepore standard gauge.
(*b*) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(*c*) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(*d*) From 1st to 30th April 1898 and from 23rd December 1898 to 4th March 1899.
(*e*) From 3rd January to 3rd March 1900.
(*f*) From 1st December 1898 to 4th March 1899.
(*g*) From 3rd July 1899 to 3rd March 1900.
(*h*) Opened for traffic from the 1st March 1900.
(*i*) From 15th October 1898 to 4th March 1899.
(*j*) From 1st to 4th March 1899.
(*k*) From 1st April to 25th June 1899 and from 19th October 1899 to 3rd March 1900.
(*l*) From 1st to 29th October 1898, after which the line was closed for
(*m*) From 15th June 1899 to 3rd March 1900.
(*n*) From 1st December 1899 to 3rd March 1900.
(*o*) From 21st October 1899 to 3rd March 1900.
(*p*) From 1st June 1898 to 4th March 1899.

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The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1900

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 19th March 1900.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council announces with the deepest regret the death of Sir William Stephen Alexander Lockhart, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief in India, and Extraordinary Member of the Governor General's Council, which took place at 11-15 P.M. last night.

The Viceroy and Governor General in Council desires to place upon record his sense of the heavy loss sustained by the Army in India of their late Commander. In a military career of exceptional brilliancy in many parts of the Empire Sir William Lockhart had shown himself to be a brave soldier, an intrepid explorer, and a natural leader of men. Upon the frontier his name was not more widely known than it was respected, and the native soldiers of the Indian Army, no less than their British comrades, will mourn in him both the Captain of their choice, and a personal friend. The Civil unites with the Military Service in deploring the untimely death of a great soldier and a distinguished servant of the Crown.

The Governor General in Council directs that, as a mark of respect to the late Commander-in-Chief, the flag of Fort William shall be hoisted half-mast high, and that seventeen minute guns shall be fired from the Fort at the time that the funeral is taking place.

Flags are also to be hoisted half-mast high at all military and civil stations in India, and minute guns should be fired as above at each station where there is artillery.

The Governor General in Council further directs that all officers of the Army shall wear mourning for fourteen days.

The funeral will leave the late Commander-in-Chief's residence at 5 P.M. this evening, and the Governor General in Council requests that the officers of Government, Civil, Military, and Marine, will attend.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 10.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1900.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William; the 10th March, 1900.

No. 7-*S.I.*—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the said Order :—

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

The Right Honourable WILLIAM, LORD SANDHURST, G.C.I.E., lately Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

1 A

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 9th March 1900.

No. 158.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, for employment in the Punjab Commission:—

Lieutenant G. E. Sanford, 1-4th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant J. C. Coldstream, 10th Bengal Lancers.

No. 160.—The Governor General in Council has accepted the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Justice Sir William Macpherson, Kt., of his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 26th March 1900 or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

No. 162—The Hon'ble Sir William Macpherson, Kt., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 26th March 1900 or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

No. 167.—Mr. R. Sheepshanks, of the Indian Civil Service, is placed on special duty in the Home Department of the Government of India.

EXAMINATION.

The 9th March 1900.

No. 90.—THE following list shows the names of selected candidates and the marks obtained by them in each subject at the recent examination for clerkships in the Lower Division of the Secretariat offices of the Government of India and the Departments directly attached thereto, and in the offices subordinate to the Government of Bengal:—

No.	Names of candidates in order of merit.	Date of birth.	Date on which the candidate will attain the age of 25 years.	English composition (Essay-writing and Drafting).	Précis-writing.	History (English and Indian).	Geography.	Elementary Mathematics.	TOTAL.	Government under which the candidate is eligible for appointment.	Office in which the candidate elects to serve.
				100	100	50	50	50	350		
1	Girija Charan Bhattacharjee.	1st December 1876.	1st December 1901.	60	45	21	17	36	179	Government of India.	Any of the Secretariat offices.
2	Bijoy Krishna Banerjee.	24th December 1876.	24th December 1901.	43	50	24	19	32	168	Ditto	Ditto.
3	Atmu Mohan Banerjee.	25th February 1880.	25th February 1905.	52	40	25	19	27	163	Ditto	Ditto.
	C. E. Wills	26th December 1878.	26th December 1903.	57	40	13	21	32	163	Ditto	......
5	Paresh Nath Ganguli	25th December 1876.	25th December 1901.	46	55	16	...	43	160	Ditto	Military or Home Department.
6	Panchu Gopal Mukerjee.	23rd November 1881	23rd November 1906.	49	30	21	21	38	159	Ditto	......
7	Gurmukh Singh	1st July 1879.	1st July 1904.	50	25	28	13	33	149	Ditto	......
	Hukm Chand	24th June 1876.	24th June 1901.	45	42	26	16	20	149	Ditto	Home Department.
9	E. A. Robertson	25th September 1880.	25th September 1905.	41	25	33	19	26	144	Government of Bengal.	Any of the Secretariat offices.
	Ram Dhani	6th September 1879.	6th September 1904.	27	30	27	24	36	144	Government of India.	Office of the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue Department.
11	Kali Pada Bhattacharjee.	20th February 1877.	20th February 1902.	40	30	21	18	32	141	Government of Bengal.	......
	Sambhu Lal Basak	25th July 1877.	25th July 1902.	33	45	15	15	33	141	Ditto	Any of the Secretariat offices.
13	Atul Krishna Bose	13th July 1877.	13th July 1902.	45	28	13	27	27	140	Ditto	Ditto.
	Bal Mokand	4th March 1879.	4th March 1904.	28	35	27	18	32	140	Government of India.	Office of the Commissary General, Bengal Command.
15	Hari Prasanna Mukerjee.	27th October 1876.	27th October 1901.	49	28	17	13	31	138	Government of Bengal.	Any of the Secretariat offices.
	Tara Pada Roy	3rd September 1879.	3rd September 1904.	41	25	20	20	32	138	Ditto	Financial Department of the Bengal Government.
17	Amar Kumar Mitra	13th October 1876.	13th October 1901.	40	45	21	15	16	137	Ditto	Any of the Secretariats or any other office.
18	Nagendra Nath Das	6th February 1879.	6th February 1904.	64	25	15	...	30	134	Ditto	Any Secretariat office of the Bengal Government or Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.
19	Susil Chandra Banerjee.	1st September 1881.	1st September 1906.	38	35	24	12	24	133	Ditto	Any of the Secretariat offices.

No.	Names of candidates in order of merit.	Date of birth.	Date on which the candidate will attain the age of 25 years.	English composition (Essay-writing and Drafting).	Précis-writing.	History (English and Indian).	Geography.	Elementary Mathematics.	TOTAL.	Government under which the candidate is eligible for appointment.	Office in which the candidate elects to serve.
				100	100	50	50	50	350		
20	Kshirod Chandra Ghose.	10th November 1877.	10th November 1903.	39	25	20	15	33	132	Government of Bengal.	Any of the Secretariat offices.
21	Aghore Lal Chandra.	5th October 1877.	5th October 1903.	37	25	18	10	41	131	Ditto	Bengal Secretariat.
21	Amrita Lal Mitra	26th December 1876	26th December 1901.	30	35	16	21	29	131	Ditto	Any of the Secretariat offices.
23	Tulsi Das De	23rd June 1879.	23rd June 1904.	38	32	15	17	24	126	Ditto	Ditto.
24	Jatindra Chandra Mazumdar.	1st May 1876.	1st May 1901	31	25	23	14	29	122	Ditto	......
25	Panchu Gopal Mallik	6th August 1877.	6th August 1902.	41	25	10	13	30	119	Ditto	Any of the Secretariat offices.
26	Durga Das Chandra	1st October 1879.	1st October 1904.	31	25	20	11	28	115	Ditto	Ditto.
27	Surendra Nath Tapaswi.	14th July 1877.	14th July 1902	29	30	15	11	27	112	Ditto	Ditto.
28	Dwijendra Nath Mitra.	1st March 1878.	1st March 1903.	36	26	11	12	26	111	Ditto	Bengal Secretariat.
28	Lal Behari De	28th December 1875.	28th December 1900.	27	25	17	10	32	111	Ditto	Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.
30	Nagendra Nath De	31st December 1879.	31st December 1904.	35	25	17	13	19	110	Ditto	Any of the Secretariat offices.

MEDICAL.

The 6th March 1900.

No. 460.—The services of Captain T. H Symons, I M.S. (Madras), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The 7th March 1900.

No. 468.—The services of Major R. J. Windle, M.B., R.A.M.C., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 8th March 1900.

No. 485.—The following Notification is published in substitution of Home Department Notification No. 2122, dated the 15th December 1899:—

The services of Lieutenant F. P. C. Keily, 1st Bombay Infantry, were replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 1st January 1900.

No. 489 —The services of Lieutenant O. St. J. Skeen, 26th Madras Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 492.—The services of Captain T. C. M. T. Hogg, 8th Bengal Cavalry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 493.—The services of Captain H. L. Stanton, 3rd Bengal Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for employment on plague duty.

The 9th March 1900.

No. 496.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bengal :—

Major Hem Chandra Banerji, I.M.S (Bengal).
Captain A. Gwyther, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal).

No. 498 —The services of Major H. W. Stevenson, I.M S. (Bombay), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for plague duty.

No. 502 —The services of Captain F. H. Watling, M.B, I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 7th March 1900.

No. 634.—IN cancellation of all previous notifications issued on the subject by the Governor General in Council, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), and by the same sub-section as applied by the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 413-I.—A., dated the 4th February 1897, to all territories in India which are under the administration of the Governor General in Council, but are not part of British India, including all railway lands, and the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Governor General in

Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, taking, sending or consigning of soiled linen and used bedding (except when carried as the personal baggage of travellers), rags and waste paper into or through any other part of India to which the provisions of the said Act extend or have been applied, from :—

(i) Karachi or from the territories other than Sind administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council;
(ii) the Bellary and Salem Districts of the Madras Presidency;
(iii) the Province of Bengal;
(iv) the Allahabad District of the North-Western Provinces;
(v) the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur Districts of the Punjab;
(vi) the Nagpur District of the Central Provinces;
(vii) the Naldrug, Bidar and Lingsagur Districts of the Hyderabad State and
(viii) the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and the Mysore State.

All orders heretofore in force prohibiting the bringing, taking, sending; or consigning of used apparel other than soiled linen within the territories to which this Notification relates are hereby cancelled.

The 8th March 1900.

No. 667.—WHEREAS the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Dehra Dun in the North-Western Provinces if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Bellary and Salem Districts of the Madras Presidency, Bengal, the Jullundur District of the Punjab, the Nagpur District of the Central Provinces, and the Mysore and Hyderabad States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Jhanda fair:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Dehra Dun, Harrawala and Doiwala on the Hardwar-Dehra Railway shall be sold from the 10th to the 22nd March 1900 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Bellary and Salem Districts of the Madras Presidency, Bengal, the Jullundur District of the Punjab, the Nagpur District of the Central Provinces, and the Mysore and Hyderabad States to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Jhanda fair at Dehra Dun.

The 9th March 1900.

No. 678.—THE following Notices of the Board of Trade are published for general information:—

(F. & H. 2475.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, February 9, 1900.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the following copy of a Quarantine Notice issued by the Spanish Government, *viz.* :—

(TRANSLATION.)

New Sanitary Regulation.

Yesterday the new Sanitary arrangements came into force in our port.

In future, instead of the Health Officers visiting the ships arriving at our port in their boat, it will be the Captains on board who will proceed in thei boat to the Maritime Health Office. The boat will fly a yellow flag.

In the event of the ship having any sick person who might be the cause of an epidemic, the Captain will not disembark, but will hoist a yellow flag and underneath a red one, when the Health Authorities will arrange for the vessel to be put into quarantine.

It will be well then for consignees and merchant Captains to inform themselves of and put in practice these Regulations in order not to incur the corresponding fines as happened with the first ships which entered yesterday and did not know of the enforcement of the new Regulation. The new Health Regulations indicate the penalty incurred by the owners of boats mooring alongside, communicating with or receiving anything from a quarantine ship.

The fines vary from 15 to 150 pesetas.

(F. & H. 2721.*)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, February 12, 1900.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the following copy of a Notice issued by the Governor of the Windward Islands, *viz.* :—

Regulations made by the Governor in Council under authority of section 40 of the Quarantine Ordinance, 1895.

22nd December 1899.

1. Vessels arriving within 14 days from any port infected with bubonic plague shall be coaled and generally treated in the same manner as provided in respect of infected vessels under sections 24, 26, 28, 32, and 33 of the Quarantine Regulations passed by the Governor in Council on the 20th day of May 1896, and shall also be subject to the penalties therein provided for any breach of the said regulations.

2. Vessels arriving after less than 30 days, but not less than 14 days, from a place infected with bubonic plague, and having had no sickness or death on board from the disease during the voyage, shall be permitted by the Visiting Officer to coal in quarantine at the Rendezvous Buoy in the Castries Harbour, from lighters with the assistance of labourers from the shore, but no such labourers or any other person shall be allowed to go on board such vessel, and such vessel shall not be coaled after sunset, and every precaution shall be taken to prevent rats being conveyed from any such vessel to the shore.

3. The Regulation passed by the Governor in Council on the 30th day of October 1899 is hereby repealed.

Passed by the Governor in Council this 15th day of December 1899.

E. EVELYN, *Clerk of Councils.*

No. 679.—WHEREAS the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Uchchangidurgam in the Harpanahalli Taluk of the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency and the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Uchchangamma festival:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Ranibennur, Chalgeri, Harihar, Davangere, and Tolahunse on the Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 23rd March to the 4th April 1900 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency and the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Uchchangamma festival at Uchchangidurgam.

No 685.—WHEREAS the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Meerut in the North-Western Provinces if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Bellary and Salem Districts of the Madras Presi-

* For previous rules relating to the Windward Islands see Home Department Notification No. 105, dated 12th January 1900, published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 13th January 1900.

dency, Bengal, the Jullundur District of the Punjab, the Nagpur District of the Central Provinces, and the Mysore and Hyderabad States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Nauchandi fair:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Muradnagar, Begamabad, Muhiuddinpur, Meerut City, Meerut Cantonment, Sardhana and Khatauli on the North-Western Railway shall be sold from the 20th to the 30th March 1900 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Bellary and Salem Districts of the Madras Presidency, Bengal, the Jullundur District of the Punjab, the Nagpur District of the Central Provinces, and the Mysore and Hyderabad States to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Nauchandi fair at Meerut.

JUDICIAL.

The 9th March 1900.

No. 316.—The services of Captain N. T. Parker, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Umballa, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th December 1899.

POLICE.

The 7th March 1900.

No. 158.—THE Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following entry shall be inserted after entry 6a of the List of Railways in the Notification of this Department, No. 43, dated the 24th January 1893, as modified by the Notification No. 294, dated the 5th June 1896, namely :—

6b. The Goona-Baran Railway, including the lands lying within the Native States of Gwalior, Tonk and Kotah.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 9th March 1900.

No. 111.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the Reverend C. W. Hume, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service with effect from the 6th April 1900.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FAMINE.

Calcutta, the 6th March 1900.

No. 440-F.—The services of Captain A. C. Hickley, 1-3rd Gurkha Rifles, have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for famine duty.

The 9th March 1900.

No. 464-F.—The services of Lieutenant E. N. Heale, 7th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd February 1900.

LAND SURVEYS.

The 8th March 1900.

No. 559-42-2.—Captain C. W. H. Symonds, I.S.C., Officiating Superintendent of Settlement Surveys, Bengal, is granted furlough for two years under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 18th March 1900 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 5th March 1900.

No. 1122 *I. B.*—Mr. H C. Eggar Solicitor to the Government of India, is appointed Agent to the Governor General in Council for the affairs of the late King of Oudh and for the purposes of Act XIX of 1837, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. W. K. Eddis, resigned.

The 6th March 1900.

No. 407-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Franz Koch as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Aden, during the absence of Mr. S. Schmuck.

No 408 *G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Franz Koch as Acting Vice-Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Aden, during the absence of Mr. S. Schmuck.

The 7th March 1900.

No. 419-*G.*—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Yate, C.S I., C.M.G., Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in Mewar; (m. c.) for 94 days under rule IX, and 271 days under rule XIV, clause 2, of the furlough rules of 1868.

No. 421-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Thornton, Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 2nd class, is posted as Resident in Mewar with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 424-*G.*—Captain H. B. Peacock, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, and Assistant to the Resident in Mewar, is granted furlough for one year under Article 340 (*b*) (iii) (*1*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st April 1900, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

No. 426-*G.*—Captain C. J. Windham, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, and Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, is granted furlough for six months under Article 340 (*b*) (iii) (*2*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 31st March 1900, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

No. 1150-*I.B.*—Whereas the rulers of the States of Gwalior, Tonk and Kotah have ceded to the British Government full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands lying within their respective territories which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Goona-Baran Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings, and for other railway purposes) and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands :

In exercise of such jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders, namely :—

(1) to the schedule to the Notification of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, No. 1829-I.B., dated the 5th June 1896, add :—

Goona-Baran Railway .	Gwalior . Tonk . Kotah .	Ditto . Political Agent in Kotah .	Do. do. . Do. do. .	Ditto . Political Agent in Kotah.	Ditto . Political Agent in Kotah.	Ditto. The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

and (2) to the schedule to the like Notification, No. 1830-I.B., dated the 5th June 1896, add :—

Goona-Baran Railway .	Gwalior . Tonk . Kotah . .	Ditto . Ditto . .	Ditto . . Political Agent in Kotah.	Ditto. The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

No. 1155-*I.B.*—Whereas the rulers of the States of Gwalior, Tonk and Kotah have ceded to the British Government full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands lying within their respective territories which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Goona-Baran Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings, and for other railway purposes), and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands :

In exercise of such jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3063-I.B, dated the 13th August 1897, namely :—

In the schedule, *after* the entries relating to the Godra-Rutlam-Nagda Railway, *insert* the following :—

Goona-Baran Railway . . .	Gwalior . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto . . .	Tonk . . .	...	
Ditto . . .	Kotah . . .	...	The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

No. 1159-*I.B.*—Whereas the rulers of the States of Gwalior, Tonk and Kotah have ceded to the British Government full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands lying within their respective territories which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Goona-Baran Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings, and for other railway purposes), and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands :—

And whereas the rulers of the States of Gwalior, Indore, Jhabua, Rutlam and Sailana have ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction over the lands lying within their respective territories which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda Railway and the Nagda-Ujjain Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings and for other railway purposes) :

In exercise of such jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following modification and additions shall be made to the schedule appended to the Notification of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, No. 3573-I., dated the 29th October 1895, as amended by the like Notifications, No. 1505-I., dated the 8th May 1896, and No. 3289-I.B., dated the 28th August 1897, namely :—

(*a*) For the entries relating to the Godhra-Rutlam Railway, the following shall be substituted :—

Godhra-Rutlam Nagda Railway	Gwalior, Indore, Jhabua, Rutlam, Sailana.

(*b*) Before the entries relating to the Goona-Bina Railway, the following shall be added :—

Goona-Baran Railway	Gwalior, Tonk, Kotah.

(*c*) Before the entry relating to the Palanpur-Deesa Railway, the following shall be added :—

Nagda-Ujjain Railway	Gwalior.

(*d*) Omit the numeral before the entry relating to the Palanpur-Deesa Railway which was inserted by Notification No. 3289-I.B., dated the 28th August 1897, and

(*e*) Omit the entries relating to the Rutlam-Ujjain Railway which were inserted by Notification No. 1505-I., dated the 8th May 1896.

The 8th March 1900.

No. 1185-*I. B.*—Lieutenant A. H. O. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to be Assistant Inspecting Officer, Central India Imperial Service Cavalry, substantive *pro tempore* with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on field service of Lieutenant A. G. Maxwell.

No. 705-*F.*—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—

Captain F. J. H. Barton, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant of the Khyber Rifles, (p. a.), for one year, under rule 1 of the regulations of 1875.

No 428-*G.*—Lieutenant A. L. Jacob, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted, on return from furlough, as an Assistant Political Agent in Zhob, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 430 G.—With reference to Notifications Nos. 286-I., and 287-I., dated the 23rd January 1894, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant A. B. Minchin, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, an Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, to be the Magistrate of Abu *vice* Captain R. B. Berkeley, Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the 22nd February 1900.

The 9th March 1900.

No. 439-G.—Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, and First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is granted privilege leave for 70 days, with effect from the 12th March 1900, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 7th March 1900.

No. 1199-P.—Mr J. A. Robertson, Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal, is granted furlough for one year five months and four days with effect from 7th April 1900.

Mr. G. C Ray, Assistant Accountant General, Madras, is posted as Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal, *vice* Mr. J. A. Robertson.

The 9th March 1900.

No 1251-P.—Mr. T. H. Biggs, Accountant General, Madras, is granted furlough out of India for eight months, with effect from 24th March 1900.

Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Madras, during the absence on furlough of Mr. Biggs or until further orders.

No. 1252-P.—The following sub. *pro tempore* promotions are made in the Enrolled List :—

With effect from 18th November 1899—

Mr. F. Anderson to class II, and

Mr. W S. Adie to class III.

With effect from 18th November 1899 to 3rd December 1899, both days inclusive —

Mr. K. L. Datta to class IV,

Mr F. D. Gordon to class V, and

Mr. R. Waterfield to class VI.

With effect from 4th December 1899—

Mr. A. Newmarch to class IV,

Mr. U. L. Majumdar to class V, and

Mr. J. S. Chakravarti to class VI.

The following acting promotions are also notified :—

With effect from 8th January 1900, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. G. C. Ray—

Mr H G. Tomkins to officiate in class IV, and

Mr. M. K. Ghatak to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 9th March 1900.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 250.—Lieutenant E. R Wetherall, Indian Staff Corps, 1st Regiment of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 19th December 1899.

[Joined his appointment on the 12th February 1900.]

STAFF CORPS.

No. 251—The undermentioned officers, appointed to the Unattached List of the British Army for service in the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, with effect from the date of their arrival in India :—

Punjab Command.

Second Lieutenants—

P B. Maxwell.
A. I. Fraser.
A. C. P. Cochran.
D. E. Robertson.
P. R. Chambers.
H. V. Biscoe.
J. B. Egerton.
R. H. Howell.
C. K. Crookshank.
A. L. Smeaton.
H. I Boyd.
A. H. W Elias.
J. F. Allen.
H. F. E. MacMahon.
C. R. Lyall.
R. L. Bignell.
G. F. Hughes.

Bengal Command.

Second Lieutenants—

V. E. Gwyer.
J. P. H. Lane.
P. B. Kemble.
I. H. Gordon.
H. R. B. Reed.
G. P. Sanders.
W. B. Bailey.
A. N. DeV. Scott.
R. D. Alexander.
C. B. D. Strettell.
G. R. Bird.
G. Hewett.

Madras Command.

Second Lieutenants—

E. E. S. Bennett.
D. R. G. Oliver.
H. Greenaway.
M. E. Rae.
P. W. Burrowes.
A. E. S. Scott.
J. G Faris.
E. D. Pike.
H. St. G. H. Harvey-Kelly.
J. L. Murphy.
G. C. Wheeler.
E. H. F. Apthorpe.
E. Butterfield.
R. T. McEncry.
E. Marsden.
P. L. Coleridge.

Bombay Command.

Second Lieutenants—

E. Carsley.
C. W. Prescott.
J. P. May.
E. E. P. Davis.
H. A. Balderston.
H. Street.
A. Majoribanks.
R. C. Fergusson-Pollock.
F. G. Gillies.
H. E. Reinhold.
R. G. A. Traill.
C. H. G. Black.
T. E. A. Dalyell.
H. St. J. Sime.
D. S. Graham.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 252.—The following direct appointments are made with effect from date of joining :—

17th (The Loyal) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Mahomed Suleman Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy,

6th Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse).

Ahmed Nawaz Khan to be Jemadar on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

CANTONMENTS.

No. 253.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26, sub-section (30), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and section 21 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that for section 242 of the Cantonment Code, 1899, published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 664, dated the 16th June 1899, the following shall be substituted *viz.* :—

"242. On the admission of an appeal from any order, other than an order contained in a notice issued under—

Suspension of action pending appeal.

(*a*) Section 76, clause (*g*),
(*b*) Section 83,
(*c*) Section 93,
(*d*) Section 204, sub-section (*1*),
(*e*) Section 210, sub-section (*3*), or
(*f*) Section 211,

all proceedings to enforce the order and all prosecutions for any breach thereof shall be held in abeyance pending the decision of the appeal, and, if the order is set aside on appeal, disobedience thereto shall not be deemed to be an offence."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 254.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 13th February, 1900, page 1002.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,

13th February, 1900.

* * * * *

Indian Staff Corps, The undermentioned officers are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List :—

Colonel Evelyn Swinton Skinner. Dated 29th January, 1900.

Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie Trevor Bishop. Dated 31st January, 1900.

Unattached List, The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenants with a view to their appointment to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 14th February, 1900 :—

George Lambert Farran (Queen's India Cadet).

George Herbert Young (Honorary Queen's India Cadet).

Charles David Webster (Queen's India Cadet).

Harold Dawson Spence Keighley (Queen's India Cadet).

Harold Saunders.

William Elton Home (Queen's India Cadet).

James Simpson (Queen's Cadet)

Edward Patrick Alexander Melville .(Queen's India Cadet.

Hugh Middleton Davidson (Queen's India Cadet).

Hugh St. George Boulton (Queen's India Cadet).

Adrian Francis Hugh Sibbald Simpson (Queen's India Cadet).

* * * * *

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 255.—Conductor Joseph Garland, Ordnance Department, Bengal, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 256.—Major-General William Alexander Lawrence, Indian Staff Corps, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the 4th February 1899.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 257.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Major is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as regimental Commandant, Indian Army:—

William Charles Pollard—18th December 1899.

No. 258.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant to be Captain.

6th March 1900.

Cecil Kaye.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Robert Abbott Carpenter.

3rd July 1899.

George Benson Brown.

15th December 1899.

Robert William Hume Middlemass.

2nd January 1900.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 259.—Sergeant Henry Southall to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 8th January 1900, *vice* Sub-Conductor W. R. H. Blofeld, deceased.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 260.—The undermentioned third class Assistant Surgeons, who have completed seven years' service in that class, having passed the departmental examination, are promoted to second class, with effect from the 1st March, 1900:—

Elliott Clive Bedell.

Patrick McCarthy.

Walter Charles Bowder.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 261.—Substitute the name of Sergeant Ernest Edward Price for that of Sergeant Bernard Oscar Reynalds, in G. G. O. No. 1071 of 1899, revised by G. G. O. No. 1225 of 1899.

No. 262.—Sergeant George Ellard Brand to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 17th May 1899, *vice* Sub-Conductor E. Huson, deceased.

(This cancels G. G. O. No. 1072 of 1899.)

No. 263.—*3rd Regiment of Bengal Cavalry*—

Kot-Dafadar Lahri Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Gulab Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1900.

No. 264.—*7th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry*—

Jemadar Ram Nath to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Gopal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sham Narain, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th July 1899.

Ressaidar and Woordie-Major Mahomed Akbar Ali Khan to be Risaldar, and Jemadar Suraj Bakhsh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Hira Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1899.

No 265.—*Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners*—

Subadar Hira Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Kutbud-din to be Subadar, and Havildar Nand Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Rulya Singh, *Sirdar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st February 1900.

No. 266.—*6th (Jat) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry*—

Subadar Molar Ram to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Himmat Sing to be Subadar, and Havildar Subh Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Umar Sing, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1899.

No. 267.—*1st Regiment of Madras Lancers*—

Jemadar Muhammad Masum to be Subadar, and Havildar-Major Muhammad Murad to be Jemadar, *vice* Ahmad Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1900.

No. 268.—*24th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Subbarayan to be Subadar and Havildar Angamuttu to be Jemadar, *vice* Samuel, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1900.

No. 269.—*25th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Havildar Abdur Rashid Rhan to be Jemadar, *vice* Rangasami, transferred to the 8th Regiment of Madras Infantry, with effect from the 21st December 1899.

No. 270—*26th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Subadar Venkatachalam, from the 5th Regiment of Madras Infantry, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Gnanaprakasam, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the date of transfer.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 271.—*4th Regiment of Punjab Infantry*—

Jemadar Abdul Ghani *Bahadur* to be Subadar, and Havildar Arsla Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Gulmast, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th December 1899.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 272.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Colonel James Charles Gordon Carmichael, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal). Principal Medical Officer, Presidency District.—2nd May 1900

Major Harold Alexander Ravenshaw, Indian Staff Corps, 2nd-in-Command, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.—4th April 1900.

Captain William Nevinson Macdonald Cooke, Indian Staff Corps (Temporary Half Pay List).—31st January 1900.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 273.—Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Bowes Mein, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 21st Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion), has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 3rd March 1900, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 274.—Sub-Conductor A. H. Johnston is, on appointment to the Provincial Engineer Service, permitted to resign his rank and retire from the service, with effect from the 17th November 1899, under the provisions of Chapter II, paragraph 19, Public Works Department Code, Volume I.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 275.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned Native Officer:—Subadar-Major Yasin Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—for conspicuous gallantry in action at the Malakand on the 27th July 1897, on which occasion he led a party of four men against a Sungar occupied by some of the enemy, which was taken and a standard captured.

No. 276.—In continuation of G G O. No. 275 of 1900, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the promotion to the 2nd class of the Order of Merit of Subadar-Major Yasin Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for further acts of conspicuous gallantry at Malakand on the three occasions detailed below:—

1. On the evening of the 27th July 1897, in leading a half company up the hill commanding the camp of the 24th Bengal Infantry which was held by the enemy. On this occasion it was in a great measure due to his fearless example that the enemy were driven off with the loss of two standards.
2. On the morning of the 28th July 1897, when he preceded his company in a counter-attack towards Gallows Tree Hill, and though several times checked by superior numbers, rallied his men and routed the enemy with heavy loss.
3. On the 1st August 1897, when being sent out with a company to reconnoitre, he personally led a section against some twenty or thirty of the enemy who occupied a rocky knoll, and routed them, capturing two standards, some rifles, and other arms.

No. 277.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the 27th Bombay Infantry to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit in recognition of the gallantry and devotion displayed by them in action with an overwhelming force of Soudanese mutineers and other rebels, near Kitabu, Unyoro, on the 9th and 10th October, 1898, on which occasion they formed the rear and baggage guards of a detachment under the command of Lieutenant J. A. Hannyngton:—

No. 2627, Naick Yusuf Khan.

No. 1765, Naick Sultán Muhammad (attached from the 30th Bombay Infantry).

No. 2737, Private Núr Muhammad.

No. 262, Private Sharíf Khan.

No. 20, Private Ghulám Muhammad.

No. 1441, Private Núr Dád.

No. 2858, Private Barkatúlla.

No. 153, Private Sháh Zád Sháh.

No. 767, Private Subey Khan.

No. 959, Private Subey Khan.

No. 188, Private Khuda Bux Khan.

No. 304, Private Fazal Khan.

No. 1361, Private Shazáda Khan.

No. 162, Private Karam Dád.

No. 1132, Private Mír Firoz Ali Sháh.

No. 295, Private Sher Báz.

No. 31, Private Núr Muhammad.

4. It is also notified that, had the undermentioned private of the 27th Bombay Infantry survived, the distinction of the 3rd class of the Order of Merit would have been conferred on him in consideration of his conspicuous gallantry and heroic devotion to duty on the same occasion. His widow (if any) is admitted to the pension of the 3rd class of the Order of Merit, with effect from the date of his death :—

No 1455, Private Ahmed Khan.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No 278.—*Cossipore Artillery Volunteers*—

David Thomson Dewar, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 22nd December 1899, *vice* Tosh, promoted.

No. 279.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

James Julius Hedlay Wood, Gentleman, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, with effect from the 12th February 1900, *vice* Warren, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 280.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant William Colebrook Costley resigns his commission.

Angus McDonald, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 27th November 1899, *vice* Hindley, promoted.

Gerald Bourchier Sherard Wrey, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 10th January 1900, *vice* Waters, promoted.

No. 281.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Walter Richard Chambers resigns his commission.

No. 282.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Thomas George Gill to be Captain, with effect from the 1st January 1900, *vice* Dixon, transferred to the Allahabad Volunteer Rifles

No. 283.—*Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Second Lieutenant Chambers Sawbridge Gibb to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 12th January 1900, *vice* Hartt, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 284.—*Rangoon Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant James Ryder Heap resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No 9.—The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 7th November 1899 :—

To be Sub-Lieutenant.

John Chappell Ward.

No. 10—The appointment of Mr. William Henry Farrington Warren as Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Indian Marine, notified in G. G. O. No. 50 of 1899, is cancelled.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th March 1900.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Warrant Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 3rd and 9th March 1900 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Sub-Medical Department.	Assistant Surgeon Richard Thomas Herbert Hardaker.	19th January 1900.	Cawnpore	...	...

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

RAILWAYS.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1900.

No. 88.—Mr. J. Riekie, Officiating Locomotive Superintendent, East Coast Railway, in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th April 1900 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No 89.—With reference to Public Works Department (Railway) Notification No. 88, dated the 5th March 1900, Mr. T. A. Hindmarsh, District Locomotive Superintendent in class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Locomotive Superintendent of the East Coast Railway in class I of that establishment till further orders.

The 6th March 1900.

No. 91.—Mr. F. K. Cunliffe, Store-keeper, class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Port Store-keeper, State Railway Department, Calcutta, and Store-keeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway, until further orders.

No. 92.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 91, dated the 6th March 1900, Mr. S. H. M. Cole, Store-keeper, class III, grade 3, sub. *pro tem.*, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Store-keeper of the East Coast Railway with temporary rank in class II, grade 4, of that Establishment, until further orders.

The 7th March 1900.

No. 93.—Captain H. Bonham-Carter, R.E., Officiating Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class I, grade 3 (temporary rank), of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted furlough for eight months under Article 338 (ii) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th March 1900 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 94.—With reference to Public Works Department (Railways) Notification No. 93, dated the 7th March 1900, Mr. F. D. Kiernander, District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway in class I of that Establishment, until further orders.

No. 95.—Mr. G. V. Martyn, Chief Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, State Railways, and Officiating Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, is granted furlough for eight months under article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 4th April 1900, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 96.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Notification No. 73, dated 26th February 1900, for *21st* read *25th*.

The 8th March 1900.

No. 98.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under section 16 (*1*) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, the use of locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby, on the colliery extension of the East Indian Railway from Sitarampur to Domohani.

No. 97.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 237 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 2nd March 1900.

READ—

Sections 3 (4), 16 (2), 47 and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, and the Government of India resolution No. 736 R. T., dated the 17th October 1890, published thereunder.

Memorandum from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, No. 783, dated the 14th February 1900, forwarding letter from the Agent, East Indian Railway Company, No. 174 G., dated the 10th February 1900.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent of the East Indian Railway Company has applied for leave to adopt the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, which rules were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, under Public Works Department notification No. 480⅓, dated the 30th October 1890, on the colliery extension of that Railway from Sitarampur to Domohani.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules which are referred to in the foregoing observations to the colliery extension of the East Indian Railway from Sitarampore to Domohani which has been sanctioned for construction.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the Engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India.*

No. 99.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 238 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 2nd March 1900.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, and the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, and the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 427, dated the 15th October 1896, and the Government of India resolution No. 795 R. T., dated the 9th October 1896, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 55, dated the 5th February 1897, and the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 3, dated the 5th January 1898, and the Government of India circular No. 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No 104, dated the 10th March 1898, and the Government of India circular No. 1 Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, and the Government of India circular No. III Railway, dated the 15th March 1898, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 310, dated the 11th July 1898, and the Government of India resolution No. 718 R. T., dated the 6th July 1898, published thereunder

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 197, dated the 5th May 1899, and the Government of India circular No. I Railway, dated the 26th April 1899, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 298, dated the 14th July 1899, and the Government of India circular No. V Railway, dated the 3rd July 1899, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 517, dated the 7th December 1899, and the Government of India circular No. X Railway, dated the 1st December 1899, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 29, dated the 25th January 1900, and the Government of India circular No. IV Railway, dated the 19th January 1900, published thereunder.

Memorandum from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, No. 783, dated the 14th February 1900, forwarding letter from the Agent, East Indian Railway Company, No. 174 G., dated the 10th February 1900.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent of the East Indian Railway Company has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circulars Nos. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, I Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, III Railway, dated the 15th March 1898, I Railway, dated the 26th April 1899, V Railway, dated the 3rd July 1899, X Railway, dated the 1st December 1899, and IV Railway, dated the 19th January 1900, which were published under Public Works Department notifications Nos. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, 55, dated the 5th February 1897, 3, dated the 5th January 1898, 104, dated the 10th March 1898, 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, 197, dated the 5th May 1899, 298, dated 14th July 1899, 517, dated the 7th December 1899, and 29, dated the 25th January 1900 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896, 6th February 1897, 8th January 1898, 12th March 1898, 26th March 1898, 6th May 1899, 15th July 1899, 9th December 1899 and 27th January 1900), may be made applicable to the colliery extension of that railway from Sitarampur to Domohani.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules for working railways open for traffic which may, for the time being and hereafter from time to time, be in force on the East Indian railway, to the colliery extension of that railway from Sitarampur to Domohani with effect from the date or dates on which the said extension or portions thereof may be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (*3*), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (*6*) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, for information and guidance.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Public Works Department, Railways.

The 5th March 1900.

No. 90.—Mr. B. Stanley, Accountant, 1st grade, attached to the office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is temporarily appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch as an Assistant Examiner, 1st grade, temporary rank, and is posted to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Rajputana and Central India.

The 9th March 1900.

No. 100.—Mr. B. E. Luffman, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 3rd grade, on probation vacates his appointment under the operation of the rule in paragraph 82, Chapter II, Volume I of the Public Works Department Code.

T. HIGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.
Public Works Department,
Irrigation, Roads and Buildings.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1900.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th September, 1899.

From the 4th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 28th October all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

CHAS. SANDERSON,

Offg. Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 8th March 1900.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 874 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 3rd March 1900:—

No. 80 of 1900.—James Bowack, merchant, of 18 and 20, Dalal street, Fort, Bombay. *Improvements in tobacco pipes.*

No. 81 of 1900.—Alan Brebner, civil engineer, of 4, Nemoure road, Acton, London, W. *Improvements in eclipsing screens for revolving group-flashing lighthouse lights, for signalling lights, or the like.*

No. 82 of 1900.—George Falvey Beyts, District Engineer, East Indian Railway, Allahabad. *An improved lock, applicable to railway wagons, goods sheds, and such structures to prevent robbery.*

No. 83 of 1900.—Albert Cushing Crehore, Professor of Physics, of Hanover, Grafton county, state of New Hampshire, U. S. A., and George Owen Squier, Captain in the United States Army, formerly of Fortress Monroe, Elizabeth city, county, state of Virginia, but now of Washington, district of Columbia, U. S. A. *Means for generating and impressing semi-cycles of electromotive force on electric circuits for telegraphic and other purposes.*

No. 875 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 213 of 1899.—Messrs. Ernsthausen, limited, merchants, Calcutta. *The improvement of indigo manufacture.* (Specification filed 1 March 1900.)

No. 270 of 1899.—Birney Clark Batcheller, mechanical engineer, of 1518, North 15th street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in pneumatic transmission systems.* (Specification filed 27 February 1900.)

No. 271 of 1899.—Gustav Nowak, apothecary, of Marktplatz 49, Bistritz, Hungary. *An acetylene generator.* (Specification filed 27 February 1900.)

No. 397 of 1899.—Ahmed Ismail, colour merchant, residing at Bapu Khote street, Jambli Mohla, Bombay. *Improvements in inking hand printing blocks.* (Specification filed 27 February 1900.)

No. 458 of 1899.—Ahmed Ismail, colour merchant, residing at Bapu Khote street, Jambli Mohla, Bombay. *An improved imitation saffron.* (Specification filed 27 February 1900.)

No. 22 of 1900.—Harry Phillips Davis, electrical engineer, of 327, Neville street, Pittsburg, and Gilbert Wright, electrical engineer, of 409 Ross Avenue, Wilkinsburg, both in the county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in controllers for electric motors.* (Specification filed 26 February 1900.)

No. 876 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 128 of 1890.—Ellis Carr. *Improvements in tin vessels for packing biscuits and other perishable goods and instruments for opening such vessels.* (From 25 February 1901 to 25 February 1905.)

No. 162 of 1893.—Sultan Mohiaddin. *Sultan bucket and water lift.* (From 16 June 1900 to 16 June 1902.)

No. 14 of 1895.—John Frederick Duke. *Improvements in the means for automatically lighting gas.* (From 11 April 1900 to 11 April 1901.)

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1895) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified ; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 28th February, 1900.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 15th February, 1900	1,61,45,500	1,97,01,900	13,29,69,800	2,66,13,000	1,35,81,000	1,100	19,28,06,800	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	20,90,73,034
Add—																			
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 21st February, 1900	...	...	3,52,000	...	...	...	3,52,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,52,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 25th February, 1900	...	...	36,500	...	...	...	36,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 28th February, 1900	5,000	29,500	5,09,700	16,500	10,000	...	5,65,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,70,700
	1,61,50,500	1,97,31,400	13,38,68,000	2,66,29,500	1,35,31,000	1,100	19,37,61,000	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	21,00,32,234
Deduct—																			
Amount written off the London Registers	25,000	64,700	20,56,200	25,200	69,300	...	22,15,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,40,400
Balance on 28th February, 1900	1,61,25,500	1,96,66,700	13,18,11,800	2,66,04,300	1,34,61,700	1,100	19,15,45,600	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	20,77,91,834

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 31st Dec., 1899, enfaced from India 10,421 lakhs, re-transferred from London 9,669 lakhs.
" 1st Jan., 1900, " 15th Jan., 1900, ditto 31 " ditto 8 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 24 " ditto 21 "
" 1st Feb., " " 15th Feb., " ditto 7 " ditto 37 "
" 16th " " " 28th " " ditto 9 " ditto 32 "

10,492 lakhs. 9,767 lakhs.
9,767 "

Balance against India . 725 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 3rd March, 1900.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th March, 1900.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				98,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	59,64,990	1	9	1,43,86,411	14	10
Public Deposits at Branches	84,21,421	13	1			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,77,07,036	5	9
Bank Post Bills, etc.				2,84,657	15	2
Sundries				15,33,259	0	2
RUPEES				10,37,61,365	3	11

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				42,89,166	8	0
Other authorized Investments				71,82,849	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				2,51,97,253	14	8
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				2,28,26,874	15	6
Bills discounted and purchased				1,23,18,122	1	0
Balances with other Banks				9 69,477	10	5
Bullion				4,432	8	3
Dead Stock				13,43,386	0	9
Stamps				9,068	3	9
Sundries				9,08,434	11	11
				7,50,49,063	10	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,10,32,622	6	8	2,87,12,299	9	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,76,79,677	3	0			
RUPEES				10,37,61,365	3	11

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 8th March, 1900.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 38·8.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 5th March, 1900.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 28th February, 1900.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.			
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold held in England under Act II of 1898.	Gold.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	46,70,000	11,94,27,860	12,40,97,860	98,51,422	2,25,00,000	2,48,92,945	5,72,44,367
Allahabad	...	1,00,45,025	1,00,45,025	23,16,656	...	1,47,000	24,63,056
Lahore	...	1,92,20,170	1,92,20,170	72,75,665	...	16,275	72,91,940
Bombay	43,25,295	6,71,44,150	7,14,69,445	1,41,40,100	...	7,36,03,700	8,78,03,806
Karachi	...	58,49,500	58,19,500	22,34,070	...	3,80,805	26,15,475
Madras	54,45,680	2,88,50,935	3,42,96,615	31,84,865	...	17,92,950	49,77,845
Calicut	...	11,47,470	11,47,470	1,57,520	...	...	1,57,520
Rangoon	...	77,83,885	77,83,885	92,59,780	...	5,685	92,65,465
	1,44,40,975	25,94,68,995	27,39,09,970				
Deduct—Unexamined Notes			11,89,950				
TOTAL			27,27,20,020	4,84,20,678	2,25,00,000	10,08,99,3[illegible]6	17,18,20,074
Add—Amount under transfer from one Circle to another							9,00,000
NET TOTAL							17,27,20,074
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882							9,99,[illegible]9,946
GRAND TOTAL							27,27,20,020

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the 31st December 1899, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, C. A. Code.

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Various 3½ per cent Loans.		Debentures.	Total.	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code.	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Ajmere.							
Abu Vernacular School Fund	4,000	...	...	...	...	4,000	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and Magistrate, Mount Abu.
Abu and Anadra Dispensary Fund	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	Agent, Governor General, and Administrative Medical Officer in Rajputana.
Ajmere Dispensary Fund	4,000	...	...	...	...	4,000	Commissioner of Ajmere.
" Government College and Endowment Fund	43,500	...	...	...	...	43,500	Commissioner of Ajmere and Principal, Government College, Ajmere.
" " Scholarship Fund	1,400	...	...	...	...	1,400	Commissioner and Director of Public Instructions, Ajmere and Principal, Government College, Ajmere.
Deolia Dispensary Fund	500	...	...	...	...	500	Civil Surgeon, Ajmere.
Jeypore College Fund	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and Resident, Jeypore.
Mayo College Accumulated Fund	12,200	25,000	...	...	...	37,200	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and Principal, Mayo College.
" Endowment Fund	6,80,600	...	...	...	...	6,80,600	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana.
Mayo College	12,400	4,000	...	...	...	16,400	Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere.
Police Clothing Fund	5,000	...	...	..	...	5,000	Commissioner and General Superintendent of Police, Ajmere.
Ramsar Dispensary Fund	2,500	...	...	...	...	2,500	Civil Surgeon, Ajmere.
Reserve Fund for Hospital Assistants	48,300	...	...	...	...	48,300	Agent, Governor General, and Administrative Medical Officer in Rajputana.
Second Assistant Resident, Meywar	2,200	...	...	...	...	2,200	Second Assistant Resident, Meywar.
Thakur Sankar Sing	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmere.
Todgarh Dispensary Fund	1,500	..	...	...	...	1,500	Commissioner of Ajmere.
Baghelkhand.							
Collector of Shahabad, Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Rai Jai Pergash Lal Bahadur	1,28,700	...	...	...	...	1,28,700	Bank of Bengal, Allahabad, credit to H. H. the Maharajah of Rewah.
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Rewah State	27,000	...	...	...	...	27,000	Political Agent, Baghelkhand.
Carried over	9,82,800	29,000	...	...	...	10,11,800	

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent. 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Various 3½ per cent. Loans.		Debentures.	Total.	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward	9,82,800	29,000	...	...	...	10,11,800	
Baluchistan.							
Mir Yacoob Khan and Mir Ayub Khan	15,600	...	...	...	...	15,600	Political Agent, South Eastern Baluchistan.
Bhopal.							
Bani Madho Scholarship Fund	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Bhopal Water-works Endowment Fund	3,37,800	...	...	...	...	3,37,800	Political Agent, Bhopal.
" Boundary Settlement Fund	5,200	...	...	...	...	5,200	Political Agent, Bhopal.
" Excluded Local Fund	...	34,100	...	...	...	34,100	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Kincaid Scholarship Fund	2,500	...	...	...	...	2,500	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Maksudangarh State	...	20,000	...	...	...	20,000	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Mussamat Kundan Bayee	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Narsingarh State	55,700	32,400	...	...	...	88,100	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Sehore Boys' School	23,800	...	...	...	...	23,800	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Bhopal Political Agency	20,000	...	...	...	...	20,000	Political Agent, Bhopal.
" Treasurer, Sehore Treasury	...	...	7,500	...	...	7,500	Political Agent, Bhopal.
" Treasurer, Maksudangarh State	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	Political Agent, Bhopal.
" Treasurer, Narsingarh State	...	...	20,000	...	...	20,000	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Calcutta.							
Estate of late King of Oudh	2,73,200	...	...	...	...	2,73,200	Comptroller, India Treasuries.
Northbrook Medal Prize Fund	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	Master of the Mint, Calcutta, and Director of Public Instructions, Punjab.
Pollock Prize Medal Fund	6,200	...	...	...	...	6,200	Comptroller, India Treasuries.
Security Deposit of the Currency Office Treasurer and his subordinates	74,100	...	...	...	500	74,600	Assistant Comptroller General, Paper Currency.
" Mint Bullion-keeper	50,000	...	...	...	...	50,000	Master of the Mint.
" " Krishna Lal Roy, Contractor	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	Master of the Mint.
" " Madhab Chunder Roy, Medal Fitting Contractor	500	...	...	...	...	500	Master of the Mint.
" " Senior Melter	300	2,200	...	...	...	2,500	Master of the Mint.
Carried over	18,55,200	1,18,700	27,500	...	500	20,01,900	

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent, 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Various 3½ per cent. Loans.		Debentures.	Total.	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward	18,55,200	1,18,70	27,500	...	500	20,01,900	
Calcutta—*contd.*							
Security Deposit of Cashier of the Private Secretary of the Viceroy .	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
" Cashier of the Government Press	2,000	8,000	...	...	...	10,000	Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta.
" Head Clerk and Cashier of the Board of Examiners .	1,000	1,500	...	...	...	2,500	Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
" G. W. Allen & Co., Contractor for printing Government stock forms . . .	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta.
" Medal Contractors, Military Department . . .	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	Secretary, Government of India, Military Department.
Coorg.							
Civil Dispensary Fund . . .	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	President, Mercara Municipal Committee, and Civil Surgeon, Mercara.
School Endowment Fund Fraserpett .	500	...	...	...	...	500	Commissioner and Inspector of Schools, Coorg.
Sanwarpett Municipality . . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	Commissioner of Coorg and President, Sanwarpett Municipality.
Verajandrapett Dispensary . .	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	Commissioner of Coorg and President, Verajandrapett Municipality.
Verajandrapett Municipality . .	1,100	...	...	...	...	1,100	Commissioner of Coorg and President, Verajandrapett Municipality.
School Endowment Plantation Fund .	5,500	...	...	...	...	5,500	Commissioner of Coorg and Inspector of Schools, Mercara.
Thompson Prize Fund . . .	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	(Commissioner of Coorg and Inspector of Schools, Mercara.)
Chenna Basavanja, Minor .	300	...	...	...	...	300	District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Chikkana Somakka, " .	300	...	...	...	...	300	(District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.)
Congetti Chengappa, " .	200	...	...	...	...	200	Commissioner and District Judge, Coorg.
Lakshmi, " .	300	...	...	...	...	300	Commissioner and Treasury Officer in Coorg.
Padamanabhia, " .	5,000	...	...	...	..	5,000	District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Puppiah Mallama, " .	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500	(District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.)
Shivachar Sannaki Erappa, " .	400	...	...	...	...	400	(District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.)
Vakkaligar Basavigowda, " .	400	...	...	...	...	400	(District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.)
Security Deposit of Abkari Contractor .	21,000	13,500	18,000	...	...	52,500	Chief Commissioner and Commissioner of Coorg.
" Appanaravana Jyanna, Revenue Inspector . . .	300	...	...	...	...	300	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Carried over .	19,18,500	1,41,700	45,500	...	500	21,06,200	

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent. 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Various 3½ per cent. Loans.		Debentures.	Total.	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward .	19,18,500	1,41,700	45,500	...	500	21,062 00	
Coorg—*contd.*							
Security Deposit of Bella Chandra Belliappa, Subadar . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Carriappa, K., " . . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Ittira Ponnappa, Parpatigarh .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Kalumadana Pooviah, " .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Kodandra Cootiah, Subadar .	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
" Madanda Mandana, Revenue Inspector . . .	200	...	...	...	...	200	
" Madauda Moodiah, Do. .	200	...	...	...	...	200	
" Mahomed Hussain Saib, Subadar	...	200	...	...	...	200	
" Makata Appachoo, Parpatigarh .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Mandira Madappa, " .	500	...	...	...	...	500	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
" Moothana, T., Revenue Inspector	200	...	...	...	...	200	
" Narniengar, B., Parpatigarh .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Nayakanda Belliappa, Revenue Inspector . . .	200	...	...	...	...	200	
" Nuchimaniandra Davaiya " .	200	...	...	...	...	200	
" Paley Kandia Jyemeah, Subadar	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	
" Puliunda Deviah, Parpatigarh .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Ram Row, Treasurer . .	1,000	2,000	...	...	...	3,000	
" Rangachar, E., Sheristadar .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Dehra Dun.							
Brandiz Prize for Sylviculture . .	2,700	...	...	...	...	2,700	
Colonel Campbell Walker's Prize Fund .	600	...	...	...	...	600	
Imperial Forest School Jubilee Prize Fund	300	...	...	...	...	300	Director of Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun.
William Prothero Thomas Prize Fund .	...	500	...	...	...	500	
Forest Department.							
Assam.							
Security Deposit of Srigopal Banerjee, Ranger .	500	...	...	...	...	500	Conservator of Forests, Assam.
Bengal.							
Buxa Division.							
" Hari Gopal De Biswas, Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	Forest Divisional Officer, Buxa.
Carried over .	19,32,600	1,44,400	45,500		500	21,23,000	

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Various 3½ per cent., Loans.		Debentures.	Total.	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward	19,32,600	*1,44,400	45,500	...	500	21,23,000	
Forest Department—*contd.*							
Bengal—contd.							
Buxa Division—*contd.*							
Security deposit of Luchman Sing, Ranger	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	Forest Divisional Officer, Buxa.
Chittagong Division.							
" Brojo Kumar Sen, Deputy Ranger	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	Ditto, Chittagong.
" Jivan Krishna Sanyal, Forester	500	...	...	..	...	500	
" Jogendra Nath Dutta, Head Clerk	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Kali Kumar Sen, Ranger	...	500	...	..	...	5 0	
" Nobo Chander Kastagir, Do.	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
" Rajani Kanto Mookherjee, Do.	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Tripura Charan Sarma, Deputy Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Darjeeling Division.							
" Raghu Sing, Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Darjeeling.
" Soonder Sing, Do.	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Kurseong Division							
" Gokul Chander Chatterji, Ranger	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	Ditto, Kurseong.
" Gour Krishna Sirkar, Do.	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
Palamow Division.							
" Bama Charan Bose, Deputy Ranger	...	500	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Palamow.
Puri Division.							
" Gopal Chander Bhowmick, Ranger	...	500	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Puri.
" Preo Nath Chakerbutty, "	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
Carried over	19,40,600	1,46,900	45,500	...	500	21,33,500	

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Various 3½ per cent. Loans.		Debentures.	Total.	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward .	19,40,600	1,46,900	45,500	...	500	21,33,500	
Forest Department—*contd.*							
Bengal—contd.							
Singbhoom Division.							
Security deposit of Aukhoy Kumar Chatterjee, Deputy Ranger	...	500	...	...	...	500	Forest Divisional Officer, Singbhoom.
" Guru Das Chatterji, Ranger	400	...		...	...	400	
" Tarak Brahmo Biswas, Do.	1,000	...		...	...	1,000	
Sunderbun Division.							
" Aswini Kumar Ghose, Forester	300	...	...	...	...	300	Ditto, Sunderbun.
" Aswini Kumar Bose, Do.	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Aukhoy Kumar Bhattacharjee, Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Avinash Chander Chukerbutty, Forester	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Avoy Charan Bhattacharjee, Head Clerk . . .	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Bhopal Chander Tarafder, Forester	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Bignan Chander Banerjee, Do.	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Brojo Lal Ghose, Deputy Ranger . . .	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Durga Charan Chukerbutty, Forester	...	500	...	...	...	500	
" Dwarka Nath Chukerbutty, Do.	...	500	...	...	...	500	
" Dwarka Nath Banerjee, Ranger	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Gopal Chander Chukerbutty, Forester	...	500	...	...	...	500	
" Gopal Chander Mitter, Do.	...	500	...	...	...	500	
" Jadob Chander Chatterjee, Deputy Ranger	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Jadab Chander Haldar, Forester	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Kali Personna Banerjee, Do.	...	500	500	...	...	1,000	
" Kedar Nath Bose, Ranger .	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
" Munshi Noimuddin, Deputy Ranger . . .	...	500	...	...	...	500	
Carried over .	19,45,300	1,50,400	49,000	...	500	21,45,200	

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Various 3½ per cent. Loans		Debentures.	Total.	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward .	19,45,300	1,50,400	49,000	...	500	21,45,200	
Forest Department—*contd.*							
Bengal - contd.							
Sunderbuns Division—*contd.*							
Security Deposit of Nepal Chander Mukerjee, Forester	...	...	500	...	...	500	Forest Divisional Officer, Sunderbun.
" Nripendra Nath Ganguly, Apprentice . . .	...	500	...	...	...	500	
" Nunda Lal Singha, Ranger .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Poresh Nath Chatterjee, Do.	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Priya Nath Ganguly, Do.	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
" Rhidoy Nath Mitter, Do.	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Rosick Lal Roy, Forester	...	500	...	...	...	500	
" Sarat Chunder Chukerbutty, Do	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Sita Nath Bhattacharjee, Deputy Ranger . .	...	...	...	...	500	500	
" Sita Nath Chukerbutty, Deputy Ranger	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Sri Nath Shome, Do.	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Tarak Nath Ghose, Do.	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Umesh Chander Chukerbutty, Forester	...	500	...	...	...	500	
" Upendra Nath Dutta, Do.	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Central Provinces.							
Betul Division.							
" Tirath Pershad, Ranger .	500	...	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Betul.
Nimar Division.							
" Bhagwant Rao, Ranger .	400	...	...	...	...	400	Ditto, Nimar.
Northern Circle Division.							
" Mahomed Yassin, Ranger .	400	...	...	...	...	400	Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, Northern Circle.
Coorg.							
Coorg Division.							
" Kengandra Ponnappa, Ranger.	500	...	...	...	...	500	Forest Divisional Officer, Coorg.
" Pale Kandra Atchaiya, Do.	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Carried over .	19,48,100	1,51,900	54,000	...	1,000	21,55,000	

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT. 3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Various 3½ per cent. Loans.		Debentures.	TOTAL.	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward	19,48,100	1,51,900	54,000	...	1,000	21,55,000	
Forest Department—*concld.*							
Punjab.							
Montgomery Division.							
Security Deposit of Boodh Raj, Fuel Contractor	500	...	...	...	...	500	Forest Divisional Officer, Montgomery.
" Govind Mal, Do.	400	...	...	...	...	400	
" Malik Wazir, Do.	400	...	...	...	...	400	
" Miran Bux, Do.	100	...	...	...	...	100	
Hyderabad.							
Hussain Ali Khan, Minor	600	...	...	...	...	600	First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad.
Mahomed Najmuddin, Do.	...	800	...	...	...	800	
Security Deposit of Store-keeper, Resident's Office	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	Extra Assistant Resident, Hyderabad.
Indore.							
Daly College Fund	30,100	...	...	...	...	30,100	Treasury Officer, Indore.
Dhar Leper Hospital Fund	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	
Guna Agency Local Fund	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
" Dispensary Fund	2,500	...	...	...	...	2,500	
" School Fund	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	
Indore Residency Bazar Fund	...	10,000	...	...	...	10,000	Agent, Governor General, Central India, Indore.
Kibia Scholarship Fund	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	Treasury Officer, Indore.
Mhow Church of England Mission Fund	3,500	...	...	...	...	3,500	
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Indore Treasury	50,000	...	...	...	...	50,000	
Mhow.							
Mihidpore Cantonment Fund	9,400	...	...	...	...	9,400	President, Cantonment Committee, Mhow.
Muskat.							
Ahmed, son of Ali Ahmed Joomani	19,000	...	...	...	...	19,000	Political Agent and Consul, Muskat.
Nepal.							
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Residency Office	2,500	...	...	...	...	2,500	Resident in Nepal.
Carried over	20,87,100	1,62,700	54,000	...	1,000	23,04,800	

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Various 3½ per cent. Loans.		Debentures.	Total.	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward .	20,87,100	1,62,700	54,000	..	1,000	23,04,800	
Nowgong.							
Bundelkhand Rajcoomar College Fund .	25,000	...	...	...	...	25,000	Political Agent, Bundelkhand.
Debi Gir, a minor	7,000	...	...	...	...	7,000	
Prince of Wales' Recovery Fund .	2,400	...	...	...	...	2,400	
Rai Bahadur Roshun Sing . .	1,50,000	...	...	...	...	1,50,000	
Sarila State	1,50,000	...	...	...	...	1,50,000	
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Bundelkhand Agency . . .	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	
" Jaggu Ram and Ram Pallat, Contractors . . .	...	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong.
" Moona Lall and Sons, Contractors . . .	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
" Treasurer, Nowgong Treasury	...	10,000	...	...	...	10,000	Political Agent, Bundelkhand.
Port Blair.							
Security Deposit of Head Store-keeper .	2,200	...	...	...	...	2,200	Executive Commissariat Officer, Port Blair.
" Treasurer, Port Blair Treasury	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	Treasury Officer, Port Blair.
Quetta.							
Abdul Aziz, minor	2,600	...	...	...	...	2,600	Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin
Abdul Shakur and Abdul Tahir, minors	5,500	..	...	...	...	5,500	
Quetta Municipality . . .	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	Municipal Secretary and District Engineer, Quetta.
Sambhar.							
Security Deposit of Chooni Lall, Contractor	500	...	...	...	...	500	Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Sambhar.
" Treasurer, Sambhar Treasury .	75,500	...	...	...	...	75,500	
Zhob.							
Zarghoon Khan	5,200	...	...	...	...	5,200	Political Agent, Zhob.
TOTAL CIVIL OFFICERS IN DIRECT ACCOUNT IN STOCK .	25,29,000	1,74,700	54,000	...	1,000	27,58,700	

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Various 3½ per cent Loans.		Debentures.	Total.	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward .	25,29,000	1,74,700	54,000	...	1,000	27,58,700	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 167 of the Civil Account Code—							
Executive Commissariat Officer, Port Blair	...	...	5,000	...	...	5,000	No Interest drawn.
Forest Divisional Officer, Rawal Pindi	...	1,500	1,000	...	...	2,500	No Interest drawn.
Ditto, Montgomery	...	...	500	...	...	500	No Interest drawn.
Superintendent, Government Printing	...	500	500	...	...	1,000	No Interest drawn.
TOTAL CIVIL OFFICERS IN DIRECT ACCOUNT IN SAFE CUSTODY	...	2,000	7,000	...	...	9,000	
Comptroller General's Trust account in stock.							
Indemnity Deposit of lost Promissory notes—							
Appu Row, S., Pensioned Tasildar .	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	2,000	
Gonsalves, F. J.	400	...	...	...	...	400	
Hari Moti Dassi	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
Koylash Chander Sen . . .	...	...	700	...	...	700	
Kedar Nath Sanyal . . .	...	400	...	..	...	400	
Kedar Nath Dass	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Mussamat Moola Bibee . . .	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500	
Navanidrai Dulputrai . . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Investment on account of lost Currency Notes—							
Raman Chetty	4,000	...	...	...	...	4,000	
Government Promissory Notes held on account of the following—							
Abdar Razack Indemnity Fund . .	86,400	...	...	...	...	86,400	
Bengal Christian Family Pension Fund	3,85,500	...	...	...	...	3,85,500	
General Family Pension Fund . .	...	2,59,000	...	...	...	2,59,000	
Hindu Family Annuity Fund . .	7,15,000	...	...	...	...	7,15,000	
Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund	9,07,900	...	...	...	...	9,07,900	
Jhallawar State	5,85,600	...	...	...	...	5,85,600	
Lord Lawrence Memorial Fund . .	70,500	...	...	...	...	70,500	
Carried over .	27,58,300	2,61,400	1,200	...	...	30,20,900	
Carried over .	25,29,000	1,76,700	61,000	...	1,000	27,67,700	

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Various 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Comptroller General's Trust account—*contd.*							
Brought forward	25,29,000	1,76,700	61,000	...	1,000	27,67,700	
Brought forward	27,58,300	2,61,400	1,200	...	...	30,20,900	
Patriotic Fund	2,09,800	...	...	...	...	2,09,800	
Persian Famine Relief Fund	14,000	...	...	...	...	14,000	
Poolin Behary Addy	...	...	...	...	500	500	
Total Comptroller General's Trust account in stock	29,82,100	2,61,400	1,200	...	500	32,45,200	
Comptroller General's Trust account. Investment held under Article 167, C. A. Code., on account of Lost Currency Notes—							
Abdul Roshid of Alur Bazar, Dacca	...	...	400	...	...	400	No Interest drawn.
Abinash Chander Chuckerbutty	...	...	300	...	...	300	
Amrita Nand Gupta	...	...	600	...	...	600	
Arnuachellam Chetty, S. R. M. M.	...	...	3,600	...	...	3,600	
Aukhoy Kumar Dutta	...	...	200	...	...	200	
Bharosi Ram	...	...	1,300	...	...	1,300	
Bhogobut Chander Roy	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Carapiet, A.	...	...	...	400		400	
Chunder Kanto Bose	...	...	200	...	...	200	
Chunder Kanto Mozumdar			1,300	...	...	1,300	
Deoki Ram Jaiswar	...	...	300	...	...	300	
Dwarka Nath Kundu	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Fidda Ali Hosain	...	...	2,500	...	...	2,500	
Freeborne, J. H.	...	...	200	...	...	200	
Giridhari Lall Shaha	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Government Agency Balance	...	...	...	500	...	500	
Hari Nath Sircar	...	...	2,100	...	...	2,100	
Heera Lall Chatterjee	...	...	200	...	...	200	
Jaggan Nath Kajarimal	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Janoki Nath Biswas	...	...	800	...	...	800	
Kabiraj, J.	...	...	300	...	...	300	
Kali Krishna Sen, Kabiraj	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Carried over	...	...	15,600	900	...	16,500	
Carried over	55,11,100	4,38,100	62,200	...	1,500	60,12,900	

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent, 1865.	3 per cent, 1896-97.	Various 3½ per cent. Loans	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Comptroller General's Trust account. Investment held under Article 167, C. A. Code, on account of Lost Currency Notes—*concld.*							
Brought forward	55,11,100	4,38,100	62,200	...	1,500	60,12,900	
Brought forward	...	...	15,600	900	...	16,500	
Lall Chand	...	...	600	...	...	600	
Land Mortgage Bank	...	...	2,500	...	...	2,500	
Mah Nin Byoo	...	...	2,500	...	...	2,500	
Mahomed Amin of Pendra Road	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Mahomed Sheriff Khan	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	
Moula Bux Abdar Rashid	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Moung Tun Gyee Maook Bhamo	...	...	900	...	...	900	
Mowlovi Ahmed Ali	...	...	...	800	...	800	
Munshi Nundjee	...	...	...	200		200	
Nobo Coomar Bose	...	...	...	400	...	400	No Interest drawn.
Paul, P. G.	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Pyari Mohun and Nanda Mohun Shaha	...	...	400	...	...	400	
Radha Madhab Dutta	...	...	...	500	...	500	
Rajcoomar Choudhuri	...	...	300	...	...	300	
Rakhal Chunder Singha	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
Ram Golam Sing	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Ram Lall	...	...	...	100	...	100	
Ram Saran Ram	...	500	...	...	...	500	
Shaik Bhadoo Biswas	...	...	...	600	...	600	
Shib Doyal Singh	...	...	5,600	...	...	5,600	
Sobhani Biswas	...	...	200	...	...	200	
Syed Mahomed Ibrahim Hossain Khan and Syed Akbar Ali Khan.	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Taji Ahir	...	500	...	...	...	500	
Toolsi Ram	...	...	...	100	...	100	
TOTAL COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S TRUST ACCOUNT IN SAFE CUSTODY.	...	1,000	30,900	4,600	...	36,500	
GRAND TOTAL	55,11,100	4,39,100	93,100	4,600	1,500	60,49,400	

Besides the above, the following Government Promissory Notes have been received, but not yet converted into Book Debt Certificates :—

		R
Case No. 332	Jhallawar State	1,06,100
" " 418	Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund	16,800
" " 409	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg	600
" " 431	Chief Commissioner and Commissioner of Coorg	500
" " 451	Political Agent, Bundelkhand	10,000

Exclusive of R. 3.700 sent to Bank of Bengal for sale with reference to Honorary Secretary. Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund dated 22nd December 1899.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CALCUTTA;
The 31st January 1900.

A. F. COX,
Comptroller and Auditor General.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

(PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Ajmere, the 24th February, 1900.

No. 744-S.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation V of 1886, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to notify the appointment of the Assistant Commissioner of Merwara as Chairman of the Beawar Municipal Committee, with effect from the 2nd January, 1900.

The 26th February, 1900.

No. 788.—Whereas land is required in the District of Merwara for a public purpose, *viz.*, the construction of the Pipli section of the Baran, Ajmer and Marwar Railway passing through the Merwara District, this declaration is made accordingly under the provisions of section 6 of Act No. I of 1894.

District.	Pergana.	Village.	Approximate amount required.			Purpose for which required.	Remarks.
			Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.		
Merwara.	Todgurh.	Bagar . .	79·81	...	79·81	Construction of the Pipli section of the Baran Ajmer-Marwar Railway.	The plan can be seen at the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Merwara.
		Telra . .	10·09	...	10·09		
		Pipli . .	14·68	...	14·68		
		TOTAL .	104·58	...	104·58		

The Assistant Commissioner of Merwara is authorized to take steps for the acquisition of land notified.

The 27th February, 1900.

No. 798.—Where as land is required in the Ajmer District for a public purpose, *viz.*, for pipes in which water will be conveyed from the Budha Pushkar tank into the city of Ajmer, this declaration is made accordingly under the provisions of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894.

District.	Pergana.	Village.	Amount of land required.			Purpose for which required.	Remarks.
			Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.		
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Ajmer.	Ajmer.	Ajmer . .	1·365	...	1·365	For pipes to convey water from the Budha Pushkar tank into the city of Ajmer.	The plan can be seen at the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer.
		Nowsar	1·565	...	1·565		
		Kanas .	1·72	...	1·72		
		TOTAL .	4·65	...	4·65		

The 28th February, 1900.

No. 817-S.—Whereas land is required in the District of Ajmer for a public purpose, *viz.*, the construction of a railway line between Nasirabad and Kekri, this declaration is made accordingly under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894.

District.	Pergana.	Village.	Approximate amount required. Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.	Purpose for which required.	Remarks.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Ajmer.	Ajmer.	Chitiwas	44·39	...	44·39	Railway line.	The plans can be seen at the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer.
		Sawar	187·40	...	187·40		
		Sidara	49·07	...	49·07		
		Gulgaon	36·74	...	36·74		
		Bishenpura	14·06	...	14·06		
		Kalitalaikakhera.	18·98	...	18·98		
		Para	56·91	...	56·91		
		Kada	55·14	...	55·14		
		Kekri	126·92	...	126·92		
		Goela	60·24	...	60·24		
		Arwar	4·04	...	4·04		
		Jaola	43·98	...	43·98		
		Sarana	64·57	...	64·57		
		Shokli	22·76	...	22·76		
		Shokla	45·60	...	45·60		
		Jaswantpura	22·99	...	22·99		
		Loharwara	64·22	...	64·22		
		Darathee	51·26	...	51·26		
		Nasirabad	37·99	...	37·99		
		TOTAL	1,007·26	...	1,007·26		

Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer is authorized to take steps for the acquisition of the lands notified.

E. C. SPILSBURY, *Major, R.E.*,

Secy. to the Chief Commr. of Ajmer-Merwara in the Public Works Department.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1. The Entrance Examination in 1901 will be held on the 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th March 1901.

Applications and fees for admission to the Examination must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 22nd January 1901.

2. The F.A. and B A. Examinations in 1901 will be held on the 18th March 1901 and following days.

Applications and fees for admission to the above Examinations must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 4th February 1901.

3. The M.A., Premchand Roychand Studentship, B L. and Honours in Law Examinations in 1900 will be held on the 26th November 1900 and following days.

Applications and fees for admission to the M.A. Examination in 1900 must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 25th August 1900.

Applications and fees for admission to the Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 25th May 1900.

Applications and fees for admission to the B. L. Examination must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 25th October 1900.

Applications and fees for admission to the Examination for Honours in Law must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 25th August 1900.

4. The half-yearly second L M.S. Re-examination will be held on the 26th November 1900 and following days.

Applications and fees of candidates for admission to the Second L.M S. Re-examination must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 13th November 1900.

A. C. EDWARDS,

Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,

The 28th February 1900.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd March, 1900.

No. 47.—The following permanent promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department is sanctioned, with effect from the 1st October, 1899:—

Name.	From	To
J. H. Curtis	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 2nd grade.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st grade.

CHAS. E. PITMAN,

Director General of Telegraphs.

II C 2

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th March, 1900.

No. 32.—The following promotions are made with effect from the 15th February 1900, *vice* Mr. R. B. Smart, promoted Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade (Supernumerary) :—

Mr. T. H. Rendell, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3d grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. W. J. Cornelius, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Mr. W H. Penrose Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. S. F. Norman, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5 h grade.

Mr. P. J. Serrao, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

No. 33.—The following promotions are made with effect from the 25th February 1900, *vice* Mr. A. G. Wyatt, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, retired :—

Mr. E. J. Connor, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. R. Todd, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Mr. E. Parker, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. C. A. Norman, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade

Mr J. Smith, Sub Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, on the seconded list, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, but to continue in the same list.

Mr. W. E. Johnson, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, on the seconded list, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade but to continue in the same list.

Mr. T. W. Babonau, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

Mr. H. B. Powell, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, on the seconded list, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, but to continue in the same list.

Mr. J. A. Freeman, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Munshi Ahmed Ali, Khan Bahadur, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

The 8th March, 1900.

No. 34.—Mr. G. Campbell, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for three months under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 5th April, 1900, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 35.—Mr. W. H. D. Ewing Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, and Draftsman, Head Quarters Office, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for three months under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 17th April, 1900.

ST. G. GORE, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE.

Agra, the 6th March, 1900.

No. 278—Mr. P. H. Vere, Superintendent, Warthganj Depôt at Khewra, Cis-Indus and Kalabagh Mines Division, is granted furlough out of India for one year.

R. M. DANE,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 1st March, 1900.

No. 3.—Mr. G. E. Jones, District Locomotive Superintendent in class II, grade I, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for 7½ months, with effect from the 7th April, 1900, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, North Western Railway.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 5th March, 1900.

No. 5.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Engineer S. H. Stevenson, for one year.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when	REMARKS
Krause, Mr. C. F. (of Spence's Hotel).	Presidency General Hospital.	6th December, 1899.	The District Judge of the 24-Parganas, Alipore, on the 22nd February, 1900.	Will left in the possession of Messrs. Hinckley, Hodson and Brown, Solicitors, Lichfield. Deceased's mother Mary Theodore Krause and his sister Louise Elizabeth Krause are Executrices. No application.
McMillan, Mr. Nicholas (Fireman, S.S. *Gulf of Anenda*).	Ditto	7th February, 1900.	The same Judge, on the same date.	No Will. No application.
Miller, Mr. Peter (of S.S. *Osborne*).	Ditto	17th February, 1900.	The same Judge, on the 23rd February, 1900.	Ditto.
Fernandez, Mr. Comillo (Topaz of the R.I.M.S. *Canning*).	Campbell Hospital, Sealdah.	24th December, 1899.	The same Judge, on the 21st February 1900.	Ditto.
Bell, Mr. Edmund Mannington (Auctioneer and Repairer, residing in Cantonment, Benares).	Benares	31st January, 1900	The District Judge of Benares, on the 22nd February, 1900.	Will left, of which Mrs. Georgiana Margaret Hodson and Alfred Herbert Bell are the Executrix and Executor, who have renounced their Executorship. Application for administration has been made by Mr. J. Brown, one of the creditors of the deceased, and the 10th of March, 1900, has been fixed for the hearing.
Forward, Mrs.	Lucknow	10th December, 1899.	The District Judge of Lucknow, on 21st February, 1900.	No Will. No application
Cohen, Mrs. Roofka (a Jewish lady of Purneah City).	Calcutta	18th January, 1900	The District Judge of Purnea, on 9th February, 1900.	Will left, which is said to be in the custody of Mr. Ezra A. Cohen, of Calcutta, who is said to have been appointed Executor, who will apply for administration.
Mackertoom, Mr. J. (of Old China Bazar Street).	Presidency General Hospital.	20th January, 1900	The District Judge of the 24 Parganas, Alipore, on the 25th February, 1900.	No Will. No application.
Esaw, Mr. G. A. (of 36 Wellesley Street).	Ditto	Ditto	The same Judge, on the same date.	Ditto.
Shircor, Mr. Michael W. (of 52, Ripon Street).	Ditto	8th December, 1899.	Ditto	
Herbert, Mr. H. (of 10, British Indian Street).	Ditto	1st January, 1900	Ditto	
Parker, Mr. Alfred (of Asansole).	Ditto	8th February, 1900.	Ditto	Ditto.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 9th March, 1900.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, the Black Watch Regiment of Highlanders, dated at Sitapur, this 5th day of March 1900.

Number, Rank, and Name.—6021, Private James Burns.
Age,—26 years 2 months.
Height,—5 feet 5¼ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, grey.
Trade,—Miner.
Date of Enlistment,—20th May, 1895.
Place of Enlistment,—Ed. burgh.
Parish and County in which born,—Lift. and Benvil, Dundee, Forfar N. B.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—Reveille, 3rd March 1900.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Assansol.
Marks,—Scar above right eye, web of left thumb, and left knee. (Legs, owing to exposure, will bear evidence for about a month hence of his having worn the kilt.)
From Trasp Train proceeding to Darjeeling.
Under 5 years' service.

S. G. GROGAR, *Lt.-Colonel,*
Commanding 1st Black Watch.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, the Black Watch (R H.) Regiment of Highlanders, dated at Sitapur, this 5th day of March, 1900.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 5471, Drummer James Ross.
Age,—22 years.
Height,—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes blue.
Trade,—Tailor.
Date of Enlistment,—1st February, 1894.
Place of Enlistment,—Dunfermline, N. B.
Parish and County in which born,—Leith, Edinburgh.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—1st March, 1900.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Sitapur, Bengal (was on pass to Calcutta).
Marks,—Scar under left collar bone, scar of cut back of left leg. (Legs, owing to exposure, will bear evidence for about a month hence of his having worn the kilt).
On pass to Calcutta till 1st March, 1900.
Under 7 years' service.

S. G. GROGAR, *Lt.-Colonel,*
Commanding 1st Black Watch.

NOTICE.

It is notified, for information of Military and Civil officers, that services of Shams-ul-Ulama, Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Persian Instructor, and Mr. R. F. Azoo, Arabic Instructor, have been specially retained by Government for giving instruction to candidates intending to present themselves for examinations in Arabic and Persian before the Board of Examiners. Gentlemen requiring their tuition should communicate with them at the office of the Board of Examiners.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXX. Price R2 per volume or R1 per part.
2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXVII. Price per volume R5.
3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4*a*. per single plate.
4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd Edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.
5. A Manual of the Geology of India, Economic Geology, 2nd Edition, part I, corundum. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price per copy R1.
6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price 8*a*.
7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill Slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price R3.
8. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R1-8.
9. Map of the Geology of India, scale 1″=96 miles. R1 per copy.
10. Map of the Geology of India, in 6 sheets, scale 1″=32 miles. R12 per copy.
11. Reports on the Inspection of Mines in India, by James Grundy:—

Report for the year ending 30th June, 1894. Price R1.
Do. do. 30th June, 1895. Price R2.
Do. do. 30th June, 1896. Price R1.
Do. do. 31st Dec., 1896. Price R1.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th March, 1900.

No. 12987.—This office Notification No. 12379, dated the 22nd February, 1900, regarding the grant of privilege leave to Mr. J. H. Smith, Postmaster, Lahore, is hereby cancelled.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 5th March, 1900.

Bengal Leather Varnish Factory, Manager.
Biscoe, M. S.
Blackman & Co.
Forbes, N. P.
Friend in Need Society, Secy.
Frillingham & Co.
Hughes, Fred.
Kenyon & Co., J.
Krausz, S.
Ladies'.Co-operative Society.
Lambie.
Mathieson, Robert.
Migat & Co, William.
Military Silver Watch Store & Co.
Moss & Co., A. S.
Peter, C. T. Col.
Rathwell, T. F.
Roscope Watch Company.
Rose Brand Tea Company.
Ross, S.
Scott Bros.
Scourso Howard & Co.
Smith, H. A. Felton.
Stonier, Geo. A.
Townsend, Mrs. C. C.
Van Sant, Grant.
Wheatley, G.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adams, C. A. E. G.
Allen, J. W.
Alton, F D.
Anderson, Major L. E.
Antrobus, Miss E.
Arthur, Mrs., care of Smith Rodwell & Co.
Australian Product Agency.
Austruther, Sir W. R. C.
Barclay, Cecil S.
Bavil, Mrs. R. C.
Baxter, J.
Beeston, R. A.
Beeston, R. C.
Bence, R.
Berger, G.
Barners, Hamilton H.
Berry, J. G.
Bevill & Co., R. C.
Bird, Harry.
Biscoe, M. S.
Blackwell, B. W.
Blong, Mrs. Jessie.
Bondalle, R.
Bourn, S. M.
Brasier, Mrs.
Brisco, Mrs.
Broun, Olaf.
Browne, Graham.
Bryant, K.
Butler, S. R.
Callaghan, W. O.
Campbell, Wm. F.
Carpenter, Mr. Wm.
Cawte, F.
Chanéer, H. A.
Clarke, Joseph.
Clement, W. Stanley
Clemesha, W. A.
Clive, F.
Collaghan, H., Col. Sergt.
Collins, Mr.
Comberland, W. C.
Condoreet, Lucille.
Conry, E. P.
Corry, Herbert, W.
Cowan, A.
Cowhead, C. E.
Crowley, A. S.
Cruddock, Mrs.
Cubbin, J. F.
Cumming, R. H.
D'Arc, Miss Nellie.
Damon, E. C.
Damon, R. C.
Davide, A.
Davidson, N. T.
Davies, P. V.
Dawson, A.
Dease, C.
debremond d'ars, Jean.
Denan, Paul.
Deuss, Josef.
Dixon, Mrs. A.
Dods, Miss M. E. J.
Driscall, Capt. D. P.
Elzobedie, Alfred.
Enfield, Dr. M
Esselmont, J.
Faure, Gaston
Ferguson, Mrs. Nellie.
Flax, L.
Foley, J. N
Francis, Conyngham.
Fry, A. H.
Gerlah, Mr.
Gillon, E. A.
Gleeson, G. W. M.
Greenfield, W.
Hall, E. A., Ship *Glencova.*
Hankey, Mrs. Spencer.
Harbord, Miss Constance.
Harcourt, L. A. P.
Hart, Marie, Mrs.
Haydon, Staff Farrier.
Hodgkins, Major H C
Loste(?), William Sir.
Houghton, Mrs.
Jacob, E. E.
Jonnson, Miss F.
Johnston, J O
Johnstone, Mrs.
Jordan, H., care of R. H. Parker.
Kennedy, I. L.
Kirkland, Miss.
Koegel, F G.
Kopeli, Schapiro.
La Motte, R.
Lampard. C. A.
Lampard, Mr.
Laughton, G. G.
Lazarus, S. A., care of C. Martens.
Lazarus, W.
Leder, Wiliy.
Lehmann, Ludwig.
Leven, R. B.
Levetus, Arthur.
Liddon, R. K.
Linton, James.
Lumsden, E. G., Mrs.
Lutacres, Miss.
Luschwitz, Miss G.
Lyncn, J J
Mackintosh, G. Bell.
Macleod, Miss F.
Mac ..anaman, P. A.
Marshall, J.
Martin, J. S.
Martin, R. R.
McIver, Mr.
McIves, John.
McKerrow, R. C.
McPherson, J.
McQueen, W.
Mecdonell, A.
Mobey, J.
Montrosole, E. W.
Morgan, James.
Morgan, Thos.
Morris, G. F.
Naden, F. G. Staff Sergt.
Nightingall, R.
Nyss, S. R.
O'Leary, C.
O'Neill, C. N. J.
O'Neill, N. J.
Oshea, Fred.
Padley, Robert.
Palin, E. W.
Park, C. L.
Paul, J. M.
Paulsen, Dr. Axel.
Pesbin, Mr.
Pettigrew, Mr.
Phillips, H. L.
Potter, Miss Angie.
Randall, Capt. J.
Renan, Van.
Reynolds, J.
Royal Opera Co., Manager.
Rudge, Col.
Russell, James W.
Sandys, G.
Schaap, Bernard.
Sealy, J. M.
Shepherd, R. S.
Spencer, T.
Stafford, J.
Stannion, G.
Stevens Co., G.
Stewart, J.
Stuart, A.
Swaine, H. C.
Swarries, Mrs., care of J. Doyle.
Symond, A. P.
Tansley, Miss Hettie.
Tarleton, Master B.
Tayleur, Mrs. W.
Taylor, I. E.
Thomas, F. W.
Thomas, Miss C.
Thoms, Mrs. Robert.
Tiffe, E
Trozer, H S.
Tuckett, Geo T.
Turner, Mrs.
Upton, H. W.
Viand, Mr.
Walker, Herbert C.
Wallace, J. H.
Warman, ..ercy, G.
Warren, Geo.
Waterfeild, G.
Watts, Mrs.
Webster, R. A.
Weisse, Dr. K.
Westlock, John J.
Wheeler, Mrs. A.
Whilley, A. J.
Whittey, E. N.
Williams, F. W.
Wilson, A. G.
Wirth, Mrs. P., care of Wirths Circus.
Woeg, A. H.
Wright, A.
Zobel, Joseph.

Registered Letters.

Baronian, Z. S. J.
Brandenburg, J. A.
Chitchley, C. Miss.
Deschamps, Emile.
DeDowat Valdemer.
Haardt, Henri.
Hirsch, Herbert.
Lauter, R. Dr.
Linton, James.
Morris, G.
Ortlepp, Richard.
Phillips, H. L.
Rainey, H J.
Smyth, J., Major.
Sterling, H. A.
Stevenson, Mrs.
Wolfe, G. C.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 4th March 1900.

Galloway, A.
Carevood, J.
Halliwell, S.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Anhalt Sabina, Mrs.
Alix, Maurice.
Berman, Leon.
Baine Bellissa, Mrs.
Badroodin Saiboo
Briasco Lodovico.
Berlasky, Anetta.
Bharoucha.
Brown, ..ram.
Brown, A., Mrs.
Bulkley, T.
Bailly, Alexander.
Bagram, J. G.
Beile, G.
Birck Wm. Junior & Co.
Chamier, S. D.
Canning, H. Renton.
Cooper, W.
Copley, Miss.
Combes, J. C.
Clans, Santa.
Ciche. Bertha de
Cirillo, Mariano.
Cole, Edna Sarah, Miss.
Casey, N. J.
Chittare, Pntabai.
Cappard, George.
Churchill, Miss.
Devon, Miss.
Dolosoff, A. A.
Dafing, P.
Daniel, J. & Co.
Devonshire Evalt Ilfracombe, Mrs.
Daly, W.
D'Ars, Bremond.
Dearing Fenny, Mrs.
Elkes, F., Miss.
Echalie, Maurice.
Edilstone, S.
Eagan, John, Mrs.
Elmore, John S.
Freshfield, Douglas W.
Fancourt.
Gleadle, Miss.
Goldbery, Elie.
Galay, Elise, Miss.
Graham, Chas. H.
Guriba, B
Gerning, Jacghes de.
Gonne, Mary, Miss.
Hann, A. C.
Hulme, G. A.
Hamilton, Miss.
Harlow, F., Mrs.
Harris, H. W.
Henney, John Pulling.
Hammett, E C.
Hervey, Richard.
Hine, Inchville, Miss.
Hobday, J.
Hunter, W. F.
Hill, Henry.
Hogg, C. J.
Hawkins, B.
Higgins, Lucy, Miss
Johnstone, William C.
Jackson, Leathley, Mrs.
Kampton, Napier.
Krohn, Juan.
Lambert, L. Henry.
Levy, Julius.
Lazard, Alfonse.
Laird.
Lamb, E. A., Miss.
Lampriere, E. R., Miss.
Lavender, H.
Lloyd, Miss.
Morritz.
Manhland, F.
Mason, Thomas.
Mouradean, M.
Muller, Y. X.
MacDowell, Mrs.
Molton Larry.
Mahroof, A, K.
Nicholson, Mrs.
Norton, Mrs.
Northcote, Stafford H.
O'Meara, Connell.
Parkinson, Jack, Mrs.
Parkinson, Percy W. W.
Pereira, D. D. G.
Parmanand, Lalji.
Pille, Tanb, Mrs.
Parot, A. W.
Payne, D.
Roberts, James Harrington.
Rohiman. Joseph.
Russell, M. M., Miss.
Robson, J. M. Sergt.
Sewket, Ahmed
Stephenson, R., Mrs.
Seorleand, Anetta, Mrs.
Shroyer, M. E., Miss.
Turner, M. C.
Tassele, Valerie Vas, Miss.
Tibbits, Mrs.
Taylor, W ..
Taylor, C. J. D, Miss.
Tubbs, Stanley. W.
Thorpe, Durrant.
Vansant, N. G.
Wells, Walter J.
Yoskey, C.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 10th March, 1900.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1900.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	15th Mar.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money orders for the United Kingdom and other foreign places.	14th ,,	Ditto.
* Australasian Colonies . .	16th ,,	*Via* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan.	14th ,,	Per French Steamer *Dupliex.*
Colombo	17th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Valetta.*
Straits Settlements, China and Japan.	16th ,,	Per Steamer *Kumsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	15th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore.	12th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein .	10th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.	10th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	12th ,,	Per land route *via* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto A.M. At 5-30	13th ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair	15th ,,	Per Steamer *via* Madras.
Ditto Parcels . . .	14th ,,	Ditto.
South Africa	10th ,,	Ditto *Umlazi.*
Ditto	11th ,,	*Via* Tuticorin and Colombo.
Mauritius, Réunion . . .	12th ,,	Ditto.
South Africa . . .	11th ,,	Per H. I. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto	14th ,,	Per H. I. Str. from Bombay.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the forenoon Mails at the following hours:—

For Goalundo and Chittagong Express train at 5-30 A.M.
For Eastern districts as far as Dacca at 6-30 A.M.
For Midnapore, Orissa and Madras Presidency at 7-30 A.M.
For Bombay Mail *viâ* Nagpur at 7-30 A.M. and with a late fee of ½ anna up to 8 A.M.
For Khulna Line at 8-15 A.M.

The letter-box will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For E. I. Railway Loop Mail at 2-30 P.M. and up to 2-55 P.M. with a late fee of ½ anna.
For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-50 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.
For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also Mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.
For the Punjab Mail at 7-30 P.M.
For Midnapore District only at 7-30 P.M.
For Khulna Mail at 7-30 P.M.
For Eastern Bengal Mail at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab and Eastern Bengal Mails only.

Late registered articles will be received between the following hours:—

For Offices served by the Bombay Mail *viâ* Allahabad and Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.
For Offices served by the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Eastern Bengal Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viâ* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section V of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878) that on the 3rd day of November, 1899, treasure, consisting of the undermentioned articles valued at Rs. 30, was found hidden in a village site poramboke in the village of Pallavaram in the Arcot Taluq, North Arcot District.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of North Arcot at his office at Chittoor on the 10th day of September, 1900, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Description of property.		Value. R	a.	p.
45 gold vairamani		20	0	0
36 pieces of silver weighing	18¼ tolas	5	0	0
2 silver bangles weighing	8½ „	5	0	0
TOTAL		30	0	0

for *Acting Collector.*

NORTH ARCOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.
Dated 27th February, 1900.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والي سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لينے والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هی :— يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميوں کو يهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سکتي هی - يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانوں ميں بهي بکتي هی — ماسواے قيمت مذکورۀ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹين کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ايک پونڈ والے ٹين کا باره آنه *

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Application to be made to Curator.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ONLY.

It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

N.B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Students.

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"	III.	Carpentry (1898,,	R1-8.
"	IV.	Earthwork (1892),	R1-4.
"	V.	Tools and Plant (never published).	

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Section	VI.	Buildings (1899),	R1-4.
"	VII.	Bridges (1897),	R4-4.
"	VIII.	Roads (1897),	R1-8.
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Note.—The complete Treatise forms the course of the Civil Engineer and Upper Subordinate classes at the Thomason College in Civil Engineering. The other Manuals are the complete course for both Classes in the several subjects of which they treat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGINEERING WORKS.

Curve Tables, complete, for laying any curve. 4a.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1900.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Courts in Lower Burma was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th March, 1900:—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Courts in Lower Burma was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From Government of Burma, No. 187-L.—1, dated 8th February, 1900, and enclosures [Papers No. 1].
From ditto, No 443-L.—1, dated 14th February, 1900, and enclosure [Papers No. 2]
Telegram from ditto, dated 24th February, 1900 [Paper No. 3].
Endorsement from Government of India, Home Department, No. 317, dated 1st March, 1900, and accompaniment [Paper No. 4].

2. In clause 5 it seems clear that the term "barristers" is meant to denote practising lawyers, and not merely titular members of the legal profession. We have considered a proposal to insert the word 'practising,' but there is some reason to fear that the term 'practising barrister' might give occasion for doubt or controversy in individual cases. We have therefore left the language of the clause unaltered.

3. In clause 8, sub-clause (*c*), the Government Advocate has suggested that the words 'and the Court of Session' are unnecessary. The powers conferred upon the Chief Court as a High Court include those which would be conferred by constituting it a Court of Session. We have therefore altered clause 8, sub-clause (*c*), so as to make it simply declare the Chief Court to be the principal Civil and *Criminal* Court of original jurisdiction, and we have struck out clause 13, which provided that judgments of the Chief Court as a Court of Session should not be subject to appeal. By the Code of Criminal Procedure, section 206 (*2*), Magistrates are required, in cases where the Court of Session has jurisdiction, to commit to that Court. We have therefore inserted a new clause 13 providing that Magistrates in the Rangoon Town are to commit in all cases to the Chief Court.

4. With a view to the exercise of insolvency jurisdiction at Rangoon, we have added two sub-clauses at the end of clause 8. By the sub-clause numbered (*2*) we propose to enact that orders in insolvency shall have effect throughout British India, and that the provisions of the imperial statute shall apply to insolvency cases; and by the sub-clause numbered (*3*) we exclude the application of Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure.

5. In clause 12 we have substituted words which refer to the jurisdiction of the Chief Court as a principal Criminal Court of original jurisdiction for those which formerly referred to its jurisdiction as a Court of Session, and we have slightly altered the form of certificate to be given by the Government Advocate in cases which ought, in his opinion, to be reviewed by the Chief Court.

6. Clause 13 of the Bill as amended is new, as we have already stated. In clause 14 we have altered the opening words so as to make it clear that an appeal is not given from judicial orders except in cases where an appeal is now permitted by law.

7. In clause 17 we have inserted words which will vest the power of appointing, suspending and dismissing the officers of the Court in the Senior Judge. We recognise that it may perhaps, as suggested by the Local Government, be expedient to appoint independent Registrars on the original and appellate sides of the Court, and we have accordingly changed 'a Registrar' into 'Registrars.'

8. Great importance attaches to the power of supervision and control to be exercised by the Chief Court over the subordinate Courts in Lower Burma. We have amplified clause 18 so as to provide for the periodical visitation of the subordinate Courts; and we have made a slight consequential alteration in clause 19, sub-clause (*1*) (*h*).

9. Clause 19, sub-clause (*1*) (*a*) of the Bill referred to us gave power to the Chief Court, with the sanction of the Local Government, to declare what persons should be permitted to practise as petition-writers, and to regulate the conduct of business by such persons. It appears to us that the effect of such an enactment would be to create a class of practitioners, possessing no proper qualification, but enjoying a kind of professional status by reason of their being licensed by the Chief Court. The petition-writer is a familiar adjunct to the Courts, in Burma and elsewhere; but we are disposed to think that litigants who deal with him should be left to make their own bargains.

We have omitted sub-clause (*2*) of clause 19. We have also struck out sub-clause (*3*) because it appears to us that no legislative recognition of the power to fine ministerial officers of the Chief Court is necessary and that to legislate concerning executive action of this nature is not only unnecessary but inconvenient.

10. We have altered clause 23, sub-clause (*1*), so as to empower the Local Government not only to divide a whole district into subdivisions, or a whole subdivision into townships, but also to constitute subdivisions within a district and townships within a subdivision.

11. We have added to clause 25, sub-clause (*c*), a provision that the District Court shall be deemed to be the Court of the District Judge as defined by the General Clauses Act, 1897. In sub-clause (*d*) of the same clause we have added words which confer on the Divisional Court the original jurisdiction of a District Court. The object of this provision is to enable the Divisional Court to enforce its own orders in the limited class of cases in which it is intended that it should exercise an original jurisdiction. This alteration renders it necessary to add a new sub-clause (*d*) to clause 28 (*1*).

12. In sub-clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of clause 28, sub-clause (*1*), we have added the words 'or order' after the word 'decree.'

13. In clause 30, sub-clause (*1*), we have altered the proviso so as to permit of a second appeal in unclassed suits which fall within section 13, sub-clause (*1*), of the Burma Laws Act, 1898—that is, in suits regarding succession, inheritance, marriage, or caste, or any religious usage or institution, which are, in Lower Burma, governed by religious law or local custom.

14. We have slightly altered the language of clause 23, and have inserted words which will enable a Court of superior rank to dispose of a suit transmitted to it on the ground that the Judge of a subordinate Court is personally interested in the matter.

15. For the reason already given, we have struck out clause 36, by which power was given to fine ministerial officers of subordinate Courts.

16. We have amended clause 41, which provides for the transfer of pending proceedings to the new Court, and have added a sub-clause transferring criminal proceedings before the Recorder of Rangoon and the Judicial Commissioner of Lower Burma. We have also added sentences and orders of the Recorder and Judicial Commissioner to the decrees and orders described in clause 46, sub-clause (*1*).

17. At the suggestion of the Government Advocate we have made several additions to the scheduled lists of enactments, amended and repealed.

18. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	6th January, 1900.
Burma Gazette	20th January, 1900.

In the Vernacular.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Burma	Burmese . . .	3rd February, 1900.

19. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require republication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

The 8th March, 1900.

DENZIL IBBETSON.*
T. RALEIGH.
DONALD SMEATON.*
P. ANANDA CHARLU.
J. T. WOODROFFE.*

* Subject to note.

I do not agree with the first clause of paragraph 9 of the Report, and regret the disappearance of the sub-clause which has been omitted. We cannot do without the petition-writer; and I think we should take power to control him.

DENZIL IBBETSON.

One of the most important objects of the Bill is to give to Lower Burma an efficient Appellate Court for final disposal of the difficult questions of commercial law which frequently arise in Rangoon and the other trade ports. Such questions do not arise in the Punjab, on the model of whose Chief Court Act the present Bill has been framed. This fact is, I understand, admitted by the Local Government and by the Select Committee. I think therefore that some effect should have been given to this admission by, at least, omitting the word "ordinarily" from clause 5 of tne Bill.

Subject to these remarks I sign the Report.

DONALD SMEATON.

In view of the great and growing importance of Lower Burma and of the numerous suits instituted in Rangoon and other commercial centres in that Province involving important and difficult questions of commercial law, I venture to express the opinion that section 5 of the Bill should provide that not less than one-half of the Judges of the Chief Court should be barristers of not less than 5 years' standing, who have during that period practised in one of the Supreme Courts of Justice in the United Kingdom or in a High Court or Chief Court in British India.

The difficulty anticipated by the majority of the Select Committee as to the determination of the meaning of the expression "practising barrister" cannot, I think, arise if section 5 were worded as suggested above.

Subject to these observations I sign this Report.

J. T. WOODROFFE.

THE LOWER BURMA COURTS BILL (No. II).

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

The Lower Burma Courts Bill.

(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-3. Chapter II.—The Chief Court.—Sections 4-8.)

[The italics indicate the alterations proposed by the Select Committee.]

No. II.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in Lower Burma

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in Lower Burma;

And whereas the Secretary of State for India has given his previous sanction to the passing of this Act, as required by section 46 of the Government of India Act, 1833, read with section 3 of the Government of India Act, 1858;

3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85. 21 & 22 Vict., c. 106.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900.

(*2*) Save in so far as it applies expressly or by necessary implication to other parts of British India, this Act extends to Lower Burma only.

(*3*) This Act shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Burma" includes all the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma: [Cf. Burma Act I of 1898, s. 2 (7).]

(*b*) "land suit" means a suit relating to immoveable property or to any right or interest in immoveable property: [Cf. XVIII of 1884, s. 3 (2).]

(*c*) "Lower Burma" means the territories for the time being included in Lower Burma: [Cf. XIII of 1898, s. 3 (4).]

(*d*) "Rangoon Town" means the local limits of the original civil jurisdiction of the Recorder of Rangoon immediately before the commencement of this Act unless and until the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, shall otherwise direct:

(*e*) "Shan States" means the territories for the time being included in the Shan States: [Cf. ibid, s. 3 (e).]

(*f*) "Small cause" means a suit of the nature cognizable by a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887: [Cf. XVIII of 1884, s. 3 (1).] IX of 1887.

(*g*) "unclassed suit" means a suit which is neither a land suit nor a small cause: and [Cf. ibid, s. 3 (3).]

(*h*) "value", used with reference to a suit or appeal, means the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit or appeal. [Cf. ibid, s. 3 (4).]

Saving of Regulations in force in Hill District of Arakan.

3. Save as expressly provided by this Act, nothing herein shall be construed to affect any Regulation in force at the commencement of this Act in the Hill District of Arakan. [Cf. XI of 1889, s. 103.]

CHAPTER II.

THE CHIEF COURT.

Establishment of Chief Court.

4. On and from the commencement of this Act there shall be established for Lower Burma a Chief Court, hereinafter referred to as "the Chief Court".

Constitution of Chief Court.

5. The Chief Court shall consist of four or more Judges, who shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council and shall hold office during his pleasure, and of whom two shall ordinarily be barristers of not less than five years' standing. [Cf. XVIII of 1884, s. 4.]

Appointment of Chief Judge.

6. The Governor General in Council may, in his discretion, from time to time, appoint one of the Judges of the Chief Court to be the Chief Judge, and may, during any vacancy of the office of Chief Judge, and during any absence of the Chief Judge, appoint one of the other Judges of the Chief Court to perform the duties of the Chief Judge until a new Chief Judge has been appointed and has entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office, or until the Chief Judge has returned from such absence, as the case may be. [Cf. ibid, s. 5, as amended by XIX of 1895, s. 1.]

Rank and precedence of Chief Judge and Judges of Chief Court.

7. (*1*) The Chief Judge (if any), whether permanent or officiating, shall have rank and precedence before the other Judges of the Chief Court. [Cf. ibid, s. 5, as amended by XIX of 1895, s. 2.]

(*2*) Save as aforesaid, the Judges shall have rank and precedence according to the seniority of their appointments as such Judges:

Provided that a Judge permanently appointed shall be deemed to be senior to, and shall have rank and precedence before, an officiating Judge.

(*3*) In the construction of this Act the expression "the Senior Judge" shall mean the Judge for the time being entitled to the first place in rank and precedence.

Civil and Criminal jurisdiction of Chief Court.

8. (*1*) The Chief Court shall be the highest Civil Court of appeal, and the highest Court of Criminal appeal and revision in and for Lower Burma, and shall—

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(Chapter II.—The Chief Court.—Sections 9-15.)

[Cf. XI of 1889, s. 46 (1).]

(a) be the High Court for the whole of Burma (inclusive of the Shan States) in reference to proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects;

(b) have power, as a Court of original jurisdiction, to try European British subjects and persons charged jointly with European British subjects, committed to it for trial by any Magistrate and Justice of the Peace exercising jurisdiction in any part of Burma (inclusive of the Shan States);

(c) be the principal Civil *and Criminal* Court of original jurisdiction for the Rangoon Town; and

(d) have within the Rangoon Town such powers and authorities with respect to *the persons and property of* insolvent debtors and *with respect to* their creditors as are for the time being exercisable by a Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors under the Indian Insolvency Act, 1848.

11 & 12 Vict., c. 21.

(2) *Orders made by the Chief Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction with respect to insolvent debtors shall have the same force and effect throughout British India as if they had been made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the exercise of its jurisdiction under the Indian Insolvency Act, 1848, and all the provisions of the said Statute relating to the persons or property of insolvents shall, mutatis mutandis, apply to the persons and property of insolvents applying for relief to the Chief Court, and the procedure in the cases of such insolvents shall be, as far as may be practicable, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the said Statute as amended by any enactment for the time being in force.*

11 & 12 Vict., c. 21.

(3) *Nothing in Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply to any Court having jurisdiction within the Rangoon Town.*

[Cf. XVIII of 1884, s. 8 (1) (2).]

Exercise of jurisdiction by Judges of Chief Court.

9. (1) Except as otherwise provided by this Act or by any other enactment for the time being in force, and subject to any rules made under this Act, the jurisdiction of the Chief Court may be exercised by a single Judge of the Court.

(2) The Chief Court may, with the sanction of the Local Government, make rules to provide, in such manner as it may think fit, for the exercise of any of its powers by a bench of two or more Judges of the Court.

[Cf. XVIII of 1884, s. 8 (2) (3).]

Constitution of full bench and other benches.

10. (1) The Chief Court may make rules declaring what number of Judges, not being less than three, shall constitute a full bench of the Chief Court, and may by such rules prescribe the mode of determining which Judges shall sit as a full bench when a full bench sitting becomes necessary.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1), the Senior Judge of the Chief Court may determine which Judge in each case or class of cases shall sit alone, and which Judges shall constitute any bench.

[Cf. XVIII of 1884, s. 11.]

Power to refer question to full bench.

11. Any single Judge of the Chief Court and any bench of Judges thereof, not being a full bench, may in any case refer for the decision of a bench of two Judges or of a full bench any question of law or custom having the force of law, or of the construction of any document, or of the admissibility of any evidence, arising before the Judge or bench, and shall dispose of the case in accordance with the decision of the bench to which the question has been referred.

[Cf. Letters Patent of Calcutta High Court, s. 26, and V of 1898, s. 434.]

Review in certain criminal cases.

12. Where in any case any such question as is referred to in section 11 has been decided by a Judge of the Chief Court exercising the jurisdiction of the Chief Court as a Court having power to try European British subjects committed to it for trial, *or as the principal Criminal Court of original jurisdiction for the Rangoon town*, and no reference has been made under the provisions of that section or of section 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Chief Court may, on its being certified by the Government Advocate that in his opinion the decision should be further considered, review the case or such part of it as may be necessary, and finally determine the question, and may thereupon alter the judgment, order or sentence passed by the Judge, and pass such judgment, order or sentence as it thinks right.

V of 1898.

Magistrate in Rangoon to commit to Chief Court.

13. *Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Magistrates exercising jurisdiction in the Rangoon Town when committing prisoners for trial shall commit them to the Chief Court.*

V of 1898.

[Cf. XVIII of 1884, s. 9.]

Appeal from Judge or *Bench* of Chief Court exercising original civil jurisdiction.

14. Except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, an appeal from any decree made by a single Judge of the Chief Court, *or from any order made by a single Judge of the Chief Court when an appeal from such order is permitted by any law for the time being in force,*—

(a) in the exercise of its original jurisdiction as the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction for the Rangoon Town, or

(b) in the exercise of its original jurisdiction with respect to insolvent debtors and their creditors, or

(c) in the exercise of its original jurisdiction in cases withdrawn from other Courts under section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure, or

XIV of 1882.

(d) in the exercise of any other original jurisdiction of a civil nature to which the Chief Court may by rule extend this section,

shall lie to a bench of the Chief Court consisting of two other Judges of the Chief Court.

[Cf. XVIII of 1884, s. 10.]

Rule of decision where Judges differ.

15. Except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force,—

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(*Chapter II.—The Chief Court.—Sections 16-19.*)

(*a*) where there is a difference of opinion among the Judges composing any bench of the Chief Court, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of the majority of those Judges;

(*b*) if there is no such majority, then—

(i) if the bench is a full bench, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of the Senior Judge of the bench;

(ii) in other cases, the bench before which the difference has arisen shall refer it to a full bench, and shall dispose of the case in accordance with the decision of the full bench.

Procedure in exercise of civil jurisdiction.

16. (*1*) The Chief Court, when sitting as a Court of Civil Judicature, shall take evidence and record judgments and orders in the manner required by the Code of Civil Procedure, unless it has, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, made rules for regulating these matters. [XIV of 1882.]

(*2*) If the Chief Court has so made rules for regulating these matters, the Governor General in Council may declare that any of the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure with respect thereto shall not apply to the Chief Court. [XIV of 1882.]

[Cf. XVIII of 1884, s. 12, and Letters Patent of Calcutta High Court, s. 8.] (*3*) So much of section 579 of the Code of Civil Procedure as requires the decree to contain the memorandum of appeal, and to be signed and dated by the Judge or Judges who passed it, shall not apply to the Chief Court in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction. [XIV of 1882.]

Ministerial officers of Chief Court.

17. (*1*) Subject to any rules and restrictions which may be prescribed by the Governor General in Council, the *Senior Judge of the* Chief Court may appoint *Registrars* and Assistant Registrars, *an* Official Assignee, *a* Receiver and such other ministerial officers as may be necessary for the administration of justice by the Chief Court and for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on it by this Act or by any other enactment for the time being in force.

(*2*) The appointment of the Registrars, Assistant Registrars, Official Assignee and Receiver shall be subject to the sanction of the Local Government.

(*3*) The officers appointed under this section shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties as the Chief Court may direct.

(*4*) Any officer appointed under this section may be suspended or dismissed by *the Senior Judge* of the Chief Court:

Provided that a Registrar, Assistant Registrar, Official Assignee *or* Receiver shall not be dismissed without the previous sanction of the Local Government.

Superintendence and control of subordinate Courts.

18. (*1*) The general superintendence and control over all other Civil Courts in Lower Burma shall be vested in, and all such Courts shall be subordinate to, the Chief Court. [Cf. XVIII of 1884, s. 13.]

(*2*) *The Senior Judge of the Chief Court or a Judge of the Chief Court appointed by him shall from time to time visit and inspect the proceedings of the Civil Courts subordinate to the Chief Court, and shall give such directions in matters not provided for by law as may be necessary to secure the due administration of justice.*

Power to Chief Court to make rules.

19. (*1*) In addition to any other power to make rules expressly or by implication conferred by this Act, the Chief Court, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make rules, consistent with this Act and any other enactment for the time being in force,— [Cf. XVIII of 1884, s. 14, as amended by XIII of 1888, s. 4.]

(*a*) providing for the translation of any papers filed in the Chief Court, and the copying or printing of any such papers or translations, and requiring from the persons at whose instance or on whose behalf papers are filed, payment of the expenses thereby incurred;

(*b*) regulating the procedure in cases where any person is entitled to inspect a record of any Court in Lower Burma or to obtain a copy of the same, and prescribing the fees payable by such persons for searches and copies;

(*c*) prescribing the travelling and other expenses to be allowed to witnesses in civil cases, and the fees to be allowed to commissioners appointed by the Courts in Lower Burma;

(*d*) determining in what cases advocates and pleaders shall be permitted to address the Courts in Lower Burma in English;

(*e*) conferring and imposing on the ministerial officers of the Chief Court and of the Courts subordinate to it such powers and duties of a non-judicial or quasi-judicial nature as it thinks fit, and regulating the mode in which powers and duties so conferred and imposed are to be exercised and performed;

(*f*) prescribing forms to be used in the Courts subordinate to it for such proceedings, books, entries, statistics, and accounts as it thinks necessary;

(*g*) providing for the *visitation and* inspection of the Courts subordinate to it and the supervision of the working thereof; and

(*h*) regulating all such matters as it may think fit, with a view to promoting the efficiency of the judicial and ministerial officers of the Chief Court and of the Courts subordinate to it, and maintaining proper discipline among those officers.

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(Chapter II.—The Chief Court—Section 20. Chapter III.—The Subordinate Civil Courts.—Sections 21-26.)

[Cf. XVIII of 1884, s. 15; Letters Patent of Calcutta High Court, s. 43; and XVI of 1885, s. 20.]

Registers, books, accounts, returns, statements and reports.

20. The Chief Court shall keep such registers, books and accounts as may be necessary for the transaction of the business of the Chief Court, and shall comply, in such form and manner as the Local Government may deem proper, with any requisitions which the Local Government may make for records of, or papers belonging to, the Chief Court or any Court subordinate to it, or for certified copies of, or extracts from, those records or papers, or for returns, statements or reports.

CHAPTER III.

THE SUBORDINATE CIVIL COURTS.

Grades of Courts.

[Cf. Reg. I of 1896, s. 8.]

Grades of Civil Courts.

IX of 1887.

21. (1) Besides the Chief Court, the Courts of Small Causes established under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and the Courts established under any other enactment for the time being in force, there shall be four grades of Civil Courts in Lower Burma, namely:—

(a) the Divisional Court;

(b) the District Court;

(c) the Subdivisional Court; and

(d) the Township Court.

(2) Every Court mentioned in the list in sub-section (1) shall be of a lower grade than the Court mentioned immediately above it, and shall be subordinate to all Courts above it in the said list.

Superintendence and control.

22. Subject to the general superintendence and control of the Chief Court, the Divisional Court shall superintend and control all other Courts in the local area within its jurisdiction; and, subject as aforesaid and to the control of the Divisional Court, the District Court shall superintend and control all other Civil Courts in the local area within its jurisdiction.

Territorial Divisions and Establishment of Courts.

[Cf. XVII of 1884, s. 18.]

Civil divisions, districts, subdivisions and townships.

23. (1) For the purposes of this Act, the Local Government shall divide Lower Burma outside the Rangoon Town into such civil divisions, and each civil division into such civil districts, as may be approved by the Governor General in Council, and may divide each civil district into such civil subdivisions, and each civil subdivision into such civil townships, as it may think fit, *or may constitute in each civil district such civil subdivisions and such civil townships as it may think fit.*

(2) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, alter the limits or the number of the said civil divisions and districts, and, of its own authority, the limits or the number of the said civil subdivisions and townships.

[Cf. XVIII 1884, ss. 20.]

Establishment of Courts.

24. The Local Government shall establish—

(a) a Divisional Court for each civil division;

(b) a District Court for each civil district;

(c) a Subdivisional Court for each civil subdivision; and

(d) a Township Court for each civil township.

Jurisdiction of Courts.

[Cf. Reg. I 1896, s. 10; XIV of 1...]

Original jurisdiction of Divisional, District, Subdivisional and Township Courts.

IX of 1887.

25. Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and any other enactment for the time being in force,—

(a) the Township Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any suit or original proceeding of a value not exceeding five hundred rupees;

(b) the Subdivisional Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any suit or original proceeding of a value not exceeding three thousand rupees;

IV of 1869.

X of 1897.

(c) the District Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any suit or original proceeding without restriction as regards the value, except proceedings under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869, *and shall be deemed to be the Court of a District Judge as defined by clause (15) of section 3 of the General Clauses Act, 1897.*

IV of 1869.

(d) the Divisional Court shall have *such jurisdiction to hear and determine any suit or original proceeding as is by this section conferred upon a District Court, and shall also have* jurisdiction to hear and determine any original proceeding under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869, and shall be deemed the District Court under that Act for all districts comprised in the civil division.

[Cf. Reg. I 1896, s. 11.]

Power to invest certain Courts with Small Cause Court powers.

IX of 1887.

26. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, invest any District, Subdivisional or Township Court with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, up to such value not exceeding five hundred rupees as it may think fit, to be exercised in cases arising within the limits of the Court's jurisdiction

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(Chapter III.—The Subordinate Civil Courts.—Sections 27-31.)

or in any specified area within such limits, and may withdraw any jurisdiction so conferred.

[Cf. XI of 1889, s. 83.]

Enhancement of powers of Judge of Court of Small Causes of Rangoon.

27. (1) The Local Government may by notification direct that such suits of a civil nature as are not excepted from the cognizance of a Court of Small Causes by section 15, sub-section (1), of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and are of value exceeding one thousand and not exceeding two thousand rupees shall be cognizable by the Judge of the Court of Small Causes of Rangoon as if they were suits cognizable by him under the said Act, and thereupon so much of that Act as relates to—

IX of 1887.

(a) the exclusion of the jurisdiction of any other Court in such suits,

(b) the practice and procedure of Courts of Small Causes,

(c) appeals from certain orders of those Courts and revision of cases decided by them, and

(d) the finality of their decrees and orders subject to such appeal and revision as are provided by the said Act,

shall apply to such suits, and to the trial thereof, and the decrees and orders therein.

(2) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, cancel any order made under sub-section (1), but not so as to affect any proceedings pending at the date of the order of cancellation.

[Cf. Reg. I of 1896, s. 12.] XIV of 1882, IX of 1887.

Appellate jurisdiction of the Courts.

28. (1) Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and any other enactment for the time being in force, the Courts to which appeals are hereinafter declared to lie, shall respectively have authority to hear appeals from the decrees and orders of the Courts subordinate to them passed in the exercise of their original jurisdiction :—

(a) An appeal from a decree *or order* of a Township Court shall lie to the District Court :

(b) An appeal from a decree *or order* of a Subdivisional Court shall lie to the Divisional Court ;

(c) An appeal from a decree *or order* of a District Court shall, where the value of the suit in such Court is five thousand rupees or upwards, lie to the Chief Court, and in any other case to the Divisional Court :

(d) *An appeal from a decree or order of a Divisional Court when exercising original jurisdiction shall lie to the Chief Court :*

Provided that the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that appeals from original decrees and orders of any specified District or Subdivisional Court shall lie to the Chief Court, in which case an appeal from any such decree or order of any Court so specified shall, so long as such notification continues in force, lie to the Chief Court.

(2) Where an order specified in section 588, clause (29), of the Code of Civil Procedure, is made by a District Court in exercise of the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes, an appeal therefrom shall lie to the Chief Court.

[Cf. IX of 1887, s. 24.] XIV of 1882.

Period of limitation for appeals to the Divisional Court.

29. The period of limitation for an appeal to the Divisional Court under clause (b) or clause (c) of section 28 shall be sixty days and, in the computation of that period and in all other respects, the limitation of the appeal shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

[Cf. Reg. I of 1896, s. 12 (4).] XV of 1877.

Second appeals to the Chief Court.

30. (1) In addition to the second appeals permissible under section 584 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a second appeal shall lie to the Chief Court from an appellate decree of a Court subordinate thereto on any ground which would be a good ground of appeal if the decree had been passed in an original suit whenever the decree of the Appellate Court varies or reverses otherwise than as to costs the decree of the Court below :

XIV of 1882.

Provided that no such second appeal shall lie—

(a) in the case of a small cause, *unless the value of the cause exceeds five hundred rupees*, or

(b) *in the case of an* unclassed suit, unless the value of the suit exceeds five hundred rupees *or the suit is of the nature described in sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Burma Laws Act, 1898.*

XIII of 1898.

(2) The period of limitation for an appeal to the Chief Court under this section shall be ninety days, and in the computation of that period and in all other respects, the limitation of the appeal shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

XV of 1877.

Administrative Control.

Power of Courts to transfer cases.

31. (1) The Divisional Court may exercise, as regards the Courts under its control, the same powers of withdrawal, trial and transfer as are conferred by section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure on a District Court.

[Cf. *ibid.*, ss. 34, 35; Reg. I of 1896, s. 5.] XIV of 1882.

(2) In addition to the powers referred to in sub-section (1), a Divisional Court and a District Court may, by order in writing, direct that any case or class of cases which may be instituted in such Court, or in any Court subordinate thereto, shall be disposed of by an Additional Judge of such Court or by any other Court subordinate thereto, or by an Additional Judge of any such subordinate Court, as the case may be :

Provided that no direction under this section shall empower any Court to exercise jurisdiction beyond the pecuniary limits of its jurisdiction.

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(Chapter III.—The Subordinate Civil Courts.—Section 32—35. Chapter IV.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 36-38.)

(3) The Court trying any suit withdrawn under this section from a Court of Small Causes shall, for the purposes of the suit, be deemed to be a Court of Small Causes.

(4) When a case has been withdrawn or transferred under section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure or under this section, any fees payable in such case under the Court-fees Act, 1870, or under rules made under this Act, shall be payable at the rates which would have been applicable in the Court from which the case has been withdrawn or transferred.

XIV of 1882. VII of 1870.

[*Cf.* XVIII of 1884, s. 38.]

Delegation of powers of District Court with respect to administrative control.

32. The District Court may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, delegate to any Subdivisional Court in the civil district the powers conferred on the District Court by section 31 of this Act and by section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to be exercised by the Subdivisional Court in any specified portion of the district within the area of the jurisdiction of the District Court.

XIV of 1882.

[*Cf.* Reg. I of 1896, s. 8.]

Judges not to try cases in which they are personally interested.

33. (1) No Judge or Additional Judge of a Court under this Act shall *hear or determine* any suit, appeal, or other proceeding to which he is a party, or in which he is personally interested.

(2) When any such suit, appeal, or other proceeding comes before any Judge *of a subordinate Court*, he shall forthwith transmit the record of the case to the Court empowered to transfer cases to which he is subordinate, with a report of the circumstances attending the reference, and such superior Court shall thereupon *hear and determine the case or* transfer *it* to some other Court.

(3) When any such suit, appeal or proceeding comes before an Additional Judge *of a subordinate Court*, he shall forthwith transmit the record of the case to the Judge of the Court, who shall hear and determine the case.

Appointment of Judges and Ministerial Officers of Subordinate Courts.

[*Cf.* XI of 1889, s. 33.]

Appointment of Judges.

34. (1) The Judges of the Divisional, District, Subdivisional and Township Courts shall be appointed by the Local Government.

[*Cf.* Reg. I of 1896, s. 18.]

(2) The Local Government may, whenever it thinks it necessary or expedient so to do, appoint an Additional Judge or Judges to any Divisional, District, Subdivisional, or Township Court, and any officer so appointed an Additional Judge shall exercise the jurisdiction of the Court to which he is appointed, and the powers of the Judge thereof subject to any general or special orders of the Local Government as to the class or value of suits or appeals which he or officers of his rank or grade may try, hear or determine, and subject also, in respect of the distribution of the business of the Court, to the control of the Judge thereof.

(3) An officer may be appointed an Additional Judge of one or more Courts, and an officer who is a Judge of one Court may be appointed an Additional Judge in another Court or in other Courts.

[*Cf.* XVIII of 1884, s. ...]

Appointment of ministerial officers.

35. (1) The ministerial officers of the Divisional Court and of the District Court shall be appointed by the Judges of those Courts respectively.

(2) The ministerial officers of the Subdivisional and Township Courts shall be appointed by the District Court.

(3) Every appointment made under this section shall be subject to such rules as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make in this behalf, and in dealing with any matter under this section, the District Court shall act subject to the control of the Divisional Court.

CHAPTER IV.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

[*Cf.* Reg. I of 1896, s. 21.]

Place of sitting.

36. Every Civil Court shall be held at such place or places as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct, or, in the absence of any such direction, at any place within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court.

[*Cf.* Reg. I of 1896, s. ...]

Seal.

37. Every Civil Court shall use a seal of such form and dimensions as the Local Government may prescribe on all processes and orders issued, and on all decrees passed by it.

[*Cf.* X of 1867.]

Vacations.

38. (1) Subject to the approval of the Local Government, the Chief Court shall prepare and publish in the local official Gazette a list of days to be

The Lower Burma Courts Bill.

(Chapter IV.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 39-42.) (Chapter V.—Provision for pending and past Proceedings.—Sections 43-44.)

observed in each year as holidays in the Chief Court and the Civil Courts subordinate thereto.

[Cf. XI of 1889, s. 94.] (2) A judicial act done by a Court on a day specified in a list published under sub-section (1) shall not be invalid by reason only of its having been done on that day.

[Cf. Reg. I of 1896, s. 35.] Language of Courts. 39. Plaints, petitions and applications to a Court may be written, and evidence may be taken down, in such language or languages as the Local Government may direct in this behalf.

Advocates of abolished Courts. 40. (1) Every person entitled immediately before the commencement of this Act to appear, plead or act in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon or in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Lower Burma, shall be entitled to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Chief Court, and to practise therein and in the Courts subordinate thereto, subject to the provisions of [XVIII of 1879.] the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, and to any rules applicable to Advocates made thereunder.

(2) Every person entitled immediately before the commencement of this Act to appear, plead or act in any Court or Courts subordinate to the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon or to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Lower Burma, shall be entitled to practise as a pleader in such Courts or in the corresponding Court or [XVIII of 1879.] Courts under this Act, subject to the provisions of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, and to any rules applicable to pleaders made thereunder.

Power to Local Government to make rules as to process-serving establishment. 41. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, notwithstanding anything [VII of 1870.] in the Court-fees Act, 1870, make rules with respect to the establishments to be maintained for the service and execution of processes issued by Civil and Criminal Courts and Revenue Courts and authorities, and rules so made may be declared by the Local Government to be in supersession of all or any rules made under sections 22 and 23 of the said Act.

[Cf. Reg. I of 1896, s. 16, and Act XI of 1889, s. ...] Continuance of jurisdiction of abolished Courts. 42. (1) Where any Court under this Act has from any cause ceased to have jurisdiction with respect to any case, any proceeding in relation to the case which, if that Court had not ceased to have jurisdiction, might have been had therein, may be had in the Court to which the business of the former Court has been transferred.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to cases for which provision is made by [XIV of 1882.] section 623 or section 649 of the Code of Civil Procedure or by any other enactment for the time being in force.

CHAPTER V.

PROVISION FOR PENDING AND PAST PROCEEDINGS.

Pending proceedings. 43. (1) All proceedings instituted before the commencement of this Act in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and arising out of any civil or criminal proceeding in any Court in Burma, shall be continued in that High Court as if this Act had not been passed.

(2) Every proceeding pending in any Civil [Cf. Reg. I of 1896, s. 23.] Court in Lower Burma at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be transferred to the Court *exercising the jurisdiction under this Act which corresponds to the jurisdiction of the Court in* which the proceeding was instituted, and the Court to which any such proceeding is transferred, shall proceed to try, hear and determine the matter as if it had been instituted in such Court:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend the period of limitation to which any suit or appeal may be subject.

(3) *Every criminal proceeding pending in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner for Lower Burma or in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be transferred to the Chief Court.*

(4) Every insolvency proceeding pending in the Court of the Judge of the Town of Moulmein at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be transferred to the District Court of Amherst, and the said District Court shall in such proceedings exercise the jurisdiction which the said Judge would have had if this Act had not been passed, and an appeal shall lie from the decision of the said District Court therein to the Chief Court.

Appeals after commencement of Act against decrees and orders passed before. 44. Appeals from decrees and orders passed [Cf. XVIII of 1884, s. 69, rep. by XII of 1891.] and not appealed against before the commencement of this Act shall lie as follows, namely:—

(a) when the appeal would before that date have lain to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, or to the Special Court, the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon or the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Lower Burma—to the Chief Court;

(b) when the appeal would before the commencement of *this* Act have lain to the Court of the Commissioner—to the Divisional Court;

(c) when the appeal would before the commencement of this Act have lain to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner or to the Court of an Assistant

The Lower Burma Courts Bill.

(Chapter V.—Provision for pending and past Proceedings.—Section 45. Chapter VI.—General.—Sections 46 48.)

Commissioner or of an Extra Assistant Commissioner empowered to hear appeals under section 20 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1889,—to the District Court:

XI of 1889.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend the period of limitation to which any suit or appeal may be subject.

45. (*1*) All decrees passed and orders made before the commencement of this Act by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal ***and all sentences and orders passed in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction by the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon or by the Court of the Judicial Commissioner for Lower Burma*** shall be deemed, for the purposes of execution, to have been passed or made by the Chief Court.

Execution of past decrees and orders.

[*Cf.* Reg. I of 1896, s. 24.]

(*2*) All decrees passed and orders made before the commencement of this Act by a Court mentioned in the first column of the following table shall, for the purposes of execution, be deemed to have been passed or made by the Court set opposite to it in the second column of that table exercising jurisdiction over the area in which the Court in the first column had jurisdiction, and every decree which, before the commencement of this Act, shall have been sent for execution to a Court mentioned in the first column of that table shall be deemed to have been sent for execution to the corresponding Court in the second column exercising jurisdiction over the same area.

1	2
The Special Court . . The Court of the Recorder of Rangoon . . . . The Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Lower Burma	The Chief Court.
The Court of the Commissioner	The Divisional Court.
The Court of the Judge of the Town of Moulmein . . The Court of the Deputy Commissioner . . .	The District Court.
The Court of the Assistant Commissioner . . . The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner . . .	The Subdivisional Court.
The Court of the Myoôk .	The Township Court.

CHAPTER VI.

GENERAL.

46. All rules made under this Act shall, on publication, have effect as if enacted by this Act.

Rules to have effect as if enacted by Act.

47. The enactments mentioned in the first schedule are hereby amended to the extent and in the manner specified in the fourth column thereof.

Amendment of certain enactments.

48. The enactments mentioned in the second schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

Repeals.

The Lower Burma Courts Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Enactments amended.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS AMENDED.

(*See section 47.*)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Amendment.
		PART I.—*Acts of the Governor General in Council.*	
1866	*XXVII*	*The Indian Trustees Act, 1866.*	*In the definition of "High Court" in section 2 after the word "Punjab" insert the words "and the Chief Court of Lower Burma."*
"	*XXVIII*	*The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866.*	*In the definition of "High Court" in section 1 after the word "Punjab" add the words "and the Chief Court of Lower Burma."*
1869	IV	The Indian Divorce Act, 1869.	(1) In section 3, clause (*1*), *for the words* the Special Court constituted under the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1889, *substitute the words* the Chief Court of Lower Burma. (2) In section 3, clause (*2*), *for the words* the areas for the time being within the local limits of the ordinary civil jurisdiction of the Recorder of Rangoon and of the civil jurisdiction of the Court of the Judge of the Town of Moulmein, *substitute the word* Burma. (3) In the same clause, *for the words* the areas aforesaid—the Recorder of Rangoon and the Judge of the Town of Moulmein respectively, *substitute the words* Burma—a Judge of a Divisional Court.
1870	VII	The Court-fees Act, 1870.	For the words and figures in the first column of No. 14 of the first schedule *substitute the following:—* 14. Application to the Chief Court of Lower Burma for the exercise of its revisional jurisdiction under section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure or section 25 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887.
1877	II	The Probate and Administration Act, 1877.	For clause (*c*) of section 1 *substitute the following:—* (*c*) the Chief Court of Lower Burma, and previous to its establishment the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.
"	XV	The Indian Limitation Act, 1877.	In Nos. 151 and 162 of the second schedule, *after the word* Punjab *insert the words* or the Chief Court of Lower Burma.
1879	*III*	*The Destruction of Records Act, 1879.*	*In section 3 after the word "Bombay" insert the words "and the Chief Court of Lower Burma"*
"	XVIII	The Legal Practitioners Act, 1879.	In section 41, sub-section (*4*), *after the word* Punjab *insert the words* and the Chief Court of Lower Burma.
1880	V	The Burma Boundaries Act, 1880.	In section 19, *for the words following the words* an appeal shall lie *down to the end of the section substitute the following:—* —in Lower Burma to the Chief Court of Lower Burma. —in Upper Burma to the Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma. In section 21, *for the words* and the Recorder of Rangoon *substitute the words* of Upper Burma and the Chief Court of Lower Burma.

The Lower Burma Courts Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Enactments amended.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—continued.

Year.	No.	Short title.	Amendment.
		PART I.—*Acts of the Governor General in Council*—continued.	
1881	V	The Probate and Administration Act, 1881.	In section 59, *for the words* Court of the Recorder of Rangoon *substitute the words* Chief Court of Lower Burma.
1882	XIV	The Code of Civil Procedure.	In section 4, *for the figures* 1889 *following the words* the Lower Burma Courts Act *substitute the figures* 1900. For clause (*d*) of section 6 *substitute the following*:— (*d*) of the Chief Court of Lower Burma sitting as an Insolvent Court under the Statute 11 and 12 Victoria, Chapter 21; In the third paragraph of section 39, *after the word* Punjab *insert the words* or of the Chief Court of Lower Burma. In section 360A, *for the words* or Bombay *substitute the words* Bombay or Rangoon. For clause (*b*) of section 538 *substitute the following*:— (*b*) the Chief Court of Lower Burma. In section 648, *for the words* Court of the Recorder of Rangoon *substitute the words* Chief Court of Lower Burma.
1891	XVI	The Colonial Courts of Admiralty (India) Act, 1891.	For sub-clause (*4*) of section 2 *substitute the following*:— (*4*) the Chief Court of Lower Burma.
1898	V	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.	In section 4, clause (*d*), *for the words* Recorder of Rangoon *substitute the words* Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Lower Burma. In section 4, clause (*j*), *for the words* Court of the Recorder of Rangoon *substitute the words* Chief Court of Lower Burma. In section 25, *for the words* the Judges of the High Courts and the Recorder of Rangoon *substitute the words* and the Judges of the High Courts. In section 266, *for the words* Court of the Recorder of Rangoon *substitute the words* Chief Court of Lower Burma. In section 364, sub-section (*1*), *after the word* Punjab *insert the words* or the Chief Court of Lower Burma. In section 365, *omit the word* and *after* Royal Charter *and after the word* Punjab *insert the words* and the Chief Court of Lower Burma.
1899	II	The Indian Stamp Act, 1899.	In section 57, between sub-clauses (*d*) and (*e*) *insert*— (1) if it arises in Burma—to the Chief Court of Lower Burma;

The Lower Burma Courts Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Enactments amended.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—concluded.

Year.	No.	Short title.	Amendment.
		PART I.—*Acts of the Governor General in Council*—concluded.	
1899	*IX*	*The Indian Arbitration Act, 1899.*	*For section 23 substitute the following:—* *23. (1) This Act shall apply within the local limits of the ordinary civil jurisdiction of the Chief Court of Lower Burma in cases where, if the subject-matter submitted to arbitration were the subject of a suit, the suit could, whether with leave or otherwise, be instituted within those local limits.* *(2) For the purposes of this Act, the local limits aforesaid shall be deemed to be a presidency-town.*
		PART II.—*Regulation made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3).*	
1874	VIII	The Arakan Hills Civil Justice Regulation, 1874.	In section 76, *for the words* Judicial Commissioner, *wherever they occur, substitute the words* Chief Court: *for the words* in his Court *substitute the words* in the Chief Court, *and for the words* his judgment *substitute* its judgment.
		PART III.—*Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma in Council.*	
1898	III	The Burma Municipal Act, 1898.	*In section 63, sub-section (5), for the words* Judicial Commissioner *substitute the words* Chief Court of Lower Burma, if the case has arisen in Lower Burma; or to the Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma, if the case has arisen in Upper Burma. *In section 63, sub-section (6), before the words* the Judicial Commissioner, *wherever they occur, insert the words* the Chief Court or. In section 64, sub-sections (5) and (6), *for the word* Recorder *wherever it occurs, substitute the words* Chief Court of Lower Burma.

The Lower Burma Courts Bill.
(The Second Schedule.—Enactments repealed.)

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 48.)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
		Acts of the Governor General in Council.	
1864	*XVII*	*The Official Trustees Act, 1864.*	*Sub-section (3) of section 34.*
1865	X	The Indian Succession Act, 1865.	In the definition of "High Court" in section 3, *the words* and for the purposes of sections 242, 242A, 246A and 277A, shall include the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.
1873	X	The Indian Oaths Act, 1873.	The explanation to section 7.
1874	*II*	*The Administrator General's Act, 1874.*	*Sub-section (3) of section 68.*
1879	III	The Destruction of Records Act, 1879.	The second paragraph of section 2.
1882	VII	The Powers of Attorney Act, 1882.	Section 4, clause (*f*).
"	XIV	The Code of Civil Procedure.	In the penultimate paragraph of section 287, *the words* as regards his own Court and the Court of Small Causes at Rangoon, the Recorder of Rangoon shall be deemed to be a "High Court" within the meaning of this paragraph. In section 386, *the words* or the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon. Section 614.
1883	V	The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.	Section 15, sub-section (2).
1884	VI	The Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884.	Section 39, sub-section (2).
1889	XI	The Lower Burma Courts Act, 1889.	So much as has not been repealed.
1890	VIII	The Guardians and Wards Act, 1890.	So much of the schedule as relates to Act XI of 1889.
1891	XII	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1891.	So much of the second schedule as relates to Act XI of 1889.
"	XVI	The Colonial Courts of Admiralty (India) Act, 1891.	So much of the schedule as relates to Act XI of 1889.
1898	V	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.	Section 185, *sub-section* (2). In section 487, *the words* and the Recorder of Rangoon.
1900	*III*	*The Prisoners' Act, 1900.*	*The second and third paragraphs of section 49.*

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th March, 1900:—

No. 2 OF 1900.

A Bill to amend and provide for the further continuance of the Currency Conversion (Army Annual) Act, 1899.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Currency Conversion (Army Annual) Act, 1899, and to provide for its further continuance; It is hereby enacted as follows:— XIX of 1899.

Substitution of a new section for section 2, Act XIX of 1899.

1. For section 2 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Rate of exchange fixed for calculating the equivalent in British Indian currency of sums of British currency mentioned in the Army Act.

"2. For the purposes of the Army Act or of any similar Act for the time being in force fifteen rupees of British Indian currency shall be deemed to be the equivalent of one pound of British currency and any sum of British currency mentioned in the said Act or in any similar Act as aforesaid shall be deemed to be the equivalent of a sum of British Indian currency calculated at that rate of exchange." 44 & 45 c. 58.

Repeals.

2. The following provisions of the said Act are hereby repealed, namely:—

In section 1, sub-section (1) the word 'Annual,' and section 3.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to continue the operation of the Currency Conversion (Army Annual) Act, 1899 (XIX of 1899), which expires on the 31st March, 1900. As the exchange between sums in British Indian and British currency has now been definitely fixed by the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1899 (XXII of 1899), at the rate of Rs. 15 for one sovereign, it seems unnecessary to continue Act XIX of 1899 merely as a temporary measure. The Bill therefore proposes to make such amendments in that Act as will convert it from a temporary into a permanent enactment.

The 8th March, 1900.

EDWIN H. H. COLLEN,
Major-General.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1900.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 9th March 1900.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B., *presiding*.
The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. Dawkins.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh.
The Hon'ble Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Nawab Mumtaz-ud-daula Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Smeaton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Panappakkam Ananda Charlu, Vidia Vinodha, Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Harnam Singh Ahluwalia, K.C.I.E., of Kapurthala.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. T. Woodroffe.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur.

LOWER BURMA COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. IBBETSON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in Lower Burma.

CURRENCY CONVERSION (ARMY ANNUAL) ACT, 1899, CONTINUANCE BILL.

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWIN COLLEN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend and provide for the further continuance of the Currency Conversion (Army Annual) Act, 1899. He said :—"In introducing, on the 14th July last year, the Bill to provide for the conversion into British Indian currency of sums expressed in British currency in the Army Act, I explained the reasons for proposing the measure, and I need not repeat them now. The Act was passed on the 28th July, and was to continue in force until the 31st March this year. Instead, however, of renewing the Act annually it is considered advisable, for reasons which are explained in the statement annexed to the present Bill, to continue it as a permanent measure."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWIN COLLEN introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWIN COLLEN moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India and in the local official Gazettes in English.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 16th March, 1900.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 9th March, 1900.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 10.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1900.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

APPROPRIATION REPORT
ON
THE ACCOUNTS
OF
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FOR
1898-99.

BY

A. F. COX,
COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL.

CONTENTS.

APPROPRIATION REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF 1898-99.

GENERAL REVIEW.

Throughout the report the figures are tens of rupees (Rx. 1=R10), with the last two figures cut off for brevity, thus, 149,7 reads one hundred and forty-nine thousand seven hundred tens of rupees.

1. The Budget Estimate of 1898-99 closed with a surplus of 891,4, after providing for the full amount of the Famine Grant, 1,500,0, involving an actual charge of 773,4, and 1,406,2 for the continuance of warlike operations on the North-West Frontier. The rate of exchange taken in working out this result was 15⅞ pence. The Budget also anticipated some expenditure for the suppression of plague, and made a provision of 200,0 for improving the pay of British soldiers, in accordance with the decision of Her Majesty's Government, and looked forward to larger realisations of Revenue and Railway earning as a result of bountiful harvests.

2. The cessation of the military operations on the North-West Frontier earlier than was anticipated led to a large saving in military expenditure, and the rapid recovery of the country from the effects of the scarcity prevailing in the two preceding years led to better results than were anticipated under Customs, Provincial rates and Excise. There were also large recoveries of famine expenditure. There was a large improvement under Opium Revenue owing to better sales of Bengal opium and a revival of the demand in the China market, and under Salt owing mainly to the collections of the deferred revenue of the previous year in Madras, and large cash sales in consequence of the high price of Government securities towards the close of the year, which discouraged a resort to the credit system and under Forest due to extended operations in Burma. There was also a large increase in the Railway revenue due to the general development of traffic of all kinds, resulting from the favourable agricultural conditions of the year and the removal of plague restrictive measures on some of the lines. Irrigation showed an improvement of 25 lakhs, due to an increase in the area irrigated. The rise in the rate of exchange to 16 pence caused a saying (including Exchange Compensation) of 1,059,7. On the other hand there was a falling off under Land Revenue due to too sanguine an estimate, and under Stamps and Registration resulting from fewer monetary transactions owing to the more prosperous condition of the people, while the increase in plague led to increased expenditure on that account in almost every Province. The net result of the year's accounts is a surplus of 3,961,3, which shows an improvement as compared with the Budget of 3,069,9. This balance would have been larger but for the grants amounting to 70 lakhs made in aid of Provincial resources.

3. No changes in classification of Revenue and Expenditure requiring special notice were made during the year.

4. The following summary gives the Budget and Account figures of 1898-99, which are reviewed in this report. The details will be found in the statements on pages 160 to 172 :—

Receipts. Budget.	Receipts. Accounts.	Revenue and Expenditure.	Outgoings. Budget.	Outgoings. Accounts.
65,659,8	66,682,8	A Principal Heads of Revenue .	11,210,9	10,651,5
929,8	1,059,5	B Interest	3,378,6	3,032,0
3,203,9	3,072,8	C Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	2,932,0	2,865,9
1,733,0	1,726,6	D Civil Departments . .	15,694,8	15,731,3
918,6	1,051,6	E Miscellaneous	5,777,6	5,771,2
...	...	F Famine	1,099,2	1,187,3
...	...	G Construction of Railways .	5,8	1,5
21,823,6	22,740,8	H Railways	23,921,4	23,682,9
3,228,1	3,463,1	J Irrigation	3,213,1	3,193,4
676,7	705,0	K Buildings and Roads . .	6,021,5	5,868,8
909,9	924,5	L Army Services . . .	25,055,9	24,0 0,7
...	...	LL Special Defence Works .	...	1,5
...	...	M Provincial Surplus + or Deficit—	—116,8	+1,467,4
...	...	Imperial Surplus + or Deficit —.	+891,4	+3,961,3
99,085,4	101,426,7	TOTAL .	99,085,4	101,426,7

Receipts. Budget.	Receipts. Accounts.	Other Transactions.	Outgoings. Budget.	Outgoings. Accounts.
+891,4	+3,961,3	Imperial Surplus or Deficit as above	...	...
...	...	N Capital Outlay on Railways, Irrigation and Other Works	5,749,3	4,919,0
5,290,3	2,872,7	O Permanent Debt . .	...	...
...	...	Temporary Debt . . .	...	1,500,0
538,8	294,2	P Unfunded Debt	...	...
598,6	1,666,6	Q Deposits and Advances .	...	...
91,3	41,8	R Loans and Advances by Imperial Government . .	...	...
...	396,9	RR Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments . .	29,1	...
...	...	S Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies, Capital Accounts	2,109,3	1,380,2
53,0	152,8	T Remittances	...	...
16,000,0	18,692,4	U Secretary of State's Bills .	16,014,5	18,883,9
18,890,6	18,516,7	V Cash Balance, April 1st .	...	...
...	...	Ditto, March 31st .	18,451,8	19,912,3
42,354,0	46,595,4	GRAND TOTAL .	42,354,0	46,595,4

Comparison with the year 1897-98.

5. The comparison in respect of revenues with the year 1897-98 is as follows :—

Revenues.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Difference. 1898-99, greater (+) or less (—).
Principal Heads of Revenue	63,154,3	65,682,8	+3,528,5
Interest	872,2	1,059,5	+137,3
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	3,370,6	3,072,8	—297,8
Civil Departments	1,723,5	1,726,6	+3.1
Miscellaneous	941,0	1,051,6	+110,6
Railways	21,260,9	22,740,8	+1,479,9
Irrigation	3,569,8	3,463,1	—106,7
Buildings and Roads	667,8	705,0	+37,2
Army Services	881,9	924,5	+42,6
TOTAL	96,442,0	101,426,7	+4,984,7

6. The important variations under *Principal Heads of Revenue* are the following :—

Land Revenue	+1,775,6
Opium	+545,5
Salt	+505,7
Excise	+253,9
Provincial Rates	+198,8
Customs	+160,9
Forest	+120,4
TOTAL	+3,560,8

7. The increase under *Land Revenue* occurred chiefly in the North-Western Provinces (1,035,0), the Central Provinces (206,2), Burma (160,9), the Punjab (111,1), and Madras (100,4). These improvements were due to the very favourable conditions of the year, which admitted of prompt collections and to the recovery of revenue amounting to 667,1 suspended in previous years, as stated in paragraph 16 where the comparison with the Budget is made. The improvement under Provincial Rates was also due to these causes. Under *Opium* there was an improvement of 172,8 under Bengal Opium owing to a rise in the price obtained and the sale of a larger number of chests. There was also an improvement of 361,9 in Opium Pass Fees, owing to the failure of the opium crop in China, and the reduction in the rate of duty in October 1897 which gave an impetus to the export trade in opium. Under *Salt* the increase was mainly due to large collections in Madras on account of the credit sales of the previous year, and to a larger proportion of cash sales, but it was also partly due to the revival of trade in India on the pacification of the North-West Frontier, and in Bombay to the relaxation of plague restrictions. Under *Excise* the increase was due to the more prosperous condition of the agricultural classes. Under *Customs* the improvement occurred chiefly in Burma and Bengal and was due to larger exports of rice, which had been checked by the scarcity of the

two preceding years, and to a more active import trade. Under *Forest* the improvement was due mainly to extensive extraction operations in Burma, chiefly of the Bombay Burma Trading Company, Limited, and to the high prices realised for timber in that Province and the Punjab.

8. The increase under *Interest* occurred chiefly in the interest on loans to Presidency Corporations, but partly also to the fact that the receipts in 1897-98 were reduced by 48,7 on account of the adjustment of discount on the currency investment made in 1896-97. There was an increase of 34,9 in *Post Office* Revenue, which represents the normal growth of the revenue, reduced by a falling off, due mainly to the reduction in the rates of Inland and Foreign postage as explained in paragraph 16. There was a falling off of 228,5 in the *Telegraph* Receipts, arising from a decrease in the message traffic owing to the cessation of the military operations on the North-West Frontier and the famine. There was a decrease of 104,2 in *Mint* Receipts due to the dollar coinage for the Straits Settlements, and re-coinage of Kashmir and Bhopali rupees having been carried out on a smaller scale. The increase under *Miscellaneous* was due chiefly to the recovery of famine expenditure.

9. Under *Railway Revenue* the improvement was mainly due to the exodus from Calcutta in May 1898 on account of plague scare, to larger movements of passengers owing to the removal of the stringent quarantine measures in connection with the plague on certain lines, and for attendance at fairs and marriages, and to an improvement in goods traffic consequent on rich crops and better trade prospects. The chief contributors to the improvement were the East Indian Railway (126,6), the Rajputana Malwa Railway (311,6), the North-Western Railway (158,9), the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway (126,7), the Bengal-Nagpur Railway (122,8), the Great Indian Peninsula Railway (809,9), and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (272,7). The decrease under *Irrigation* was mainly due to the revenue during 1897-98 having been abnormally large, owing to the exceptionally dry nature of the seasons. The decrease occurred chiefly in the North-Western Provinces (157,3), and would have been worse but for the development of irrigation from the Chenab Canal in the Punjab.

10. A comparison of the expenditure side is given below. The average rate of Exchange for the Secretary of State's drawings in 1898-99 was 15·9785*d.* against 15·3539*d.* in 1897-98. The decrease under the different heads in the exchange on the English expenditure is shown separately:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.	Difference, 1898-99, greater + or less —		
			In the Exchange, on English expenditure.	Due to other causes.	Total.
Direct Demands on the Revenues	10,816,8	10,651,5	— 1,4	— 163,9	— 165,3
Interest	3,472,3	3,032,0	— 212,7	— 227,6	— 440,3
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	2,869.5	2,865,9	— 26,5	+ 22,9	— 3,6
Civil Departments	15,739.6	15,731,3	— 46,7	+ 38,4	— 8,3
Miscellaneous	5,716,8	5,771,2	— 79,9	+ 134,3	+ 54,4
Famine	5,363,1	1,187,3	— 1,0	—4,174,8	—4,175,8
Construction of Railways	3,8	1,5	...	— 2,3	— 2,3
Railways	22,693,5	23,682,9	— 340,7	+1,330,1	+ 989,4
Irrigation	3,144,1	3,193,4	+ 3	+ 49,0	+ 49,3
Buildings and Roads	5,418,9	5,868,8	— 8,6	+ 458,5	+ 449,9
Army Services	26,996,8	24,010,7	— 210,3	—2,775,8	—2,986,1
Special Defence Works	23,7	1,5	— 9,5	— 12,7	— 22,2
Total	102,258,9	95,998,0	—937,0	—5,323,9	—6,260,9

11. The decrease in the charges for exchange, as shown above, requires no explanation. To this should be added the saving (208,0) under Exchange Compensation.

12. Under *Direct Demands on the Revenue* the principal decrease was that of 133,1 under *Land Revenue* due to the absence of charges on account of grain compensation and famine. *Assignments and Compensations* and *Forest* contributed 21,6 and 12,4 respectively to the decrease; and there was a decrease of 15,8 under *Opium* due to a smaller outturn of the crop. The net Opium Revenue was thus 561,3 better than in 1897-98. Under *Interest* the saving was partly due to the transfer of a larger portion (242,2) of the charges to the Railway and Irrigation Accounts, and partly to smaller payments of interest in England (73,3), counterbalanced by larger payments of interest and discount on loans in India. Under *Mint* there was a loss on copper coinage resulting from the return into Government treasuries during the year, of large quantities of the copper coin issued during the two preceding years in connection with the famine. The expenditure under Civil Departments was largely affected by the disappearance of famine, which in the previous year entailed heavy payments on account of grain compensation, and by the continuance of plague, which caused a large increase of 265,7 under *Medical.* This excess, however, was more than covered by the savings under *Law and Justice—Jails* (92,0) due to low prices of food grains and a smaller jail population; under *Law and Justice—Courts of Law* (59,7), and *Police* (53,2) due to the presence on duty of a smaller number of officers than was necessary during the famine of the previous year, and to no payments on account of grain compensation; under Marine (21,7), of which 13,0 occurred in the expenditure in England, and 8,7 in India; and under Political (30,8) due mainly to the subsidy of the Amir of Afghanistan not having been fully drawn, to smaller payments to the Khyber tribes, to the transfer of the Somali Coast Protectorate to the control of the Home Government, and to the absence of charges in connection with the frontier disturbances. The increase under *Miscellaneous* in India (28,1) was due mainly to charges in connection with special commissions of enquiry, and that in England (106,2) occurred under Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances and Superannuation.

13. Under *Famine* there was only a small charge 40,0 on account of direct relief charges, whereas almost the entire expenditure in the previous year was on this account, but there was a large charge of 690,4 for construction of Protective Railways, and of 11,7 for Protective Irrigation works, while in the previous year there was only a charge of 37,5 on the latter account, the charges on account of the construction of Protective Railways being shown under 48—State Railways, in consequence of the large expenditure on actual Famine Relief works. There was also a charge of 445,2 under Reduction or Avoidance of Debt, being the balance of the Famine Insurance Grant after meeting the above charges, and the net charges on the revenues (312,7) on account of Protective Railways constructed through the Agency of Companies. Under *Railways* there was an increase of 784,1, under Working Expenses of State Railways owing to heavier traffic, and more relaying and repair work, of 164,3 in the charges for Interest in India and England, and of 272,0 under Surplus Profits of Guaranteed Railways owing partly to no surplus having been earned by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the first-half of 1897, and partly to the larger earnings of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway during the year. The increase under *Irrigation* was due to the expansion of irrigation and to large Interest charges consequent on a large outlay of capital. Under *Buildings and Roads* the increase was due to the restriction of expenditure in the previous year in consequence of the famine. The decrease under *Army Services* was mostly due to the cessation of the military operations on the North-West Frontier, which resulted in a saving of 2,797,9, but higher expenditure under Special Services, chiefly in connection with the occupation of Chitral and its Communications, the Tochi Garrison, and the Kohat-Kurrum Force, counterbalanced this decrease to the extent of 303,5. Under ordinary charges, there was a saving of 281,4 which arose mainly from a decrease in the pay of British soldiers, and Exchange Compensation owing to the rise in exchange, from the absence of Native troops at Mombassa and Mauritius, from the transfer of the Barrack Department, Madras, to

the Military Works Department, from purchases of Medical and Ordnance supplies, and from the absence of expenditure on account of famine against the heavy charges on this account in the previous year, partly counterbalanced by increased charges due to the messing allowances sanctioned with effect from 1st June 1898, in consequence of the new messing rules recently sanctioned in England, to more extensive ordinary relief, of British and Native troops, and to larger purchases of remounts. There was also an increase of 97,7 in the charges in England, chiefly in the payments to Her Majesty's Government in respect of British forces serving in India, and in the charges of the Indian Troop Service. Under *Special Defence Works* the decrease was due to the approaching completion of the Secretary of State's payments in connection with armaments.

Comparison of Accounts with Budget Estimates of 1898-99.

14. The following figures exhibit the differences in the net accounts between the Budget and the Actuals, those due to the rise in the rate of Exchange being shown in a separate column. A comparison of the gross figures has been given before in paragraph 4:—

	Due to rise in exchange.	Better + Worse — Due to other causes.	Net.
Principal Heads of Revenue	+ 2,7	+1,579,7	+1,582,4
Interest	+ 161,0	+ 315,3	+ 476,3
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	+ 15,7	— 80,7	— 65,0
Civil Departments	+ 29,9	— 72,8	— 42,9
Miscellaneous	+ 125,8	+ 13,6	+ 139,4
Famine	...	— 88,1	— 88,1
Construction of Railways	...	+ 4,3	+ 4,3
Railways	+ 340,5	+ 815,2	+1,155,7
Irrigation	+ 1	+ 254,6	+ 254,7
Buildings and Roads	+ 7,0	+ 172,0	+ 179,0
Army Services	+ 248,5	+ 811,3	+1,059,8
Special Defence Works	...	— 1,5	— 1,5
COMBINED SURPLUS IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	+931,2	+3,722,9	+4,654,1

15. To the saving in Exchange shown above must be added 128,5 on account of savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance, of which 45,5 was under Army services, and 41,3 under Civil Departments, the balance being distributed over all the other heads. The improvements, due to a rise in the rate of exchange, require no special explanation; it is necessary to explain only the differences arising from other causes.

16. The principal variations between the Budget figures and the accounts, apart from Exchange, are explained below. Under *Principal Heads of Revenue* the largest improvement occurred under Opium (678,4) the revenue of which rose by 395,5 owing to the causes mentioned in paragraph 2; while the expenditure showed a saving of 282,9, as the crop fell short of the expectation. The next largest increase occurred under Salt (425,7), where the revenue increased by 371,9, mainly in Madras, due to the causes stated in paragraph 2,

but partly also to the revival of trade in India, on the pacification of the North-West Frontier, and in Bombay, to the relaxation of plague restrictions, while less expenditure on petty construction and repairs and an over-estimate caused a decrease of 53,8 in the charges. Customs yielded an increase of 212,1 owing to larger exports of rice from Burma and Bengal, as mentioned in paragraph 7, and to large imports of liquors, articles of food and drink and kerosine oil. Under *Forest* there was an improvement of 124,3 in the revenue due to the causes named in paragraph 7, and a decrease of 59,4 in the expenditure, owing to less forest demarcation, improvement and extension in Madras and Bombay, and to restricted operations in the latter Province due to small demands and low prices. There were better results under Provincial rates (58,8) and Excise (33,2) due to the more prosperous condition of the agricultural classes. There was also a small improvement (29,2) under Assessed Taxes. On the other hand there were decreases under Stamps (49,6) and Registration (18,2) attributed to fewer monetary transactions owing to the more favourable agricultural conditions of the year; and a net decrease of 19,5 under Land Revenue. There was a decrease of 108,9 in Revenue due to an over-estimate, in Bengal and Madras, of the improvements expected from enhancements of revenue and new settlements, and to the recoveries of suspensions of previous years', revenue not having been realized in the Central Provinces and Bombay to the extent anticipated in the Budget; against this there was a decrease of 89,2 in expenditure due to less extensive survey and settlement operations, to smaller payments to Kanangos and Patwaris in the North-Western Provinces, and to savings in the grants for village officers in Madras and Bombay. Though the collections of Land Revenue fell short of the Budget, 667,1 of the revenue suspended in connection with the famine of 1895-96 and 1896-97 was collected during the year, distributed between the Provinces thus:—India 3, the Central Provinces 40,0, Bengal 1,0, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 420,2, the Punjab 46,2, Madras 141,9, and Bombay 17,5. Under *Interest* the increase was due to large collections of interest on loans to Presidency Corporations, and to smaller payments of interest on loans in India (63,1) and England (90,3). On the other hand the discount on the loan raised in India was 12,6 in excess of the estimate, and the transfer of interest to the Railway Revenue Account was smaller by 28,4, and in England there was an excess of 7,0 on account of the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of the large discount on the loan raised during the year. There was an increase in the net receipts of the *Post Office* (65,3), due to the normal growth of the revenue, and to smaller payments to British Colonial and other Post Offices and also partly to smaller charges owing to less expenditure on establishments and in payments to Railways. The improvement would have been larger by 24,0, but for the reduction made in the rate of Inland postage, due to the adoption from the 1st October 1898 of one-and-a-half tolas in place of one tola as the unit of weight for one anna Inland postage, and the introduction of the Imperial Penny Postage (for India one anna) from the 25th of December 1898. There was a large decrease (97,5) under *Telegraph* owing to the more extensive use of deferred telegrams in place of urgent and ordinary messages, and to the cessation of Military operations on the North-West Frontier. Under *Mint* the cause of the decrease (48,5) is stated in paragraph 12. Under *Civil Departments* the excess was entirely due to charges in connection with the plague, and occurred under Medical (395,1). There were improvements under all the other heads; 109,9 occurred under Political, due to the reasons stated in paragraph 12, and to the transfer to the Military Department of the charges on account of the Military escort with the Chinese Frontier Delimitation Commission; 58,3 under Marine of which 40,9 in receipts, was due to large recoveries on account of vessels employed on the Somali Coast and in conveying troops to Mauritius, and to arrears of hire of vessels employed on Imperial service in previous years; and 17,4 in expenditure, due to the non-payment to the Admiralty of the subsidy for maintaining Indian Government Defence Vessels; 58,7 under Education due to certain provisions not having been fully used, and to over-estmates in the Local Section; 43,9 under Law and Justice—Courts of Law, chiefly in the charges of Civil and Sessions Courts. There were smaller improvements under Law and Justice—Jails (20,4) due to reduced demands for Jail manu-

factures, and consequent smaller outlay on raw materials; under Scientific and Other Minor Departments (26,3) and under Ecclesiastical (17,3); the improvement under *Miscellaneous* was due to the causes stated in paragraphs 8 and 12.

17. Under *Railways* the improvement was the result of an increase of Revenue of 917,2 and an excess of expenditure of 102,0. The increase in Revenue was due mainly to the auses stated in paragraph 9. The chief increases were on the East Indian Railway (160,8), on the North-Western Railway (291,7), on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (134,5), and on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway (633,0). These improvements were partly counterbalanced by a falling off on some lines, on which the plague restrictive measures affected the movement of passengers; the principal were the Southern Mahratta Railway (110,6), the Mysore State Railway (59,0), the Madras Railway (76,5), and the South Indian Railway (56,4), the decrease on the last was also partly due to the transfer of the Nellore-Gudur Section to the East Coast Railway. The excess under Expenditure occurred under Working Expenses of State Railways (214,8), and Surplus Profits of Guaranteed Railways (85,4), partly counterbalanced by savings under Interest (29,2), Land for Subsidised Companies (125,9), and under Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure (25,7). The excess under Working Expenses was chiefly due to the causes mentioned in paragraph 13. The most important increases were 253,9 on the East Indian Railway, and 112,9 on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. These excesses were partly counterbalanced by decrease on some other lines, the principal of which were 84,5 on the North-Western Railway, 30,8 on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and 35,3 on the Southern Mahratta Railway. The excess under Surplus Profits arose from the improvement in the traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways. Under *Irrigation* there was an improvement in the revenue of 235,0 owing to the irrigation of larger areas than was expected, and a decrease of 19,6 in the expenditure, due to an over-estimate of the requirements under Minor Works and Navigation. Under *Buildings and Roads* the improvement was mainly due to the curtailment of expenditure in Madras and Bombay to provide funds for plague purposes. Under *Army Services* 354,7 of the improvement was due to the cessation of military operations on the North-West Frontier earlier than was expected, and to changes in the strength and organisation of the forces which were mobilised. There was a small excess of 19,3 under Special Services, due chiefly to the augmented strength of the Tochi Garrison having been maintained for a longer period than was expected, and to charges on account of the Burma-Chinese Boundary Commission Escort, which were not provided for in the Military Estimates. In the ordinary charges there was a saving of 470,3, of which 106,9 occurred in England, chiefly in the demand for Ordnance stores and in Pay and Pension of non-effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service, due to an over-estimate. The saving in India was mainly due to smaller payments of Exchange Compensation Allowance (45,5), to the retention of Native troops in Mombassa for a longer period than was anticipated (28,9), to short strength of the British Army (37,0), to deputations to the Civil Department of officers and others on plague duty (24,9), to smaller purchases of transport and other animals (37,4), to a smaller consumption of malt liquor (30,0), to the lapse of the provision for an increased estalishment of officers for the Commissariat-Transport Department (20,0), to a fall in the prices of food supplies for men and animals (50,0), to the charges on account of the Native Infantry stationed at Mauritius having been borne by the Home Government (17,9), and to less non-effective charges (24,9). There was an excess of 47,2, due to the deduction made under Ordnance in the India Estimates, to adjust the excess provision in the Home Estimates.

18. The Budget provided for an increase of 774,6 of the revenue on the whole account, but a sum of 116,8, out of the Provincial and Local Expenditure, was payable from past accumulations of balances, leaving a net surplus in the Imperial accounts of 891,4. The accounts closed with a surplus on Imperial account of 3,961,3, and on Provincial and Local account of 1,467,4. The net Imperial revenue has therefore been better by 3,961,3 — 891,4 = 3,069,9, and the net Provincial and Local revenue by 116,8 + 1,467,4 = 1,584,2.

19. The details of these fluctuations are given below, the sign + meaning better, and — worse, than the estimate :—

	REVENUE SIDE.			EXPENDITURE SIDE.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	TOTAL.	Imperial.	Provincial.	TOTAL.
Principal Heads of Revenue .	— 198,9	+ 1,221,9	+ 1,023,0	+ 399,0	+ 160,4	+ 559,4
Interest	+ 124,0	+ 5,7	+ 129,7	+ 335,9	+ 10,7	+ 346,6
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint.	— 130,6	— 5	— 131,1	+ 61,0	+ 5,1	+ 66,5
Civil Departments . . .	+ 19,1	— 25,5	— 6,4	+ 162,0	— 198,5	— 36,1
Miscellaneous	+ 39,0	+ 94,0	+ 133,0	+ 11,7	— 5,3	+ 6,4
Famine	...	...	...	— 134,9	+ 46,8	— 88,1
Construction of Railways . .	...	...	...	...	+ 4,3	+ 4,3
Railways	+ 917,7	— 5	+ 917,2	+ 249,2	— 10,7	+ 238,5
Irrigation	+ 182,2	+ 52,8	+ 235,0	— 5,3	+ 25,0	+ 19,7
Buildings and Roads . . .	4,9	+ 21,4	+ 26,3	— 24,4	+ 177,1	+ 152,7
Army	+ 14,6	...	+ 14,6	+ 1,045,2	...	+ 1,045,2
Special Defence Works . .	...	...	...	— 1,5	...	— 1,5
TOTAL .	+ 972,0	+ 1,369,3	+ 2,341,3	+ 2,097,9	+ 214,9	+ 2,312,8
TOTAL NET	+ 3,069,9	+ 1,584,2	+ 4,654,1	...	...	...

20. The improvement in the Provincial and Local Section occurred chiefly in the Principal Heads of Revenue, in Miscellaneous Revenue, in Irrigation, and in the charges for Buildings and Roads.

21. The principal items making up the difference in the Imperial Section are indicated in the following table :—

IMPERIAL.	Better.	Worse.
Improvement due to the rise in the rate of Exchange .	931,2	...
Land Revenue net (excluding improvement due to the difference in the rate of Exchange)	...	1,222,1
Opium " " " " "	678,4	...
Salt " " " " "	423,7	...
Customs " " " " "	207,3	...
Forest " " " " "	92,7	...
Interest " " " " "	258,9	...
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint " " "	...	85,2
Political " " " "	108,4	...
Famine Insurance " " " "	...	134,9
Railways " " " "	826,4	...
Irrigation " " " "	175,8	...
Army " " " "	811,3	...
Minor Improvements under other heads " " " "	...	43,0
	4,555,1	1,485,
NET BETTER .		3,069,9

Appropriation Audit.

22. The Budget grants have been exceeded under several heads. The excesses, distinguishing those requiring sanction from those for which extra grants have already been made, have been noticed under each head of expenditure, and the detailed reasons for the excess have been also there stated. The following table brings together the excesses under each head still requiring sanction:—

Excess expenditure over Budget Estimate awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.

	India.		Central Prov.		Burma.		Assam.		Bengal.		N.-W. P. & Oudh.		Punjab.		Madras.		Bombay.		Total.	
	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	...	...	...	...	6,8	...	...	...	7,5	...	1,0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,3	3
2. Assignments and Compensations	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
4 Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
7. Excise	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
10. Assessed Taxes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
14. Interest on other obligations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1,5	...	2,6	...
17. Mint	39,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,3	...	41,1	...
18. General Administration	3,2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	4,0	...
20. Police	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4,9
21. Marine	5,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,2	2
22. Education	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
23. Ecclesiastical	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
24. Medical	21,0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	21,0	7
27. Territorial and Political Pensions	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	14,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,7	...
28. Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
29. Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
30. Stationery and Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,0	...	...	...	3,0	...
32. Miscellaneous	15,6	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	...	...	1,0	...	1,0	...	...	...	18,5	5
33. Famine Relief	...	...	...	1,1	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1,3
38. State Railways Working Expenses	203,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,7	203,5	2,5
39. Guaranteed Companies' surplus profits, etc.	85,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,4	...
42. Major Works—(Working Expenses)	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
46. Army—																				
Ordnance	53,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53.7	...
Ecclesiastical	1,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,4	...
Miscellaneous Services	5.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1	...
Rewards for Military Services	4,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,5	...
Departmental Pensions	1,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,0	...
47. Special Defence Works	1 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,5	...
Total	42,5	6	9	1,1	6,9	1	...	1,2	24,4	5,1	1,2	3	1,2	1	4,9	3	3,1	1,7	485,1	10,5

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
63,154,3	REVENUE	65,659,8	66,989,2	66,682,8

23. The revenue in this section exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 1,023,0 and 3,528,5, respectively. The increase, as compared with the Budget, was composed of the following, *viz.*, 395,5 under Opium, due to larger sales of Bengal opium at higher prices and to a larger demand for Indian opium in China, owing to the partial failure of the crops in that country; 371,9 under Salt, due to recoveries on account of the large credit sales of the previous year in Madras, and to large cash sales during the year resulting from the fluctuations in the price of Government paper, to a revival of trade in India on the pacification of the North-West Frontier, and in Bombay to the removal of plague restrictions; 211,7 under Customs, due to larger imports of liquors, articles of food and drink, and kerosine oil, and larger exports of rice in Burma and Bengal; 124,3 under Forests, due to extensive extraction operations in Burma, and to the high prices realized for timber in that Province and the Punjab; 62,1 under Provincial Rates, due chiefly to the collection of arrears; 26,1 under Excise, due to the more prosperous condition of the agricultural classes, and 29,3 under Assessed Taxes due to more careful assessment and prompt realizations. These improvements were partly counterbalanced by decreases of 108,9 under Land Revenue, due to the improvements, anticipated in the Budget in Madras and Bengal, from new settlements and enhancements not having been realised, and to the expected recoveries of suspensions of the previous year, in Bombay and the Central Provinces, not having been effected; of 58,3 and 21,0 under Stamps and Registration, respectively, due mainly to fewer monetary transactions owing to the favourable agricultural condition of the year, and of 9,7 under Tributes.

24. Of the improvement, as compared with the previous year, 1,775,6 occurred under Land Revenue and 198,8 under Provincial Rates due to better collections consequent on the favourable agricultural conditions of the year; 545,5 under Opium, and 505,7 under Salt, due to the causes mentioned above; 253,9 under Excise, due to the more prosperous condition of the agricultural classes; 160,9 under Customs, due to larger exports of rice to foreign ports, and a more active import trade; and 120,4 under Forests, due to the reasons stated above; there were also improvements of 26,7 and 25,7 under Assessed Taxes and Tributes, respectively. There were, on the other hand, decreases of 39,4 under Stamps and 45,3 under Registration due to the causes stated above.

I.—Land Revenue.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Ordinary Land Revenue.	Accounts. 1897-98	134,2	664,6	1,427,2	549,6	3,815,6	5,674,4	2,349,4	5,360,0	3,763,5	23,738,5
	Budget 1898-99	136,0	915,9	1,395,0	578,5	3,916,2	6,623,5	2,459,0	5,570,1	3,948,8	25,553,0
	Revised 1898-99	124,9	880,1	1,444,1	573,5	3,912,3	6,658,9	2,390,2	5,599,[illegible]	3,995,0	25,578,0
	Accounts 1898-99	134,3	869,4	[illegible],476,1	581,7	3,866,8	6,693,2	2,384,2	5,531,6	3,820,6	25,357 9
Assessment of Alienated Lands less Quit Rents.	Accounts. 1897-98	...	...	...	...	8,1	...	23,3	...	978,3	1,009,7
	Budget 1898-99	...	...	...	...	5,9	...	24,0	...	984,2	1,014,1
	Revised 1898-99	...	...	...	...	8,0	...	24,4	...	980,2	1,012,6
	Accounts 1898-99	...	...	...	...	8,4	...	24,3	...	977,8	1,010,6
Sale of Proprietary Right, Sale of Waste Lands, etc., and Receipts for the Improvement of Government Estates.	Accounts. 1897-98	4	...	1	2,5	67,4	3,4	44,6	17,3	...	[illegible]
	Budget 1898-99	5	...	...	3,6	61,2	8	45,9	61,5	...	173,5
	Revised 1898-99	3	...	6,6	2,6	76,1	16,6	112,9	11,9	...	227,0
	Accounts 1898-99	3	...	6,6	2,6	76,8	16,6	127,8	1,3	...	232,0

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

I.—Land Revenue—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Capitation Tax or House Tax levied in lieu thereof, including Thathameda Tax.	Accounts. 1897-98	1,2	...	925,7	...	1,5	...	...	...	...	928,4
	Budget 1898-99	1,4	...	962,0	...	1,2	...	...	...	...	964,6
	Revised 1898-99	1,4	...	1,012,0	...	1,6	...	...	...	...	1,015,0
	Accounts 1898-99	1,7	...	1,021,0	...	1,3	...	...	...	...	1,024,0
Fisheries and other Receipts classed as Miscellaneous Revenue.	Accounts. 1897-98	12,9	3,1	293,3	44,0	85,6	41,9	93,6	235,6	26,1	836,1
	Budget 1898-99	12,6	4,1	300,0	43,9	92,8	43,6	85,2	224,5	28,3	835,0
	Revised 1898-99	13,0	4,9	295,1	43,9	82,4	44,4	98,8	228,5	25,5	836,5
	Accounts 1898-99	12,7	4,5	303,5	44,1	91,5	44,9	95,7	219,5	27,3	843,7
TOTAL	Accounts. 1897-98	148,7	667,7	2,646,3	596,1	3,978,2	5,719,7	2,510,9	5,612,9	4,767,9	26,648,4
	Budget 1898-99	150,5	920,0	2,657,0	626,0	4,087,3	5,067,9	2,614,1	5,856,1	4,961,3	28,540,2
	Revised 1898-99	139,6	885,0	2,757,8	620,0	4,080,4	5,719,9	2,026,3	5,839,4	5,000,7	28,669,1
	Accounts 1898-99	149,0	873,9	2,807,2	628,4	4,044,8	5,754,7	2,632,0	5,752,4	4,825,7	28,468,1
Deduct—Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	Accounts. 1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	117,5	57,9	675,1	114,2	964,7
	Budget 1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	117,5	69,0	679,4	106,1	972,0
	Revised 1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	117,5	65,5	694,8	111,9	989,7
	Accounts 1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	117,5	67,9	714,2	109,2	1,008,8
TOTAL	Accounts. 1897-98	148,7	667,7	2,646,3	596,1	3,978,2	5,602,2	2,453,0	4,937,8	4,653,7	25,683,7
	Budget 1898-99	150,5	920,0	2,657,0	626,0	4,087,3	6,550,1	2,545,[illegible]	5,176,7	4,855,[illegible]	27,568,2
	Revised 1898-99	139,6	885,0	2,757,8	620,0	4,080,4	6,602,4	2,[illegible]00,8	5,144,0	4,888,8	27,679,4
	Accounts 1898-99	149,0	873,9	2,807,2	628,4	4,044,[illegible]	5,637,[illegible]	2,564,1	5,038,2	4,716,5	27,459,3

25. The receipts fell short of the Budget Estimate by 108,9, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 1,775,5. The decrease, as compared with the Budget occurred chiefly in Madras (138,5), Bombay (138,7), the Central Provinces (46,1), and Bengal (42,[illegible]), mainly under *Ordinary Land Revenue.* In the first case there was a decrease under *Ordinary Land Revenue* (38,5), due to the anticipated increase from new settlements in certain districts, and from general improvement in the collections not having been realized, partly counterbalanced by a receipt of 14,7 not provided for on account of land taken over by the South Indian Railway and of 18,7 on account of sale-proceeds of waste lands under the Periyar Project transferred from the head *Sale of Proprietary Rights, etc*, under which there was a decrease of 60,2, due partly to the above transfer, and partly to the stoppage of sales of land under the Periyar Project in consequence of the low prices realized in the earlier months of the year. In the three other Provinces named above the decrease occurred mainly under the first head, and was due in Bombay to the smaller recovery of suspensions of previous years than anticipated, and by grants of postponements of Land Revenue due to plague, late harvests and a fall in the price of cotton in the Northern Division; in the Central Provinces the expected recovery of suspended revenue was not effected, and in Bengal the increase anticipated from enhancements was not fully realized. These decreases were partly counterbalanced by increases in Burma (150,2), North-Western Provinces (86,8), and Punjab (19,0). In Burma the improvement was due to larger collections of *Ordinary Land Revenue*, due to extension of cultivation and growth of the assessed area (81,1), and to better collections of Capitation and Thathameda Taxes (58,8); in the North-Western Provinces it was due to the general agricultural prosperity of the year and to an increase under *Sale of Proprietary Rights, etc.*, on account of the capitalised value of abatement of land revenue on lands taken over by Railway Companies; and in the Punjab it was due to increased realization under the last-named head, on account of sales of lands in the Chenab colony, partly counterbalanced by a decrease under *Ordinary Land Revenue*, owing to the collection of arrears having fallen short of anticipations, and to postponements in some districts. The improvement, as compared with the previous year, was due chiefly to better collections consequent on a general improvement in the agricultural condition of the year. Under *Assessment of Alienated Lands less Quit Rents* the decrease in Bombay was due to the lapses of *inams* on the deaths of Jaghirdars in the Karachi and Hyderabad Districts, and to the postponement of revised settlements. Under *Sale of Proprietary Rights, etc.*, the receipt in Burma represents chiefly the capitalised value of the abatement of land revenue on land made over to the Burma Railway Company; in Bengal the increase was due to abnormally high receipts from the redemption of land tax, and the sale by auction in the Sunderbunds of leases under the new waste land lease rules; the other variations under this head have been explained above. The excess over the previous year was due to the larger sales mentioned above. Under *Capitation Tax, etc.*, in Burma the increase under Capitation Tax (14,6) was due partly to growth in population, and partly to the raising of the rate of assessment in certain villages, which are no longer considered to be in so backward a condition as to justify the continuance of the lower rate hitherto in force, and that under Thathameda (44,2) was due to an increase in the number of households assessed in consequence of the return

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued*.

I.—Land Revenue—*continued*.

of cultivators from Lower Burma, whither they had emigrated during the scarcity in 1896-97 in Upper Burma, and to the imposition of an uniform rate of R10 per household. The increase over the actuals of the previous year was due partly to the reasons stated above, and partly to the fact that considerable reductions in the rates were allowed in the previous year owing to the impoverished condition of the people. Under *Miscellaneous* the improvement in Burma (3,5) was due to an increased demand for leased fisheries consequent on better prices obtained for fish-paste and cured fish of all kinds, and to larger issues of fishing licenses, owing to the steady demand for fresh fish resulting from the prosperous condition of the people, partly counterbalanced by the remission of 20,0 of the Ruby Mines rent. The increase in the Punjab was the result of several variations under heads of a fluctuating nature, the most important being the increases under mutation fees (2,8), fees, fines, etc., (2,0), and other items (3,7). In Madras the receipts under Village Service Funds fell owing to an unfavourable season and plague.

26. The explanation of the variations in the *Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation* is given in the Public Works portion of this Report under the head of Irrigation—*vide* para. 260.

27. The following tables A and B give the usual particulars regarding the distribution of the Land Revenue between Imperial and Provincial:—

A.—Transactions affecting the Distribution of Land Revenue in 1898-99.

Provinces.	Credits + Debits – to Provincial.				
	Transfers under contract.	Subsequent Recurring Transfers.	Special Transfers.	Miscellaneous Adjustments	Total Adjustments.
Central Provinces	+46,6	...	+50,0	...	+96,6
Burma	+390,5	—75,0	...	—1,7	+313,8
Assam	+15.6	+37,5	+180,0	—2	+232,9
Bengal	—141,9	—35,0	+170 0	+2	—6,7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+38,3	...	+100,0	+4,0	+142,3
Punjab	+25,8	+14,7	+50.0	...	+90,5
Madras	+174,6	—1,3	+180,2	+1,7	+355,2
Bombay	+762,0	+3,6	+487,5	...	+1,253,1

B.—Distribution of Land Revenue in 1898-99.

Provinces.	Total Revenues to be divided proportionally.	Proportion assigned to Provincial Governments.	Provincial share.	Special adjustments noted above.	Revised share.	Land Revenue not included in the Division			Final Distribution of Land Revenue.			
						Impl.	Prov.	Local.	Impl.	Prov.	Local.	Total.
Central Provinces	873,9	One-half	437,0	+96,6	533,6	...	...	...	340,3	533,6	...	873,9
Burma	2,806,3	Two-thirds	1,870,9	+313,8	2,184,7	...	...	9	621,6	2,184,7	9	2,807,2
Assam	628,4	Two-thirds	418 9	+232.9	651,8	...	...	...	—23,4	651,8	...	628,4
Bengal	3,916,2	One-fourth	979,0	—6,7	972,3	72,4	56,2	...	3,016,3	1,028,5	...	4,044,8
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	6,684,0	One-fourth	1,671,0	+142,3	1,813,3	...	67,3	3,4	4,870,7	1,880,6	3,4	6,754,7
Punjab	2 627,2	Two-fifths	1,050,9	+90,5	1,141,4	...	...	4,8	1,485,8	1,141,4	4,8	2,632,0
Madras	5,510,7	One fourth	1,385,2	+355,2	1,740,4	...	...	211,7	3,800,3	1,740,4	211,7	5,752,4
Bombay	3,830,2	One-fourth	957,5	+1,253,1	2,210,6	...	977,8	-17,7	1,619,6	3,188,4	17,7	4,825,7

28. From the details of the recurring and special transfers which are given in the Appendix to this Report on page 173, it will be seen that the Government of India, in consequence of the loss to Provincial Revenue and enhancement of Provincial Expenditure, owing to the agricultural distress and plague, was compelled to make a grant to Bombay of 74,2 to prevent that Government from closing the year with a debit balance, and 263,3 in aid of plague expenditure, and to Assam (80,0) for earthquake expenditure. Besides these the Government of India made free grants to the amount of 70 lakhs in aid of Provincial Resources as detailed in the Appendix mentioned above.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

II.—Opium.

1897-98. Accounts.			1898-99. Budget.		1898-99. Revised.		1898-99. Accounts.
3,991,0		Sale of Bengal Opium		3,900,0		4,164,0	4,163,8
967,0		Bombay Opium Pass Fees . . .		1,200,0		1,283,6	1,328,9
		Excise Opium—					
	20,3	Central Provinces	20,6		21,5	21,1	
	23,4	Burma	25,5		25,5	24,5	
	45,3	Assam	46,1		45,7	45,6	
	70,9	Bengal	74,0		74,0	74,1	
	47,3	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	50,0		51,0	51,1	
	6,7	Punjab	7,3		6,9	6,6	
213,9				223,5	224,6		223,0
7,9		Miscellaneous		6,3		7,2	9,6
5,179,8		TOTAL		5,329,8		5,679,4	5,725,3

29. Under *Sale of Bengal Opium* the actuals exceeded the Budget Estimate by 263,8. The number of chests sold exceeded the Estimate (39,000) by 450 chests, and the average price realized was R1,055 per chest against an Estimate of R1,000 per chest. Under *Bombay Opium Pass Fees* there was an increase of 128,9, as compared with the Budget Estimate, due chiefly to the partial failure of the opium crop in China, and partly to the spurt given to the export trade by the reduction in the rate of the pass fee duty. Under *Excise Opium* the receipts fell short of the Estimate by 5. The principal variations were decreases in Burma (1,0) due to an over-estimate, and in the Punjab (7) due to larger sales, anticipated as a result of the additional tax on Malwa opium, not having been realised, partly counterbalanced by an increase in the North-Western Provinces (1,1) due to larger sales of opium. Under *Miscellaneous* the increase was due chiefly to the realisation of 2,3 on account of the sale in England through Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbridges & Company of Morphia manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory.

30. The following table gives the usual statistics for the last ten years of the produce and sales in Bengal, and the exports from Bombay :—

Year.	BENGAL. Produce of season. For export.	Produce of season. For Excise.	Produce of season. Total.	Chests sold.	Average price per Chest.	Total price.	BOMBAY. Chests.	Rate.	Amount.
	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.		R			R	
1888-89 . .	69,500	3,259	72,759	57,000	1,120	6,384,0	30,222½	650	1,964,5
1889-90 . .	38,305	4,417	42,722	57,000	1,136	6,437,6	29,029	650	1,886,9
1890-91 . .	44,760	7,063	51,823	57,000*	1,037	5,912,9	28,591	650 & 600	1,749,3
1891-92 . .	44,522	4,371	48,893	56,250	1,058	5,949,7	30,654½	600	1,839,3
1892-93 . .	33,679	5,004	38,683	48,852	1,247	6,093,3	27,845½	600	1,670,7
1893-94 . .	40,506	3,816	44,322	43,353	1,109	4,803,4	26,675½	600	1,600,5
1894-95 . .	33,329	4,802	38,131	39,780	1,338	5,321,4	29,577½	600 & 650	1,801,3
1895-96 . .	35,953	4,766	40,719	37,695	1,390	5,240,4	25,475½	650	1,655,9
1896-97 . .	45,041	4,911	49,952	39,000	1,243	4,850.4	21,751½	650 & 600	1,334,8
1897-98 . .	45,500	3,279	48,779	39,000	1,023	3,991,0	17,432½	600 & 500	967,0
1898-99, Budget .	...	...	...	39,000	1,000	3,900,0	24,000	500	1,200,0
1898-99, Revised	...	...	...	39,450	1,045	4,164,0	25,680	500	1,283,6
1898-99, Actuals .	44,075	4,024	48,099	39,450	1,055	4,163,8	26,579	500	1,328,9

* Excluding 27 chests issued to the Excise Department.

III.—Salt.

		India.	Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Sale of Government Salt.	Accounts . 1897-98 . .	119,3	...	3	48,1	52,9	220,6
	Budget . 1898-99	119,6	...	4	55,7	57,9	233,6
	Revised . 1898-99 . .	119,6	...	1,0	56,0	58,5	235,1
	Accounts . 1898-99	121,8	...	7	55,8	57,8	236,1
Excise on Local Manufacture.	Accounts . 1897-98 . .	1,812,8	24,2	4,3	1,670,2	2,162,8	5,674,3
	Budget . 1898-99	1,838,7	20,0	4,5	1,702,1	2,178,7	5,744,0
	Revised . 1898-99 . .	1,891,7	21,2	30,0	1,919,3	2,215,0	6,067,2
	Accounts . 1898-99	1,903,4	21,3	15,9	1,932,5	2,257,1	6,130,2

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

III.—Salt—*continued.*

			India.	Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Duty on Imported Salt.	Accounts	1897-98	...	132,5	2,447,1	1,0	76,9	2,657,5
	Budget	1898-99	...	140,0	2,482,4	1,2	80,0	2,703,6
	Revised	1898-99	...	139,8	2,488,8	1,0	70,0	2,699,6
	Accounts	1898-99	...	136,9	2,480,5	1,6	2,3	2,621,3
Miscellaneous	Accounts	1897-98	15,7	...	11,6	7,7	6,8	41,8
	Budget	1898-99	16,7	...	12,7	11,0	6,4	46,8
	Revised	1898-99	15,9	...	14,2	8,7	6,5	45,3
	Accounts	1898-99	15,5	...	15,3	8,5	73,0	112,3
TOTAL	Accounts	1897-98	1,947,8	156,7	2,463,3	1,727,0	2,299,4	8,594,2
	Budget	1898-99	1,975,0	160,0	2,500,0	1,770,0	2,323,0	8,728,0
	Revised	1898-99	2,027,2	161,0	2,524,0	1,985,0	2,350,0	9,047,2
	Accounts	1898-99	2,040,7	158,2	2,512,4	1,998,4	2,390,2	9,099,9

31. The actuals for the past nine years, during which no change in the rates of duty has occurred, have been as follows :—

	India.	Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
1890-91	1,930,5	158,8	2,319,5	1,951,8	2,162,8	8,523,4
1891-92	1,971,2	161,0	2,404,5	1,772,9	2,326,6	8,636,2
1892-93	2,118,1	162,2	2,410,1	1,721,2	2,244,5	8,656,1
1893-94	1,838,7	167,6	2,374,1	1,629,8	2,218,7	8,228,9
1894-95	1,894,3	119,0	2,458,2	1,795,4	2,398,8	8,665,7
1895-96	1,905,3	156,0	2,488,6	1,997,5	2,314,4	8,861,8
1896-97	1,848,7	140,9	2,500,1	1,694,2	2,237,8	8,421,7
1897-98	1,947,8	156,7	2,463,3	1,727,0	2,299,4	8,594,2
1898-99	2,040,7	158,2	2,512,4	1,998,4	2,390,2	9,099,9

32. The receipts under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate by 371,9, and the actuals of the previous year by 505,7. The increase was due chiefly to the improvement under *Excise on Local Manufacture* (386,2), contributed by all the Provinces, especially Madras (230,4), where it was owing to realisations on account of the unusually large credit sales that occurred in the latter half of 1897-98, and to large cash sales during the closing months of the year. The improvement in India (64,7) occurred chiefly in the Mines due to the briskness of the demand following the revival of trade on the cessation of hostilities on the North-West Frontier ; in Bombay (78,4) it was due to large removals of Baragora and sea salt and large consignments to other Provinces, owing to the removal of plague restrictions, and in Bengal (11,4) to the reduction in the rate of duty. Under *Sale of Government Salt* the increase was chiefly in India (2,2), due to a brisk demand. The increase of 65,5 under *Miscellaneous* was the net result of an improvement in Bombay (66,6), due to larger sales of salt at the Sukker Depôt, and in Bengal (2,6) to larger rents from ware-houses, and of a fall in India (1,2) and in Madras (2,5), chiefly under fees and cesses. Under *Duty on Imported Salt* the decrease of 82,3 occurred principally in Bombay (77,7), due to the falling off in the import of Goa salt. The other variations were decreases in Burma (3,1), due to the quantity of imported salt released from bond being less than was anticipated, and in Bengal (1,9) to an over-estimate, and a small increase in Madras (4) due to larger imports of duty-bearing salt.

33. The improvement over last year's actuals was spread over all the Provinces. In India (92,9) it was attributed to the revival of trade after the pacification of the North-West Frontier, in Bengal (49,1) to general prosperity, and in Madras (271,4) and Bombay (90,8) to the causes explained above. The increase in Burma was unimportant.

IV.—Stamps.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Court-fee Stamps	Accounts	1897-98	29,8	111,2	103,9	61,3	1,270,7	553,8	281,3	549,7	343,7	3,305,4
	Budget	1898-99	30,5	120,5	105,0	63,0	1,265,0	561,2	283,2	544,5	328,0	3,300,9
	Revised	1898-99	27,5	111,3	106,0	69,4	1,286,4	570,5	280,4	551,6	359,0	3,362,1
	Accounts	1898-99	26,2	110,6	105,3	71,7	1,278,8	568,2	279,9	549,5	354,1	3,344,3

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

IV.- Stamps—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Commercial and other Stamps.	Accounts . 1897-98	19,5	48,2	63,2	25,3	501,3	176,7	152,8	282,5	186,5	1,456,0
	Budget . 1898-99	22,4	52,1	62,0	26,6	496,5	186,0	150,8	281,5	201,0	1,478,9
	Revised . 1898-99	13,3	48,1	66,0	27,0	458,0	175,0	143,4	273,5	190,0	1,394,3
	Accounts . 1898-99	12,3	43,6	68,4	24,7	447,0	169,5	141,1	267,9	188,1	1,362,6
Fines and Penalties and Miscellaneous.	Accounts . 1897-98	2	5	3,0	5	3,9	1,7	6,2	9,8	49,8	75,6
	Budget . 1898-99	3	6	3,0	4	4,1	2,4	6,0	9,0	50,3	76,1
	Revised . 1898-99	2	6	3,0	6	5,6	4,1	6,5	9,9	53,0	83,5
	Accounts . 1898-99	2	4	2,9	7	12,3	4,0	6,3	9,3	54,6	90,7
TOTAL .	Accounts . 1897-98	49,5	159,9	170,1	87,1	1,775,9	732,2	440,3	842,0	580,0	4,837,0
	Budget . 1898-99	53,2	173,2	170,0	90,0	1,765,6	749,6	440,0	835,0	579,3	4,855,9
	Revised . 1898-99	41,0	160,0	175,0	97,0	1,750,0	749,6	430,3	835,0	602,0	4,839,9
	Accounts . 1898-99	38,7	154,6	176,6	97,1	1738,1	741,7	427,3	826,7	596,8	4,797,6

34. The actuals, as compared with the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year, fell off by 58,2 and 39,1, respectively. The decrease occurred under *Commercial and other Stamps*, and was contributed by all the Provinces except Burma. In India (10,1) the decrease occurred chiefly in Ajmere, due to the export of stamps to Bombay having ceased. In the Central Provinces (8,5) it was due to fewer monetary transactions owing to the tightness of the money market, the enactment of the Tenancy Act, and the prevalence of plague and famine. In Bengal (49,5) the Estimate proved to be too sanguine. The decline in the North-Western Provinces (16,5), the Punjab (9,7), Madras (13,6), and Assam (1,9) was due to fewer monetary transactions owing to favourable agricultural conditions, and that in Bombay (12,9) to the dull state of the money and share markets. The increase in Burma (6,4) was due to commercial activity resulting from the prosperous condition of the people and the extension of railways. Under *Court-fee Stamps* there was an increase of (43,4), the largest improvement occurring in Bombay (26,1), due to increased litigation in the District Courts, and partly to larger recoveries of probate duties. The improvement in Assam (8,7) and the North-Western Provinces (7,0) was attributed to the increase of law-suits for recovery of loans and rents owing to rich harvests; in Bengal (13,8) the Estimate did not allow sufficiently for the growth of the revenue; the decrease in the Central Provinces (9,9) is accounted for by the smaller number of law-suits, by the outbreak of plague, and the passing of the Tenancy Act; while in the Punjab law-suits are said to have been reduced by the improved condition of the year. Under *Fines and Penalties and Miscellaneous* the improvement occurred mainly in Bengal (8,2), due to a special receipt in the Purnea Treasury on account of probate duty on a will, in Bombay (4,3) owing to a larger business done by Assurance Companies, and in the North-Western Provinces (1,6) to unexpected receipts from duty on unstamped paper in the Gonda and Kheri districts.

V.—Excise.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
License and distillery fees and duties for the sale of liquors and drugs.	Accounts . 1897-98	96,8	134,0	345,9	106,8	965,8	405,6	217,4	1,414,6	979,6	4,666,5
	Budget . 1898-99	107,1	148,3	341,0	105,5	1,000,0	443,7	234,1	1,481,8	1,000,0	4,861,5
	Revised . 1898-99	110,5	154,6	363,0	117,2	1,010,5	508,7	243,5	1,341,2	1,018,0	4,867,2
	Accounts . 1898-99	114,4	151,4	383,4	117,1	1,022,4	518,8	243,4	1 317,1	1,028,9	4,896,9
Opium .	Accounts . 1897-98	1,5	30,8	70,4	151,9	171,2	45,7	17,1	40,4	107,0	636,0
	Budget . 1898-99	1,3	31,4	77,0	154,7	178,0	46,0	17,0	42,0	111,0	658,4
	Revised . 1898-99	1,4	30,4	77,0	152,9	178,0	48,5	16,1	35,5	118,4	658,0
	Accounts . 1898-99	1,1	32,0	74,0	153,0	177,4	49,4	15,8	36,9	105,3	644,9
Duty on Ganja .	Accounts . 1897-98	...	8,7	...	18,0	136,5	...	...	...	3	163,5
	Budget . 1898-99	...	9,3	...	18,7	145,0	...	...	...	4	173,4
	Revised . 1898-99	...	8,8	...	19,8	145,0	...	...	6,0	0	180,2
	Accounts . 1898-99	...	9,6	...	18,2	141,3	...	...	6,6	5	176,2
Other Receipts .	Accounts . 1897-98	6	8	5,3	1	1,3	2	2	6,9	8,1	23,5
	Budget . 1898-99	6	1,0	5,0	1	2,0	3	2	6,2	8,6	24,0
	Revised . 1898-99	6	1,2	5,0	1	1,5	3	4	7,5	9,0	25,6
	Accounts . 1898-99	8	1,6	4,1	1	1,6	3	6	7,1	9,2	25,4
TOTAL .	Accounts . 1897-98	98,9	174,3	421,6	276,8	1,274,8	451,5	234,7	1,461,9	1,095,0	5,439,5
	Budget . 1898-99	109,0	190,0	423,0	279,0	1,325,0	490,0	251,3	1,530,0	1,120,0	5,717,3
	Revised . 1898-99	112,5	195,0	445,0	290,0	1,335,0	557,5	260,0	1,390,0	1,146,0	5,731,0
	Accounts . 1898-99	116,3	194,6	461,5	288,4	1,342,7	568,5	259,8	1,367,7	1,143,9	5,743,4

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

V.—Excise—*continued.*

35. The revenue under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 26,1 and 253,9, respectively. The improvement, as compared with the Budget, occurred chiefly under *License and Distillery Fees, etc.*, in all the Provinces except Madras, where there was a falling off of 164,7 due to the improvement anticipated in the Budget not having been realised, owing mainly to high prices of food, plague restrictions, and heavy rains. The increase in India (7,3) was due mostly to larger rents from retail shops for the manufacture and sale of country spirits in Bangalore (15,[illegible]) and realisation of arrears in Baluchistan (1,2), partly counterbalanced by a falling off under Still-head Duty in Coorg (4,1), and Bangalore (3,0), due to a depression of trade and to scarcity, and to duty provided for on account of rum having been adjusted in the Military Department. The improvement in the Central Provinces (3,1) was attributed to the disappearance of famine, in Burma (42,4) to keen competition at the auction sales of shops, and in Assam (11,6) to more successful settlements. In Bengal the Estimate was pitched too low. In the North-Western Provinces the improvement was chiefly under still-head duty on country spirits (50,4), and on liquors made according to European methods (12,7), and larger sales of drugs (10,1), owing mainly to the agricultural prosperity of the year. In the Punjab the increase was owing to an under-estimate of the receipts from the duty on beer (3,0) and *charas* (6,0). In Bombay the improvement of 28,9 was due to larger receipts from the triennial auction sales of retail shops and from still-head duty owing to larger issues of liquors and collection of arrears.

36. Under *Opium* the decline of 13,5 was the result of variations in all the Provinces, due generally to the causes explained under II.—Opium—Excise Opium. The only other noticeable points are the decreases in the Punjab (1,2), due to smaller imports of Hill States and Kashmir opium, and to a contracted cultivation of poppy; and in Madras (5,1) and Bombay (5,7) due to smaller imports of the drug, owing in the latter to plague and the depressed condition of trade. The absence of provision under *Duty on Ganja* in Madras was due to this head being opened after the Budget was framed. Under *Other Receipts* the fall of 9 in Burma was due to an over-estimate, and the rise of 6 in Bombay, chiefly to larger recoveries of contributions for Abkari establishments at the Uran and Bombay distilleries.

37. The exceptionally large increase, as compared with the actuals of the previous year in all the provinces except Madras, was due generally to better harvests. In Bengal the increase was also due partly to the increased rate of duty on rum manufactured according to European methods and on rum imported from the Shahjehanpur Distillery. The fall in Madras was attributed to an increase in the price of spirits, high prices of food-grains, the plague, and smaller receipts from the tree-tax.

VI.—Provincial Rates.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
District and Local Rates and Cesses.	Accounts . 1897-98	6,6	42,0	124,7	64,6	926,0	527,0	241,1	565,8	279,5	2,777,3
	Budget . 1898-99	6,3	53,1	124,0	65,6	921,0	591,7	242,9	553,5	278,0	2,839,1
	Revised . 1898-99	6,3	52,3	126,4	65,7	940,4	605,7	244,5	572,7	292,0	2,906,0
	Accounts . 1898-99	7,9	52,4	129,5	65,8	939,3	606,5	244,2	563,4	285,5	2,894,5
Village Service, Patwari and Chowkidari Cesses.	Accounts . 1897-98	3,4	37,6	...	...	...	284,4	140 1	224,0	40,9	730,4
	Budget . 1898-99	3,4	53,7	...	...	...	327,4	137,5	210,6	44,4	783,0
	Revised . 1898-99	3,0	56,0	...	...	...	331,5	143,3	220,3	48,0	802,1
	Accounts . 1898-99	3,3	54,3				332,3	142,0	207,7	46,3	785,9
Famine Insurance, Canals and Railways.	Accounts . 1897-98	...	17,6	...	...	...	119,5	60,2	...	...	197,3
	Budget . 1898-99	...	20,2	...	...	...	135,3	60,7	...	...	216,2
	Revised . 1898-99	...	19,5	...	...	...	137,3	61,1	...	...	217,9
	Accounts . 1898-99		18,7				137,5	61,1			217,3
Rate on Wards' Estates.	Accounts . 1897-98	...	...	...	...	14,2	...	2,3	...	...	16,5
	Budget . 1898-99	...	...	...	...	18,0	...	2,0	...	...	20,0
	Revised . 1898-99	...	...	...	...	21 8	...	2,3	...	...	24,1
	Accounts . 1898-99					20,2		2,1			22,3
Other Miscellaneous Cesses.	Accounts . 1897-98	1,2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1,8
	Budget . 1898-99	1,2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1,7
	Revised . 1898-99	1,4	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	2,0
	Accounts . 1898-99	1,5						6			2,1
TOTAL	Accounts . 1897-98	11,2	97,2	124,7	64,6	940,2	930,9	444,3	789,8	3[illegible],4	3,723,3
	Budget . 1898-99	10,9	127,[illegible]	124,0	65,6	939,0	1,057,4	413,6	770,1	322,4	3,860,0
	Revised . 1898-99	10,7	127,8	126,4	65,7	962,2	1,074,5	451,8	7[illegible]3,0	340,0	3,952,1
	Accounts . 1898-99	12,7	125,4	129,5	65,8	959,5	1,076,3	450,0	771,1	331,8	3,922,1

38. The revenue under this head showed an improvement of 62,1 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and of 198,8 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The improvement was spread

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

VI.—Provincial Rates—*continued.*

over all the minor heads as well as all the Provinces, except the Central Provinces, the decrease in which was nominal. Under *District and Local Rates and Cesses* the increase in India (1,6) and the North Western Provinces (11,8) was due to the collection of arrear revenue; in Burma (5,5), the Punjab (1,3), and Bombay (7,5), to the causes mentioned under I.—Land Revenue; in Madras (9,9) and Bengal (18,3) to an under-estimate in the Local section, and in the latter partly also to re-valuations. Under *Village Service, Patwari and Choukidari Cesses* the rise in the North-Western Provinces (4,9) was due to larger receipts resulting from the extensive reforms in the Rural Police system of Oudh; in the Punjab (4,5), to realizations on account of the Patwaris' Fees Fund in the Chenab Colony; in Bombay (1,9) to improved receipts under Village Officers' Cess Fund owing to favourable inundation of the Indus, and partly to an under-estimate, and in the Central Provinces (6) to the collection of revenue suspended in 1897-98. The fall in Madras (8,9) was due to the causes mentioned under I.—Land Revenue. Under *Famine Insurance, etc.*, the cause of the increase in the North-Western Provinces (2,2) was the same as that mentioned under the first minor head. Under *Rate on Wards' Estates* the increase in Bengal (2,2) was owing chiefly to the Bettiah and Hutwa estates having been brought under Government management.

VII.—Customs.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Sea Customs — Import Duties	Accounts	1897-98	...	...	290,3	1,319,6	...	...	324,5	1,800,8	3,735,2
	Budget	1898-99	...	...	243,8	1,325,8	...	...	301,4	1,678,9	3,549,9
	Revised	1898-99	...	...	310,0	1,415,2	...	...	286,3	1,689,0	3,700,5
	Accounts	1898-99			309,4	1,343,4			285,5	1,654,2	3,592,5
Sea Customs — Export Duties	Accounts	1897-98	...	...	475,7	134,8	...	...	74,5	39,8	724,8
	Budget	1898-99	...	...	570,0	194,4	...	...	60,0	38,0	862,4
	Revised	1898-99	...	...	700,0	208,0	...	...	45,0	49,2	1,002,2
	Accounts	1898-99			681,4	228,1			48,0	53,7	1,011,2
Excise duty on Cotton Manufactures.	Accounts	1897-98	9	7,5	...	1	3,6	1,4	6,6	96,1	116,2
	Budget	1898-99	7	8,9	...	5	4,0	1,6	5,0	95,0	115,7
	Revised	1898-99	9	8,5	...	...	5,3	1,5	8,2	110,0	134,4
	Accounts	1898-99	1,0	8,3	...	1	5,1	1,3	8,9	112,6	137,3
Land Customs and Miscellaneous	Accounts	1897-98	...	...	7,0	9,9	...	...	30,2	18,0	65,1
	Budget	1898-99	...	...	7,3	9,3	...	...	27,8	18,1	62,5
	Revised	1898-99	...	...	10,2	11,8	...	...	20,5	18,8	61,3
	Accounts	1898-99			9,6	10,3			20,9	20,4	61,2
TOTAL	Accounts	1897-98	9	7,5	773,0	1,464,4	3,6	1,4	435,8	1,954,7	4,641,3
	Budget	1898-99	7	8,9	821,1	1,530,0	4,0	1,6	394,2	1,830,0	4,590,5
	Revised	1898-99	9	8,5	1,020,2	1,635,0	5,3	1,5	360,0	1,867,0	4,898,4
	Accounts	1898-99	1,0	8,3	1,000,4	1,581,9	5,1	1,3	363,3	1,840,9	4,802,2

39. The revenue under this head showed an improvement of 211,7 over the Budget Estimate, and of 160,9 over the actuals of the preceding year. The improvement was principally in Burma (179,3), and Bengal (51,9), partly counterbalanced by a decrease in Madras (30,9), the variations in the other Provinces being small. Of the increase in Burma, 65,6 was under *Import Duties* and 111,4 under *Export Duties*, the former being due, chiefly, to larger imports of liquors, kerosine oil, and manufactured goods, the result of a steady exchange, of increased facilities for trade with the interior, and of the opening up of the country beyond Mandalay by railway, and the latter to large shipments of rice to Europe, the Straits Settlements, and Japan. Of the improvement in Bengal 17,6 occurred under *Import Duties*, mostly in the duties on Liquors (12,2) and Articles of Food and Drink (27,3), partly counterbalanced by a fall under cotton goods (19,4), and 33,7 under *Export Duties*, due to larger exports of rice consequent on better harvests. The improvement, as compared with the previous year, was also chiefly in these two provinces, and was due to larger shipments of rice to dutiable ports and a more active import trade, partly counterbalanced by a falling off in Madras due to smaller exports of rice to Ceylon, Bengal having resumed the supply, and in Bombay owing to a diminution in the imports of silver, sugar, and oils.

40. Under *Import Duties* the decrease in Madras (15,9) was due chiefly to a falling off under spirits, liquors, and cotton manufactures. The fall in Bombay (24,7) was owing to the general depression of trade on account of the plague, and occurred chiefly under Articles of Food and Drink (8,6), Cotton Manufactures (51,1), Metals and Manufactures of Metals (17,3), Manufactured Articles (37,6), and Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles (18,4), partly counterbalanced by increases under Silver Bullion and Coin (21,7), Oils (55,2), and Spirits and Liquors (32,6), the last due to the larger consumption of brandy and whisky as preventives against plague. Under *Export Duties* the increase in Bombay (15,7) was due to large exports of rice to Zanzibar, Muscat, and Persia. The fall in Madras (12,0) was due to smaller exports of rice to Ceylon and a falling off in exports generally. Under *Excise*

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

VII.—Customs—*continued.*

duty on Cotton Manufactures the improvement in the North-Western Provinces (1,1) was due to general prosperity, in Madras (3,9) to the increased manufacture of cotton piece goods owing to demands from Calcutta and Rangoon, and in Bombay (17,6) to a large reduction in the quantity of free stocks and to an increased outturn in the mills. The decrease in the Central Provinces (6) was due to the check to the trade with Bombay caused by plague. Under *Land Customs and Miscellaneous* the decline was the net result of a decrease in Madras (6,9), due to an over-estimate, and increases in Burma, Bengal, and Bombay of 2,3, 1,0, and 2,3, respectively, owing to overtime fees realised from merchants being taken for the first time under this head, and partly, in Bombay, to amendment fees and sale-proceeds of unclaimed goods.

VIII.—Assessed Taxes.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
221,5	India	221,8	220,1	215,5
47,8	Central Provinces	49,4	48,0	47,2
94,1	Burma	91,0	100,0	101,6
3,06	Assam	29,7	32,0	32,4
494,9	Bengal	490,0	506,0	509,1
243,2	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	241,0	241,0	240,8
139,5	Punjab	140,0	140,0	137,2
247,4	Madras	250,0	265,0	259,8
376 5	Bombay	380,0	378,0	378,6
1,895,5	TOTAL	1,892,9	1,930,1	1,922,2

41. The receipts under this head showed an improvement of 29,3 over the Budget Estimate, and of 26,7 over the actuals of the preceding year. The improvement occurred in Burma (10,6), Bengal (19,1), Madras (9,8) and Assam (2,7), due generally to under-estimates; in Burma it was also due partly to the adjustment in the Civil Books of Income-tax (4,1) realised from Railway employés, and in Assam to the collection of arrears and to greater trade prosperity. These increases were partly counterbalanced by a falling off in the other Provinces. In India the decrease occurred, chiefly in deductions from interest on Government Securities (4,5). In Bombay the deficit was the net result of a decline in the recoveries on profits of Companies (6,0) and other sources of income (7,1), owing to a falling off in the profits of the mills, and to the prevalence of plague in Bombay, and an improvement in the tax on the Surplus Profits of Railway Companies (7,8), due chiefly to arrear collections from the Great Indian Peninsular Railway (5,6), and under deductions from salaries and pensions (3,3), due to the large number of officers and establishments on famine duty.

42. The *India* figures include, in addition to the collections made in the Districts directly administered by the Government of India, the recoveries by the non-Civil Departments from the salaries of Government officers. The details are given below:—

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
83,0	Civil Department, India	89,3	85,6	85,2
64,2	Military Department	63,2	60,5	61,4
56,4	Public Works Department	51,3	56,0	51,1
1,9	Marine Department	2,0	2,0	2,0
7,4	Post Office Department	7,3	7,4	7,2
8,6	Telegraph Department	8,7	8,6	8,6
221,5	TOTAL AS ABOVE	221,8	220,1	215,5

IX.—Forests.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
I.											
Timber and other produce removed by Government Agency.	Accounts . 1897-98	46,3	6,7	262,6	1,4	38,3	38,1	69,6	49,2	111,5	623,7
	Budget . 1898-99	36,1	11,9	240,2	3,1	3,1	42,2	103,3	46.6	125,9	612,4
	Revised . 1898-99	34,4	11,2	278,0	3,9	3,3	47.6	101,9	42,5	105,7	628,5
	Accounts . 1898-99	34,6	10,9	293,3	3,0	2,9	46,7	110,4	42,5	84,6	63,89

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

IX.—Forests—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
II											
Timber and other produce removed by consumers or purchasers.	Accounts. 1897-98	7,2	67,9	400,1	29,2	77,1	93,0	29,7	149,0	140,1	993,3
	Budget 1898-99	6,1	82,9	292,8	43,9	86,0	111,2	27,7	177,2	191,3	1,019,1
	Revised 1898-99	7,0	84,9	434,7	34,8	89,2	100,0	28,0	164,0	140,0	1,082,6
	Accounts 1898-99	7,0	84,7	453,3	28,8	89,6	102,1	29,7	158,8	135,4	1,089,4
III											
Other Receipts	Accounts. 1897-98	8,2	3,4	58,8	7,9	3,5	7,6	7,5	15,5	10,1	122,5
	Budget 1898-99	1,4	5,2	54,0	7,0	3,7	6,6	5,6	11,4	9,2	104,1
	Revised 1898-99	1,7	3,9	73,8	7,4	4,6	7,4	7,3	11,5	9,3	120,9
	Accounts 1898-99	1,8	3,9	78,5	8,0	4,7	8,0	7,4	9,8	9,5	131,6
TOTAL	Accounts. 1897-98	61,7	78,0	721,5	38,5	118,9	138,7	106,8	213,7	261,7	1,739,5
	Budget 1898-99	43,6	100,0	587,0	54,0	92,8	160,0	136,6	235,2	326,4	1,735,6
	Revised 1898-99	43,1	100.0	786,5	46,1	97,1	155,0	137,2	218,0	255,0	1,838,0
	Accounts 1898-99	43,4	99,5	835,1	39,8	97,2	156,8	147,5	211,1	229,5	1 859,9

43. The revenue under this head showed an improvement over both the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 124,3 and 120,4, respectively. The improvement occurred mainly in Burma and the Punjab, and was due in the former to abnormally high prices and large extractions of timber, and in the latter to favourable rates and larger sales of timber and other produce. These increases were partly counterbalanced by decreases, chiefly in Bombay, due to a great extent to failure of timber sales and a general depression in the trade in timber, firewood, and other forest produce in consequenese of plague, and in Madras to too sanguine an estimate. The improvement, as compared with the previous year, was mainly the result of the variations in Burma, Punjab, and Bombay, due to the reasons stated above as affecting the variations from the Budget. There were also improvements of 21,5, and 18,1 in the Central Provinces and the North-Western Provinces respectively, which were covered by decreases of 18,3 and 21,7 in India and Bengal.

44. *Under Timber, etc., removed by Government Agency,* the increases in Burma (63,1) and the Punjab (7,1) were due to the reasons stated above, the larger sales of timber and fuel in the Punjab being to the North-Western Railways and other public departments at favourable rates; in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (4,5) it was due to the sales of railway sleepers, resin, and turpentine. The principal decreases occurred in Bombay (41,3), Madras (4,1), and India (1,5); in the first two provinces the variations were mainly due to the causes stated above, and in the last the falling off was in Coorg, due to a smaller demand for timber by the Ordnance Department, Madras, as well as by the public on account of the plague in the Mysore Province (2,4), partly counterbalanced by better sales of Andaman timber both in India and in London.

45. *Under Timber, etc., removed by consumers or purchasers* the largest increase was in Burma (160,5), due to larger extractions of timber consequent on favourable floods; in Bengal the increase (3,6) was due to large demands for timber in the Sunderbuns and Chittagong Divisions, attributed in the former to immunity from famine, and in the latter to the reconstruction of houses destroyed by the cyclone of 1897. In the Punjab the increase (2,0) was due to better receipts on account of grazing and to the leasing of several rakhs which were opened to free grazing in the previous year, and in the Central Provinces it (1,8) was due to an under-estimate. The falling off in Bombay, as compared with the Budget, (55,9) and the previous year (4,7), was mainly due to the failure of the sales of coupes of fuel to the glutted state of the timber market and low prices consequent on the prevalence of plague; in the North-Western Provinces the decrease (9,1) was due to smaller receipts than was anticipated from sales of bamboos and improvement fellings; in Madras it (18,4) was due to an over-estimate, and in Assam (15,1) to a decline in receipts from Waste Land grants and low receipts from traders.

46. Under *Other Receipts* the most marked improvement was in Burma (24,5). Of this 12,0 represents the amount of fines imposed by Government on the Bombay, Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, for the malpractices committed by their employés in the Pyinmana forests, the balance being due to better receipts from drift operations. These causes also account for the improvement over the previous year. The increases in other provinces were mainly due to the realisation of more fines and to better receipts from the sale of confiscated timber and other forest produce. The falling off in the Central Provinces was due to the writing off of the value of wood taken by Plague officers and treated as an outstanding against them, as well as to short receipts under Drift wood and confiscated forest produce and Miscellaneons revenue which fluctuate considerably. In Madras the decrease was on account of delay in payment of rent due by the lessees of forest lands.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

X.—Registration.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Fees for registering Documents.	Accounts	1897-98	1,8	8,0	6,6	5,0	151,7	38,0	29,4	109,4	60,2	410,1
	Budget	1898-99	1,9	8,7	6,9	5,6	145,0	42,0	30,2	105,0	64,5	409,8
	Revised	1898-99	1,8	7,3	7,2	5,9	145,0	35,6	26,9	110,0	62,0	401,7
	Accounts	1898-99	1,5	6,6	7,5	5,4	141,1	35,2	25,3	106,9	59,6	389,1
Fees for copies of registered Documents.	Accounts	1897-98	2	3,7	1	1	2,3	2,4	10,6	2,7	1,0	23,1
	Budget	1898-99	2	3,9	1	1	2,0	2,4	10,0	2,7	1,0	22,4
	Revised	1898-99	2	3,5	1	1	2,0	2,4	9,6	2,7	9	21,5
	Accounts	1898-99	2	3,0	1	1	2,3	2,2	8,7	2,7	1,0	20,3
Other Receipts	Accounts	1897-98	1	1,5	4	...	4,0	3,7	2,0	40,9	7	53,3
	Budget	1898-99	1	1,6	5	...	4,0	3,6	1,9	17,3	1,0	30,0
	Revised	1898-99	1	1,3	5	...	4,0	4,0	2,0	18,3	6	30,8
	Accounts	1898-99	1	1,3	5	...	4,1	3,9	1,9	19,5	5	31,8
TOTAL	Accounts	1897-98	2,1	13,2	7,1	5,1	158,0	44,1	42,0	153,0	61,9	486,5
	Budget	1898-99	2,2	14,2	7,5	5,7	151,0	48,0	42,1	125,0	66,5	462,2
	Revised	1898-99	2,1	12,1	7,8	6,0	151,0	42,0	38,5	131,0	63,5	454,0
	Accounts	1898-99	1,8	10,9	8,1	5,5	147,5	41,3	35,9	129,1	61,1	441,2

47. The revenue under this head fell short of the Budget Estimate by 21,0, and of the actuals of the previous year by 45,3. The falling off occurred in all the Provinces except Burma and Madras. Under *Fees for registering documents* the decline in the Central Provinces (2,1), Bengal (3,9), the North-Western Provinces (6,8), and the Punjab (4,9) was due, chiefly, to a decrease in the number of registered documents, owing to good harvests having kept agriculturists and distressed landlords from resorting to money-lenders. The fall in Bombay (4,9) and India (4) was occasioned by the prevalence of plague. The improvement in Burma (6) was attributed to the normal growth of the operations of the Registration Department, and in Madras (1,9), to the larger number of registrations. Under *Other Receipts* the increase occurred mainly in Madras (2,2), due to a larger number of certificates of previous non-encumbrance of land having been granted in connection with State loans.

XI.—Tributes from Native States.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
	TRIBUTES AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF RX. 5,000 AND OVER—			
	India—			
20,0	Oodeypur	20,0	20,0	...
9,8	Jodhpur	9,8	9,8	9,8
40,0	Jeypur	40,0	40,0	40,0
18,5	Kotah	18,5	18,5	18,5
12,0	Boondee	12,0	12,0	12,0
8,0	Jhallawar	8,0	8,0	8,0
6,4	Rutlam	6,5	6,1	6,1
10,8	Nizam (Mahratta Chouth)	10,8	10,8	10,8
	Central Provinces—			
7,0	Nandgaon	7,0	7,0	7,0
3,5	Khairagarh	7,0	10,5	10,5
	Burma			
27,8	Shan States	30,9	32,1	33,3
	Assam—			
5,0	Manipur State	5,0	5,0	5,0
	Punjab—			
10,0	Mandi	10,0	10,0	10,0
13,1	Kapurthalla	13,1	13,1	13,1
	Madras—			
78,3	Travancore	78,3	78,3	78,3
350,0	Mysore	350,0	350,0	350,0
20,0	Cochin	20,0	20,0	20,0
	Bombay—			
53,9	Kathiawar	55,5	56,7	56,5
14,0	Kutch	18,7	18,7	18,7
39,6	Baroda State	37,5	37,5	37,3

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

XI.—Tributes from Native States—*continued.*

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SPECIAL MILITARY FORCES—			
	India—			
17,2	Bhopal Levy (Bhopal)	18,2	16,0	16,0
18,3	Malwa Contingent (Dewas, Jowrah)	19,2	18,0	18,0
11,5	Erinpura Irregular Force (Jodhpur)	11,5	11,5	11,5
20,0	Deolee Irregular Force (Kotah)	20,0	20,0	20,0
3,5	Malwa Bheel Corps	3,6	3,5	3,5
	Bombay—			
6,4	Southern Mahratta Horse	8,2	9,7	9,7
	TRIBUTES AND CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER Rx. 5,000—			
19,5	India	21,4	20,5	18,8
11,2	Central Provinces	10,3	9,7	8,7
3,4	Burma	5,3	4,3	3,2
1,0	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,0	1,0	1,0
4,8	Punjab	4,7	4,6	4,7
2,8	Madras	2,8	2,8	2,8
5,9	Bombay	5,9	5,9	6,0
	FEES ON SUCCESSION TO NATIVE STATES—			
2,6	India	2,1	2,1	2,1
1,5	Central Provinces	7,6	7,6	7,6
6,7	Bombay	19,0	38,2	31,2
...	Punjab	...	2	...
218,1	TOTAL INDIA	221,6	216,8	195,1
23,2	„ Central Provinces	31,9	34,8	33,8
31,2	„ Burma	36,2	36,4	36,5
5,0	„ Assam	5,0	5,0	5,0
1,0	„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,0	1,0	1,0
27,9	„ Punjab	27,8	27,9	27,8
451,1	„ Madras	451,1	451,1	451,1
126,5	„ Bombay	144,8	166,7	159,4
884,0	GRAND TOTAL	919,4	939,7	909,7

48. The receipts under this head are for the most part fixed. The variations that occur arise generally from the non-payment of dues, or from advance or arrear collections. The receipts fell short of the Estimate by 9,7, but exceeded the actuals of the preceding year by 25,7. Under *Tributes* the decrease in India was due chiefly to the tributes from the States of Oodeypore (20,0) and Ajaigarh (7), and an instalment of the Sailana Tribute (1,1) not having been recovered during the year. The increase in the Central Provinces was the result of an arrear payment by the Khairagarh State, and that in Bombay of arrears realised from petty States in Kâthiáwar and the Akalkot State. Under *Contributions for Special Military Forces* the fall in the case of the Bhopal Levy (Bhopal) and the Malwa Contingent (Dewas, Jowrah) was due to loss by exchange, while the increase under Southern Mahratta Horse was owing to arrear payments. Under *Fees on Succession to Native States* the increase in Bombay of 12,2 was due to a larger recovery (18,2) from the Jámkhandi State, partly counterbalanced by the non-recovery of 7,0 from the Akalkot State.

49. The excess over the previous year was due chiefly to the arrear and, special recoveries in Bombay and the Central Provinces already mentioned, and a recovery of 6,1 in the latter on account of Nazarana on the Nandgaon succession, partly counterbalanced by the non-recoveries in India noted above.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
10,816,8	EXPENDITURE . . .	11,210,9	10,712,3	10,651,5

50. The expenditure in this section showed a saving of 559,4 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and of 165,3 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. Of the saving, as compared with the Budget Estimate, 282,9 occurred under Opium, owing to the outturn of the crop having fallen short of the Estimate; 89,3 under Land Revenue, due chiefly to less extensive Survey and Settlement operations, to smaller payments in the North-Western Provinces to Kanangos and Patwaris, and to savings in certain provisions in Madras and Bombay, mainly on account of the village Accountants, and Tapedars; 49,3 under Assignments and Compensations, chiefly in India and Bombay; 53,9 under Salt, due chiefly to an over-estimate in Madras, to less expenditure on petty construction and repairs in India, and on establishments in Bengal, and 59,8 under Forest, due chiefly to less expenditure on forest demarcation, improvement and extension in Madras and Bombay, and to restricted operations in the latter Province, owing to small demands and low prices. The principal savings under the other heads were 6,4 under Refunds and Drawbacks, 10,8 under Stamps, and 7,2 under Excise. The only excesses were 3,3 under Provincial Rates and 1 under Assessed Taxes.

51. Of the decrease, as compared with the previous year, 133,0 occurred under Land Revenue, due to the absence of expenditure on account of grain compensation and famine; 21,6 under Assignments and Compensations, chiefly in salt compensations in India; 15,8 under Opium, due to smaller payments to cultivators owing to smaller outturn of the crop; 11,0 under Forest, and smaller decreases under Salt and Stamps, counterbalanced by an increase of 20,0 under Refunds and Drawbacks, chiefly in Bengal and Bombay, and small increases under Excise, Provincial Rates, Customs, Assessed Taxes, and Registration.

1.—Refunds and Drawbacks.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Land Revenue	Accounts 1897-98	5	...	7 3	1,2	9,9	4,0	3,1	13,5	17,9	57,4
	Budget 1898-99	5	3	7,5	1,2	6,4	4,4	4,6	11,3	15,3	51,5
	Revised 1898-99	7	2	6,0	7	4,8	4,1	3,4	13,6	18,3	51,8
	Accounts 1898-99	7	2	6,0	7	5,3	5,3	4,5	12,6	23,9	59,2
Salt	Accounts 1897-98	1,1	...	1,4	...	17,9	...	...	7	7,6	28,7
	Budget 1898-99	3,0	...	1,0	...	18,0	...	...	1,5	9,1	33,2
	Revised 1898-99	1,0	...	2,8	...	24,5	...	...	1,0	8,4	38,3
	Accounts 1898-99	2,3	...	2,5	...	23,9	...	...	1,0	8,3	38,0
Stamps	Accounts 1897-98	5	1,5	2,6	5	16,6	7,7	4,3	10,4	9,1	53,2
	Budget 1898-99	4	1,7	2,8	6	15,6	9,0	3,9	11,0	10,0	55,0
	Revised 1898-99	8	1,6	2,0	5	17,2	8,6	4,3	10,4	10,0	55,4
	Accounts 1898-99	7	1,5	2,1	5	15,6	8,9	4,3	11,0	10,5	55,1
Customs	Accounts 1897-98	...	...	11,9	...	19,4	...	...	5,3	40,6	86,2
	Budget 1898-99	...	...	11,7	...	22,2	...	...	4,7	80,0	118,6
	Revised 1898-99	...	...	17,0	...	23,0	...	...	5,2	49,4	95,2
	Accounts 1898-99	...	...	15,5	...	26,6	...	...	4,2	47,7	94,0
Assessed Taxes	Accounts 1897-98	7	4	3,7	...	2,2	2,6	9	1,8	1,9	14,2
	Budget 1898-99	8	4	9	1	3,2	2,4	1,0	2,2	2,4	13,4
	Revised 1898-99	9	3	6	1	2,4	2,6	1,1	2,4	1,8	12,2
	Accounts 1898-99	9	3	5	1	2,3	2,6	7	1,9	1,8	11,1
Other Revenue Refunds.	Accounts 1897-98	1	1,0	4,6	7	5,1	4,4	1,9	4,6	22,2	44,6
	Budget 1898-99	...	6	1,7	5	6,1	2,7	7	2,4	24,3	39,0
	Revised 1898-99	...	1,0	9	8	6,2	3,2	2,2	6,6	21,1	42,0
	Accounts 1898-99	1	9	4,4	6	6,8	3,6	2,2	7,1	21,2	46,9
TOTAL	Accounts 1897-98	2,9	2,9	31,5	2,4	71,1	18,7	10,2	36,3	108,3	284,3
	Budget 1898-99	4,7	3,0	25,6	2,4	72,1	18,5	10,2	33,1	141,1	310,7
	Revised 1898-99	4,0	3,1	29,9	2,1	78,1	18,5	11,0	39,2	109,0	294,9
	Accounts 1898-99	4,7	2,9	31,0	1,9	80,5	20,4	11,7	37,8	113,4	304,3

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

I.—Refunds and Drawbacks—*continued.*

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant — Imperial	...	...	6,8	...	7,5	1,4	9	2,7	...	19,3
Excess over Budget Grant — Provincial	...	...	...	...	9	5	6	2,0	1,4	5,4
Excess sanctioned by Local Government	...	...	...	...	9	6	1,5	4,7	1,4	9,1
„ awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government. — Imperial	...	...	6,8	...	7,5	1,0	...	...	..	15,3
„ awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government. — Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3

52. The expenditure under this head was less than the Budget Estimate by 6,4, and more than that of the previous year by 20,0. Considering the fluctuating character of the charges the differences are not large. The decrease, as compared with the Budget, occurred chiefly under *Customs Refunds* (32,3) in Bombay, where there were large savings under Drawbacks, due mainly to less exports of green tea, ivory and cotton goods, owing to restriction of credit and the dislocation of trade in consequence of plague. In Burma and Bengal the Estimates proved too low. This saving was partly counterbalanced by excesses under all the other heads except *Assessed Taxes Refunds*, where there was a small saving.

53. Under *Land Revenue Refunds* the excess in Bombay, over the Budget and actuals of the previous year, was due to unusually large refunds in the Shikarpur District on account of canal revenue, and to special payments to the Southern Mahratta Railway, on account of the refunds of the cost and the capitalised value of the loss of assessment on lands relinquished by the Company. Under *Salt Refunds* the excess in Burma was due to much of the English salt, imported during 1898-99, having been shipped when fresh and insufficiently dried, with the result that large allowances had to be made on account of wastage on the voyage. The excess in Bengal was due to exceptionally high payments. Under *Other Refunds* the excess was contributed by all the Provinces except Bombay, where there was a saving of 3,1 under Excise Refunds, due to an over-estimate in the Budget, which was fixed with reference to the actuals of the previous year, which included special refunds of Still-head duty; in Burma there was a special refund of 3,1 on account of Tributes from Native States, which was not foreseen when the Budget was framed; and in Madras the excess of 4,7 was due almost entirely to Excise refunds. The excesses shown above as unsanctioned were not foreseen before the end of the year.

2.—Assignments and Compensations.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Land Revenue compensations.	Accounts. 1897-98	3,8	2,9	1	1,6	22,4	30,8	10,9	47,6	957,7	1,077,8
	Budget 1898-99	3,8	2,8	...	1,6	22,9	31,5	10,8	50,0	972,7	1,096,1
	Revised 1898-99	3,8	2,8	1	1,6	20,5	30,0	10,6	51,1	968,2	1,088,7
	Accounts 1898-99	4,0	2,6	1	1,6	19,5	30,5	10,9	51,6	957,8	1,078,6
Opium compensations	Accounts. 1897-98	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	4,6	5,1
	Budget 1898-99	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	4,6	5,1
	Revised 1898-99	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	4,6	5,1
	Accounts 1898-99	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	4,6	5,1
Salt compensations	Accounts. 1897-98	304,8	...	...	...	2,0	...	...	44,9	4,6	356,3
	Budget 1898-99	307,1	...	...	...	2,0	...	...	48,8	4,9	362,8
	Revised 1898-99	307,3	...	...	...	2,0	...	...	52,6	4,5	366,4
	Accounts 1898-99	285,9	...	...	...	2,0	...	...	48,7	4,4	341,0
Excise compensations	Accounts. 1897-98	...	1,1	...	...	...	8	7	5	41,2	44,3
	Budget 1898-99	...	6,1	...	...	...	8	5	5	40,1	48,0
	Revised 1898-99	...	3	...	...	...	8	7	4	41,3	43,5
	Accounts 1898-99	...	2	...	...	...	4	7	3	39,1	40,7
Customs compensations	Accounts. 1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,4	14,4	7	18,5
	Budget 1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,0	14,5	7	17,2
	Revised 1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,3	14,5	7	17,5
	Accounts 1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,3	14,4	6	17,3

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

2.—Assignments and Compensations—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Purchase of Life Pensions	Accounts	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
	Budget	1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5
	Revised	1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
	Accounts	1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	1
Miscellaneous compensations.	Accounts	1897-98	8,7	2,3	...	1.5	3,6	2,5	1,5	2,0	17,3	39.4
	Budget	1898-99	8,8	2,1	...	2.1	4,3	2,5	1,0	1,9	10,7	39,7
	Revised	1898-99	8.8	1,9	...	1.6	3,6	2,5	1,0	2,0	15,7	37,1
	Accounts	1898-99	8.8	1,9	...	1,4	4,0	2,5	7	2,1	15,9	37,3
TOTAL	Accounts	1897-98	317,3	6,3	1	3,1	28.5	34.1	16 8	109.4	1.026.1	1,541,7
	Budget	1898-99	319,7	11,3	...	3,7	29,7	34 8	14,8	115,7	1,039,7	1,509,4
	Revised	1898-99	319,9	5.0	1	3,2	26,0	33,3	14,8	120,6	1,035,0	1,558,5
	Accounts	1898-99	298,7	4.7	1	3,0	26 0	33,4	14,7	117,1	1,022.4	1,520,1

54. The expenditure under this head fell short of the Budget Estimate and the acuals of the previous year by 49,3 and 21,6, respectively. The savings occurred chiefly in India (21,0) under *Salt Compensations*, mainly due to the amount (20,4) payable to the Meywar Durbar not having been drawn before the close of the year, and in Bombay (17,3) under *Land Revenue Compensations*, due to non-payment of the grant to Shahaji Raji Bhosle Akalkotkar pending settlement of the claim for heirship (1,1), to non-payment to small inamdars and other grantees (6,6), and to savings in the adjustment on account of alienated Land Revenue (6,9).

55. The other variations which call for remarks are the savings in Bengal (3,4), and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (1,0), and the excess of 1,6 in Madras under *Land Revenue Compensations*. In Bengal the saving was due to compensations payable during the year not having been claimed, and that in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh chiefly to the annulment of the settlement of the Gursarai estates in the Jhansi District, in consequence of which only half the allowance to the ex-ubaridars was paid during the year. In Madras the excess was due to arrear payments under Malikana Allowances. The decline under *Excise Compensations* in the Central Provinces was due to the payment of only 2 against a provision of 6,1 for compensation to Zemindars on account of resumption by Government of Abkari rights, and in Bombay to the compensations to certain Native Chiefs not having been paid. The savings under *Miscellaneous Compensations* in Assam occurred under Allowances to Frontier Hill Tribes and other compensations which were irregularly drawn, and that in Bombay was due chiefly to the non payment of the grant to the Chief of Akalkot pending the settlement of the claim for heirship. The actuals for 1897-98 in Bombay included an arrear payment of 1,1 to the Nawab of Radhanpur. The savings, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, occurred chiefly in India under *Salt Compensation* due to the reason stated above, and in Bombay under *Excise Compensations* owing to large payments of arrears in 1897-98, and *Miscellaneous Compensations* as explained above. The excess in Madras was more than covered by an additional grant of 3,8 sanctioned by the Government of India, Financial Department, in its letter No. 5721-A., dated the 31st December 1898. An excess of 5 (Imperial) in Bengal and 1 (Imperial) in Burma await sanction.

3.—Land Revenue.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Charges of District Administration.	Accounts	1897-98	26,9	82,7	187,4	57,3	307.2	364,2	192,8	431,7	295.2	1,915.4
	Budget	1898-99	26,8	79,1	196.2	59,2	300,5	343,1	201,4	392,6	283.5	1,885,4
	Revised	1898-99	25.9	78,6	193,5	58,1	301,4	343 9	193,2	396,4	283,0	1,874,0
	Accounts	1898-99	26,3	78,5	192,1	58,2	304,9	345.0	195,8	396,0	278.9	1,875.7
Survey and Settlement.	Accounts	1897-98	15.2	29.5	77,3	9,1	130.7	43,7	45.1	60.2	40,8	451.6
	Budget	1898-99	15.2	27,4	83,8	6,6	103,9	51,5	50,1	47 4	39,6	425,5
	Revised	1898-99	14,6	28,4	70,8	7,1	114,	40,2	46,3	42,4	43.2	407,3
	Accounts	1898-99	14,7	27,5	68,2	7,1	114,8	40,0	45,9	42.4	42,1	403,3
Land Records and Agriculture.	Accounts	1897-98	9,3	64,1	38,6	19,2	7,6	366,3	156.3	180.7	210,7	1,062.8
	Budget	1898-99	9,5	61,6	47,8	22,8	8.4	376,4	154,1	202,5	214,7	1,097,8
	Revised	1898-99	9,1	60,3	42,3	20,3	8,2	307,8	158,2	187,9	211,2	1,008.8
	Accounts	1898-99	9,1	58,8	45,1	20,0	8,0	362,7	155,2	191,3	208,6	1,058,8
Management of Government Estates.	Accounts	1897-98	...	3	...	1	48,2	18,1	...	...	...	66.7
	Budget	1898-99	...	3	...	4	51,0	19.0	...	...	...	71,6
	Revised	1898-99	...	3	...	1	49,0	19,5	...	...	...	63,9
	Accounts	1898-99	...	1	...	3	48,2	18,7	...	...	...	67,3

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

3.—Land Revenue—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Commission on Collections.	Accounts . 1897-98 .	2,1	5	154.6	13,9	...	5	...	...	1	171,7
	Budget . 1898-99 .	2,9	1,0	163,8	14.7	..	5	...	...	...	182,9
	Revised . 1898-99 .	2,2	1,1	172,4	13,9	...	5	...	...	2	190,3
	Accounts . 1898-99 .	2,3	9	165,1	14,8	...	4	...	...	5	184,0
Allowances to District and Village Officers.	Accounts . 1897-98 .	...	17,7	...	...	...	1	7,3	332,3	130,1	487,5
	Budget . 1898-99 .	...	...	...	...	...	1	7,3	335,0	136,4	478,8
	Revised . 1898-99 .	...	1	...	...	...	1	6,6	335,4	130,4	472,6
	Accounts . 1898-99 .	...	3	...	...	..	2	7,2	329,7	125,7	463,1
Other Charges .	Accounts . 1897-98 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
	Budget . 1898-99 .	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
	Revised . 1898-99 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	5	...	5
	Accounts . 1898-99 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
TOTAL .	Accounts . 1897-98 .	53,5	194,8	457,9	99,6	493,7	702,9	401,5	1,005 4	686 9	4,186,2
	Budget . 1898-99 .	54,4	109,4	491.6	103,7	463,8	791,5	415,9	978,0	674,2	4,142,5
	Revised . 1898-99 .	51,8	165,8	479,0	100 0	473 4	772,0	401.3	972,6	671,0	4,082,9
	Accounts . 1898-99 .	52,4	166,1	470,5	100,4	475.9	767,6	404.1	959 9	655,8	4,052,7

		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.
England . .	Accounts . 1897-98 .	9	5	1,4
	Budget . 1898-99 .	9	5	1,4
	Revised . 1898-99 .	1,4	7	2,1
	Accounts . 1898-99 .	1,3	6	1,9

		TOTAL.
Total, including England.	Accounts . 1897-98 .	4,187,6
	Budget . 1898-99	4,143,9
	Revised . 1898-99	4,085.0
	Accounts . 1898-99	4,054,6

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance	...	1,0	1,1	4	1.5	1.7	1,4	1,3	2,0	10,4

56. The Indian expenditure showed a decrease of 89,8 compared with the Budget Estimate, and of 133,5, as compared with the previous year. The saving, as compared with the Budget, occurred under all the heads except *Commission on Collection,* where there was a small excess; the principal savings being under *Survey and Settlement* 22,2, due to Settlement operations not being as extensive as anticipated; 39,0 under *Land Records and Agriculture* due, in the North-Western Provinces, chiefly to savings in the pay and allowances of Kanungos and Patwaris, in Madras to the provision for raising the pay of Village Karnams having been only partially utilised, and in Bombay to the grants for Village Accountants, Tapedars, and the Agricultural School at Hyderabad not having been fully spent; and 15,7 under *Allowances to District and Village Officers* in Madras and Bombay. The decrease, as compared with the previous year, was mainly due to the absence of expenditure on account of famine and grain compensation; in Bengal, however, the decrease was due to smaller expenditure on *Survey and Settlement* operations. The increase in Burma was due to the further extension of the system of collecting revenue by village headmen, to increased charges on account of patta surveys, and to larger payments under *Commission on Collections* consequent on an increase in Land Revenue collections, partly counterbalanced by a smaller outlay on professional surveys.

57. Under *Charges of District Administration* the saving in Burma (4,1) was due chiefly to the absence on furlough of a larger number of officers than was anticipated, and to less Exchange Compensation Allowance; that in the Punjab (8,6) was due mainly to the provision of 8,5 for the Hoshiarpur "Chos" not having been utilised, and to that for the revision of menial and district office establishments having been only partly used (1,5), and to payment of less Exchange Compensation Allowance (1,0), partly counterbalanced by an excess of 1,5 owing to fresh appointments of Civil and Military Officers as Assistant Commissioners, and of 8 owing to higher travelling allowance charges; and that in Bombay (4,6) was due to the absence of a large number of officers on leave, and to less Exchange Compensation Allowance (3,1) and to a reduction under Supplies and Services (3,7) (ordered in Government of India, Home Department, No. 233, dated 16th May 1898), counterbalanced by an increase of 2,1 on account of postage and telegram charges in connection with the plague. These savings were partly counterbalanced by excesses in Bengal (4,4), the North-Western Provinces (1,9), and Madras (3,4). In Bengal the excess was due chiefly to too high a deduction on account of probable savings (2,5), and to increased expenditure under Establishment (3,7), Supplies and Services (3,3), and Allowances (8), counterbalanced by savings under Process-serving establishment (1,5), and Record-room establishment (3,3); that in the North-Western Provinces was due chiefly to the grant of personal allowances to certain officials of the District offices, consequent on the introduction of a new scale, and to extra temporary establishments (1,9), and to more expenditure on contingencies (8) and Record-room establishment (7), partly counterbalanced by savings under sub-divisional establishment (8), and Process-serving establishment (1,0); and that in Madras was due chiefly to the

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

3.—Land Revenue—*continued.*

entertainment of temporary establishments in connection with the famine in the Nellore District (3,2), to the grant of privilege leave to Tahsildars (1,2), to larger remunerations to copyists and examiners (1,2), and to higher charges for postage and telegrams (1,0), partly counterbalanced by a decrease of 1,9 in permanent and temporary sub-divisional establishments, and of 1,2 under Amini Devi charges in *coir* charges.

58. Under *Survey and Settlement* the principal saving (15,6) was in Burma, 10,0 being under Survey of India charges, and 5,6 under Local Surveys, due chiefly to the programme of settlement operations not having been fully carried out during the year. The saving in the North-Western Provinces (10,9) was due partly to an over-estimate of the cost of Settlement operations, and partly to certain appointments of Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers having remained vacant during the year. Of the saving in the Punjab (4,2), 2,1 was under salaries and Exchange Compensation Allowance, and the balance occurred under several heads. The decrease in Madras (5,0) was chiefly due to vacancies and the deputation of the special Settlement Officer on other duties, and to savings in establishment charges of Settlement parties, counterbalanced by increased expenditure on professional surveys (1,0), owing to re-surveys in the Kistna and Kurnool Districts of waste lands likely to be taken up for cultivation. These savings were partly counterbalanced by excesses in Assam (5) due to the extension of the Settlement operations beyond the period provided for; in Bengal (10,9) due mainly to more extensive Settlement operations (10,1), including 6,3 in Behar; and in Bombay (?,5) due to the charges connected with the demarcation survey and colonisation of the Jamrao Canal, (6,1), sanctioned after the Budget was framed, counterbalanced by larger recoveries from Native States for survey establishments lent to them, and a large reduction in the expenditure of the Survey Department in view of its early extinction.

59. Under *Land Records and Agriculture* the principal savings occurred as stated above, in the North-Western Provinces (13,7), Madras (1?,2), and Bombay (6,1). In the first of the Provinces named, 8,8 of the saving occurred in the pay and allowances of Kanungos and Patwaris, and 3,4 in the Land Record Survey charges, and 1,9 was due to the transfer to 26—Scientific and other Minor Departments, of Traffic Registration charges (para. 163). The savings in Madras and Bombay have been explained above. There were savings in all the other Provinces except the Punjab, where there was an excess of 1,1 due to no provision having been made for payments from the Patwaris' Fees Fund, on account of the Chenab Colony. The saving in the Central Provinces (2,8) was chiefly in the pay and allowances of Patwaris; that in Burma (2,7) was due to the provision for the reorganization of the Land Record Department having been only partially utilised, and that in Assam (2,8) chiefly to the establishment of District Mandals having been below the sanctioned strength. Under *Management of Government Estates* the savings in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces were due to less outlay on improvements; in the former the saving (5,0) due to this cause was reduced by increased expenditure (2,3) for collection of revenue. Under *Commission on Collections* the excess in Burma (1,3) was due to the growth of revenue. The increase, as compared with the previous year, was also chiefly due to this cause, but partly also to the deputation of an officer in connection with the question of the administration of Inland fisheries in the Irrawaddy Division for the whole year against a similar deputation for only a portion of the previous year. Under *Allowances to District and Village Officers* the saving in Madras was due to the Estimate having been placed too high, and in Bombay to the allowances not having been fully claimed, and to a falling off in the adjustments of the rents of alienated lands, owing to the transfer of some charges to the head 20—Police (para. 146). Of the excess of 12,1 in Bengal, 8,4 were sanctioned by the Local Government and 3,7 by the Government of India.

60. In England the excess was due to *Law Charges* in connection with appeals from India being more numerous than was anticipated.

4.—Opium.

1897-98. Accounts		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
	Bengal—			
5,4	Behar Agency, Superintendence	5,6	5,6	5,9
44,2	" Opium Factory	46,0	38,4	40,2
44,5	" District Staff	44,7	44,5	45,8
7?6,3	" Payments to Cultivators	980,2	767,5	773,9
7,8	Benares Agency, Superintendence	7,5	7,5	8,4
44,1	" Opium Factory	52,7	37,5	42,4
75,9	" District Staff	77,9	73,5	78,9
1,360,9	" Payments to Cultivators	1,433,2	1,368,3	1,3?9,4
2,3	Other Charges	2,2	2,2	2,0
1,3	India	1,3	1,1	1,1
3,5	Bombay	2,7	2,7	3,0
2,386,2	TOTAL	2,654,0	2,348,8	2,3?1,0
1,9	England	1,4	1,6	1,5
1,0	Exchange	8	8	8
2,389,1	GRAND TOTAL	2,65?,2	2,351,2	2,373,3

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

4.—Opium—*continued.*

61. The Indian expenditure showed a saving, in comparison with the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year, of 83,0 and 15,2, respectively. As usual these differences were the results mainly of variations in the outturn of the crop which in the year under review amounted to 84,323 maunds against 100,000 maunds in the Estimate and 85,176 maunds, the actual production of the previous year. The *Payments to Cultivators*, which form the bulk of the charges, fell short of the Estimate in both Agencies. The charges for temporary establishment, for which no provision was made in the Budget, chiefly account for the increase under *Superintendence* in the Benares Agency. Under *Opium Factory* the savings in both Agencies, as compared with the Budget Estimate, were due to less freight and manufacturing charges, and in the Behar Agency partly also to less charges on account of timber. In 1897-98 freight and manufacturing charges were higher in both Agencies. Under *District Staff* the excess in the Behar Agency was due to the reorganisation of the staff, and that in the Benares Agency to increased expenditure of 2,3 on temporary establishment, counterbalanced by a saving of 1,6 under Salary charges. The variation between the actuals of the two years in the Benares Agency was due to large expenditure for temporary establishment. In Bombay the excess (3) as compared with the Estimate was due to payments to officers of other provinces; the charges on this account were however smaller than in the previous year. This excess requires sanction of the Government of India.

62. In England the demand for stores was larger than was indicated in the Estimates received from India. The saving under Exchange Compensation Allowance amounted to 4.

5.—Salt.

			India.	Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Salaries, Establishment, and Contingencies.	Accounts	1897-98	80,8	6	14,8	151,0	135,8	383,0
	Budget	1898-99	82,4	6	28,0	159,8	128 4	399,2
	Revised	1898-99	79,5	6	15,5	151,2	129.6	376,4
	Accounts	1898-99	80,1	4	16,3	151,2	128,4	376,4
Manufacture and Excavation.	Accounts	1897-98	22,4	...	...	...	...	22,4
	Budget	1898-99	38,8	...	...	...	...	38,8
	Revised	1898-99	29,3	...	...	...	...	29,3
	Accounts	1898-99	28,3	...	...	...	...	28,3
Purchase and Freight.	Accounts	1897-98	...	...	1,7	29,8	36,1	67,6
	Budget	1898-99	...	...	...	39,0	42,0	81,0
	Revised	1898-99	...	...	...	22,5	37 4	59,9
	Accounts	1898-99	...	...	...	23,0	37,6	60,6
Total India	Accounts	1897-98	103,2	6	16,5	180,8	171,9	473,0
	Budget	1898-99	121,2	6	28,0	198,8	170,4	519,0
	Revised	1898-99	108,8	6	15,5	173,7	167,0	465,6
	Accounts	1898-99	108.4	4	16,3	174,2	166,0	465,3

			Sterling.	Exchange	TOTAL.				
England	Accounts	1897-98	5	3	8	Grand Total including England.	Accounts	1897-98	473,8
	Budget	1898-99	4	2	6		Budget	1898-99	519,6
	Revised	1898-99	3	2	5		Revised	1898-99	466,1
	Accounts	1898-99	3	1	4		Accounts	1898-99	465,7

63. The Indian charges under this head showed savings of 53,7 and 7,7 as compared with the Budget and the actuals of the previous year, respectively. The largest saving occurred in Madras (24,6) due to the estimate having been pitched too high in view of the continued expansion of departmental operations. The saving in India (12,8) was due to a smaller outlay on petty construction and repairs and smaller demands for salt from Sambhar and Didwana, and that in Bengal (11,7) was due to the partial use of the provision for Salt Preventive Establishment in Orissa. The decrease in Bombay (4,4) occurred under *Purchase and Freight*, and was the net result of a saving of 5,4 in the Presidency Salt Department and an increase of 1,0 in Sind, which was covered by an additional grant sanctioned by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 277-A, dated 20th January 1899. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was an excess of 5,9 in India under *Manufacture and Excavation* charges, which was more than counterbalanced by savings of 6,6 and 5,9 in Madras and Bombay respectively, due in the latter to large payments having been made in 1897-98 on account of grain compensation allowance.

64. The saving under Exchange Compensation Allowance amounted to 4 in Bombay, counterbalanced by an excess of 3 in India and 1 in Madras.

65. The saving in England was due to smaller demands for stores than were anticipated.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

6.—Stamps.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Superintendence, Establishment, and Contingencies.	Accounts . 1897-98	...	...	...	...	8,0	...	...	2,3	5,8	16,1
	Budget 1898-99	...	...	...	...	8,6	...	...	2,3	5,8	16,7
	Revised 1898-99	...	...	...	...	8,1	...	...	2,5	5,8	16,4
	Accounts 1898-99	...	...	...	...	7,9	...	...	2,4	5,8	16,1
Charges on sale of Stamps, including discount.	Accounts . 1897-98	1,4	2,0	3,6	1,8	25,8	6,9	12,7	18,0	9,7	81,9
	Budget 1898-99	1,6	2,2	3,8	1,8	25,4	6,8	13,1	17,7	10,6	83,0
	Revised 1898-99	1,2	1,7	3,8	2,0	25,5	6,5	12,3	18,0	10,1	81,1
	Accounts 1898-99	1,0	1,8	3,7	1,9	25,0	6,1	12,0	17,3	9,9	78,7
Stamps supplied from Central Stores.	Accounts . 1897-98	—88,6	4,2	1,2	1,9	34,6	15,0	8,1	14,0	9,6	...
	Budget 1898-99	—94,5	4,4	1,8	1,7	37,4	17,0	9,0	12,0	11,2	...
	Revised 1898-99	—87,3	4,7	1,4	2,3	32,9	12,2	9,0	13,6	11,2	...
	Accounts 1898-99	—78,5	4,0	1,5	1,9	31,0	11,8	7,0	12,6	8,7	...
TOTAL	Accounts . 1897-98	—87,2	6,2	4,8	3,7	68,4	21,9	20,8	34,3	25,1	98,0
	Budget 1898-99	—92,9	6,6	5,0	3,5	71,4	23,8	22,1	32,0	27,6	99,7
	Revised 1898-99	—86,1	6,0*	5,2	4,3	66,5	18,7	21,3	34,1	27,1	97,1*
	Accounts 1898-99	—77,5	5,8	5,2	3,8	63,9	17,9	19,0	32,3	24,4	94,8

		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.		
England	Accounts . 1897-98	35,8	20,2	56,0	Total, including England. Accounts . 1897-98	154,0
	Budget 1898-99	37,8	21,1	58,9	Budget 1898-99	158,6
	Revised 1898-99	36,5	18,2	54,7	Revised 1898-99	151,8
	Accounts 1898-99	35,3	17,7	53,0	Accounts 1898-99	147,8

* Includes a lump deduction of 4.

66. The expenditure in India under this head showed savings of 4,9 and 3,2 as compared with the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year respectively. The saving of 4,3 under *Charges on sale of Stamps including discount* was due to smaller discount paid owing to the decline in the sale of general stamps; and that of 6 under *Superintendence, etc.*, was due in Bengal to smaller expenditure than anticipated for a punching machine and on account of landing, freight and packing charges. Under *Stamps supplied from Central Stores* the Budget Estimate was pitched too high in all the Provinces except Assam and Madras, where the demands were higher than provided for. The excesses in Assam and Madras have already been sanctioned.

67. The saving in the expenditure in England was due to demands being smaller than was anticipated in the Budget.

7.—Excise.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
	CHARGES OF COLLECTION—			
2,4	India	2,5	2,7	2,7
5,0	Central Provinces	5,7	5,3	4,7
19,2	Burma	20,7	22,0	22,1
5	Assam	7	6	6
67,4	Bengal	69,2	66,5	68,0
5,8	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	6,2	5,6	5,6
5,4	Punjab	5,6	5,5	5,4
90,3	Madras	103,0	99,6	99,2
35,3	Bombay	36,4	35,2	34,7
240,3	TOTAL	250,0	243,0	243,0
1	England	1	...	...
1	Exchange	1	...	...
240,5	TOTAL	250,2	243,0	243,0

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

7.—Excise—*continued.*

68. The charges were less than the Budget Estimate by 7,0, but more than the actuals of the previou year by 2,7. The saving, as compared with the Budget, occurred chiefly in Madras (3,8), owing to th Estimate being pitched too high in consideration of the continued expansion of departmental operation: The saving in the Central Provinces (1,0) was chiefly under Petty Construction and Repairs of distiller buildings, and in Bengal (1 2), and Bombay (1,7) in establishment charges; the excess of 1,4 in Burm was due to larger payments on account of rewards in consequence of the adoption of rigorou measures for the suppression of illicit trade. The excess was covered by reappropriation sanctioned b the Local Government The excess of 2,7, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, occurre chiefly in Burma, and was due to the liberal payment of rewa ds for b ringing to justice offenders agains Excise laws. The excess of 2 in India awaits sanction. The saving under Exchange Compensatio Allowance amounted to 1 only.

8.—Provincial Rates.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
	ESTABLISHMENT AND OTHER CHARGES—			
5,1	Burma	5,4	7,0	5,9
3	Assam	3	3	2
39,4	Bengal	39,7	41,4	43,3
9	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	9	9	8
1,0	Punjab	...	...	...
5,8	Bombay	6,1	6,1	5,5
52,5	TOTAL	52,4	55,7	55,7

69. The charges were higher than the Budget and the actuals of the previous year by 3,3 and 3,2, respectively. The excess occurred chiefly in Bengal (3,6), and was due to large expenditure on account of process-serving charges and temporary establishment. The excess of 5 in Burma, owing to larger payments of commission due to increased collections was counterbalan ced by the saving of 6 in Bombay which was due to the decrease in collections. The excesses in Bengal and Burma were covered by reappropriation sanctioned by the Local Governments.

9.—Customs.

			Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Charges at the principal Ports of Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay.	Accounts	1897-98	19,7	74,7	12,2	69,9	176,5
	Budget	1898-99	21,2	75,2	12,4	69,5	178,3
	Revised	1898-99	22,9	74,6	11,9	69,3	178,7
	Accounts	1898-99	22,5	74,4	12,0	69,3	178,2
Charges at other Ports.	Accounts	1897-98	7,7	4,3	11,3	11,6	34,9
	Budget	1898-99	8,0	4,5	12,9	11,5	36,9
	Revised	1898-99	8,7	4,1	11,9	11,7	36,4
	Accounts	1898-99	8,5	4,2	12,2	11,7	36,6
TOTAL	Accounts	1897-98	27,4	79,0	23,5	81,5	211,4
	Budget	1898-99	29,2	79,7	25,3	81,0	215,2
	Revised	1898-99	31,6	78,7	23,8	81,0	215,1
	Accounts	1898-99	31,0	78,6	24,2	81,0	214,8

			Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.				
England	Accounts	1897-98	...	...	...	Total, including England.	Accounts	1897-98	211,4
	Budget	1898-99	1	1	2		Budget	1898-99	215,4
	Revised	1898-99	1	1	2		Revised	1898-99	215,3
	Accounts	1898-99	1	1	2		Accounts	1898-99	215,0

70. The total charges showed a saving of 4 as compared with the Budget, and an excess of 3,6 over the actuals of the previous year. The saving in Bengal occurred chiefly in establishment charges (2,7), partly counterbalanced by an excess of 2,2 due to insufficient provision for payments to

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

9.—Customs—*continued.*

Customs officers on account of overtime and holiday fees. In Madras the saving was chiefly due t the provision for Petty Construction and Repairs not having been fully utilised. The excess in Burma which was met by reappropriation sanctioned by the Local Government, was chiefly due to th provision for the payments on account of overtime and holiday allowances to the Customs establishmen for clearing vessels having proved insufficient. The excess, as compared with the previous year, wa chiefly due to the charges on account of overtime fees having been shown in the accounts of 1897-98 for only a part of the year, and partly also to the more flourishing state of trade. In Bombay the accounts for 1897-98 included payment for grain compensation. The savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance were 1 in Bengal and 1 in Bombay.

10.—Assessed Taxes.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
1	India	1	1	1
1	Central Provinces	1	1	1
3,3	Burma	3,4	3,7	3,5
2	Assam	2	2	2
19,0	Bengal	19,3	19,3	19,2
2	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	3	3	3
1,2	Punjab	1,2	1,2	1,2
2,8	Madras	2,8	2.9	2,9
5,4	Bombay	5.3	5,3	5,3
32,3	TOTAL	32,7	33,1	32,8

71. The fluctuations are small and do not call for remark. A reappropriation to cover the excess in Burma was sanctioned by the Local Government during the year. The excess in Madras awaits sanction.

11.—Forest Expenditure.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
General Direction	Accounts	1897-98	8,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,2
	Budget	1898-99	7,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	7,7
	Revised	1898-99	8,2	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	8,2
	Accounts	1898-99	8,3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	8,3
Conservancy and Works —												
Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency.	Accounts	1897-98	23 1	3.5	65,7	4	19.5	19,7	31,0	18,1	60,9	241,9
	Budget	1898-99	12,0	4,3	65,9	2,0	1.9	25,2	38,9	19,0	54,6	224.4
	Revised	1898-99	13,3	5,6	78,8	2,7	1,7	28,5	38,5	20,5	48,5	238,1
	Accounts	1898-99	11,5	5,6	81,3	1,9	1,5	27,8	38,1	21,3	45,9	234,9
Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers.	Accounts	1897-98	...	9,0	2.2	5	5,3	1,9	1	0.0	4,0	32 9
	Budget	1898-99	...	11,2	2,8	5	6,2	2,5	1	10,1	5,2	38,6
	Revised	1898-99	...	7,6	2,3	4	6,0	2,0	1	9,8	4,2	32,4
	Accounts	1898-99	...	7,6	2,3	3	5,6	1,8	1	9,2	[illegible]	30,8
Other Charges	Accounts	1897-98	6.4	22,7	62.9	7,8	10,4	29,0	13,0	48,7	43,5	[illegible]
	Budget	1898-99	8,4	20.4	67,0	9,0	14,0	31,0	15,5	56,9	52,0	[illegible]
	Revised	1898-99	7,2	18,9	62,3	10,0	13,7	27,5	13,3	47,4	39,0	[illegible]
	Accounts	1898-99	9,1	18,9	62,2	9,0	11,6	25,5	13,0	46,1	38,3	[illegible]
Establishment	Accounts	1897-98	17.9	56.0	88,9	20,2	30,1	41,2	33,1	81,5	98.0	467.8
	Budget	1898-99	19,8	59,1	98,3	21,8	33,4	44,0	34,9	84 0	99,9	495,2
	Revised	1898-99	18.8	55,1	96,6	20,5	30.4	42,0	34,4	82,3	98.0	478,1
	Accounts	1898-99	15,7	55,0	96,8	19,4	29,9	42,1	34,3	82,9	95,8	471,9
TOTAL	Accounts	1897-98	55,6	92 1	219.7	28,9	65,3	91,8	77,2	157,3	207,3	[illegible]
	Budget	1898-99	48,5	95,0	234,0	33,3	55,5	102,7	89.4	170,0	212,6	1,041.0
	Revised	1898-99	47,5	87,2	240,0	33,6	51,8	100,0	86,3	160,0	180,7	996,1
	Accounts	1898-99	44,6	87,1	242,6	30.6	48,6	97,2	85,5	159,5	183,9	[illegible]

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

11.—Forest Expenditure—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.							
England	Accounts. 1897-98	4,2	2,3	6,5	Total, including England.		Accounts . 1897-98				1,001,7
	Budget 1898-99	6,1	3,4	9,5			Budget 1898-99				1,050,5
	Revised 1898-99	9,4	4,7	14,1			Revised 1898-99				1,010,2
	Accounts 1898-99	7,4	3,7	11,1			Accounts 1898-99				990,7
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance		3	5	3	3	4	1	1	5	4	2,9

72. The expenditure in India was less than the Budget Estimate by 61,4, and than the actuals of the previous year by 15,6. The saving was spread over all the Provinces except Burma, where there was an excess (8,6) due chiefly to larger extractions of timber. This excess was covered by an additional grant of 10,7 sanctioned by the Local Government.

73. The increase under *General Direction* represents mainly the charges in connection with the deputation of an officer on special duty for the compilation of a book on Forest Mathematics for the Imperial Forest School at Dehra. Under *Timber, etc., removed by Government Agency,* the expenditure exceeded the Estimate by 10,5. Burma showed an increase of 15,4 due to larger extraction of timber. The excess in the Central Provinces (1,3) was on account of extensive departmental operations, and that in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (2,6) was due to the return to the practice of supplying firewood to the Naini Tal Settlement by departmental agency. In Madras the Budget was under-estimated. The decrease of 8,7 in Bombay was due chiefly to the slackness in timber operations on account of the fall in prices and small demand for loco-fuel by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company. The saving in India of 1,1 was due to the charges on London cargoes being below the Estimate. The decrease of 7 in the Punjab was attributed to contractors failing to complete their work within the year. Under *Timber, etc., removed by consumers or purchasers,* the saving was contributed chiefly by the Central Provinces (3,6) and Bombay (1,3); the decrease in the former was due to savings effected by the substitution of salaried Forest stamp vendors for vendors paid by commission on revenue collected, and the transfer of temporary watchers to the permanent establishment, and that in the latter to low expenditure on temporary establishment. Under *Other charges* there was an aggregate saving of 41,4 as compared with the Budget, India being the only province which showed a small increase of 7. The largest savings occurred in Bombay (18,6) and Madras (10,8), mainly due to less charges for demarcation, improvement and extension of forests, and partly to the transfer of funds to the Public Works Department for the construction of roads. The difference of 5,2 in Bombay between the actuals of the two years was on account of heavy charges for grain compensation and charges in connection with the famine grass operations during the previous year. The variations in the Central Provinces, Burma and Bengal were mainly due to works of construction and improvement not having been carried out to the extent estimated. The decrease in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was due to curtailment of expenditure, while that in the Punjab was due to the postponement of works on account of scarcity of labour and dearness of grain.

74. Under *Establishment* the decrease amounted to 23,3, and was spread over all the Provinces. The savings were chiefly due to the absence of officers on leave, to the low rate of Exchange Compensation Allowance, as also to savings in the salaries of subordinate establishments.

75. The excess in England was due to certain stores provided for in the Estimate for 1899-1900 having been paid for during the year.

12.—Registration.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Superintendence	Accounts. 1897-98	...	9	...	...	5,2	1	...	3,0	8	10,0
	Budget 1898-99	...	1,1	...	...	5,5	1,0	...	3,3	8	11,7
	Revised 1898-99	...	9	...	...	5,2	3	...	3,2	8	10,4
	Accounts 1898-99	...	9	...	...	5,4	3	...	3,3	8	10,7

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

12.—Registration—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
District Charges	Accounts . 1897-98	6	3,9	3,3	2,9	85,6	20,9	12,9	80,0	27,8	237,9
	Budget . 1898-99	6	4,0	4,0	3,1	83,2	22,0	12,6	81,1	29,0	239,6
	Revised . 1898-99	6	3,9	3,6	3,1	84,8	20,7	12,0	80,2	28,2	237,1
	Accounts 1898-99	6	3,8	3,7	3,1	84,5	20,8	12,0	80,9	28,4	237,8
TOTAL	Accounts . 1897-98	6	4,8	3,3	2,9	90,8	21,0	12,9	83,0	28,6	247,9
	Budget . 1898-99	6	5,1	4,0	3,1	88,7	23,0	12,6	84 4	29,8	251,3
	Revised . 1898-99	6	4,8	3,6	3,1	90,0	21,0	12,0	83,4	29,0	247,5
	Accounts 1898-99	6	4,7	3,7	3,1	89,9	21,1	12,0	84,2	29,2	248,5

76. The charges were less than the Budget Estimate by 2,8 and more than those of the previous year by 6. The only excess over the Budget Estimate occurred in Bengal (1,2) and was due to larger payments of commission to rural Sub-Registrars (2,4) in consequence of the expansion of the operations of the department, counterbalanced by savings (9) in the payments to special Sub-Registrars. The excess of 1 2 has been covered by re-appropriation sanctioned by the Local Government. The payment in the previous year was higher in consequence of famine, which led to the registration of a larger number of bonds, deeds, etc. The savings in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh occurred under both *Superintendence* and *District Charges*, due in the former to the delay in the appointment of Registration Inspectors, and in the latter to the grant for Commission to Sub-Registrars not having been utilised in full, and those in the Punjab and Bombay were due to smaller payment of Commission to Sub-Registrars owing to the falling off in revenue.

Section B.—INTEREST.

	1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99 Budget.	1898-99 Revised.	1898-99 Accounts.
	872,2	RECEIPTS	929,8	970,1	1,059,5

77. The receipts in this section exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 129,7 and 187,3, respectively. Of the improvement, as compared with the Budget, 100,4 occurred in India, and was due chiefly to an increase of 91,6 on account of Interest on Loans to Presidency Corporations and of 8,9, under Interest on Advances to Cultivators and Advances under Special Laws. The increase of 19,9 in England, excluding exchange, was due to the investment of cash balance at a higher rate of interest during a portion of the year.

78. The increase of 187,3, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due partly to the causes mentioned above, and partly under the Interest on Currency Investment, as the discount on the currency investment 1896-97 was adjusted by deduction from the interest credited in 1897-98, as well as to a larger investment of the cash balance in England.

XII.—Interest.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
On Loans to Native States.	Accounts . 1897-98 .	5	...	...	...	2,4	...	...	...	...	2,9
	Budget . 1898-99 .	5	...	...	...	1,5	...	...	...	...	2,0
	Revised . 1898-99 .	5	...	...	...	5,4	...	...	...	...	5,9
	Accounts . 1898-99 .	4	...	...	...	5,8	...	...	...	...	6,2
To Presidency Corporations.	Accounts . 1897-98 .	...	...	...	...	155,2	...	...	28,2	137,5	320,9
	Budget . 1898-99 .	...	...	...	...	153,2	...	...	27,7	137,4	318,3
	Revised . 1898-99 .	...	...	...	...	153,7	...	...	27,7	137,4	318,8
	Accounts . 1898-99 .	...	...	...	...	153,9	...	...	27,7	228,3	409,9
To Municipal and other Public Corporations.	Accounts . 1897-98 .	10,0	4,2	1,1	...	13,9	34,7	15,9	5,4	14,6	99,8
	Budget . 1898-99 .	9,5	4,5	9	...	16,2	35,1	15,3	5,5	15,3	102,3
	Revised . 1898-99 .	6,0	4,4	9	.	13,6	32,3	15,2	5,6	16,6	95,2
	Accounts . 1898-99 .	6,8	4,4	9	...	14,3	32,1	14,8	5,4	14,0	92,7
To Landholders and other Notabilities.	Accounts . 1897-98 .	8	...	...	...	2,9	1	5	...	1,2	5,5
	Budget . 1898-99 .	6	...	...	...	2,8	...	4	...	1,2	5,0
	Revised . 1898-99 .	6	...	...	...	3,5	...	4	...	3	4,8
	Accounts . 1898-99 .	4	...	...	...	3,7	...	4	...	1,4	5,9
On Advances to Cultivators and Advances under Special Laws.	Accounts . 1897-98 .	8	3,6	2,9	...	11,0	11,2	9,3	11,6	15,3	65,7
	Budget . 1898-99 .	1,0	7,8	3,2	...	20,9	8,5	10,6	17,5	25,4	94,9
	Revised . 1898-99 .	5	12,2	3,2	...	18,1	16,7	12,7	18,5	25,4	107,5
	Accounts . 1898-99 .	7	10,8	3,3	...	17,7	16,4	11,0	20,2	23,7	103,8
On Currency Investment.	Accounts . 1897-98 .	298,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298,4
	Budget . 1898-99 .	347,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	347,0
	Revised . 1898-99 .	347,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	347,0
	Accounts . 1898-99 .	347,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	347,1
On Securities of Provincial Funds.	Accounts . 1897-98 .	...	4	...	1	1,5*	2,2	1	4,8	6,0	15,1
	Budget . 1898-99 .	...	4	...	1	1,4	2,3	1	5,7	5,9	15,9
	Revised . 1898-99 .	...	4	..	1	2,7	2,2	1	4,8	6,0	16,3
	Accounts . 1898-99 .	..	4	...	1	2,8	2,2	1	5,2	6,2	17,0
On Overdrawn Capital of Railway Companies in India.	Accounts . 1897-98 .	16,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,5
	Budget . 1898-99 .	16,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,9
	Revised . 1898-99 .	18,7	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,7
	Accounts . 1898-99 .	17,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,0
Other Items .	Accounts . 1897-98 .	1,0	...	...	...	9,9	1	1	3,8	1,0	15,9
	Budget . 1898-99 .	6	...	...	1	8,5	1	...	2,2	4	11,9
	Revised . 1898-99 .	7	...	...	...	9,4	1	...	3,5	4	14,1
	Accounts . 1898-99 .	5	...	...	...	10,0	1		3,9	5	15,0
TOTAL .	Accounts . 1897-98 .	328,0	8,2	4,0	1	196,8	48,3	25,9	53,8	175,6	840,7
	Budget . 1898-99 .	370,1	12,7	4,1	2	204,5	46,0	26,4	58,6	185,6	914,2
	Revised . 1898-99 .	374,6	17,0	4,1	1	206,4	51,3	28,4	66,1	180,1	928,1
	Accounts . 1898-99 .	372,9	15,6	4,2	1	208,2	50,8	26,3	62,4	274,1	1,014,6

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

XII.—Interest—*continued.*

		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.		
England—Investment of Cash Balances, etc.	Accounts . 1897-98 .	20,2	11,3	31,5	Total, including England	872,2
	Budget . 1898-99 .	10,0	5,6	15,6		929,8
	Revised . 1898-99 .	28,0	14,0	42,0		970,1
	Accounts . 1898-99 .	29,9	15,0	44,9		1,059,5

79. As explained in previous reports the receipts under this head in India arise from the Paper Currency Investment and from loans granted by Government to Municipalities and other public bodies, Native States and cultivators. No alteration has been made in the Paper Currency Investment during the year, and the variation in the interest between tne two years was due to the adjustment in 1897-98 of 48,7 on account of discount on the investment made during 1896-97 by deduction from the interest.

80. The following statement shows the balances of the different kinds of loans during the last five years:—

	31st March 1895.	31st March 1896.	31st March 1897.	31st March 1898.	31st March 1899.
IMPERIAL ADVANCES AND LOAN ACCOUNT.					
Native States	44,7	68,3	69,5	73,2	67,2
Presidency Corporations, including Port Trusts	7,777,9	7,762,3	7,720,1	7,669,9	7,629,6
Mofussil Municipalities . . .	48,4	45,3	41,2	36,1	45,5
Landholders and others . . .	75,8	75,4	74,7	74,9	75,8
District and Local Fund Committees .	87,1	166,7	172,2	173,8	164,5
Advances to Cultivators . . .	61,0	51,3	56,7	26,6	30,1
TOTAL .	8,094,9	8,169,3	8,134,4	8,054,5	8,012,7
PROVINCIAL ADVANCES AND LOAN ACCOUNT.					
Mofussil Municipalities . . .	1,581,0	1,776,9	1,802,6	1,892,4	1,915,3
Port Funds	226,9	220,4	218 1	213,1	211,6
District and Local Fund Committees .	72,1	82,6	87,2	77,6	74,2
Landholders and others . . .	79,2	33,6	37,0	46,9	58,0
Advances under Special Laws . .	213,3	200,6	186 9	225,0	221,8
Advances to Cultivators . . .	934,2	956,7	1,768,5	2,233,8	1,810,9
TOTAL .	3,106,7	3,270,8	4,100,3	4,688,8	4,291,8
GRAND TOTAL .	11,201,6	11,440,1	12,234,7	12,743,3	12,304,5
Interest received	415,8	481,6	468,0	493,4	616,9
Percentage reckoned on balance at end of year	3·712	4·209	3·825	3·872	5·014

81. The interest paid in 1898-99 by Local Governments to the Government of India on account of loans held on the Provincial account amounted to 157,1, while the actual sum realized by them and credited to Provincial Revenues amounted in the aggregate to 191,6.

82. The fluctuations under the different heads are explained below.

83. Under *Interest on Loans to Native States* the small receipts in India, which were on account of loans granted to the Baoni State and the Sultan of Muskat, closely agree with the Budget Estimate. In Bengal the increase was due to the realization of arrear interest on the Cooch Behar Railway Loan, which was not provided for in the Budget, the payment having been deferred till 1901-1902 under orders of the Government of Bengal as explained in last year's report.

84. Under *Presidency Corporations* the increase in Bengal, in comparison with the Budget, was partly due to the penalty realized from the Calcutta Corporation on its failure to pay the interest on due date, and partly to the realization of interest on the additional loan granted to it during the year to meet plague expenditure. In Madras the decrease of 5, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was on account of reduction of the outstanding balance of the loan taken by the Madras Harbour Trust Board. The large receipts in Bombay, as compared with the Budget and with the actuals of the previous year, were due to the payment of the interest on the Capital Debt of the Bombay Port Trust in March 1899 instead of on the 1st April 1899.

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

XII.—Interest—*concluded.*

85. Under *Interest on Loans to Municipal and other Public Corporations*, the decrease of 2,7 in India, in comparison with the Budget Estimate, was due to a change in the date of payment of interest on the Secunderabad Water-works Loan which was paid in April 1899 instead of in March as hitherto. In Bengal the payment of interest by the Port Commissioner of Chittagong was deferred under the orders of the Government of Bengal No. 2001-F., dated 30th March 1899. The low receipts in the North-Western Provinces were partly due to the default in payment of interest by the Agra (4) and Naini Tal (1,4) Municipalities, and partly to smaller advances to Municipalities than anticipated. The decrease in Bombay (1,3) was the result of postponement under the orders of Government of payment of the instalments due by the Ahmednagar and Hubli Municipalities.

86. Under *Interest on Loans to Landholders and other Notabilities*, the increase was chiefly due to the realization of arrear interest on the loans to Prince Jahan Kader Mirza in Bengal.

87. Under *Interest on Advances to Cultivators*, the receipts exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 8,9 and 38,1, respectively, owing chiefly to the good harvests, in consequence of which the cultivators were able to pay the interest on the large advances made to them during the famine in the two previous years. In Bengal and Bombay the Budget proved too high.

88. The increase under *Interest on Securities of Provincial Funds* was on account of the credit of the interest on the securities belonging to the Prince of Wales Reception Fund. Under *Other Items* the increase in Bengal and Madras was chiefly under interest on arrears of Revenue. The large receipts in India and Bombay in previous years included interest on some special advances to the Banks of Bengal and Bombay.

89. The increase in England was due to the investment of cash balance at a higher rate of interest during a portion of the year.

Section B.—INTEREST.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
3,472,3	EXPENDITURE	3,378,6	3,076,8	3,032,0

90. The total charges in this section showed savings of 346,6 and 440,3 compared with the Budget and with the actuals of the previous year, respectively. Of the former, exchange accounts for a decrease of 209,4. The decrease of 137,2 in the other heads was chiefly due to smaller payments of interest on loans in India (63,1) and England (90,3), and was partly counterbalanced in the former case by the large discount (12,6) on the new loan and a smaller transfer (28,4) to interest on Railways, etc., owing to a reduction in Railway Capital expenditure. The decrease in England, which was due to smaller payments of interest on India 2½ per cent. Stock (35,4); on India Bills (44,9,), and on temporary loans from the Bank of England (10,0), was partly counterbalanced by an increase of 7,0 on account of the Sinking Fund created for payment of the large discount on the new loan.

91. As compared with the previous year 154,3 of the decrease occurred in India, and was due to the transfer of a larger portion (242,2) of interest charges in India to Railway and Irrigation Works, consequent on an increase in the capital expenditure on State Railways, partly counterbalanced by larger payments of interest on loans and discount on the new loan; 286,0 occurred in England, of which 212,7 was in exchange, due to the rise in the rate of exchange, and the balance in payments of interest as stated above.

13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt.

92. The following figures give the particulars for 1897-98 and 1898-99 of loans raised or discharged during the years :—

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
	PERMANENT DEBT.			
	INDIA—			
3,000,1	Debt incurred	3,000,0	1,200,0	1,200,0
419,5	Debt discharged	325,0	245,2	241,0
+ 2,580,6	NET IN INDIA .	+ 2,675,0	+ 954,8	+ 959,0
	ENGLAND—			
	Debt incurred—			
3,500,0	India Stock	6,000,0	5,297,7	5,297,7
3,500,0	TOTAL INCURRED .	6,000,0	5,297,7	5,297,7
	Debt discharged—			
2,8	At 4 per cent. stock	...	2	5
...	At 3½ per cent. Debentures	3,000,0	3,000,0	3,000,0
...	Oude and Rohilkund Railway Debenture Stock	384,7	384,7	383,5
2,8	TOTAL DISCHARGED .	3,384,7	3,384,9	3,384,0
+ 3,497,2	NET IN ENGLAND .	+ 2,615,3	+ 1,912,8	+ 1,913,7*
+ 6,077,8	NET IN INDIA AND ENGLAND .	+ 5,290,3	+ 2,867,6	+ 2,872,7
	TEMPORARY DEBT.			
	ENGLAND—			
6,000,0	Temporary Loans Incurred	6,000,0	4,500,0	4,500,0
1,000,0	Temporary Loans Discharged . . .	6,000,0	6,000,0	6,000,0
+ 5,000,0		...	—1,500,0	—1,500,0

* The above amounts are exclusive of 122,1 cancelled, comprising 102,7 charged to Railways on account of Sinking Funds of the East Indian, Eastern Bengal, and Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways, and 19,4 charged to Discount Sinking Fund.

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt—*continued.*

93. The Budget in India provided for a public loan of 3,000,0. Subsequently, owing to a general improvement in revenue prospects, the Secretary of State considered a loan of 1,200,0 would be sufficient, and this sum was raised in August, 1898 at 3½ per cent., at an average rate of 94-12-5·8 per cent. Of the balance of the loans previously advertised for discharge, 103,2 were paid, consisting of 1, 3,9. 45,1 and 54,1 on account of 5½, 4½, 4. and 3½ per cent. loans respectively. Besides these 17,7 outstanding for more than 20 years, from the date of the notice of discharge, were written off, subject to payment on the establishment of claims. Of the loans bearing interest 12c,0 was paid on account of the Gwalior loan in accordance with the terms of the agreement with the Durbar under which the loan was originally taken.

94. In England 6,000,0 India 2½ per cent. stock was issued as provided for in the Budget Estimate for the discharge of India debentures bearing interest at 3½ per cent. and Oudh and Rohilkund 4 per cent. debenture stock. As the loan was taken up at the heavy discount of £11 9*s*. 7*d*. per cent., which amounted to £702,3, it was decided to create a Sinking Fund for the discharge of this sum by annual payments for 50 years at an interest of 2½ per cent per annum, and 5,297,7 the amount actually raised was credited as debt incurred during the year. In the Budget 6,000,0 was provided for temporary Loans on the security of India bills, but in consequence of larger drawings on the Secretary of State's bills, only 4,500,0 of the temporary debt had to be replaced, and the balance was discharged by a reduction in the cash balances.

95. The total Interest on debt paid in India and in England is shown below:—

1897-98. Accounts.	Rate. DEBT IN INDIA ON 31ST MARCH 1898.	Principal.	Interest due.	1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
46,2	4½	1,022,3	46,3	46,0	46,0	46,2
200,8	4	5,110.0	204,4	205.4	214,8	214,8
3,184,0	3½	93,937,0	3,287.8	3,340,0	3,263.4	3.238,1
307,6	3	10,972,4	329.2	329,2	329.2	329,8
4,1	Provincial Debentures	85,5	3,4	4,0	4,0	4,2
3,742,7	TOTAL	111,127,2	3,871,1	3,924,6	3,857,4	3,833,1
26.4	Interest on Loans in course of discharge			10,4	10,0	10.4
50,6	Discount on Loans and Miscellaneous			50,0	62,6	62,6
3,819,7	TOTAL INTEREST PAID IN INDIA			3,985,0	3.930,0	3,906,1
4,069 1	England			4,077.2	3,991,7	3,991,7
2,291.5	Exchange			2,283,3	1,995.9	2.003,9
6,360.6	TOTAL INTEREST PAID IN ENGLAND			6,360,5	5,987,6	5,995,6
10,180,3	GRAND TOTAL			10,345,5	9,917,6	9,901,7

96. This total amount was divided between Interest on Ordinary Debt and Interest on Debt for Railways and Irrigation as shown below:—

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	Interest on Ordinary Debt—			
—1,543.6	India	—1,648,9	—1,651,1	—1,699.4
2,879,2	England	2,889,2	2,805,9	2,805,9
1,621,4	Exchange	1,618,0	1,402,9	1,408,7
2,957,0		2,858,3	2,557,7	2,515,2
	Interest on Debt for Railways and Irrigation Works—			
5,373.3	India	5,633.9	5,581,1	5,605,5
1,180,9	England	1,188,0	1,185,8	1,185,8
672,1	Exchange	665,3	593,0	595,2
7,223.3		7,487,2	7,359,9	7,386,5
10,180,3		10,345,5	9,917,6	9,901,7

97. The payment in India was less than the Budget Estimate by 78,9. The decrease occurred in payment of interest on the 3½ per cent. loans. There was an increase of 9,4 in the interest on 4 per cent. loans on account of an arrear payment of interest on the Rampur Railway Loan. The unfavourable state of the money market affected the result of the new loan, which was taken at a heavier rate of discount than was anticipated. In England there was a decrease of 35,4 in the interest on India 2½ per cent. stock, of 44,9 in the interest on India Bills, and of 10,0 on account of temporary loans from the Bank of England, no such loans having been required. These decreases were partly counterbalanced by an increase

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt—*continued.*

of 7,0 on account of the first investment in respect of the Sinking Fund above referred to. The decrease in exchange, compared with the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year, was due to the rise in the rate of exchange. The savings of 50,5 in India under *Interest on Ordinary Debt* was chiefly due to the decrease of 78,9 in the payment of interest on loans, partly reduced by a smaller transfer (28,4) to Interest on Railways and Irrigation works consequent on a reduction in the Capital expenditure mainly on Railways. The saving in India over the actuals of the previous year was due to the larger transfer (242,2) to interest on Railways and Irrigation Works, consequent on the increase in the Capital expenditure on State Railways, partly counterbalanced by the arrear payment of interest, referred to above, and the heavy discount on the new loan. The savings in England was due to the causes stated above, and to the rise in the rate of exchange.

14.—Interest on other Obligations.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
On Special Loans	Accounts 1897-98	4,6	...	...	...	70,2	1	...	9,6	84,5
	Budget 1898-99	5,2	...	...	...	71,0	1	...	10,1	86,4
	Revised 1898-99	5,3	...	...	...	70,0	1	...	11,2	80,6
	Accounts 1898-99	4,9				70,4	1	...	10,9	86,3
Treasury Notes and Service Funds	Accounts 1897-98	80,8	...	...	...	...	...	1,4	9,4	91,6
	Budget 1898-99	82,8	...	...	...	...	...	1,5	9,2	93,5
	Revised 1898-99	82,2	...	...	...	...	...	1,4	9,5	93,1
	Accounts 1898-99	82,5						1,4	10,2	94,1
Savings Bank Deposits	Accounts 1897-98	308,7	2	1,4	4,2	2,7	12,1	4	1,8	331,5
	Budget 1898-99	310,0	2	...	4,3	3,0	13,1	3	2,0	332,9
	Revised 1898-99	308,6	2	...	4,7	2,9	13,0	6	1,8	331,3
	Accounts 1898-99	304,8	2	...	4,6	2,8	12,9	7	1,7	327,7
Miscellaneous	Accounts 1897-98	3,0	...	...	3,0	...	7	3	6	7,6
	Budget 1898-99	3,0	...	...	2,9	...	4	2	7	7,2
	Revised 1898-99	2,8	...	...	3,3	...	4	3	6	7,4
	Accounts 1898-99	2,7			3,4		6	3	1,6	8,6
TOTAL	Accounts 1897-98	397,1	2	1,4	7,2	72,9	12,9	2,1	21,4	515,2
	Budget 1898-99	401,0	2	...	7,2	74,0	13,6	2,0	22,0	520,0
	Revised 1898-99	398,9	2	...	8,0	72,9	13,5	2,3	23,1	518,9
	Accounts 1898-99	394,9	2		8,0	73,2	13,6	2,4	24,4	516,7

		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.		
England	Accounts 1897-98	1	...	1	Total, including England	515,3
	Budget 1898-99	2	1	3		520,3
	Revised 1898-99	1	1	2		519,1
	Accounts 1898-99	1	...	1		516,8

98. The expenditure in India was less than the Budget Estimate by 3,3 and more than the actuals of the previous year by 1,5. The saving, as compared with the Budget, occurred chiefly under *Savings Bank Deposits* in India, in the interest on Post Office Savings Banks (5,5), due to larger withdrawals than were anticipated. This saving was partly counterbalanced by increases under *Treasury Notes and Service Funds* in Bombay (1,0), owing to an increase in the balance of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, and under *Miscellaneous* in Bengal (5), due to larger payments on account of interest on Land Revenue collections refunded, and in Bombay (9) due to the correction of an erroneous classification in the previous year.

99. An excess of 3 in the Punjab under Provincial was sanctioned by the Local Government; the excess of 8 in Bengal, 3 out of 4 in Madras, (3 Imperial and 1 Provincial) (due to payment of interest on the Deposits in State Railway Institutions), and 1,5 out of 2,4 in Bombay (1,5 Imperial and 9 Provincial) still require sanction.

Section B.—INTEREST—continued.

14.—Interest on other Obligations—continued.

100. The usual details of the interest on Treasury Notes and Service Funds and Savings Bank deposits are noted below :—

Interest on Treasury Notes and Service Funds.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
78,8	Bengal Uncovenanted Fund	80,6	80,0	80,2
9,4	Bombay " "	9,2	9,5	10,2
3,4	Other Funds	3,7	3,6	3,7
91,6	TOTAL .	93,5	93,1	94,1

Interest on Savings Bank Deposits.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
280,4	Post Office Savings Banks	280,0	279,0	274,5
27,6	State Railway Provident Institutions	28,0	28,5	28,4
13,5	Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	14,6	14,4	14,8
5,2	Regimental Savings Banks	4,7	4,6	4,5
4,8	Other Accounts	5,5	5,3	5,5
331,5	TOTAL .	332,9	331,8	327,7

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
3,370,6	RECEIPTS	3,203,9	3,054,4	3,072,8
2,869,5	EXPENDITURE	2,932,0	2,890,9	2,865,9
+501,1	NET .	+271,9	+163,5	+206,9
+149,7	POST OFFICE (NET)	+116,9	+165,1	+188,7
+257,8	TELEGRAPH (NET)	+142,3	+36,9	+53,8
+93,6	MINT (NET)	+12,7	—38,5	—35,6

101. The net receipts in this section fell short of the Budget Estimate by 65,0, and of the actuals of the previous year by 294,2. The decrease occurred chiefly in the Telegraph Department, and was mainly due to the more extensive use of deferred telegrams in place of urgent and ordinary messages, and to the cessation of military operations on the North-West Frontier.

102. Under Post Office there was an improvement, due mainly to largely increased sales of Postage Stamps, to smaller payments to English, Colonial, and other Post Offices, owing to the reduction in the rates of Continental transit and to non-payment of certain amounts during the year, and partly also to a decrease in expenditure, mainly in the Presidency and District Post Office Establishments and in the payments to Railways, partly counterbalanced by a reduction in the rates of inland postage from 1st October 1898 by the adoption of one-and-a-half tola instead of one tola as the unit of weight for one anna postage, and in foreign postage by the introduction of the Imperial Penny Postage (for India, one anna) from the 25th December 1898.

103. The gradual improvement in the net results of the transactions of the Postal Department for the last five years is shown by the following figures:—

	Net Receipts.
1894-95	25,5
1895-96	69,7
1896-97	80,4
1897-98	149,7
1898-99	188,7

104. The decrease in the net receipts of the Mint, as compared with the Budget, was due to the loss on copper coinage, resulting from the return into Depôts of large quantities of the copper coin issued in the previous two years in consequence of the famine.

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—RECEIPTS.

XIII.—Post Office.

1897-98. Accounts.			1898-99. Budget.		1898-99. Revised.		1898-99. Accounts.	
	161,4	Parcel and other Postage collected in cash		160,0		138,5		136,0
		SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS—						
1,113,0		Ordinary	1,128,0		1,135,0		1,150,3	
266,4		Service	270,0		270,0		269,4	
1,379,4			1,398,0		1,405,0		1,419,7	
29,5		*Deduct*—Payments to English, Colonial, and other Foreign Post Offices	34,5		23,0		10,0	
	1,349,9			1,363,5		1,382,0		1,409,7
	35,6	MAIL CART, PARCEL VAN, PASSENGER AND GOODS SERVICE . . .		35,0		32,5		32,6
	312,4	MONEY ORDER RECEIPTS . . .		315,0		322,0		315,9
	9,9	OTHER RECEIPTS . . .		9,9		10,6		10,6
	1,869,2	TOTAL .		1,883,4		1,885,6		1,904,8

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XIII.—Post Office—*continued.*

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	DISTRICT POST COLLECTIONS—			
1,2	Central Provinces	1,6	1,7	4
2,4	Bengal	2,3	2,3	1,9
6,4	Punjab	5,9	6,6	7,0
10,0	TOTAL	9,8	10,6	9,3
1,879,2	GRAND TOTAL	1,893,2	1,896,2	1,914,1

105. The total revenue exceeded the Budget Estimate by 20,9, and the actuals of the previous year by 34,9. The improvement over the Budget Estimate occurred chiefly under *Sale of Ordinary Stamps* (22,3), owing to the increase in sales being much above the normal; and under *Payments to English, Colonial, and other Foreign Post Offices* (24,5), owing to a large decrease in the net payments arising from a reduction in the rates for continental transit, and the non-payment during the year of certain amounts to colonial and other post offices. This improvement was partly counterbalanced by a decrease under *Parcels and other Postage collected in cash* (24,0), owing chiefly to a reduction in the rates of Inland and Foreign postage. There was also a small falling off (2,4) under *Mail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service*, chiefly on the Simla-Kalka line.

106. The improvement, as compared with the previous year, was chiefly in the *Sale of Ordinary Stamps* (37,3), owing partly to increased sales due to the collection in stamps of the prepaid postage on "registered" newspapers, but chiefly to the normal growth of the revenue; and in the reduced deduction (19,5) under *Payments to English, Colonial, and other Foreign Post Offices*, as explained above. These improvements were partly counterbalanced by a decrease of 25,4 under *Parcel and other Postage collected in cash* for the reasons stated above.

XIV.—Telegraph.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIAN TELEGRAPHS—			
	Message Revenue—			
449,7	Sale of Stamps deducting Refunds, etc.	453,9	417,2	401,7
44,2	Receipts from other Administrations	44,0	36,0	35,5
418,6	Other Receipts by Cash, Postage Stamps and Book Transfer	332,1	256,8	265,6
912,5		830,0	710,0	702,8
	Other Revenue—			
148,4	Rent of Wires and Instruments leased to Railways and Canals	147,0	152,5	154,0
17,8	Rent of Local and Private Lines	17,2	17,2	18,0
1,8	Royalty from Telephone Companies	1,9	1,9	1,9
1,7	Recoveries from Guarantors	1,0	2	1
3,9	Miscellaneous Revenue	2,9	3,8	4,4
173,6		170,0	175,6	178,4
1,086,1	TOTAL INDIAN TELEGRAPHS	1,000,0	885,6	881,2
216,7	INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPHS	225,4	185,0	188,5
1,302,8	TOTAL INDIA	1,225,4	1,070,6	1,069,7
4,2	ENGLAND	4,2	7,4	7,4
2,3	EXCHANGE	2,3	3,7	3,7
1,309,3	GRAND TOTAL	1,231,9	1,081,7	1,080,8

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XIV.—Telegraph—*continued.*

Indian Telegraphs.

107. The receipts during 1898-99 fell short of those of the previous year by 204,9. The decrease was mainly due to a falling off in State messages, consequent on the cessation of military operations on the North-West Frontier; the number of such messages having fallen from 870,278] in 1897-98 to 669,030 in 1898-99. It was also due, to some extent, to smaller receipts from Foreign message traffic owing to a reduction in the tariff for messages sent to Europe and to a falling off in private messages from 4,842,949 in 1897-98 to 4,779,570 in 1898-99, which resulted largely from the decrease of famine and plague. The increase of 5,6 in the rent of wires and instruments leased to railways and canals was due to the extension of railway and canal lines of Telegraph. The decrease of 118,8 in comparison with the Budget Estimate was due chiefly to the use of deferred telegrams in the place of ordinary and urgent messages being more extensive than was anticipated, and partly to the military operations on the North-West Frontier having closed earlier than was expected.

Indo-European Telegraphs.

108. The decrease was due to the message traffic transferred from the Indian Telegraph Department having been smaller than in the previous year and than that provided for in the Budget Estimate. The receipts in 1897-98 were abnormally high.

XV.—Mint.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
48,7	Seignorage on Silver	40,0	47,5	49,0
42,6	Gain on Copper Coinage	30,0	...	...
	Other Receipts—			
23,0	Calcutta	3,2	5,1	4,7
67,8	Bombay	5,6	23,9	24,2
182,1	TOTAL	78,8	76,5	77,9

109. The revenue under this head fell short of the Budget and the accounts of the previous year by 9 and 104,2, respectively. The principal cause of the decrease was the return into Depôts, during the year, of large quantities of the copper coin issued during the famine in the two previous years, which resulted in a loss instead of the gain anticipated in the Budget (para. 118). This loss was partly counterbalanced by an increase of 9,0 under *Seignorage on Silver* and of 20,1 under *Other Receipts*. The former increase was due to a larger dollar coinage, and the latter, chiefly (18,6) to re-coinage at Bombay for the Kashmir and Bhopal Darbars having continued during the earlier part of the year, contrary to expectation, and partly (1,5) at Calcutta to larger orders for War Medals.

110. The difference between the actuals of the two years was due to re-coinage of Kashmir and Bhopali rupees, and the coinage of dollars and cents for the Straits Settlements on a larger scale during the previous year.

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—EXPENDITURE.

15.—Post Office.

1897-98. Accounts.			1898-99. Budget.		1898-99. Revised.		Accounts.	
	68,8	CHIEF OFFICE, CALCUTTA		71,3		68,8		68,2
	904,0	PRESIDENCY AND DISTRICT OFFICES		928,8		911,5		913,5
		CONVEYANCE OF MAILS—						
120,7		Road Establishment and Contingencies	119,8		116,8		116,0	
117,2		Railway Charges	130,2		126,5		119,7	
64,9		Mail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service, Establishment and Charges	66,7		66,4		62,1	
3,6		Other Charges	3,2		3,5		3 3	
...	...	Lump reduction by Finance Department	...		10,0		...	
	306,4			319,9		303,2		301,1
	17,3	DISCOUNT ON SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS		18,0		18,0		17,9
	63 3	SUBSIDIES		62,9		63,2		61,5
	6?,7	STATIONERY AND PRINTING		61,9		62,7		60,1
	3,4	MISCELLANEOUS		3,4		7,1		6,2
	1,425,9	TOTAL		1,466,2		1,434,5		1,428,5
		DISTRICT POST CHARGES—						
3,5		India	3,6		3,8		3,6	
7,9		Central Provinces	7,5		7,2		7,1	
16,5		Burma	17,5		17,1		17,0	
4,8		Assam	5,2		5,1		4,9	
40,3		Bengal	39,5		37,3		36,1	
19 6		N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	19,2		18,7		18,6	
22,1		Punjab	21,7		21,6		22,0	
10,7		Madras	10,7		10,3		10,4	
10,7		Bombay	10,3		10,5		10,5	
	136,1			135,2		131,6		130,2
	1,5?2,0	TOTAL		1,601,4		1,566,1		1,558,7
		ENGLAND—						
59,6		Payments to the English Post Office	60,5		57,4		57,4	
47,6		Stores	51,6		52,6		53 6	
	107,2			112,1		110,0		111,0
	60 3	EXCHANGE		62,8		55,0		55,7
	1,729,5	GRAND TOTAL		1,776,3		1,731,1		1,725,4

111. The expenditure in India showed a saving of 50,9 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and of 4,1 as compared with the actuals of the previous year.

112. The saving of 3,1 under *Chief Office, Calcutta*, as compared with the Budget, was due chiefly to leave arrangements and temporary vacancies in the Account Office (2,0), and to no additional establishment having been entertained (6). Under *Presidency and District Offices* the saving of 15 3 was due chiefly to the provisions for revision of establishment and temporary establishments not having been fully utilised (9,5), to gain in the working of the combined Offices (3,3); to smaller charges under Salaries, owing to leave arrangements and changes in the permanent incumbents of supervising appointments (1,9); to less Exchange Compensation Allowance (4), and to savings under contingencies, due mainly to excessive provisions (6 4), partly counterbalanced by larger payments of salaries due to the entertainment of three additional Inspectors and privilege leave arrangements (9), by larger payments of compensation for dearness of provisions, and by petty excesses under contingencies (5,4). The excess under this head over the actuals of the previous year (9,5) was chiefly due to the normal expansion of the Post Office Establishment (13,7), partly counterbalanced by less payments of grain compensation (3,8) Under *Road Establishment and Contingencies* the saving, as compared with the Budget, was due chiefly to the abolition of certain lines in the Punjab, and to the provision for the revision of mail lines, not having been fully appropriated (1,7), and to excessive provisions for rainy season and miscellaneous charges (2,7), partly counterbalanced by larger payments for grain compensation (7). The savings under this head, as

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

15—Post Office—*continued.*

compared with the actuals of the previous year (4,7), was chiefly due to smaller payments for grain compensation (6,3), partly reduced by larger expenditure on the extension of runners' lines (1,6). The saving of 10,5 under *Railway Charges* occurred chiefly in the payments to the East Indian, North-Western, Eastern Bengal, and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways (11,9), partly counterbalanced by larger payments on account of special train service (1,4). The excess of 2,5 over the actuals of the previous year occurred chiefly in the payments for special train service. Under *Mail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service Establishment and Charges*, the saving, compared with the Budget (4,6), was due chiefly to an over-estimate for contingent charges; and that compared with the actuals of the previous year was due to the non-payment of grain compensation. The saving (1,4) under *Subsidies* was due chiefly to the non-payment to the Tigris and Euphrates Steam Navigation Company, Bombay, of the amount due for the second-half of the year. The saving under *Stationery and Printing* (1,8) was due to an over-estimate for stationery, and, as compared with the previous year, to smaller supplies of stationery, and less printing work done for the Department. The excess under *Miscellaneous*, both over the Budget and the actuals of the previous year, was chiefly due to the heavy payments on account of compensation for insured articles lost in the wreck of the Steamers *China* and *Mecca*. The excess under *Miscellaneous* was covered by a re-appropriation sanctioned by the Director General of Post Office.

113. Under *District Post Offices* the saving in Burma was due to establishments not being entertained to the extent anticipated and to smaller outlay on contingencies. In Bengal the saving occurred chiefly in the charges for establishments (1,7), purchase of stationery (8), and petty construction and repairs (6). In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the saving occurred mainly in establishment charges. The excess in Burma, as compared with the previous year, was due to the revision of District Post Office establishments, and the decrease in the other Provinces was mainly due to the large payments in 1897-98 on account of compensation for dearness of grain. The excesses in the Punjab and Bombay were sanctioned by the Local Governments. The saving under Exchange Compensation Allowance was 6.

114. The decrease in the expenditure in England was in *Payments to the English Post Office*, due to the contract having expired on the 31st January 1898; the payment of 56,0 is subject to adjustment when the new arrangements are settled. The excess under *Stores* was due to larger indents than was anticipated.

16.—Telegraph.

Indian Telegraphs.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
	Capital Account.			
89,4	India	99,7	94,0	89,6
92,1	England	103,0	94,4	86,3
	Revenue Account.			
612,2	India	631,1	626,0	627,7
4,1	England	6,0	4,5	4,1
797,8		839,8	818,9	807,7
54,2	Exchange	61,0	49,4	45,4
852,0	TOTAL INDIAN TELEGRAPHS	900,8	868,3	853,1
	Indo-European Telegraphs.			
66,4	India	72,4	70,0	65,8
57,1	England	46,6	43,0	44,0
	Red Sea and Indian Telegraph Company.			
18,0	England	18,0	18,0	18,0
	Eastern Telegraph Company.			
10,0	England	10,0	10,0	10,0
151,5		147,0	141,0	137,8
48,0	Exchange	41,8	35,5	36,1
199,5	TOTAL INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPHS AND RED SEA AND EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.	188,8	176,5	173,[illegible]
768,0	Total India	803,2	790,0	783,1
181,3	„ England	183,6	169,9	162,4
102,2	„ Exchange	102,8	84,9	81,5
1,051,5	GRAND TOTAL	1,089,6	1,044,8	1,027,0

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

16.—Telegraph—*continued.*

Indian Telegraphs.

115. The total expenditure of the year was only 1,1 more than that of the previous year; but there were large differences between the expenditure of the two years taking India and England separately. The increase of 15,7 in the expenditure in India was due to the growth of operations of the Department and to the special repairs and renewals of some of the older lines of telegraph. The decrease of 5,8 in the expenditure in England was due to the demand for stores from England not being so large as in the previous year, and to payments not being fully made during the year. Of the short outlay of 47,7, as compared with the Budget Estimate, 13,5 occurred in India and 34,2 in England, including exchange. The decrease in the expenditure in India was mainly due to short outlay on railway telegraph lines. The decrease in the expenditure in England was due to the purchase of a smaller amount of stores than was provided for in the Budget Estimate. The decrease of 15,2, as compared with the Revised Estimate, was principally due to short payments on account of English stores.

Indo-European Telegraphs.

116. The decrease of 13,1 in the expenditure in England was mainly due to smaller payments in respect of message revenue, owing to an increase in the outward traffic as compared with the homeward traffic.

117. The Indian expenditure fell short of the Budget and Revised Estimates by 6,6 and 4,2, respectively, the decreases being chiefly due to over-estimates of the expenditure of the year. The saving under Exchange Compensation Allowance was 1,6.

17.—Mint.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
	ESTABLISHMENTS			
25,3	Calcutta	23,8	22,3	20,7
22,3	Bombay	19,9	23,0	23,8
	LOSS OF WEIGHT IN COINAGE—			
5,5	Calcutta	3,5	7,8	8,8
15,6	Bombay	5,0	9,6	9,7
	LOSS ON COPPER COINAGE—			
	Calcutta	...	40,0	38,6
	OTHER CHARGES—			
6,6	Calcutta	3,5	3,0	2,5
4,9	Bombay	5,0	4,0	4,0
37,4	TOTAL Calcutta	30,8	73,1	70,6
42,8	" Bombay	29,9	36,6	37,5
80,2	" India	60,7	109,7	108,1
5,3	" England	3,5	3,5	3,6
3,0	" Exchange	1,9	1,8	1,8
88,5	GRAND TOTAL	66,1	115,0	113,5

118. The charges under this head exceeded the Budget and the actuals of the previous year by 47,4 and 25,0, respectively. The principal factor in the excesses was the loss on copper coinage (38,6), which was not anticipated (para. 109).

119. The saving of 3,1 under *Establishment* in Calcutta was due to the provision for extra establishment not having been fully utilised, to vacancies, and to the appointment of officers on lower pay in place of retired officers. The increase of 3,9 in Bombay was due to heavy expenditure for temporary establishment (3,0), for overtime allowances (4) in connection with dollar coinage and under contingencies (5).

120. The increase under *Loss of Weight in Coinage* was due to larger orders for War medals in Calcutta, and in Bombay, to larger dollar coinage, and to the recoinage carried out for the Kashmir and Bhopal Durbars. Under *Other Charges* the expenditure fell short of the Budget Estimate, due to smaller local purchases of stores.

121. As compared with the actuals of the previous year the excess in Calcutta was chiefly due to the loss on copper coinage, and the decrease in Bombay, to smaller re-coinage than in the previous year.

122. In Bombay, out of the excess of 7,6 over the Budget Grant, 6,3 were sanctioned by re-appropriation from savings under the Major head 1 Refunds and Drawbacks (Imperial) under the orders of the Government of India, in their No. 925-A., dated 27th February 1899. The balance 1,3 and the excess of 39,8 in India require sanction of the Government of India. The saving under Exchange Compensation Allowance was 2.

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
1,723,5	RECEIPTS	1,733,0	1,748,4	1,726,6

123. The receipts in this section showed a falling off of 6,4 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and an improvement of 3,1 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. As compared with the Budget there was a decrease of 26,8 under Law and Justice—Jails, due mainly to a smaller demand for Jail manufactures in the Central Provinces and the North-Western Provinces; and 14,2 under Police, due chiefly to the non-recovery from the Poona Municipality of the cost of the additional Police entertained at Poona after the murders on Jubilee day; there were also small decreases under Law and Justice—Courts of Law (1,2), Education (5,0), and Medical (3,3). These decreases were partly counterbalanced by an improvement of 40,9 under Marine, due to larger recoveries on account of vessels employed on the Somali Coast, and in conveying troops to Mauritius, arrear hire of vessels employed in previous years on Imperial service, and to larger Pilotage receipts in Bengal, and by a small improvement (3,2) under Scientific and other Minor Departments.

124. As compared with the previous year the increase occurred under Law and Justice—Courts of Law, due chiefly to larger receipts from magisterial fines, and under Education (13,4), due to increased receipts of fees from Schools and Colleges, partly counterbalanced by a falling off under Police (12,1), due chiefly to the large recovery in the previous year from the Burma Railway Company on account of its share of the cost of the Railway Police, and of 10,0 under Marine due to smaller recoveries on account of hire of vessels employed on Imperial service.

XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Sale-proceeds of Unclaimed and Escheated Property.	Accounts . 1897-98 .	1,4	1,8	2,5	6	3,6	3,3	1,2	3,2	2,4	20,0
	Budget . 1898-99 .	6,8	1,5	2,4	6	2,9	2,2	1,3	1,5	2,2	21,4
	Revised . 1898-99 .	3,2	1,5	2,0	6	3,4	1,7	1,2	1,4	2,3	17,3
	Accounts . 1898-99 .	2,5	1,4	2,0	7	3,2	1,9	1,6	1,1	2,2	16,6
Court-fees realised in cash.	Accounts . 1897-98 .	1	1,8	1	2	5,1	11,8	6	2,0	9	22,6
	Budget . 1898-99 .	1	2,3	1	2	5,0	23,3	7	1,8	1,3	34,8
	Revised . 1898-99 .	1	2,8	1	2	5,0	12,4	7	1,8	1,0	24,1
	Accounts . 1898-99 .	1	3,0	1	2	5,3	12,3	6	2,2	1,0	24,8
General Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures.	Accounts . 1897-98 .	4,3	6,7	42,1	7,8	65,1	27,6	34,0	76,4	29,6	293,6
	Budget . 1898-99 .	4,2	8,1	41,7	8,3	66,5	28,7	33,4	67,7	36,4	295,0
	Revised . 1898-99 .	4,2	7,9	42,8	9,3	66,5	29,0	32,3	80,4	30,5	302,9
	Accounts . 1898-99 .	4,4	7,8	41,2	9,4	67,4	30,0	32,4	77,0	31,2	300,8
Other Receipts .	Accounts . 1897-98 .	...	2	2	6	6,5	1,1	5,4	1,2	5,5	20,7
	Budget . 1898-99 .	...	4	3	4	5,2	1,2	4,3	1,5	5,6	18,9
	Revised . 1898-99 .	...	4	5,2	6	6,7	1,4	5,3	1,7	5,2	26,5
	Accounts . 1898-99 .	...	4	5,1	5	6,8	1,4	5,3	2,0	5,2	26,7
TOTAL .	Accounts . 1897-98 .	5,8	10,5	44,9	9,2	80,3	43,8	41,2	82,8	38,4	356,9
	Budget . 1898-99 .	11,1	12,3	44,5	9,5	79,6	55,4	39,7	72,5	45,5	370,1
	Revised . 1898-99 .	7,5	12,6	50,1	10,7	81,6	44,5	39,5	85,3	39,0	370,8
	Accounts . 1898-99 .	7,0	12,6	48,4	10,8	82,7	45,6	39,9	82,3	39,6	368,9

125. The receipts under this head fell short of the Budget Estimate by 1,2, but exceeded the actuals of the preceding year by 12,0. Under *Court-fees realised in cash* there was a large decrease of 10,0 as compared with the Budget Estimate, chiefly in the North-Western Provinces, due to a change in the system of realisation of Kurk Amins' fees, by which a large portion of these fees is now realised in stamps instead of in cash. Under *Sale-proceeds of Unclaimed and Escheated Property* there was

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—*continued.*

a decrease of 4,8, chiefly in India, due to an over-estimate of the lapses of estates in the hands of the Administrator General, Bengal. These receipts are necessarily of a fluctuating character. Under *General Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures*, there was an improvement of 5,8 ; the variations occurred mainly under Magisterial fines, which form the major portion of the receipts under this head. The improvement of 9,3 in Madras was also partly due to increased receipts on account of Printing and Translation executed by the High Court, and partly to the transfer to this head from XXV.—Miscellaneous of fines realised by Bench Magistrates under the Police Act. In Burma the Estimate included 4,5 on account of copying fees, which in the accounts was taken against *Other Receipts*. Deducting this item from the Estimate, there was an improvement of 4,0, of which 2,2 occurred under Fines in Criminal cases and 1,6 in Opium cases. The decrease of 5,2 in Bombay was due partly (3,0) to fees from the Insolvency Debtors' Court not having been credited to Government, owing to the reorganization proposed not having been accepted by the Secretary of State. Under *Other Receipts* there was an increase of 7,8, of which 4,8 occurred in Burma, due to the transfer to this head of copying fees, as explained above. In Bengal the receipts include Pleadership examination fees, which have shown a progressive annual increase since 1893-94. The increase of 1,0 in the Punjab appears chiefly in the Local receipts.

XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay	TOTAL.
Sale-proceeds of Jail Manufactures.	Accounts	1897-98	1,5	21,7	35,4	1,2	100,8	29,2	16,9	42,9	8,9	258,5
	Budget	1898-99	1,8	35,5	35,7	1,3	99,4	43,5	17,2	41,0	11,0	286,4
	Revised	1898-99	1,5	24,8	40,0	1,5	106,6	32,0	16,4	45,3	9,8	277,9
	Accounts	1898-99	1,0	22,4	39,2	1,3	97,8	31,4	16,2	39,7	9,9	258,9
Other Receipts	Accounts	1897-98	1,4	...	2,3	2,8	1,9	4,1	1,1	2,1	5,3	21,0
	Budget	1898-99	1,5	2	1,8	3,3	1,2	5,5	6	2,5	5,1	21,7
	Revised	1898-99	1,3	2	3,0	3,3	1,4	4,5	1,9	2,2	6,2	24,0
	Accounts	1898-99	1,1	...	3,4	3,2	1,4	4,2	1,3	2,4	6,3	23,3
Convict Receipts at Port Blair and Nicobars.	Accounts	1897-98	26,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,8
	Budget	1898-99	27,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,2
	Revised	1898-99	26,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,2
	Accounts	1898-99	26,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,3
TOTAL	Accounts	1897-98	29,7	21,7	37,7	4,0	102,7	33,3	18,0	45,0	14,2	306,3
	Budget	1898-99	30,5	35,7	37,5	4,6	100,6	49,0	17,8	43,5	16,1	335,3
	Revised	1898-99	29,0	25,0	43,0	4,8	108,0	36,5	18,3	47,5	16,0	328,1
	Accounts	1898-99	28,4	22,4	42,6	4,5	99,2	35,6	17,5	42,1	16,2	308,5

126. Under *Sale-proceeds of Jail Manufactures*, the decrease of 27,5, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was contributed by all the Provinces except Burma and Assam. The falling off occurred chiefly in the Central Provinces (13,1) and in the North-Western Provinces (12,1), due to a smaller demand for Jail manufactures, mainly from Government departments. The decline in India was due to the competition of a private concern with the Jail bakery in Coorg. In Bengal the receipts were over-estimated. In Madras the fall was attributed to the employment of a large number of convicts on building operations in the Vellore Central Jail, and to the suspension of manufacturing operations in Rajahmundry Central Jail owing to the outbreak of an epidemic. The falling off in the Punjab was due to the employment of a larger number of prisoners on extra-mural labour, and to a reduction in the rates for Jail-made papers, and that in Bombay was due to the restricted employment of prisoners on manufacture, in consequence of plague. The increase of 3,5 in Burma was due chiefly to Jail-made articles being more largely used by Government Offices and Departments. The net receipts under this head, after deducting the corresponding charges under 19B, are given below :—

			India	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay	TOTAL.
Net Receipts from Jail Manufactures.	Accounts	1897-98	8	—1	13,8	5	22,1	13,6	4,8	13,4	2,5	71,4
	Budget	1898-99	8	6,1	12,2	4	17,2	19,3	2,9	7,0	4,3	70,2
	Revised	1898-99	8	6,1	18,0	7	34,7	14,9	3,4	10,3	3,0	91,9
	Accounts	1898-99	4	6,1	19,1	5	27,7	14,5	6,4	7,3	4,1	86,1

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails—*continued.*

127. The improvement of 1,6 under *Other Receipts* was, chiefly, the result of increases in Burma, the Punjab and Bombay, due to the employment of a larger number of prisoners on extra-mural labour, and a decrease in the North-Western Provinces due to lower receipts from the Dairy Farm at Lucknow. The falling off of 9 under *Convict Receipts at Port Blair* was due mainly to a decrease under Tea Garden Receipts (3,0), owing to a smaller demand from the Commissariat Department in Burma, counterbalanced by an increase of 1,5 under Hire of Convicts, and of 3 under Jail manufactures.

XVII.—Police.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment, and Town Funds.	Accounts . 1897-98 .	...	1	13,6	...	1,0	6,7	60,0	...	6,5	87,9
	Budget . 1898-99	...	1	15,0	1	9	6,7	57,2	...	6,0	86,0
	Revised . 1898-99 .	...	1	16,3	1	1,1	6,7	58,1	...	6,4	88,8
	Accounts . 1898-99	...	1	16,2	1	8	6,7	57,9	...	6,5	88,3
Police supplied to Public Departments, Private Companies, and Persons.	Accounts . 1897-98 .	...	8	4,7	3	5,1	2,7	2,5	1,6	18,2	35,9
	Budget . 1898-99	...	7	5,0	2	6,8	2,9	2,0	1,9	35,4	54,9
	Revised . 1898-99 .	...	7	3,2	2	5,7	2,7	2,5	1,5	18,0	34,5
	Accounts 1898-99	...	6	2,8	2	8,1	2,5	2,7	1,9	19,0	37,8
Police supplied to Railways.	Accounts . 1897-98 .	...	...	17,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,0
	Budget . 1898-99	...	...		2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Revised . 1898-99 .	...	...	1,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,0
	Accounts . 1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Presidency Police .	Accounts . 1897-98 .	...	...	...	...	9,0	...	...	2,8	19,0	30,8
	Budget . 1898-99	...	...	...	...	9,3	...	...	3,0	15,0	27,3
	Revised . 1898-99 .	...	...	...	...	8,9	...	...	3,0	17,5	29,4
	Accounts 1898-99	...	...	...	...	10,2	...	...	3,3	17,6	31,1
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures (chiefly Cattle Pound Fees)	Accounts . 1897-98 .	1,6	19,6	16,8	11,2	54,5	31,2	11,7	35,8	30,3	212,7
	Budget . 1898-99	1,9	17,6	16,3	11,0	52,4	32,4	13,2	36,6	37,9	219,3
	Revised . 1898-99 .	1,5	16,4	18,8	11,3	55,0	32,2	11,3	36,9	30,3	213,7
	Accounts . 1898-99	1,4	16,3	19,7	10,7	52,9	31,8	10,8	35,4	29,3	208,3
Other Receipts	Accounts . 1897-98 .	7	7	8,9	7,3	32,8	3,1	1,7	3,6	5,2	64,0
	Budget . 1898-99	7	8	4,0	8,8	33,6	3,8	1,2	3,3	6,5	62,7
	Revised . 1898-99 .	7	8	7,5	8,6	39,8	3,7	1,3	4,3	4,2	70,9
	Accounts . 1898-99	8	7	7,0	9,0	39,6	3,7	1,5	4,4	4,2	70,7
TOTAL .	Accounts . 1897-98 .	2,3	21,2	61,0	18,8	102,4	43,7	75,9	43,8	79,2	448,3
	Budget . 1898-99	2,6	19,2	40,3	20,3	103,0	45,8	73,6	44,8	100,8	450,4
	Revised . 1898-99 .	2,2	18,0	46,8	20,2	110,5	45,3	73,2	45,7	76,4	438,3
	Accounts . 1898-99	2,2	17,7	45,7	20,0	111,6	44,7	72,7	45,0	76,6	436,2

128. The receipts under this head fell below the Budget Estimate by 14,2, and the actuals of the previous year by 12,1. Of the decrease of 17,1 under *Police supplied to Public Departments, Private Companies and Persons*, 16,4 occurred in Bombay and 2,2 in Burma; the former was due to the non-recovery from the Poona Municipality of 21,6 on account of the cost of additional police entertained at Poona after the murders on Jubilee day, partly counterbalanced by larger receipts on account of additional police in other districts; and the latter, to the inclusion in the Estimate of 3,0 on account of contribution from the Rangoon Port Trust towards Police expenditure, which, however, was not realised, as the scheme which provided for it did not come into force in 1898-99. The deficiency in Burma was partly counterbalanced by larger contributions on account of Punitive Police realised during the year. The small increase of 1,3 in Bengal was due to the recovery on account of Police supplied to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Under *Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures* the decrease of 11,0 was due to a falling off in the receipts from Cattle Pounds in all the Provinces, except Burma and Bengal. In the former the increase was due partly to the large receipts from Cattle Pounds, and

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XVII.—Police—*continued.*

partly from fines for gambling and slaughter-house licenses. The small decrease in India was due to a change of classification whereby tribal fines levied in Baluchistan are now classified under XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law. Under *Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds,* the increase of 2,3 was due chiefly to the recovery, in Burma, of 1,4 from the Mandalay Municipality on account of arrears of contribution for 1897-98. Under *Presidency Police* the increase in Bombay (2,6) was due to larger receipts from the employment of private watchmen and ramoshis in the Presidency Town, and in Bengal (9) to the credit to Government of malikhana and miscellaneous deposits held by the Commissioner of Police, and to larger receipts on account of Police supplied to private persons. Under *Other Receipts* the increase of 8,0 was the net result of variations in all the Provinces, the chief being increases of 6,0 in Bengal, due to exceptionally large recoveries on account of Village Police; of 3,0 in Burma and of 1,1 in Madras, due to larger adjustments than anticipated on account of stores, ammunition, and a large number of carbines returned to the arsenals; and a decrease of 2,3 in Bombay, which occurred under superannuation and miscellaneous receipts.

XVIII.—Marine.

			India.	Burma.	Bengal.	Bombay.	Total.
Pilotage Receipts	Accounts	1897-98	...	...	103,4	6	104,0
	Budget	1898-99	...	...	89,9	5	90,4
	Revised	1898-99	...	...	104,8	5	105,3
	Accounts	1898-99	...	...	102,1	5	102,6
Dockyard Services, etc.	Accounts	1897-98	40,5	...	...	...	40,5
	Budget	1898-99	7,4	...	...	...	7,4
	Revised	1898-99	25,8	...	...	...	25,8
	Accounts	1898-99	30,2	...	...	...	30,2
Sale-proceeds of Vessels and Stores	Accounts	1897-98	4,0	3	3	...	4,6
	Budget	1898-99	2,7	2	2	...	3,1
	Revised	1898-99	2,9	5	1	...	3,5
	Accounts	1898-99	5,6	2	1	...	5,9
Registration and other Fees	Accounts	1897-98	...	2	4,7	5,5	10,4
	Budget	1898-99	...	2	4,4	6,0	10,6
	Revised	1898-99	...	3	4,9	6,0	11,2
	Accounts	1898-99	...	4	4,9	6,0	11,3
Coast Light Dues	Accounts	1897-98	...	30,7	...	...	30,7
	Budget	1898-99	...	27,8	...	...	27,8
	Revised	1898-99	...	34,1	...	...	34,1
	Accounts	1898-99	...	32,0	...	...	32,0
Other Receipts	Accounts	1897-98	3,2	1,8	5,5	...	10,5
	Budget	1898-99	3,2	1,8	5,5	...	10,5
	Revised	1898-99	2,1	2,2	5,2	...	9,5
	Accounts	1898-99	2,0	1,6	5,1	...	8,7
Total	Accounts	1897-98	47,7	33,0	113,9	6,1	200,7
	Budget	1898-99	13,3	30,0	100,0	6,5	149,8
	Revised	1898-99	30,8	37,1	115,0	6,5	189,4
	Accounts	1898-99	37,8	34,2	112,2	6,5	190,7

129. The receipts under this head exceeded the Budget by 40,9, but fell short of the actuals of the previous year by 10,0. Of the improvement, as compared with the Budget, 22,8 occurred under *Dockyard Services, etc.,* due chiefly to recoveries on account of hire of vessels employed on the Somali Coast, and in conveying troops to Mauritius (12,0), and on account of arrears of hire of vessels employed in the conveyance of troops on Imperial Service in previous years (10,9), being the difference between the rates at which the recoveries were originally effected, and those subsequently decided on; *Pilotage Receipts* in Bengal, which are of a fluctuating character, contributed 12,2 to the improvement. Active foreign trade brought a large number of vessels into Burma ports, and resulted in an increase of 4,2 under *Coast Light Dues,* 2,8 occurred under *Sale-proceeds of Vessels and Stores,* due to sales of vessels not anticipated in the Budget, and large sales of obsolete stores. The decrease (10,0), as compared with the previous year, was due to smaller recoveries on account of hire of vessels employed on Imperial Service.

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XIX.—Education.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Fees from Schools and Colleges.	Accounts 1897-98 .	1,4	1,7	1,7	4,3	58,4	24,6	12,0	36,9	37,5	178,5
	Budget . 1898-99	1,5	1,7	1,8	4,6	65,2	24,3	12,1	38,9	42,3	192,4
	Revised . 1898-99 .	1,5	1,9	1,8	4,5	62,9	26,7	12,4	37,7	37,8	187,2
	Accounts . 1898-99	1,4	1,9	1,9	4,6	65,8	26,1	12,6	30,7	37,2	188,2
Contributions .	Accounts 1897-98 .	2	1,5	...	...	2,9	3,1	8	4	6	9,5
	Budget . 1898-99	4	1,7	1	...	2,7	3,3	8	5	6	10,1
	Revised . 1898-99 .	5	1,6	1	...	2,9	3,5	1,1	5	7	10,9
	Accounts . 1898-99	4	1,4	...	...	2,1	3,6	1,2	7	4	9,8
Other Receipts .	Accounts 1897-98 .	3	8	1	1	3,9	6,1	2	3,9	14,1	29,5
	Budget . 1898-99	5	6	3	1	4,4	6,6	3	4,5	16,1	33,4
	Revised . 1898-99 .	3	9	1	2	6,2	7,9	3	3,8	13,5	33,2
	Accounts . 1898-99	3	1,0	4	2	5,2	8,1	3	4,2	13,2	32,9
TOTAL .	Accounts 1897-98 .	1,9	4,0	1,8	4,4	65,2	33,8	13,0	41,2	52,2	217,5
	Budget . 1898-99	2,4	4,0	2,2	4,7	72,3	34,2	13,2	43,9	59,0	235,9
	Revised . 1898-99 .	2,3	4,4	2,0	4,7	72,0	38,1	13,8	42,0	52,0	231,3
	Accounts . 1898-99	2,1	4,3	2,3	4,8	73,1	37,8	14,1	41,6	50,8	230,9

130. The receipts under this head fell short of the Budget by 5,0, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 13,4. Under *Fees from Schools and Colleges*, where the decrease chiefly occurred (4,2), the principal variations were a decrease of 5,1 in Bombay, due to the falling off in the attendance at schools owing to the prevalence of plague; a decrease of 2,2 in Madras due to an over-estimate in the fees from the Law College; and an improvement of 1,8 in the North-Western Provinces due to increased receipts from Professional Colleges (5) and District Schools (1,2). Under *Other Receipts* the decrease of 5 was the result chiefly of a fall of 2,9 in Bombay due to fewer sales of books at the Book Depôts, and an increase of 1,5 in the North-Western Provinces due to the fees realized from the new Lower and Middle Examination, and of 8 in Bengal due to larger receipts in the Shibpur Engineering College.

XX.—Medical.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Medical College and School Fees.	Accounts 1897-98 .	...	...	...	...	4,9	...	7	1,6	3,3	10,5
	Budget . 1898-99	...	...	...	...	5,8	...	8	1,4	3,3	11,3
	Revised . 1898-99 .	...	...	...	...	4,8	...	7	1,6	3,5	10,6
	Accounts . 1898-99	...	...	...	...	4,8	...	8	1,6	3,8	11,0
Hospital Receipts .	Accounts 1897-98 .	...	...	2	...	8,0	1	5	2,2	6,3	17,3
	Budget . 1898-99	...	...	1	...	7,5	1	5	2,6	5,9	16,7
	Revised . 1898-99 .	...	...	...	...	8,8	1	4	2,6	6,2	18,1
	Accounts . 1898-99	...	...	...	...	9,2	1	4	2,7	6,4	18,8
Lunatic Asylum Receipts.	Accounts 1897-98 .	...	8	1,7	1	2,5	3,1	1	1,8	1,7	11,8
	Budget . 1898-99	...	6	1,7	...	2,4	2,6	1	1,5	1,6	10,5
	Revised . 1898-99 .	...	8	1,8	1	1,8	2,9	2	1,9	1,6	11,1
	Accounts . 1898-99	...	7	1,8	2	1,0	2,8	3	1,8	1,5	10,1
Contribution .	Accounts 1897-98 .	9	1	1	...	7,7	14,6	4,0	10,2	3,3	40,9
	Budget . 1898-99	9	3,8	2	5	7,0	15,6	4,1	6,9	4,1	43,1
	Revised . 1898-99 .	9	7	2	2	6,7	14,9	3,8	6,9	3,4	37,7
	Accounts . 1898-99	1,0	5	1	4	3,8	15,0	3,9	7,1	3,3	35,1
Other Receipts .	Accounts 1897-98 .	...	...	5	4	6	1,9	4	2,3	1,1	7,2
	Budget . 1898-99	...	...	2	3	5	2,1	3	1,7	6	5,7
	Revised . 1898-99 .	...	...	4	5	6	2,5	5	2,5	1,5	8,5
	Accounts . 1898-99	1	1	4	6	4	1,9	4	3,1	2,0	9,0
TOTAL .	Accounts 1897-98 .	9	9	2,5	5	23,7	19,7	5,7	18,1	15,7	87,7
	Budget . 1898-99	9	4,4	2,2	8	23,2	20,4	5,8	14,1	15,5	87,3
	Revised . 1898-99 .	9	1,5	2,4	8	22,7	20,4	5,6	15,5	16,2	86,0
	Accounts . 1898-99	1,1	1,3	2,3	1,2	19,2	19,8	5,8	16,3	17,0	84,0

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XX.—Medical—*continued.*

		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.			
England	Accounts 1897-98	1,6	9	2,5	Total, including England.	Accounts 1897-98	90,2
	Budget 1898-99	1,5	8	2,3		Budget 1898-99	89,6
	Revised 1898-99	1,5	7	2,2		Revised 1898-99	88,2
	Accounts 1898-99	1,5	8	2,3		Accounts 1898-99	86,3

131. The Indian receipts under this head fell short of the Budget Estimate by 3,3, and the actuals of the previous year by 3,7. Under *Contributions* the decrease of 8,0 was due in the Central Provinces and the North Western Provinces, to over-estimates of contributions towards local dispensaries and village sanitation, and in Bengal and Bombay to the non-payment of contributions by the Municipalities. Under *Medical College and School Fees* the decrease in Bengal was due to an over-estimate, and the improvement, in Bombay, to the larger attendance of students at the Grant Medical College. Under *Lunatic Asylum Receipts* the receipts in Bengal were exceptionally low during the year. These decreases were partly counterbalanced by an improvement under *Hospital Receipts* (2,1) due to an under-estimate in Bengal, and to larger receipts from paying patients in Bombay; and under *Other Receipts* (3,3), contributed chiefly by Madras (1,4), owing to the transfer to this head, from XXV.—Miscellaneous, of private scavenging fees and sale-proceeds of manure and street sweepings, and by Bombay (1,4), owing to the adjustment of the value of medicines returned to store after completion of the Famine Relief Works.

XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Receipts on account of Experimental Cultivation.	Accounts 1897-98	...	4	5	...	2	1,6	1,2	...	1,1	5,0
	Budget 1898-99	...	2	6	...	2	2,3	1,4	...	1,3	6,0
	Revised 1898-99	...	5	6	...	2	2,2	1,3	...	1,1	5,9
	Accounts 1898-99	...	5	5	...	2	1,9	1,4	1	1,3	5,9
Botanical and other Public Garden Receipts.	Accounts 1897-98	1	1,0	...	...	5	4,3	5,3	4	3	11,9
	Budget 1898-99	...	1,0	...	...	5	4,3	4,9	4	3	11,4
	Revised 1898-99	...	1,2	...	...	5	5,0	5,4	4	2	12,7
	Accounts 1898-99	...	1,2	...	...	5	5,1	4,9	4	2	12,3
Cinchona Plantations.	Accounts 1897-98	...	...	...	...	17,8	...	...	9,9	...	27,7
	Budget 1898-99	...	...	...	...	18,3	...	...	10,0	...	28,3
	Revised 1898-99	...	...	...	...	12,0	...	...	9,5	...	21,5
	Accounts 1898-99	...	...	...	...	15,8	...	...	9,1	...	24,9
Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs.	Accounts 1897-98	...	2	...	...	4	5,1	6,0	...	1	11,8
	Budget 1898-99	1	5	...	...	5	4,5	6,0	...	2	11,8
	Revised 1898-99	1	3	...	...	7	5,1	7,4	...	2	14,1
	Accounts 1898-99	1	1	...	...	6	6,4	6,1	...	1	13,4
Veterinary and Stallion Receipts.	Accounts 1897-98	4	1	...	...	6	4	5	...	1,7	3,7
	Budget 1898-99	4	1	...	...	9	6	5	...	1,7	4,2
	Revised 1898-99	6	1	...	...	9	5	5	...	1,6	4,2
	Accounts 1898-99	6	2	...	...	1,2	4	5	...	1,7	4,6
Labour and Emigration.	Accounts 1897-98	...	3	...	10,7	4,9	...	...	9	...	16,8
	Budget 1898-99	...	2	...	10,4	4,5	...	...	8	...	15,9
	Revised 1898-99	...	2	...	9,0	3,9	...	...	8	...	13,9
	Accounts 1898-99	...	1	...	8,5	3,2	...	...	8	...	12,6
Sale of Maps, Instruments, etc., by the Survey and Mathematical Instruments Department.	Accounts 1897-98	10,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,0
	Budget 1898-99	8,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,2
	Revised 1898-99	9,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,6
	Accounts 1898-99	8,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,8
Other Receipts	Accounts 1897-98	6	...	1	...	4	1	1,2	11,7	2,1	16,2
	Budget 1898-99	8	...	1	...	6	1	1,1	11,5	1,4	15,6
	Revised 1898-99	7	...	2	...	4	2	8	16,2	1,3	19,8
	Accounts 1898-99	1,2	...	1	...	6	3	1,0	17,4	1,3	21,9
TOTAL	Accounts 1897-98	11,1	2,0	6	10,7	24,8	11,5	14,2	22,9	5,3	103,1
	Budget 1898-99	9,5	2,0	7	10,4	25,5	11,8	13,9	22,7	4,9	101,4
	Revised 1898-99	11,0	2,3	8	9,0	18,6	13,3	15,4	26,9	4,4	101,7
	Accounts 1898-99	10,7	2,1	6	8,5	22,1	14,1	13,9	27,8	4,6	104,4

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—*continued.*

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts 1897-98	3	2	5	Total, including England.	Accounts 1897-98	103,6
	Budget 1898-99	3	2	5		Budget 1898-99	101,9
	Revised 1898-99	4	2	6		Revised 1898-99	102,3
	Accounts 1898-99	5	2	7		Accounts 1898-99	105,1

132. The Indian receipts under this head were in excess of the Budget Estimate by 3,0, and of the actuals of the previous year by 1,7. Under *Cinchona plantations* there was a decrease of 2,5 in Bengal due to smaller receipts from the sale of sulphate of quinine, and of 9 in Madras owing to a smaller demand for supplies of febrifuge from the Medical Store Depôts of Madras and Bombay and to smaller sales through the Postal agency. Under *Labour and Emigration* the fall of 3,3 occurred chiefly in Assam and Bengal, due to a smaller number of labourers having been imported under the Emigration Act. A set-off against these decreases was the improvement under *Other Receipts* of 6,3, attributed in India (4) to the transfer to this head from *Sale of Maps, Instruments, etc.*, of sale-proceeds of Archæological Paintings, and in Madras (5,9) to the receipts from sales of aluminium ware not anticipated in the Estimate The improvement under *Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs* occurred chiefly in the North-Western Provinces (1,9), and was due to larger attendance at fairs.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
15,739,6	EXPENDITURE	15,694,8	15,715,9	15,731,3

133. The expenditure in this section showed an excess of 36,5 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and a decrease of 8,3 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. Though the former difference in the aggregate was not large, the variations under the several heads were considerable. The increase occurred entirely under Medical where there was an excess of 391,1, due to charges connected with the bubonic plague in all the Provinces except Burma and Assam. This excess was largely counterbalanced by savings under all the other heads. There was a saving of 111,4 under Political, due chiefly to the subsidy of the Amir of Afghanistan not having been fully drawn, to smaller payments to the Khyber Tribes, and for guarding Hill Passes, to the transfer to the Military Department of charges on account of the Military escort with the Chinese Frontier Delimitation Commission and to the transfer of the Somali Coast Protectorate to the control of the Home Government. There was a decrease of 53,7 under Education contributed by all the Provinces except Madras, due chiefly to loose estimating in respect of Local charges, and to certain provisions not having been fully utilised; 45,2 occurred under Law and Justice—Courts of Law, chiefly under Civil and Sessions Courts; 47,2 under Law and Justice—Jails, due to reduced purchases of raw materials, consequent on a reduced demand for Jail manufacture; 20,9 under Police, due mainly to the scheme for the reorganization of the District Executive Police in the North Western Provinces having been only partially carried out; 25,3 under Marine, chiefly in the expenditure in England, due partly to exchange and partly to the non-payment of the subsidy to the Admiralty for maintaining Indian Government Defence Vessels; 17,3 occurred under Ecclesiastical; 24,3 under Scientific and other Minor Departments, chiefly in Survey of India charges and Other charges, and 5,3 occurred under General Administration.

134. The decrease of 8,3, as compared with the previous year, was the result of large variations under the several heads. The principal savings were 93,1 under Law and Justice—Jails due mainly to a decrease in jail population and low prices of food grains; 59,9 under Law and Justice—Courts of Law, and 53,2 under Police, due chiefly to the absence of payments of grain compensation, and to the presence on duty of fewer officers than was necessary during the famine of the previous year, and to the reduction of the police force in Burma; 35,4 under Marine, of which 26,7 occurred in the expenditure in England, and 8,7 in India, due chiefly to less expenditure on repairs to Her Majesty's Warships in Indian waters, and 30,8 under Political, due partly to the causes stated above, and partly to the absence of expenditure in connection with the frontier disturbances. These decreases were nearly covered by excesses of 261,3 under Medical, due to charges connected with the plague; of 17,5 under Education, and of 18,6 under Scientific and other Minor Departments.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

18.—General Administration.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Salaries of Governor General, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Chief Commissioners, including Commissioner in Sind and his establishment.	Accounts 1897-98	25,2	5,1	9,4	5,0	10,9	9,7	9,6	12,1	24,7	111,7
	Budget 1898-99	25,1	5,0	9,6	5,0	9,6	9,6	9,6	12,0	23,9	109,4
	Revised 1898-99	25,1	5,2	9,6	5,0	9,6	12,2	9,6	12,0	24,6	112,9
	Accounts 1898-99	25,1	5,2	9,6	5,0	9,7	12,2	9,6	12,0	24,6	113,0
Staff and Household	Accounts 1897-98	27,3	6	2,6	1,4	3,7	3,7	2,3	13,6	26,2	81,4
	Budget 1898-99	22,4	6	2,8	1,5	3,4	4,6	2,2	13,7	21,4	72,6
	Revised 1898-99	22,0	8	2,5	1,2	3,4	3,4	2,6	13,7	23,9	73,5
	Accounts 1898-99	20,2	8	2,5	1,1	4,7	3,4	2,6	13,6	23,6	72,5
Durbar Fund	Accounts 1897-98	17,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,8
	Budget 1898-99	16,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,8
	Revised 1898-99	19,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,3
	Accounts 1898-99	20,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,6
Executive Council	Accounts 1897-98	38,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,0	12,7	63,8
	Budget 1898-99	37,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,8	12,4	63,1
	Revised 1898-99	38,4	...	...	...	...	...	3	13,5	13,9	66,1
	Accounts 1898-99	39,6	...	...	...	...	...	3	13,5	13,9	67,3
Legislative Council	Accounts 1897-98	7,7	...	7	...	2,6	5	...	1,7	...	13,2
	Budget 1898-99	7,7	...	1,6	...	2,6	3	2	2,3	1	14,8
	Revised 1898-99	7,9	...	1,4	...	2,6	6	3	1,5	...	14,3
	Accounts 1898-99	7,8	...	1,0	...	3,0	6	2	1,7	...	14,3
Secretariat	Accounts 1897-98	250,8	17,3	26,8	12,1	59,1	35,6	25,5	36,5	54,0	517,7
	Budget 1898-99	222,2	13,4	26,9	11,2	56,5	33,8	25,7	37,3	50,9	477,9
	Revised 1898-99	224,7	13,5	26,9	11,0	60,4	32,8	26,6	36,5	53,1	485,5
	Accounts 1898-99	223,7	14,0	26,7	11,3	61,2	32,7	26,6	35,9	53,5	485,6
Tour Charges	Accounts 1897-98	15,2	1,7	7	5	3,6	6,3	5,8	5	3	34,6
	Budget 1898-99	19,6	3,0	1,2	5	3,4	5,6	5,9	5	6	40,3
	Revised 1898-99	22,1	2,0	1,1	4	3,4	6,8	6,4	5	5	43,2
	Accounts 1898-99	26,5	2,3	1,2	5	3,8	6,7	6,5	2	5	48,2
Board of Revenue and Financial Commissioner.	Accounts 1897-98	5	...	10,9	...	28,4	25,8	15,2	19,0	...	99,8
	Budget 1898-99	...	...	10,9	...	28,5	26,5	15,8	17,5	...	99,2
	Revised 1898-99	...	...	10,6	...	28,5	27,3	15,8	18,0	...	100,2
	Accounts 1898-99	3	...	10,8	...	27,9	27,0	17,1	18,2	...	101,3
Commissioners	Accounts 1897-98	9	21,1	41,4	5,4	60,2	51,6	35,1	...	24,3	240,0
	Budget 1898-99	1	21,2	41,9	5,7	63,3	49,5	35,1	...	25,8	242,6
	Revised 1898-99	1	20,8	43,3	5,7	62,5	48,3	35,7	...	28,8	245,2
	Accounts 1898-99	1	21,6	42,8	5,7	60,3	48,0	35,8	...	28,6	242,9
Inspector-General of Stamps, Registration, Excise, Jails and Police.	Accounts 1897-98	...	3,1	...	4,8	...	4,9	5,4	...	5,6	23,8
	Budget 1898-99	...	3,2	...	4,8	...	5,1	5,6	...	5,6	24,3
	Revised 1898-99	...	2,8	...	5,0	...	4,9	6,1	...	5,3	24,1
	Accounts 1898-99	...	2,7	...	5,0	...	4,7	6,0	...	5,1	23,5
Account Offices	Accounts 1897-98	63,4	9,9	27,1	5,4	37,5	23,9	17,3	25,4	27,7	23-,6
	Budget 1898-99	66,3	10,1	27,7	5,7	37,7	28,8	18,4	25,7	27,4	247,8
	Revised 1898-99	61,5	10,3	28,3	5,6	36,4	28,3	16,8	25,6	27,4	240,2
	Accounts 1898-99	62,5	11,0	28,2	5,6	35,8	28,3	16,7	26,1	27,6	241,8
Paper Currency Office.	Accounts 1897-98	12,1	...	2,7	...	...	1,2	1,4	3,1	9,9	30,4
	Budget 1898-99	12,1	...	2,9	...	...	1,3	1,3	3,1	9,2	29,9
	Revised 1898-99	11,8	...	2,8	...	...	1,2	1,3	3,3	9,4	29,8
	Accounts 1898-99	11,5	...	2,7	...	...	1,2	1,3	3,3	9,3	29,3
Allowance to Presidency Banks.	Accounts 1897-98	13,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,7	6,1	22,5
	Budget 1898-99	17,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,7	4,6	25,0
	Revised 1898-99	21,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,8	4,6	29,2
	Accounts 1898-99	18,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,8	4,7	26,1
General Establishment of Local Fund Offices.	Accounts 1897-98	1	4,0	4	3	22,7	6,8	14,2	33,6	11,0	93,1
	Budget 1898-99	1	4,2	4	3	27,5	7,4	14,8	35,4	13,2	103,3
	Revised 1898-99	1	4,3	4	3	23,2	6,7	14,8	35,4	11,3	96,5
	Accounts 1898-99	1	3,3	4	3	22,8	7,3	14,4	34,2	11,2	94,0
Reserve Treasuries	Accounts 1897-98	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Budget 1898-99	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7
	Revised 1898-99	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9
	Accounts 1898-99	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1,0
TOTAL INDIA	Accounts 1897-98	473,4	62,8	122,7	34,9	228,7	170,0	131,8	161,2	202,5	1,588,0
	Budget 1898-99	448,6	60,7	125,0	34,7	232,5	172,5	134,6	163,1	195,1	1,567,7
	Revised 1898-99	455,5	59,7	126,9	34,2	230,0	172,5	136,3	163,0	202,8	1,580,9
	Accounts 1898-99	457,3	60,9	125,9	34,5	229,2	172,1	137,1	161,8	202,6	1,581,4

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Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued*.

18.—General Administration—*continued*.

	Sterling.	Exchange	TOTAL.							
England — Accounts 1897-98	257,8	145,1	402,9	Total, including England. — Accounts 1897-98						1,990,9
England — Budget 1898-99	255 3	143,0	398,3	Total, including England. — Budget 1898-99						1,966,0
England — Revised 1898-99	253,3	126 ,	380,0	Total, including England. — Revised 1898-99						1,960,9
England — Accounts 1898-99	252,5	126,8	379 3	Total, including England. — Accounts 1898-99						1,960,7
Excess over Budget Grant — Imperial	87	1	2	...	...	2	...	5	...	9,7
Excess over Budget Grant — Provincial	...	1	...	...	...	...	4,2	...	8,8	13,1
Excess sanctioned by Local Government	...	1	2	...	...	...	4,2	...	8,8	13,3
" " " Imperial Government	5,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,5
" awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government. — Imperial	3,2	1	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	4,0
" awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government. — Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance	12	3	5	4	1,0	9	4	6	1	5,4

135. The expenditure in India exceeded the Budget Estimate by 13,7, but fell short of the actuals of the previous year by 6,6. The excess over the Budget occurred chiefly in India and Bombay; there was also an excess of 2,5 in the Punjab, and a saving of 3,3 in Bengal. In the other Provinces the variations were small. The excess in India was mainly due to an unexpected payment under *Durbar Fund* and to higher *Tour-charges* owing to the more extended tours of the late Viceroy, and to a larger outlay on camp furniture for the Viceregal household. In Bombay the excess occurred chiefly under *Staff and Household*, *Secretariat* and *Commissioners*, and was mainly due to expenditure in connection with the Plague, as explained below.

136. Under *Salaries of Governor-General, Governors, etc.*, the excess in the North-Western Provinces (2,5) was due to the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor on six months' medical leave, for four months of which he drew full pay as a famine concession. Under *Staff and Household* the saving in India (2,2) occurred chiefly in telegram charges, the Estimate for which was pitched high in consequence of the unsettled condition of the North-West Frontier, and in the North-Western Provinces in contract contingencies; against these savings there was an excess of 2,2 in Bombay due to heavy expenditure on telegrams in connection with the plague. The saving, as compared with the actuals of the previous year in India, occurred chiefly in Telegram and Hill Journey charges, and that in Bombay in charges for telegrams in connection with the plague and famine. Under *Executive Council* the excess in India (1,7) was due mainly to the salary of members of the Council having been raised to R80,000 per annum (1,5), *vide* Finance Department No. 1952-Ex., dated 30th April 1896, and to the late Finance Member having drawn his salary for March 1899 in that month prior to resigning office (6); in Madras the excess (7) was due to the increased rate of salary, and that in Bombay (1,5) to the payment of the leave allowance of a Member of Council. Under *Legislative Council* the saving in Burma was due to the provision for travelling allowances of non-official members and contingencies not having been fully utilised, and that in Madras to the non-payment of 5 provided for the Member of the Viceregal Council. The excess in Bengal was due to the increase in the rate of the Secretary's salary.

137. The Secretariat charges exceeded the Budget by 7,7, of which 1,5 was in India, 6 in the Central Provinces, 1 in Assam, 4,7 in Bengal, 9 in the Punjab, and 2,6 in Bombay, partly counterbalanced by savings of 2 in Burma, of 1,1 in the North-Western Provinces, and of 1,4 in Madras. The details of the India Secretariat charges are given below:—

1897-98. Accounts.	*Secretariat (India).*	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
29,3	Financial Department	28,9	29,9	30,5
7,8	Statistical Department	7,4	6,6	6,6
28,9	Home Department	23,7	29,8	30,7
20,6	Legislative Department	16,0	16,1	16,1
44,8	Foreign Department	43,1	42,7	42,6
27,5	Revenue and Agriculture	18,8	19,1	18,7
8	Translator's Department	7	7	7
31,9	Public Works Department	30,7	28,2	27,7
3,3	Government Record Department	3,7	3,5	3,5
55,9	Military Department	49,2	48,1	46,5
250,8	TOTAL	222,2	224,7	223,7

138. The excess in the Financial Department (1,7) was chiefly due to privilege leave arrangements (1,0), and to high payment on account of Hill Journey allowances (8). The excess over the previous year

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

18.—General Administration—*continued.*

was chiefly in Hill Journey allowances and Telegram charges. The excess in the Home Department (7,0) was due chiefly to high expenditure on telegrams in connection with the bubonic plague (3,8), to revision of establishment (2,1), and to privilege leave arrangements (9). The excess over the previous year was chiefly in Establishment charges and Hill Journey allowances. The saving in the Statistical Department was due to the deputation of the Director General to England in connection with the Currency Commission. The saving in the Foreign Department (5) occurred mainly in telegram charges (2,9) owing to the large provision made in the Budget in view of the complications on the frontier, partly counterbalanced by privilege leave arrangements (1,1), by payment of arrears of Exchange Compensation Allowance (4), by large outlay on Hill Journey allowance (4), and on purchase of furniture at Simla (7). The decrease, as compared with the previous year, was chiefly in telegram charges. The saving under Public Works Department (3,0) occurred chiefly under Establishment (1,6), Allowances (1,4), and Contingencies (8), owing to the office having remained at Simla all the year, in consequence of which the pay for March 1899 was not drawn in advance as in the previous year, and consequently only 11 months' pay was adjusted during the year. This cause also chiefly accounts for the decrease as compared with the previous year. The saving in the Military Department (2,7) was partly due to the office having remained in Simla all the year, and partly to the privilege leave allowance of the Secretary having been drawn in Bombay (1,1). The decrease, as compared with the previous year, was partly due to the reasons stated above, but chiefly to a decrease (6,4) in the telegram charges. In the Central Provinces the excess (6) was due to the appointment of second Secretary having been held by an officer of a class higher than that provided for. In Bengal it was chiefly due to privilege leave arrangements and appointment of officers on special duty (3,6) and to larger contingent charges (7). In the Punjab it was chiefly due to larger contingent charges, and in Bombay to the appointment of an additional Secretary and temporary establishments in connection with famine and plague, and to larger payments to officers of other Provinces. The decrease in Bombay, as compared with the previous year, was due to the high expenditure in connection with famine in 1897-98. The saving in the North-Western Provinces occurred chiefly in establishment charges. In Madras the saving was due to the provision for an officer on special duty not having been fully utilised (1,9), counterbalanced by additional expenditure due to plague (4). Under *Tour charges* the excess in India has been explained above; that in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab was due to the high tour expenses of the respective Lieutenant-Governors. Under *Board of Revenue and Financial Commissioner* the excesses in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Madras were due chiefly to privilege leave arrangements ; the excess in the North-Western Provinces was partly counterbalanced by savings under establishment and supplies and services, while that in the Punjab was enhanced by payment to an officer from Bengal. The charge in India represents the salary of the Financial Commissioner, Burma, drawn in Calcutta, while on deputation as additional Member of the Viceregal Council. Under *Commissioners* the excesses were chiefly due to privilege leave arrangements. The excess in Burma (2,5) due to this cause was counterbalanced to the extent of 1,6 by petty savings under several heads; in the Punjab it was reduced by a saving of 7 due to recoveries from District and Municipal Funds being brought to account by deduction from expenditure instead of by credit to XXV—Miscellaneous, and by 4 due to saving in contingent charges, while in Bombay it was enhanced by payments to officers of other Provinces. In Bengal the saving of 3,0 was due to less expenditure on acting arrangements (2,0), and to smaller outlay on Marine stores and repair of steamers (1,0), and in the North-Western Provinces the provision for leave allowances proved too large. Under *Inspector-General of Stamps, Registration, etc.*, the saving in the Central Provinces was due to a second Secretary having held the appointment of Inspector-General in addition to his own duties for a part of the year, and in Bombay it was due to the absence of the Inspector-General on long leave.

The total charges for *Account* and *Currency Offices* are shown below.—

		Civil Account.	Currency Offices.	Total Civil Account and Currency Offices.	Office of A. G., P. W. Dept.	TOTAL.
Accounts	1897-98 .	214,1	30,4	244,5	23,5	268,0
Budget .	1898-99 .	223,0	29,9	252,9	24,8	277,7
Revised .	1898-99 .	218,6	29,8	248,4	21,6	270,0
Accounts .	1898-99 .	220,4	29,3	249,7	21,4	271,1

139. The savings in the Civil Account and Currency Offices occurred chiefly in establishment charges owing to vacancies and deputations, partly counterbalanced by excesses due to privilege leave absences. Under Public Works Office of Account there was a saving 1,2 under salaries due to vacancies, of 1,0 under establishment, 1,0 under allowances, and 2 under contingencies, due chiefly to the office having remained at Simla throughout the year, owing to which there was a reduction in the charges for Presidency house-rent, Hill Journey allowance, and establishment, as the pay for March was not drawn in advance as usual. The excess in India under *Allowance to Presidency Banks* occurred in the payment for Public Debt duties. Under *General Establishment of Local Fund Offices* the saving in Bengal was due to the method of adjusting recoveries from Incorporated Local Funds towards the cost of controlling and account office under "Contributions from Local to Provincial;" in Madras the increase expected with the establishment of additional Punchayat Unions was over-estimated, and in Bombay the Budget included a provision for account establishment, the charges were, however, shown against *Account Offices.*

140. The saving in England (2,8) was due chiefly to a decrease of 2,4 in salaries and of 5 in stores.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
High Court, Chief Courts, Recorder's Court, and Judicial Commissioner.	Accounts. 1897-98	1,0	6,0	19,8	...	115,8	58,3	34,5	57,6	70,0	363,0
	Budget 1898-99	1,0	6,0	20,1	...	115,8	61,4	37,6	56,5	71,6	370,0
	Revised 1898-99	6	5,8	20,5	...	111,2	60,9	37,1	56,0	68,6	360,7
	Accounts 1898-99	6	5,7	20,4	...	110,4	60,8	37,0	57,0	68,5	360,4
Law Officers	Accounts. 1897-98	3	5	5,5	7	32,1	13,8	12,4	14,7	20,6	100,6
	Budget 1898-99	3	3	7,1	9	33,9	14,5	9,6	15,4	19,9	101,9
	Revised 1898-99	3	4	6,0	9	32,1	13,6	11,6	17,5	21,1	103,5
	Accounts 1898-99	3	4	5,9	1,0	33,5	13,6	12,0	18,4	20,7	105,8
Civil and Sessions Courts.	Accounts. 1897-98	8,3	11,4	14,1	21,0	482,8	251,0	122,7	246,3	195,1	1,352,7
	Budget 1898-99	8,3	12,3	15,0	19,8	471,3	249,9	124,1	249,5	194,6	1,344,8
	Revised 1898-99	8,0	11,6	15,0	20,8	471,5	241,9	118,6	243,8	188,5	1,319,7
	Accounts 1898-99	8,0	11,5	14,9	20,4	469,8	240,7	115,0	243,4	188,4	1,312,1
Courts of Small Causes.	Accounts 1897-98	4	3,4	4,2	...	16,5	6,6	3,6	9,4	24,1	68,2
	Budget 1898-99	4	3,5	4,2	...	17,2	7,7	3,8	9,5	24,8	71,1
	Revised 1898-99	4	3,4	3,9	...	16,3	8,0	2,8	9,3	24,8	68,9
	Accounts 1898-99	4	3,4	3,9	...	16,3	8,2	2,6	9,3	24,8	68,9
Criminal Courts	Accounts 1897-98	15,6	75,7	189,6	39,2	248,0	200,4	158,0	119,6	133,5	1,179,6
	Budget 1898-99	15,6	74,1	195,3	40,2	241,3	186,7	159,6	115,1	135,0	1,162,9
	Revised 1898-99	15,2	72,0	191,0	38,9	244,1	187,4	157,5	118,5	132,4	1,157,0
	Accounts 1898-99	15,0	72,3	190,1	38,4	246,9	187,4	161,5	118,5	131,3	1,161,4
Other Courts of Justice.	Accounts 1897-98	...	...	...	...	6,9	...	...	5,2	9,6	21,7
	Budget 1898-99	...	...	...	...	7,2	...	...	5,1	9,6	21,9
	Revised 1898-99	...	...	...	...	7,2	...	...	4,6	9,3	21,1
	Accounts 1898-99	...	...	...	...	7,3	...	...	4,7	9,1	21,1
Other Charges (Pleadership Examinations).	Accounts 1897-98	...	...	...	...	1,3	8	...	4	...	2,5
	Budget 1898-99	...	...	...	...	1,6	8	...	5	...	2,9
	Revised 1898-99	...	...	...	...	1,6	1,0	...	4	...	3,0
	Accounts 1898-99	...	...	...	...	1,6	1,0	...	1,0	...	3,6
Refunds	Accounts 1897-98	6,3	1,2	8,1	9	7,7	3,4	4,6	9,3	2,7	44,2
	Budget 1898-99	6	1,2	8,0	8	9,0	4,4	5,4	9,7	3,7	42,8
	Revised 1898-99	2,5	1,3	7,6	9	7,5	4,4	5,0	9,0	2,8	41,0
	Accounts 1898-99	1,8	1,3	7,6	9	7,5	4,3	4,6	9,0	2,5	39,5
TOTAL	Accounts 1897-98	31,9	98,2	241,3	61,8	911,1	534,3	335,8	462,5	455,6	3,132,5
	Budget 1898-99	26,2	97,4	249,7	61,7	897,3	525,4	340,1	461,3	459,2	3,118,3
	Revised 1898-99	27,0	94,5	244,0	61,5	891,5	517,2	332,6	459,1	447,5	3,074,9
	Accounts 1898-99	26,1	94,6	242,8	60,7	893,3	516,0	332,7	461,3	445,3	3,072,8

		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.		
England	Accounts 1897-98	8	5	1,3	Total, including England. Accounts 1897-98	3,133,8
	Budget 1898-99	5	3	8	Budget 1898-99	3,119,1
	Revised 1898-99	1,1	5	1,6	Revised 1898-99	3,076,5
	Accounts 1898-99	8	3	1,1	Accounts 1898-99	3,073,9

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance	1	1,3	1,2	5	3,3	3,4	3,0	1,9	3,7	18,4

141. The expenditure in India fell short of the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 45,5 and 59,7 respectively. Of the saving, as compared with the Budget, 32,7 occurred under *Civil and Sessions Courts*, and was contributed by all the Provinces except Assam, where there was an excess of 6, due partly to the appointment of officers of grades higher than those provided for, and partly to leave arrangements. The saving in the Central Provinces, (8) was chiefly due to less expenditure on Exchange Compensation Allowance (4) and on travelling allowance (3), owing to the post of one Additional Sessions Judge having been vacant; in Bengal it was due to savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance (14), Process-serving Establishments (17) and Contingencies (9), counterbalanced to the extent of 2,5 by increased expenditure on account of remuneration to copyists and process-serving charges. The higher charges in 1897-98 were due to large payments of grain compensation; in the North-Western Provinces it was chiefly due to the absence of a large number of officers on long leave (5,3), to savings in establishment charges of Subordinate Judges and in the provision for the reorganisation of establishments of Civil Courts (1,1), and to less outlay on diet money (4), process-serving (2,0), and record-room establishments (3). These causes mainly explain the decrease as compared with the previous year; and in the Punjab, Madras, and Bombay it was mainly due to the absence of officers on long leave and temporary

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—*continued.*

vacancies Under *High Court, etc.*, the principal savings occurred in Bengal (5,4) and, Bombay (3,1). The difference in Bengal was chiefly due to three appointments of Judges having remained vacant for a part of the year (4.0), and to savings in the establishment charges of the Commissioner for taking accounts and Taxing Master (5), and in the provision for commission payable to the Official Receiver (5). The decrease as compared with the previous year, was mainly due to the first of these causes. In Bombay it was chiefly due to temporary vacancies, to the retirement and absence on leave of officers whose successors drew less pay, and to the postponement of the proposed conversion of the appointment of the clerk of the Insolvent Debtor's Court into an appointment with a fixed salary. The first two reasons account for the decrease as compared with the previous year. In India the saving was the result of a change of classification by which the Judicial establishment of the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan was shown under 25—Political, instead of under this head as formerly; and in the North-Western Provinces it was due to the pay of the late Chief Justice for March 1898 having been drawn in that month on his retirement. In Punjab the excess over the previous year was chiefly due to the appointment of a sixth Judge. The excess in Madras (5) was chiefly due to increased expenditure on printing and translation work executed by the High Court on behalf of suitors (2,0), partly counterbalanced by savings due to the absence of the Chief Justice and the Crown Prosecutor on leave out of India (1,4). The variations under *Law Officers* are chiefly due to higher payments of pleaders' and barristers' fees in civil and criminal cases in the Punjab (2,4), Madras (3,0) and Bombay (8), counterbalanced by smaller charges on this account in Bengal (4), and the North-Western Provinces (9), and by savings in Burma (1,2), due to the absence on leave of the Government Advocate, and to vacancies in District Government Prosecutorships. Under *Courts of Small Causes* the principal differences are the savings in Bengal (9) and the Punjab (1,2), and the excess in the North-Western Provinces (5); the saving in Bengal was due to officiating arrangements, and that in Punjab to the employment of Extra Assistant Commissioners as Small Cause Court Judges, their salaries being debitable in moieties to Land Revenue and Criminal Courts, while the excess in the North-Western Provinces was mainly due to the absence of officers on privilege leave. The total difference under *Criminal Courts* is small (1,5), but the variations under the several Provinces are considerable; there were savings in India (6), Central Provinces (1,8), Burma (5,2), Assam (1,8), and Bombay (3,7) chiefly under Salaries; in Burma the difference was enhanced by savings under Judicial Establishment (1,7), and Allowances and Contingencies (1,1), partly counterbalanced by an excess of 9 under diet and travelling allowance of witnesses, and in Bombay the saving was reduced by excesses under Supplies and Services and diet and road money of witnesses. The decrease in Bombay, as compared with the previous year, was due to the large number of officers on duty in 1897-98 on account of the famine. These savings were almost covered by the excesses in Bengal (5,6), the North-Western Provinces (7), Punjab (1,9), and Madras (3,4) which occurred chiefly under salaries; in Bengal the increase due to this cause was enhanced by larger charges under travelling allowances (1,3), under diet and road money of witnesses (6), and under remuneration to copyists (8); in the North-Western Provinces by famine concessions to officers; in the Punjab by the posting of additional Civil and Military officers to the Province, and in Madras by insufficient provision for the Hill Tracts Agency establishment. The higher expenditure in the North-Western Provinces in the previous year was due to the unusually high strength of the district staff during that year owing to the famine. Under *Other Courts of Justice* the savings in Madras and Bombay were due to the absence of Presidency Magistrates on leave out of India. Under *Other Charges* the excess in Madras was due to larger remunerations to examiners owing to an increase in the number of examinees. Under *Refunds* the charges are of a fluctuating nature, and proved high in India owing to large refunds of lapsed estates in the hands of the Administrator General, Bengal; the decrease in Bombay was due to a falling off in the receipts under Law and Justice on account of plague.

142. The Budget Estimate in England provided for the outfit allowance of one Judge, but two Judges came out.

19B.—Law and Justice—Jails.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Jail Manufactures	Accounts	1897-98	7	21,8	21,6	7	78.7	15,6	12,1	29,5	6,4	187,1
	Budget	1898-99	1,0	29.4	23,5	9	82,2	24,2	14,3	34,0	6,7	216,2
	Revised	1898-99	7	18,7	22,0	8	71,9	17,1	13,[illegible]	35,0	6,8	186,0
	Accounts	1898-99	6	16,3	20,1	8	70,1	16,9	9,8	32,4	5,8	172,8
Other Jail Charges	Accounts	1897-98	5,6	54,6	82,6	11,3	173,1	195,1	104,1	86,3	81,0	793,7
	Budget	1898-99	6,2	42,5	100,5	9,7	152,8	162,8	96,6	74,9	67,2	719,2
	Revised	1898-99	6,0	44,3	94,0	11,0	160,1	142,9	91,7	86,8	69,7	706,5
	Accounts	1898-99	5,8	41,6	95,7	12,1	165,8	143,9	94,5	86,4	72,9	718,7

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

19B.—Law and Justice—Jails—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Convict Charges at Port Blair, Nicobars, and Straits Settlements.	Accounts 1897-98	137,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137,9
	Budget 1898-99	139,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139,6
	Revised 1898-99	130,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136,3
	Accounts 1898-99	137,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137,3
TOTAL	Accounts 1897-98	144,2	76,4	104,2	12,0	251,8	210,7	116,2	115,8	87,4	1,118,7
	Budget 1898-99	146,8	71,9	130,0	10,6	235,0	187,0	110,9	108,9	73,9	1,075,0
	Revised 1898-99	143,0	63,0	116,0	11 8	232,0	160,0	104,7	121,8	70,5	1,028,8
	Accounts 1898-99	143,7	57,9	115,8	12,9	235,9	160,8	104,3	118,8	78,7	1,028,8
		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.							
England	Accounts 1897-98	2,2	1,2	3 4	Total, including England.			Accounts 1897-98			1,122,1
	Budget 1898-99	8	4	1,2				Budget 1898-99			1,076,2
	Revised 1898-99	2	1	3				Revised 1898-99			1,029 1
	Accounts 1898-99	1	1	2				Accounts 1898-99			1,029,0
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Provincial	...	...	...	2,3	9	...	...	9,9	4,8	17,9
Excess sanctioned by Local Government		...	...	...	2,3	9	..	...	9,9	4,8	17,9
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance		4	1	1	...	1	3	1	—2	1	1,0

143. The expenditure in India was less than the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 46,2 and 89,0, respectively. The saving occurred almost entirely under *Jail Manufacture* (43,4), and was due chiefly to smaller purchases of raw material consequent on a falling off in the demand for manufactured articles; in Burma the saving was augmented by the provision for temporary establishment not being fully used, while in Madras it was reduced by the cost of new weaving machinery obtained from Europe for the Coimbatore Jail (1,4), and a large order for tents for the Ordnance Department undertaken by the Penitentiary. Under *Other Jail charges* the decrease in the Central Provinces, as compared with the previous year, was due to the large Jail population and high prices paid for rations in 1897-98. In Burma the saving (10,8) was due to low Jail population; the excess over the previous year being due chiefly to the release in 1897-98 of 2,021 prisoners in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee, and the large stocks of grain brought over from 1896-97. The saving in the North-Western Provinces (18,9) was due to a decrease in Jail population and the closure of the temporary overflow Jail at Chunar, and occurred mainly under dietary charges (12,9) and salaries and establishment (3,3). The high expenditure of the previous year was due to the large increase in Jail population during the famine and to high prices of food-grains. In the Punjab the saving (2,1) was due chiefly to the cheapness of grain (7,7), counterbalanced to the extent of 5,6 by the opening of a new central Jail in the Gujrat District in connection with the construction of the Jhelum Canal. These savings were almost covered by excesses in Assam (2,4), Bengal (13,0), Madras (11,5), and Bombay (5,7). The excess in Assam was due to an increased scale of diet of convicts, to discontinuance of paddy cultivation by convicts, and to purchase of provisions for storage; that in Bengal occurred chiefly in dietary charges (11,4), and clothing and bedding (1,9); the decrease, as compared with the previous year, was due to smaller dietary and hospital charges, to less charges for moving prisoners, and to non-payment of grain allowances; that in Madras was due to increased charges for moving prisoners and for diet in consequence of an increase in Jail population, to construction of cells in the Vellore Central Jail, to additions and alterations to the Rajahmundry Central Jail, and to laying in stocks of provisions; that in Bombay was due to the high prices of food-grains in the early part of the year, and an increase in Jail population, partly counterbalanced by savings in establishments owing to the lower rate of pay drawn by a Superintendent, and to the provision for temporary establishment not being fully utilised; the decrease, as compared with the previous year, was due to the high cost of diet and the grant of concessions to Jail-ration contractors in 1897-98. The saving under *Convict charges at Port Blair, etc.*, was due chiefly to smaller expenditure under salaries, establishment, and contingencies owing to the absence and deputation of officers, and vacancies in the police establishment (1,9), to smaller outlay on Marine and Forest Supplies (3,6), and to less payment of passage money (2,2), partly counterbalanced by increased charges under Commissariat Supplies (3,6), owing to purchase of provisions, and under Tools and Implements (1,5), owing to the purchase of a husking and winnowing machine.

144. The demand for stores from England was smaller than was expected.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

20.—Police.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Presidency Police	Accounts 1897-98	...	...	...	...	78,6	...	...	27,2	36,1	141,9
	Budget 1898-99	...	...	...	...	76,4	...	...	27,5	36,1	140,0
	Revised 1898-99	...	...	...	...	77,0	...	...	27,6	39,0	143,6
	Accounts 1898-99	...	...	...	...	77,5	...	...	27,7	37,5	142,7
Superintendence	Accounts 1897-98	...	4,6	12,6	...	15,9	16,2	14,3	16,9	9,1	89,6
	Budget 1898-99	...	5,1	13,6	...	15,8	15,2	13,0	15,5	8,9	87,1
	Revised 1898-99	...	4,7	13,7	...	16,5	16,4	13,3	16,7	8,6	89,9
	Accounts 1898-99	...	4,7	13,8	...	16,8	16,8	13,5	16,9	8,4	90,9
District Executive Force.	Accounts 1897-98	41,9	149,4	373,0	52,5	491,8	437,0	270,7	385,7	439,5	2,641,5
	Budget 1898-99	44,8	138,1	372,8	56,1	459,1	470,3	268,4	383,2	408,1	2,600,9
	Revised 1898-99	44,5	136,2	371,4	57,6	471,0	447,3	277,9	377,3	410,0	2,593,2
	Accounts 1898-99	46,1	140,0	372,0	56,1	472,4	445,4	274,9	374,3	407,7	2,588,9
Municipal and Cantonment Police.	Accounts 1897-98	...	...	13,1	...	5,1	...	58,5	...	5,2	81,9
	Budget 1898-99	...	...	13,3	...	4,7	...	56,7	...	5,0	79,7
	Revised 1898-99	...	...	8,1	...	4,8	...	56,0	...	4,9	73,8
	Accounts 1898-99	...	...	7,9	...	4,6	...	57,1	...	4,8	74,4
Government Railway Police.	Accounts 1897-98	4,5	2,5	...	2	12,9	14,5	18,7	6,9	9,3	69,5
	Budget 1898-99	4,0	2,1	2,8	1	13,3	14,8	21,1	9,8	9,2	77,2
	Revised 1898-99	4,0	2,1	2,4	7	12,9	20,5	21,0	7,4	9,5	80,5
	Accounts 1898-99	4,8	2,3	2,7	8	13,6	9,5	20,0	7,1	9,5	80,3
Village Police	Accounts 1897-98	...	...	3,5	2	35,0	271,1	...	7	97,6	408,1
	Budget 1898-99	...	...	3,6	3	38,2	283,6	...	7	96,9	423,3
	Revised 1898-99	...	...	3,3	3	37,7	278,0	...	7	97,5	417,5
	Accounts 1898-99	...	...	3,2	2	38,9	277,9	...	7	101,7	422,6
Special Police	Accounts 1897-98	...	...	503,6	87,3	34,4	6	34,1	1,5	46,7	708,2
	Budget 1898-99	...	...	486,7	108,1	13,1	6	33,6	1,4	46,8	690,3
	Revised 1898-99	...	...	481,6	106,7	13,7	5	32,4	1,3	45,0	681,2
	Accounts 1898-99	...	...	488,1	104,6	15,0	5	32,4	1,3	45,2	687,1
Cattle Pounds	Accounts 1897-98	3	7,0	5	3,2	2,5	12,5	3,6	26,5	11,3	67,4
	Budget 1898-99	5	7,2	5	3,8	3,0	13,1	3,8	27,8	14,7	74,4
	Revised 1898-99	4	7,6	5	3,0	2,5	12,5	3,6	27,6	11,1	68,8
	Accounts 1898-99	3	7,0	5	3,0	2,2	12,5	3,6	26,0	12,0	67,1
Other Charges	Accounts 1897-98	14,0	...	1,8	1	3,0	1	8	8	4,1	24,7
	Budget 1898-99	16,2	1	1,6	...	3,3	3	5	1,0	4,5	27,5
	Revised 1898-99	14,2	1	1,7	1	3,1	2	8	9	4,4	25,5
	Accounts 1898-99	14,4	1	1,8	1	3,3	2	7	8	4,1	25,5
TOTAL	Accounts 1897-98	60,7	163,5	908,1	143,5	679,2	752,0	400,7	466,2	658,9	4,232,8
	Budget 1898-99	65,5	152,6	894,9	168,4	626,9	797,9	397,1	466,9	630,2	4,200,4
	Revised 1898-99	63,1	150,7	882,7	168,4	639,2	775,4	405,0	459,5	630,0	4,174,0
	Accounts 1898-99	65,6	154,1	890,0	164,8	644,3	772,8	402,2	454,8	630,9	4,179,5

		Sterling	Exchange.	TOTAL.	Total, including England.		TOTAL.
England	Accounts 1897-98	7	4	1,1	Accounts	1897-98	4,233,9
	Budget 1898-99	8	4	1,2	Budget	1898-99	4,201,6
	Revised 1898-99	8	4	1,2	Revised	1898-99	4,175,2
	Accounts 1898-99	8	4	1,2	Accounts	1898-99	4,180,7

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant — Imperial	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Excess over Budget Grant — Provincial	...	1,5	...	...	17,4	...	5,1	...	7	24,7
Excess sanctioned by Local Government	...	1,5	...	...	12,5	...	5,1	...	...	19,1
" " Imperial Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
" awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government — Imperial	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	4
" awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government — Provincial	...	...	...	...	4,9	...	...	...	...	4,9
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance	2	4	2,0	1	1,1	6	10	9	[illegible]	7,2

145. The expenditure in India showed a saving of 20,9 as compared with the Budget Estimate and of 53,3 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The saving, as compared with the Budget, occurred chiefly under *District Executive Force* ([illegible]), and *Cattle Pounds* (7,3); the former is more than

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

20.—Police—*continued.*

accounted for by the saving of 24,9 in the North-Western Provinces, due mainly to the reorganization scheme having been only partially carried out, and late in the year, and the saving in Madras (8,9) due to too small an allowance for probable savings (2,6), and to less expenditure on travelling allowances (2,3) and clothing and uniforms (3,2), partly counterbalanced by excess chiefly in Bengal (13,3) and the Punjab (65,), which occurred mainly under pay of the Police Force and allowances. The decrease, as compared with the previous year, occurred chiefly under *District Executive Force,* due mainly to the heavy payments in 1897-98 in Bengal on account of grain compensation, and in Bombay on account of temporary establishment and additional police due to the famine and payments of grain compensation, and under *Special Police* due chiefly to the reduction of the Police Force in Burma; these decreases were partly counterbalanced by increases under *Government Railway Police* and *Village Police,* the latter occurred chiefly in the North-Western Provinces, due to the revision of the Rural Police system in Oudh, and in Bombay owing to the transfer to this head of certain charges from 3—Land Revenue.

146. Under *District Executive Force* the saving occurred chiefly in the North-Western Provinces (24,9) and Madras (8,9); there were also small savings in Burma (8), and Bombay (4). These savings were largely counterbalanced by excesses in India (1,3), Central Provinces (1,9), Bengal (13,3), and the Punjab (6,5). The savings in the North-Western Provinces and Madras have been explained above; the excess in the former, as compared with the previous year, was due to the introduction of reforms in the Police Force, while in Madras the decrease from the previous year occurred mainly in charges due to famine and plague and payments on account of Exchange Compensation Allowance. The saving in Burma was due to absences on leave, temporary vacancies, lower rate of Exchange Compensation Allowance, short strength of the force, and the non-amalgamation of the Port Trust Police with the District Police, partly counterbalanced by excess expenditure, due to the amalgamation of the Mandalay Cantonment and Municipal Police with the District force from 1st August 1898. In Bombay the saving was the net result of considerable variations in the detailed heads. There were savings of 3,5 in salaries, 2,0 in clothing charges, 8 in ammunition, 1,4 in the carriage of constabulary, and 4,9 in the additional police at Poona owing to reductions in the staff; and excesses of 7,9 on account of Plague Police, 3,3 for allowances and 1,0 on account of rewards paid to informers in connection with the Poona murders on the Jubilee Day. The excess in India was due chiefly to the entertainment of additional police in connection with the plague at Bangalore (1,1) and to a short recovery of 5 from the Mysore Durbar, due to the State having been exempted from the payment of its share of police charges on the Railways in Bangalore, by the Government of India in Financial Department letter No. 2759-A., dated 22nd June 1898. The excess in the Central Provinces was due chiefly to a large supply of police clothing from the Jail Department; the decrease, as compared with the previous year, was due to the employment in 1897-98 of a large number of police owing to famine, and payment of compensation for dearness of grain; in Bengal the high expenditure was due chiefly to too large a deduction in the Budget for probable savings (6,2), to increased payments of travelling allowance and arrear payments of grain compensation (5,1), and to charges on account of police supplied to private individuals and corporate bodies (1,7); the decrease, as compared with the previous year, occurred chiefly under payment of grain compensation allowance. In the Punjab the excess was due chiefly to expenditure in connection with the plague. Uunder *Municipal and Cantonment Police,* the decrease in Burma, as compared with the Budget and the actuals of the previous year, was due to the amalgamation of the Mandalay Cantonment and Municipal Police with District Police Force as stated above. Under *Village Police* there was a saving in the North-Western Provinces of 5,7, of which 3,5 was due to the slow progress made in carrying out reforms in the Rural Police system of Oudh; and an excess in Bombay of 4,8 due to the transfer to this head of certain charges connected with the assessment of alienated lands, from 3 — Land Revenue (6,2), partly counterbalanced by a saving due to the grant for village watchman in Sind not having been fully utilised. Under *Special Police* the saving in Assam was due to less payments of compensation for dearness of provisions (6,5) owing to lower prices of food-grains, and to vacancies in the Police Force (9), partly counterbalanced by an excess of 4,1 under supplies and services, consequent on the transfer of the South Lushai Hills from Bengal to Assam, which also explains the excess over the previous year; in the Punjab the transfer of charges in connection with the Bhittani service in Dera Ismail Khan District to 25 — Political accounts for the savings both as compared with the Budget and the actuals of the previous year, and in Bombay the saving was due to the reduction of certain special police forces by absorption into the regular Police Force, and to savings under supplies and services, counterbalanced to the extent of 1,1 by the non-recovery of a contribution from Kathiawar. There were excesses in Burma (1,4) and Bengal (1,9); the former was due to too low an estimate for rations, and the latter to insufficient provision for clothing, purchase of accoutrements and contingencies. The decrease in Burma, as compared with the actuals of the previous year was due to the reduction of the strength of the Police Force, and to less outlay on Exchange Compensation Allowance, travelling allowances, and arms and accoutrements, and that in Bengal to the transfer of the South Lushai Hills to Assam. The saving under *Cattle Pounds* was chiefly due to over-estimate;

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

20.—Police—*concluded.*

in the North-Western Provinces the saving was in the cost of feed of cattle, and in Bombay in allowances and supplies and services; the low expenditure in Bombay in the previous year was due to the freedom allowed in the grazing of cattle owing to the scarcity. Under *Other Charges* the saving in India was chiefly due to the short strength of the Thuggee and Dacoity Police Force (8), and to less outlay on Secret Service Contingencies (6) and Special Police scheme (3).

147. The excess under *Presidency Police* in Bengal (1,1) was due to arrear payments of grain compensation (9), to payments of law charges and rewards not provided for (9), and to increased charges on account of Police supplied to private individuals (1,0), partly counterbalanced by savings of 1,1 in establishment charges of the Calcutta Police Force, and of 5 due to the Commissioner Police drawing the minimum pay of the appointment; in Bombay the excess was due to charges for Sanitary Police, for which no provision was made (1,1), to charges on account of private watchmen and Ramosis (1,0), and to short recovery of the Municipal contribution (1,1), which is adjusted by deduction from charges, partly counterbalanced by savings under salaries, Exchange Compensation Allowance, and allowances of the Municipal Police. The excess under *Superintendence* was due chiefly to the grant of privilege leave; in the North-Western Provinces the excess was also partly due to increased expenditure under establishment and allowances (4) and contingencies (6). Under *Government Railway Police* the excess in India (8) was due partly to high expenditure on account of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police (4), and partly to the adjustment, for the first time, under this head of the Mysore State share of Police charges on Railways in Bangalore, owing to the State having been exempted from the payment under Financial Department No. 2759-A., dated 22nd June 1898; in Burma the absence of expenditure in 1897-98 was due to the adjustment of arrear contributions from the Burma Railways Company; in Assam the excess both over the Budget and the previous year was due to the entertainment of additional Police for the Assam-Bengal Railway; in the North-Western Provinces the entertainment of extra police for plague preventive measures explains the excess over both the Budget and the actuals of the previous year; in the Punjab the saving was due to an over-estimate of the charges on account of the Southern Punjab Railway Police, and in Madras chiefly to the provision of 2,6 for the Railway Police scheme not having been utilised.

21.—Marine.

			India.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
General Supervision and Accounts.	Accounts	1897-98	16,5	...	...	...	...	...	16,5
	Budget	1898-99	17,6	...	...	...	...	...	17,6
	Revised	1898-99	17,0	...	...	...	...	...	17,0
	Accounts	1898-99	16,8	...	...	...	...	...	16,8
Marine Survey and Establishment.	Accounts	1897-98	7,7	5,1	...	8,8	8	2,0	24,4
	Budget	1898-99	7,7	5,4	...	8,5	8	2,2	24,6
	Revised	1898-99	7,7	5,3	...	8,5	8	2,2	24,5
	Accounts	1898-99	7.6	5,5	...	8,2	8	2,2	24,3
Dockyards	Accounts	1897-98	44,8	...	...	...	...	...	44,8
	Budget	1898-99	46,6	...	...	...	...	...	46,6
	Revised	1898-99	44,1	...	...	...	...	...	44,1
	Accounts	1898-99	47,0	...	...	...	...	...	47,0
Salaries and Allowances and Victualling of Officers and men afloat.	Accounts	1897-98	87,7	14,9	2,4	8,4	...	7	114,1
	Budget	1898-99	86,6	17,8	2,6	9,2	...	1,0	117,2
	Revised	1898-99	86,0	16,4	2,6	8,1	...	8	113,9
	Accounts	1898-99	86,9	16,0	2,5	8,4	...	8	114,6
Marine Stores and Coal for Building and Repairs of Ships.	Accounts	1897-98	-22,6	17,2	2,2	7,9	...	2	4,9
	Budget	1898-99	-31.4	16,5	2,1	9,0	...	4	-3,4
	Revised	1898-99	-23,6	16,5	2,2	8,2	...	5	3,8
	Accounts	1898-99	-16,9	14,6	2,3	6,8	...	6	7,4
Pilotage, Pilot Establishment, and Vessels.	Accounts	1897-98	...	...	2	62,8	...	4	63,4
	Budget	1898-99	...	...	2	53,6	...	3	54,1
	Revised	1898-99	...	...	2	59,7	...	4	60,3
	Accounts	1898-99	...	...	2	61,6	...	4	62,2

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

21.—Marine—*continued.*

		India.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Other Charges	Accounts . 1897-98	30,7	36,4	2,0	7,4	...	2	76,7
	Budget . 1898-99	28,7	36,3	2,0	9.3	...	2	76,5
	Revised . 1898-99	22,8	33,9	2,0	9,0	...	2	67,9
	Accounts . 1898-99	19,6	33,8	2,0	8,2	...	2	63,8
TOTAL	Accounts . 1897-98	164,8	73,6	6 8	95,3	8	3,5	344,8
	Budget . 1898-99	155,8	76,0	6,9	89.6	8	4,1	333,2
	Revised . 1898-99	154,0	72,1	7,0	93,5	8	4,1	331,5
	Accounts . 1898-99	161,0	69,9	7,0	93,2	8	4,2	336,1

		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.			
England	Accounts . 1897-98	213,9	120,4	334,3	Total, including England.	Accounts . 1897-98	679,1
	Budget . 1898-99	217,8	122,0	339,8		Budget . 1898-99	673,0
	Revised . 1898-99	215,5	107,8	323,3		Revised . 1898-99	654,8
	Accounts . 1898-99	204,8	102,8	307,6		Accounts . 1898-99	643,7

		India.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial	5,2	...	...	...	...	...	5,2
	Provincial	...	...	1	3,6	...	1	3,8
Excess sanctioned by Local Government		...	...	1	3,4	...	1	3,6
„ awaiting sanction of Imperial Government.	Imperial	5,2	...	...	...	...	...	5,2
	Provincial	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance		7	1	...	2	...	...	1,0

148. The Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate by 2,9, but was less than the actuals of the previous year by 8,7. The excess over the Budget occurred chiefly under *Marine Stores and Coal, for Building and Repairs of Ships,* due mainly to smaller recoveries for coal supplied to Her Majesty's ships of war in Indian seas, and for stores and work done for other Departments (12,1), and partly to larger purchases of coal for the Muscat and Bhushire Depôts (1,9), and under *Pilotage, Pilot Establishment, etc.,* in Bengal, partly counterbalanced by a saving under *Other Charges,* due to less expenditure than anticipated on repairs and supply of coal to Royal Indian Marine vessels at out-stations and to Her Majesty's ships of war in Indian seas.

149. Under *General Supervision and Accounts* and *Marine Survey and Establishment* the variations were due mainly to the absence of officers on leave and to the lower rate of Exchange Compensation Allowance. Under *Dockyards* there was an excess in the Bombay Dockyard under wages of artificers and labourers (1,6), owing to an increase in the work done for other departments and private individuals, which was counterbalanced by larger recoveries from Other Departments for work done (1,6); the recoveries for work done in the Kidderpore Dockyard fell short of the Estimate by 1,0, but the excess due to this was partly counterbalanced by savings in the wages of artificers and labourers and in the Constructor's Department. Under *Salaries and Allowances and Victualling of officers and men afloat* the saving in Burma was due to the provision for the pay of officers for the *McIvor* and *George* not having been fully utilised and to steam-launches having been temporarily lent to other Departments; that in Bengal occurred chiefly in salary charges of Pilot vessels. Under *Marine Stores and Coal for Building and Repairs of Ships* the minus entry in India was the result of the system of adjusting recoveries by deduction from charges. The excess has been explained above; the saving in Burma (1,9) was due to smaller purchases of fuel and stores for inland vessels and steam-launches. In Bengal the charges were exceptionally low. The charges under *Pilotage, Pilot Establishment, etc.,* which depend on the tonnage of vessels visiting and leaving the port, were exceptionally high in Bengal during the year. Under *Other Charges* the saving in India (9,1) was due chiefly to less expenditure on repairs and coal supplied to Her Majesty's warships in Indian seas (3,0) owing to the *Sphinx* not having come to Bombay at the end of the year for her usual repairs, to less outlay on repairs to Royal Indian Marine Vessels at out-stations (3,2), owing to the loss of the *Pagan* and to repairs to other vessels not having been undertaken to the extent provided for, and to over-estimate for freight on Europe stores (1,3), miscellaneous charges (8), and passage and conveyance of officers and men (2). The saving, as compared with the previous year, occurred chiefly in the charges for repairs to Her Majesty's warships in Indian seas, and

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

21.—Marine—*concluded.*

Royal Indian Marine Vessels at out-stations for the reasons stated above, in freight on Europe stores due to a smaller quantity of stores having been imported during 1898-99, and in miscellaneous charges due to smaller outlay. In Burma the saving (2,5) was due to the provision (1,5) for the subsidy for the Arakan Coasting Service not having been utilised, to less expenditure on account of the stern-wheeler in course of construction in the Kidderpore Dockyard (1,5), and to a smaller outlay on the conservancy of the Irrawaddy and Chindwin rivers (8), partly counterbalanced by an excess of 1,3 due to expenditure (7) on a house boat for the Deputy Commissioner, Bassein, and to excess outlay (6) on the maintenance of Light-vessels. In Bengal the provision for purchase and hire of vessels was only partially utilised.

150. The saving in England (13,0) was due to the last quarterly instalment of the subsidy to the Admiralty for manning and maintaining Indian Government Defence Vessels (13,8) not having been paid pending the settlement of the deduction to be made in respect of the cost of passages, counterbalanced to the extent of 8 by larger demands for stores.

22.—Education.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Direction	Accounts 1897-98	...	3,0	3,7	2,9	6,7	4,4	5,0	6,1	4,2	36,0
	Budget 1898-99	...	3,1	4,0	2,7	6,6	4,4	5,1	5,5	4,8	36,2
	Revised 1898-99	...	3,0	4,1	2,7	6,5	4,3	5,2	5,6	4,2	35,6
	Accounts 1898-99	...	3,0	4,1	2,3	6,7	4,3	5,3	5,6	4,3	35,6
Inspection	Accounts 1897-98	9	8,2	14,1	4,4	64,9	25,6	17,1	38,9	24,2	198,3
	Budget 1898-99	9	9,0	15,0	4,5	65,3	20,1	17,0	38,8	24,1	200,7
	Revised 1898-99	9	7,8	14,4	4,5	64,3	25,6	16,7	39,6	23,0	196,8
	Accounts 1898-99	9	8,2	14,5	4,5	64,1	25,6	16,8	39,7	22,9	197,2
University	Accounts 1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,0	...	...	3,0
	Budget 1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,0	...	...	3,0
	Revised 1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,0	...	...	3,0
	Accounts 1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,1	...	1	3,2
Government Colleges.	Accounts 1897-98	4,0	2,3	...	...	68,8	27,4	5,5	40,8	27,0	175,8
	Budget 1898-99	4,5	3,4	...	...	70,8	30,8	6,1	40,6	27,0	183,2
	Revised 1898-99	4,3	3,0	...	...	66,4	30,4	5,8	41,2	25,6	176,7
	Accounts 1898-99	4,3	3,2	...	...	67,7	31,1	6,1	42,8	25,0	180,2
Government Schools	Accounts 1897-98	4,7	30,6	12,2	10,3	87,8	110,5	70,4	113,7	217,4	657,6
	Budget 1898-99	4,6	33,6	13,5	10,7	95,7	113,8	74,0	114,6	221,9	682,4
	Revised 1898-99	4,7	29,3	13,1	10,5	86,7	111,2	70,8	112,1	215,8	654,2
	Accounts 1898-99	4,8	31,2	13,9	10,4	89,3	111,8	72,2	112,4	216,6	662,6
Grants-in-aid and Payments by Results.	Accounts 1897-98	7,4	15,9	35,8	20,1	137,8	39,7	29,4	78,5	45,7	410,3
	Budget 1898-99	7,8	17,3	49,5	20,9	139,6	42,3	28,9	75,7	46,8	428,8
	Revised 1898-99	7,5	15,6	45,1	20,3	137,5	40,5	30,2	75,7	45,5	417,9
	Accounts 1898-99	7,6	14,7	41,9	19,9	137,2	40,0	29,4	78,5	44,4	413,6
Scholarships	Accounts 1897-98	5	2,6	2,6	2,5	22,8	5,4	8,6	3,8	8,1	56,9
	Budget 1898-99	5	3,3	3,1	2,6	21,8	7,2	10,0	3,3	8,7	60,5
	Revised 1898-99	4	3,1	2,7	2,6	24,2	5,9	8,6	4,0	8,6	60,1
	Accounts 1898-99	4	2,8	2,7	2,5	22,3	5,6	8,2	4,1	8,7	57,3
Other Charges	Accounts 1897-98	1,0	7	10,6	9	7,9	5,0	1,4	2,5	10,8	40,8
	Budget 1898-99	1,3	8	10,3	8	13,4	5,6	1,9	7,9	13,2	55,2
	Revised 1898-99	1,1	9	9,9	8	10,4	4,9	1,7	4,6	11,1	45,4
	Accounts 1898-99	6	9	9,[illegible]	1,1	10,4	5,5	1,7	4,9	11,0	46,0
TOTAL	Accounts 1897-98	18,5	63,3	79,0	41,1	396,7	218,0	140,4	284,3	337,4	1,578,7
	Budget 1898-99	19,6	70,5	95,4	42,2	413,2	230,2	146,0	286,4	346,5	1,650,0
	Revised 1898-99	18,9	62,7	89,3	41,4	396,0	222,8	142,0	282,8	333,8	1,589,7
	Accounts 1898-99	18,6	64,0	87,0	40,7	397,7	223,9	142,8	288,0	333,0	1,595,7

		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.			
England	Accounts 1897-98	1,5	9	2,4	Total, including England.	Accounts 1897-98	1,581,1
	Budget 1898-99	1,5	8	2,3		Budget 1898-99	1,652,3
	Revised 1898-99	1,9	9	2,8		Revised 1898-99	1,592,5
	Accounts 1898-99	1,9	1,0	2,9		Accounts 1898-99	1,598,6

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance.	1	2	1	1	6	3	2	6	7	2,9

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

22.—Education—*continued.*

151. The Indian expenditure showed a saving of 54,3 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and an excess of 17,0 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The saving was contributed by all the Provinces except Madras, and occurred chiefly in Bengal (15,5), Bombay (13,5), Burma (8,4), the Central Provinces (6,5), and the North Western Provinces (6,3). The excess of 1,6 in Madras has been sanctioned by the Local Government. An excess of 1 in India (Local) awaits sanction.

152. Under *Inspection* the savings occurred mainly under Salaries, Establishments, and Contingencies; in Burma three Assistant Inspectorships provided for, were not filled up till 1st August 1898; the excess in Madras was due to an under-estimate and to the grant of privilege leave. The saving under *Government Colleges* in Bengal, was due to an under-estimate of probable saving under Arts Colleges, and in Bombay to the absence of officers on leave, and the separation of the Maharajah Takhatsingji Observatory from the College of Science, Poona, and the transfer of the charges connected with it to 26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments. These savings were partly counterbalanced by an excess of 2,2 in Madras due to charges for providing fittings in the Physical Laboratory and class room in the Presidency College (1,6), and to under-estimate on account of the Engineering College, the Teacher's College, and College of Agriculture (1,2), reduced by a saving of 6 under salaries. Under *Government Schools* the saving (19,8) was contributed by all the Provinces, except India and Burma where there were small excesses. The saving in the Central Provinces was due to less outlay on petty construction and repairs; the decrease in Bengal occurred chiefly in salaries of District Schools (2,0), boarding charges of the Kurseong Girls' and Victoria Schools (1,3), and under unforeseen charges (2,5); that in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab was chiefly due to over-estimates by District Boards; that in Madras to an over-estimate in the Local Section for Secondary and Primary Schools (3,3), partly counterbalanced by an excess of 9 in the Provincial Section under Primary Schools, and that in Bombay was due to too large a provision by Local Boards for establishments and contingencies (2,6), to smaller payments in support of Municipal Schools and in the salaries of Masters (9) in the Provincial Section, and to grants for establishment and contingent charges for the School of Art and the Industrial School not having been fully utilised (1,2). Under *Grants-in-aid and Payments by Results* all the Provinces, except the Punjab and Madras, contributed to the saving of 15,2. In the Central Provinces the grants-in-aid to Provincial Secondary School were less by 1,2, and Local payments by results by 1,4; the saving in Burma (7,6) and Assam (1,0) were due to over-estimate; in Bengal it was chiefly in the grants to Primary Schools, in the North-Western Provinces the grants provided by District Boards for Primary Schools were not fully utilised (1,2), and there was a saving in the Provincial grants of (1,1); in Bombay the saving was entirely in the Provincial Section, 1,7 occurred in payments by results, 7 in grants to Primary and indigenous Local Schools, and 4 in other directions. In Madras the excess, which is almost entirely in the Provincial Section, occurred chiefly under payments by results. Under *Scholarships* the saving in the North-Western Provinces occurred in scholarships in Professional Colleges (8) and Primary Schools (7), and in the Punjab the saving was due to over-estimates by Departmental Officers and District Boards. Under *Other charges* the saving in India (7) was in the grants for buildings and furniture for Bangalore, in Bengal the provision for the Eden Hostel was only partially utilised (1,7), and there were savings under Boarding Hostel charges (6); in Madras the saving was due to the provision for the Students' Hostel not being fully utilised (1,5), and to a provision of 1,3 in the Local Section for purchase of books not being required, the charges on this account being debited to Incorporated Local Fund Debt Accounts; and in Bombay the saving was due to less charges for printing, purchase, and publication of books both at the Sind and Government Central Book Depôts.

153. The excess in England was due chiefly to the payment of 3 in connection with the third Quinquennial Review of the Progress of Education in India.

23.—Ecclesiastical.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Church of England	Accounts	1897-98	12,9	3,7	9,2	1,5	15,2	21,8	21,1	33,9	26,4	145,7
	Budget	1898-99	16,9	3,5	9,9	1,7	16,2	24,0	21,8	33,5	29,8	157,3
	Revised	1898-99	13,3	3,9	9,0	1,5	15,2	23,2	21,1	31,2	25,5	143,9
	Accounts	1898-99	13,2	4,0	8,8	1,5	15,5	22,6	21,1	29,9	26,2	142,8
Church of Scotland	Accounts	1897-98	5	...	7	...	1,6	1,3	1,5	2,8	3,7	12,1
	Budget	1898-99	5	...	8	...	2,1	1,8	7	2,8	4,3	13,0
	Revised	1898-99	5	...	7	...	1,6	1,6	2	2,5	2,8	9,9
	Accounts	1898-99	5	...	6	...	1,5	1,6	2	2,6	2,7	9,7

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

23.—Ecclesiastical—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Allowance to other Clergymen.	Accounts. 1897-98	7	1	7	...	1,0	2,0	2,3	1,1	2,5	10,4
	Budget 1898-99	9	2	7	...	1,0	2,5	2,8	1,1	2,6	11,8
	Revised 1898-99	8	1	7	...	1,0	2,4	2,6	1,1	2,7	11,4
	Accounts 1898-99	8	1	5	...	1,0	2,6	3,0	1,1	2,7	11,8
Payments to Officers of other Provinces.	Accounts. 1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Budget 1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
	Revised 1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Accounts 1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Charges for Cemeteries.	Accounts. 1897-98	4	2	6	1	7	8	7	9	9	5,3
	Budget 1898-99	4	2	6	1	7	8	6	9	9	5,2
	Revised 1898-99	4	2	6	1	7	8	6	9	9	5,2
	Accounts 1898-99	3	3	6	1	7	8	6	1,0	9	5,3
TOTAL	Accounts. 1897-98	14,5	4,0	11,2	1,6	18,5	25,9	25,6	38,7	33,6	173,6
	Budget 1898-99	18,7	3,9	12,0	1,8	20,0	29,1	25,9	38,3	37,9	187,6
	Revised 1898-99	15,0	4,2	11,0	1,6	18,5	28,0	24,5	35,7	32,0	170,5
	Accounts 1898-99	14,8	4,4	10,5	1,6	18,7	27,6	24,9	34,6	32,6	169,7

		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.		
England	Accounts 1897-98	3	1	4	Total including England. Accounts 1897-98	174,0
	Budget 1898-99	4	2	6	Budget 1898-99	188,2
	Revised 1898-99	8	4	1,2	Revised 1898-99	171,7
	Accounts 1898-99	8	4	1,2	Accounts 1898-99	170,9

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance	2	...	1	...	1	4	3	4	9	2,4

154. The Indian expenditure was less than the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 17,9 and 3,9, respectively. The fluctuations under this head are due mainly to variations in the number of senior and junior chaplains on duty or on leave, and in the rate of Exchange Compensation Allowance. In India, however, the larger portion (3,9) of the saving was due to vacancies in the appointments of the Bishop of Calcutta and his Domestic Chaplain. The excess of 5 in the Central Provinces requires to be sanctioned.

155. The excess in England was due to the passage and outfit allowances of the Bishops of Calcutta and Bombay, partly counterbalanced by a saving due to a smaller number of chaplains having come out to India than was provided for.

24.—Medical.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Medical Establishments.	Accounts. 1897-98	11,3	21,7	28,6	14,2	65,6	45,1	30,1	48,7	33,5	298,8
	Budget 1898-99	11,2	21,7	30,8	15,5	70,3	49,4	33,6	50,2	36,5	319,2
	Revised 1898-99	12,3	19,1	28,7	13,7	62,8	46,6	29,7	50,7	30,6	294,2
	Accounts 1898-99	12,4	19,2	28,9	13,7	63,9	45,2	29,8	52,1	30,5	295,7
Government Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Accounts. 1897-98	6,7	12,8	12,4	17,0	70,8	47,5	34,3	109,5	75,3	386,3
	Budget 1898-99	7,2	15,9	17,3	15,9	76,4	51,4	36,8	108,7	72,7	402,3
	Revised 1898-99	6,7	12,9	13,7	17,1	70,0	46,8	32,1	105,4	72,3	377,0
	Accounts 1898-99	6,7	13,0	12,9	17,1	68,3	47,5	32,8	102,8	69,2	370,3
Vaccine Establishments and Sanitary Commissioner.	Accounts. 1897-98	7,1	2,8	5,4	3,3	20,6	17,3	13,0	85,8	40,6	195,9
	Budget 1898-99	8,3	8,9	6,2	3,4	22,8	20,7	13,3	92,3	36,3	212,2
	Revised 1898-99	7,0	5,8	5,7	3,3	20,7	18,4	12,4	84,6	39,2	197,1
	Accounts 1898-99	7,1	3,1	5,6	3,3	22,2	19,8	12,5	82,9	39,3	195,8
Medical Schools and Colleges.	Accounts. 1897-98	...	...	2	...	29,9	3,2	12,9	20,1	16,8	83,1
	Budget 1898-99	...	...	4	...	31,2	3,2	13,6	18,7	17,6	84,7
	Revised 1898-99	...	...	3	...	29,2	3,0	12,7	18,4	16,2	79,8
	Accounts 1898-99	...	...	2	...	29,3	3,0	12,8	18,5	17,1	80,9

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

24.—Medical—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Lunatic Asylum	Accounts. 1897-98	5	2,2	4,4	1,2	11,7	10,1	4,1	8,7	13,2	56,1
	Budget 1898-99	5	2,1	4,6	1,0	12,9	9,1	3,9	8,9	12,2	55,2
	Revised 1898-99	6	2,2	4,1	1,2	12,1	9,5	3,9	8,9	12,6	55,1
	Accounts 1898-99	6	1,9	4,2	1,3	11,8	9,3	4,0	9,0	12,4	54,5
Grants for Medical Purposes.	Accounts. 1897-98	6,0	6,6	1,2	1,0	31,6	25,1	13,3	6,4	205,3	296,5
	Budget 1898-99	3,2	9,9	1,5	1,6	6,2	11,5	10,0	10,1	75,0	129,0
	Revised 1898-99	16,3	17,6	1,6	1,6	28,8	21,0	29,3	64,1	347,0	527,3
	Accounts 1898-99	25,0	18,1	1,3	8	36,3	23,9	29,5	71,5	385,3	591,7
Other Charges	Accounts. 1897-98	...	...	4	...	4,4	2,4	2	2,4	2,4	12,2
	Budget 1898-99	...	1	4	...	4,8	2,2	2	2,3	2,5	12,5
	Revised 1898-99	...	...	5	...	4,4	2,2	2	2,0	3,1	12,4
	Accounts 1898-99	...	...	5	..	4,0	2,2	2	2,5	2,9	12,3
TOTAL	Accounts. 1897-98	31,6	46,1	52,6	36,7	234,6	150,7	107,9	281,6	287,1	1,328,9
	Budget 1898-99	30,4	58,6	61,2	37,4	224,6	147,5	111,4	291,2	252,8	1,215,1
	Revised 1898-99	42,9	57,6	54,6	36,9	228,0	147,5	120,3	334,1	521,0	1,542,9
	Accounts 1898-99	51,8	55,3	53,6	36,2	235,8	150,9	121,6	339,3	556,7	1,601,2

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.	Total, including England.	
England	Accounts. 1897-98	16,9	9,0	26,5	Accounts. 1897-98	1,355,4
	Budget 1898-99	6,7	3,8	10,5	Budget 1898-99	1,225,6
	Revised 1898-99	10,7	5,3	16,0	Revised 1898-99	1,558,9
	Accounts 1898-99	10,3	5,2	15,5	Accounts 1898-99	1,616,7

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial	21,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,0
	Provincial	4	...	...	...	11,2	3,4	10,2	48,1	303,0	370,2
Excess sanctioned by Local Gvernment		...	...	...	...	11,2	3,4	10,2	47,8	30,1	102,7
" " " the Imperial Government		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273,8	273,8
Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	Imperial	21,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,0
	Provincial	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7
Extra charges due to Plague		25,0	17,7	...	...	35,2	23,0	29,5	69,6	385,1	585,1
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance		...	3	3	4	1,0	7	4	9	1,7	5,7

156. The Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals for the previous year by 386,1 and 272,3, respectively These excesses occurred entirely under *Grants for Medical Purposes*, and were due to charges in connection with the plague in all the Provinces, except Burma and Assam.

157. The saving under *Medical Establishments* was contributed to by all the Provinces except India and Madras, and was due chiefly to the deputation of officers on plague duty and absences on leave out of India. In Burma the saving was enhanced by 1,0 owing to the provision for the proposed appointment of Deputy Inspector General not having been required. The excess in India was chiefly due to charges in connection with the deputation of Dr. Ross for the investigation of malaria and kala azar, and that in Madras to the transfer to this head of charges of the District Medical and Sanitary Officers' establishments hitherto shown under *Government Hospitals and Dispensaries* (2,8), and to indirect charges due to plague (1,9), partly counterbalanced by too small a deduction on account of probable savings. Under *Government Hospitals and Dispensaries* the saving in the Central Provinces (2,9) was chiefly due to deputation of officers on plague duty (1,2), to the scheme for bettering the prospects of the Hospital Assistants not having been brought into force during the year (1,4), and to smaller grants to hospitals and dispensaries; in Burma (4,4) it was due to the number of Hospital Assistants on duty having been below the sanctioned strength (2,8), to deputation of Assistant Surgeons as Officiating Civil Surgeons (6), and to the provision for two new dispensaries not having been required, and to smaller outlay on Europe medicines and surgical instruments (1,5); in Bengal (8,1) it was due chiefly to smaller purchases of medical stores and instruments for the Medical College (1,7), to less outlay for dieting, clothing, and bedding (1,8), and for contingencies (6) of the Campbell Hospital, to savings in salaries and other charges of Mofussil hospitals (1,0), to smaller grants to hospitals and dispensaries (6), and to lower charges on account of supplies and services of District Fund

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

24.—Medical—*concluded.*

Hospitals and Dispensaries; in the North-Western Provinces (3,9), it was due chiefly to less charges for salaries (1,4) and establishments (8), due in some measure to the deputation of Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants on plague duty, to less expenditure on travelling allowances (5), diet (4), and contingencies (3) of District Boards' Hospitals, and smaller grants to hospitals and dispensaries (3); in the Punjab (4,0) it was due partly to deputations on plague duty and partly to an over estimate by District Boards; in Madras (5,9) it was due to less charges for salaries and medicines for Presidency Hospitals and Dispensaries (1,5), to the transfer of 2,8 to *Medical Establishments* as stated above, and to less outlay in the local section of medical stores and contingencies (9); and in Bombay (3,5) it was chiefly due to lower cost of dieting in the Mofussil and to smaller grants to hospitals and dispensaries. The higher expenditure in the previous year in Madras was on account of medicines supplied by the Military Department to Mofussil hospitals and dispensaries, and that in Bombay on account of medical relief in connection with the famine. The only excess under this head was in Assam (1,2), where it was due to increased grants to dispensaries (7) and to the charge to this head of expenditure amounting to 5 in connection with certain dispensaries in the Lushai Hills, provided for under *Medical Establishments.* Under *Vaccine Establishments and Sanitary Commissioner* the saving in India was due chiefly to the provision for cholera inoculation experiments (9) not having been used and to the absence of an officer on furlough; in the Central Provinces (5,8) it was due chiefly to less expenditure on village sanitation owing to local subscriptions not being fully realised; in Burma (6) it was due to smaller payments of travelling allowance for vaccinators; in the North-Western Provinces it was due to grants for village sanitary improvements not having been utilised by the District Boards (2,1), to the provision for the establishment of a Bovine Lymph Depôt not having been used (4), to one officer having held two appointments for a part of the year (5), and to savings under travelling allowances and vaccination establishment (6), partly counterbalanced by an excess of 2,7 due to recoveries from Municipalities for the Sanitary Engineer's Office having been credited to Advances Recoverable against the outstanding debit under that head, which was the result of the former practice of transferring the charges on this account to Advances Recoverable, instead of being deducted from the charges for the year, and the transfer to this head of the debit outstanding against the Debt head at the end of the year; in the Punjab the saving (8) was due partly (3) to leave vacancies, and partly (5) to over-estimates by District Boards, and that in Madras (9,4) was due partly (5) to the absence of the Sanitary Commisssioner on leave, and the deputation of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner to Calcutta on plague duty, and partly (8,7) to an over-estimate in the local section. The excess in Bombay (3,0) was due chiefly to the appointment of additional officers and establishment under the Port Health Officer, in connection with the medical inspection of passengers, the grant of privilege leave to the Sanitary Commissioner, and the appointment of an officer of a higher grade as Sanitary Engineer. Under *Medical Schools and Colleges* the savings were due chiefly to the absence of officers; but in the Punjab and Bombay they were partly due to less expenditure under supplies and services. Under *Lunatic Asylum* the only difference worthy of notice was the saving of 1,1 in Bengal, which occurred almost entirely under contingencies. Under *Other Charges* the saving in Bengal (8) occurred under salary of the Chemical Examiner.

158. The excess in England was due to larger payments on account of pay, passage, etc., of medical officers and lady nurses in connection with the plague.

25.—Political.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Political Agents	Accounts. 1897-98	191,0	3,1	28,6	15,2	2,0	3,0	53,3	8,5	57,6	362,3
	Budget 1898-99	190,3	3,1	32,5	20,1	2,2	2,8	53,2	7,5	60,5	372,2
	Revised 1898-99	186,6	3,4	28,5	19,9	2,0	2,7	53,2	7,4	59,3	363,0
	Accounts 1898-99	185,3	3,4	28,7	20,3	2,2	2,7	53,6	7,4	57,7	361,3
Charges on the N.-W. Frontier.	Accounts. 1897-98	90,2	...	...	...	...	...	51,9	...	...	142,1
	Budget 1898-99	99,4	...	...	...	...	...	65,9	...	...	165,3
	Revised 1898-99	93,2	...	...	...	...	...	60,4	...	...	153,6
	Accounts 1898-99	93,3	...	...	...	...	...	51,9	...	...	145,2
Political Subsidies	Accounts. 1897-98	150,2	...	...	...	...	...	3,1	...	...	153,3
	Budget 1898-99	203,7	...	...	...	...	...	1,9	...	...	205,6
	Revised 1898-99	159,3	...	...	...	...	...	1,9	...	...	161,2
	Accounts 1898-99	138,9	...	...	...	...	...	1,3	...	...	140,2
Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs.	Accounts. 1897-98	2,9	...	1	1	2	...	5,9	...	1,8	11,0
	Budget 1898-99	3,3	...	3	2	2	...	6,3	...	1,8	12,1
	Revised 1898-99	2,9	...	3	1	1	...	5,4	...	2,4	11,2
	Accounts 1898-99	4,2	...	2	1	1	...	6,0	...	1,9	12,5

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

25.—Political—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Durbar Presents and Allowances to Vakeels.	Accounts. 1897-98	2,7	...	1,7	2	1,6	...	2,2	1	3,4	11,9
	Budget 1898-99	4,8	1	1,2	2	1,4	2	1,3	...	4,6	13,8
	Revised 1898-99	2,3	1	5	2	3,4	...	2,0	...	4,8	13.3
	Accounts 1898-99	3,4	...	7	2	3,3	...	3,0	...	4,4	15,0
Refugees and State Prisoners.	Accounts. 1897-98	3.4	...	2	...	1,5	11,6	42,7	1,2	22,7	83,3
	Budget 1898-99	2,8	...	3	...	1,5	11,7	42.7	1,3	15,9	76,2
	Revised 1898-99	2,8	...	3	...	1,0	11,3	42,1	1,2	15,7	74,4
	Accounts 1898-99	2,9	...	3	...	8	11,2	4,14	1,3	15,7	73,6
Other Charges	Accounts. 1897-98	45,0	2	9.6	2	6	2	57,5	4	18,2	131,9
	Budget 1898-99	46,0	4	22,9	2	2	4	46,6	...	17,1	133,8
	Revised 1898-99	47,7	4	13,6	2	5	4	47,8	6	8,1	119,3
	Accounts 1898-99	49,3	3	14,3	2	5	3	45,4	1	7.9	118,3
TOTAL	Accounts. 1897-98	485,4	3.3	40,2	15.7	5,9	14,8	216.6	10,2	103,7	895.8
	Budget 1898-99	550,3	3,6	57,2	20,7	5,5	15,1	217,9	8,8	99,9	979 0
	Revised 1898-99	494,8	3,9	43,2	20,4	7,0	14,4	212,8	9,2	90,3	896.0
	Accounts 1898-99	477,3	3,7	44,2	20,8	6,9	14,2	202,6	8,8	87,6	866,1

England.		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.
Mission to the Court of Persia.	Accounts. 1897-98	7,0	3,9	10,9
	Budget 1898-99	7,0	3,9	10,9
	Revised 1898-99	7,0	3,5	10,5
	Accounts 1898-99	7,0	3,5	10,5
Her Majesty's Establishment in China.	Accounts. 1897-98	12.5	7,0	19,5
	Budget 1898-99	12,5	7,0	19,5
	Revised 1898-99	12,5	6,3	18,8
	Accounts 1898-99	12,5	6,3	18,8
Other Charges	Accounts. 1897-98	4,8	2,8	7,6
	Budget 1898-99	3,2	1,8	5 0
	Revised 1898-99	4,6	2,3	6,9
	Accounts 1898-99	5,1	2,5	7,6
Total England	Accounts. 1897-98	24,3	13,7	38,0
	Budget 1898-99	22,7	12,7	35,4
	Revised 1898-99	24,1	12,1	36,2
	Accounts 1898-99	24,6	12,3	36,9

Total, including England.		TOTAL.
	Accounts. 1897-98	933,8
	Budget 1898-99	1,014,4
	Revised 1898-99	932,2
	Accounts 1898-99	903,0

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance	2,3	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	6	3,5

159. The Indian expenditure was less than the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 112,9 and 29,7, respectively. The saving, as compared with the Budget, was chiefly in India (73,0), and occurred mainly under *Political Subsidies* (64,8), due to the subsidy of the Amir of Afghanistan not having been fully drawn; Punjab contributed 15,3 to the saving, Burma 13,0, and Bombay 12,3; the North-Western Provinces added 9, while there were excesses in the Central Provinces (1), Assam (1), and Bengal (1,4). The saving in the Punjab was due chiefly to smaller payments to the Khyber Tribes, and to saving under Chitral Frontier charges, and charges for guarding Hill Passes; that in Burma was due chiefly to the transfer to the Military Department of the charges for the escort with the Chinese Frontier Delimitation Commission, and that in Bombay to the transfer of the Somali Coast Protectorate to the control of the Home Government from 1st October 1898. The saving, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, occurred chiefly in the Punjab and Bombay, being due in the latter to the transfer of the Somali Coast Protectorate mentioned above; and in the Punjab to the high expenditure in 1897-98 in connection with the frontier disturbances.

160. The variations under *Political Agents* occurred chiefly under salaries. Under *Charges on the North-Western Frontier*, 3,0 of the saving in India occurred in Baluchistan, and was due to vacancies in the Tribal Levies and Zhob Levy Corps, owing to the full strength not having been entertained, and 3,1 in Khorasan, due chiefly to the absence of the Agent to the Governor-General and his Assistant, and to vacancies in the establishment (6), and to smaller charges on account of Secret Service (9), hire of transport (6), and contingencies (4); the saving in the Punjab occurred in the payments to the Khyber Tribes (7,3) and for Chitral Frontier charges (3,6), owing partly to certain allowances not having been paid, and partly (1,0) to the transfer to the head *Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs* of charges provided for under this head, and in the charges for guarding Hill Passes (4,3), counterbalanced to the extent of 1,3 by the transfer to this head from 20—Police, of charges in connection with Bhittani Service in the Dera

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

25.—Political—*concluded.*

Ismail Khan district (para. 146). The saving in India under *Political Subsidies* has been explained above, that in the Punjab (6) was due to the non-payment of the subsidy due to the Mehtar of Chitral. Under *Refugees and State Prisoners* the saving in Bengal (7) was due to the reduced allowance payable to the successors of the late Prince Mintha Nyongoke; that in the North-Western Provinces (5) was due to the death of the widow of Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan, and the departure of Prince Moung Pyu to Burma; and that in the Punjab (1,3) chiefly to the death of General Daod Shah. The decrease in Bombay, as compared with the previous year, was due to the special payments in 1897-98 in connection with the debts of ex-King Theebaw and Sardar Shere Ali Khan, ex-Wali of Kandahar. Under *Other charges* the saving in Burma (8,6) was due chiefly to the transfer to the Military Department of charges for the Military escorts accompanying the Chinese Frontier Delimitation Commission (para. 293), and to other charges in connection with the Commission not being as high as expected; in the Punjab (1,2) it was chiefly due to a saving of 3,1 in contingent charges, and of 6,7 in the provision made for the Tirah Expedition, partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure on account of the Mohmand Expedition (4,5), Malakand Field Force (6), Tochi Expedition (1,5), and the Khyber Force (1,8); the higher charges of the previous year were due to the frontier disturbances; and in Bombay the saving, as compared with both the Budget and the actuals of the previous year, occurred in the expenditure against the Revenues of Berbera and Bulhar and of Zaila, and was due to the transfer of the Somali Coast Protectorate to the Home Government as stated above; these savings were counterbalanced to the extent of 3,3 by an excess in India due to the Foreign Secretary's deputation for the settlement of relations with the Afridi Tribes (5,1), reduced by a saving of 1,9 under charges for organising Imperial Service Troops. The excess in India under *Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs* was due chiefly to the visit to Calcutta of the Prime Minister of Nepal. Under *Durbar Presents and Allowances to Vakeels* the excess in Bengal was due to exceptionally high expenditure, and in the Punjab partly to the transfer to this head of 1,0 on account of charges provided for under *Charges on the North-West Frontier* as stated above, and partly (8) to larger expenditure on Durbar presents in connection with the frontier disturbances. In India the Estimate was pitched too high. The excesses in the Central Provinces, Assam, and in Bengal have all been sanctioned.

161. The excess expenditure in England was due to the payment of 2,2, being a moiety of the expenditure in connection with the mission to Abyssinia, and 1,0 as a contribution towards the expenses of the Momein and Busreh Consulates, counterbalanced by the non-payment to the Secretary of State of 1,0 provided for Secret Service.

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
SCIENTIFIC.											
Survey of India	Accounts. 1897-98	157,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157,6
	Budget 1898-99	172,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172,2
	Revised 1898-99	175,0	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	175,0
	Accounts 1898-99	165,6	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	165,6
Geological and other Surveys.	Accounts. 1897-98	25.2	...	4	1	...	...	..	2,6	...	28,3
	Budget 1898-99	27,5	...	1,0	1	...	...	...	3,0	...	31,6
	Revised 1898-99	28,7	...	5	1	...	...	...	2,6	6	32,5
	Accounts 1898-99	27,8	...	4	1	...	...	...	2,6	6	31,5
Meteorological Department.	Accounts. 1897-98	33,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,7
	Budget 1898-99	33,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,1
	Revised 1898-99	32,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,6
	Accounts 1898-99	33,9	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	33,9
Other Scientific Departments.	Accounts. 1897-98	10,1	2	5	2	4,2	1,3	4	6,8	3,7	27,4
	Budget 1898-99	10,8	3	6	2	4,2	1,3	5	6,1	5,1	29,1
	Revised 1898-99	10,0	2	5	2	4,1	1,1	3	6,2	3,8	26,4
	Accounts 1898-99	10,2	2	3	1	3,3	1,2	3	6,4	3,8	25.8
AGRICULTURAL.											
Veterinary and Stallion charges.	Accounts. 1897-98	50,8	2,0	8,7	1	4.7	4.5	15.3	3.2	15.0	104,3
	Budget 1898-99	51,4	2,4	10,9	1	5,4	5.3	16.2	3,8	14,8	110,3
	Revised 1898-99	50,0	1,6	9,2	1	5,4	4,7	15,0	3,2	14,7	103,9
	Accounts 1898-99	52,8	1,3	9,4	1	6,1	4,6	15,0	2,9	14,1	106,3
Other charges	Accounts. 1897-98	2,3	3,9	1,1	3	32,3	16,5	13,1	13,0	6,8	89,3
	Budget 1898-99	3,8	4,3	1,9	5	32,6	17,3	13,3	23,9	8,0	105,6
	Revised 1898-99	1,3	3,7	1,5	4	28,1	16,4	13,1	21,7	7,4	93,6
	Accounts 1898-99	7	3,5	9	5	28,0	17,2	13,0	22,4	7,3	93,5

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
LABOUR AND EMIGRATION.	Accounts . 1897-98 .	1,0	2	4	3,9	6,6	6	6	1,8	2,8	:7,9
	Budget . 1898-99	1,1	1	4	4,9	6,5	7	6	1,9	2,0	18,2
	Revised . 1898-99	9	2	4	4,8	6,8	7	7	1,9	2,5	18,9
	Accounts . 1898-99	8	2	4	5,7	5,7	7	8	1,9	2,4	18,0
STATISTICS .	Accounts . 1897-98 .	2	1,2	3,4	5	3,2	...	1,1	4,7	2,3	16,6
	Budget . 1898-99	2	1,4	2,0	5	2,8	...	1,5	4,8	2,2	16,0
	Revised . 1898-99	2	1,4	3,7	5	3,1	...	1,4	4,6	2,1	17,0
	Accounts 1898-99	2	1,3	3,0	5	3,0	1,9	1,5	4,5	2,1	18,6
MISCELLANEOUS .	Accounts 1897-98 .	4,4	1	2	...	1,2	4	7	11,4	1,2	19,6
	Budget . 1898-99	4,3	1	4	...	1,0	4	5	12,0	1,9	20,6
	Revised . 1898-99	7,3	1	2	...	1,0	6	3,6	16,0	1,4	30,2
	Accounts 1898-99	7,7	1	2	...	1,0	5	5	17,4	1,2	26,6
TOTAL .	Accounts . 1897-98 .	285,3	7,6	14,7	5,1	52,2	23,3	31,2	43,5	31,8	494,7
	Budget . 1898-99	304,4	8,6	17,8	6,3	52,5	25,0	32,6	55,5	34,0	536,7
	Revised . 1898-99	306,0	7,2	16,0	6,1	48,5	25,5	34,1	56,2	32,5	530,1
	Accounts 1898-99	299,7	6,6	15,2	7,0	47,1	26,1	31,1	58,1	31,5	522,4

		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.		
England .	Accounts . 1897-98 .	26,1	14,7	40,8	Total, including England . Accounts 1897-98	535,5
	Budget . 1898-99	26,7	15,0	41,7	Budget . 1898-99	578,4
	Revised . 1898-99	22,7	11,3	34,0	Revised . 1898-99	564,1
	Accounts . 1898-99	21,1	10,6	31,7	Accounts 1898-99	554,1

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance.	1,8	1	—1	...	2	1	1	1	...	2,3

162. The Indian expenditure showed a saving of 14,3 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and an excess of 27,7 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The principal savings occurred under *Survey of India* (6,6), *Other Scientific Departments* (3,3), *Veterinary and Stallion charges* (4,0), and *Other charges* (12,1). The excess over the actuals of the previous year occurred chiefly under *Survey of India* (8,0), *Other Charges* (4,2), and *Miscellaneous* (9,0).

163. Under *Survey of India* there was a saving of 6,6, of which 3,9 was under Head-Quarters Offices, due chiefly to the employment of a smaller number of officers in the Correspondence and Drawing Offices (1,2), to smaller demands for maps from other Governments (1,4), and to smaller expenditure in the Mathematical Instrument Manufactory on salaries and charges for the conversion of levels (8), increased by an excess deduction of 2,5 on account of instruments supplied to Head-Quarter Offices and Survey Parties and counterbalanced to the extent of 2,5 by increased salary and travelling allowance charges to the Trigonometrical Office, Dehra, owing to the deputation of a larger number of officers to Dehra. There was a saving of 19,5 in the charges of Survey Parties, but this was reduced by 15,0 in consequence of smaller recoveries from other Governments; the saving was further reduced by an excess of 1,6 under Controlling and Administrative Staff, owing chiefly to an excessive deduction on account of probable savings. As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 8,8 in the expenditure of Survey Parties, but, on the other hand, there was a decrease of 17,6 in the recoveries from other Governments, the net result being an excess of 8,8, which was increased by 1,4 by higher charges under Controlling and Administrative Staff, and counterbalanced to the extent of 2,4 by savings under Head-Quarter Offices, due to less salary charge in the Correspondence and Drawing Branch (9), and to larger deductions on account of cost of instruments supplied to Head-Quarters Offices and Survey Parties. Under *Geological and other Surveys* the saving in Burma occurred in the expenditure of the Archæological Department. Under *Other Scientific Departments* the saving in India (6) was due to the absence on furlough of the Reporter on Economic Products and to shorter tours made by his *locum tenens* (8), partly counterbalanced by charges in connection with the collection of Economic products for the Imperial Institute, London, met out of the grant for Experimental Cultivation included under *Other charges*; in Burma the saving was chiefly due to less expenditure on the exploration of petroleum, coal, and minerals; in Bengal the saving, both as compared with the Budget and the actuals of the previous year, was due to the grants for the preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts, and for the Agri-

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—*concluded.*

Horticultural Society not having been utilised; and in Bombay the saving was due to the non-payment of the grant (1,7) to the Reay Industrial Museum, Poona, counterbalanced to the extent of 4 by the charges in connection with the Maharajah Takhatsingji Observatory at Poona, transferred from 22—Education (para. 152), and to payment of charges connected with the Solar Eclipse of January 1898. The excess in Madras was due to expenditure on account of Botanical Survey and Kodaikanal Observatory not provided for in the Budget. Under *Veterinary and Stallion Charges* the saving occurred chiefly under salary and travelling allowance charges; in the Central Provinces it was due to the post of Veterinary Superintendent having been vacant for the greater part of the year; in Burma the number of Veterinary Assistants was below the sanctioned strength, the saving was also partly due to less cost of feed and keep, owing to new pony stallions not having been purchased till near the close of the year; in the North-Western Provinces also the saving was partly due to less expenditure on feed and keep; in the Punjab there was an over-estimate of 8 in the Local Section; and in Bombay the provision for maintenance and stabling of stallions was not fully utilised. There was an excess in India due chiefly to higher contingent charges of the Inspector-General (6), and larger expenditure on the purchase of stallions (6), and pay of syces (6), partly counterbalanced by savings under salaries owing to the grant of leave, and to certain appointments being held by junior officers (4), to less travelling allowance (2), and smaller purchase of bullocks (2). Under *Other charges* the saving in India was due chiefly to the appointment of the Agricultural Chemist having remained vacant throughout the year, but partly also to the transfer of certain charges to the head *Other Scientific Departments* as stated above; in the Central Provinces (8) it was chiefly due to less contingent expenditure on the garden and menagerie of the Horticultural Gardens, Nagpur, and to less outlay on the purchase and feed of cattle and repairs of wells and roads of public gardens; that in Burma (1,0) was due chiefly to the provisions for experimental farms, and purchase of agricultural instruments not having been fully utilised (7), and to less expenditure on agricultural shows (2); in Bengal (4,6) and Madras (1,5), the saving was due chiefly to less expenditure on the purchase of cinchona bark than was anticipated; in Madras it was also partly due to petty savings under Botanical and other Public Gardens; and that in Bombay (7) chiefly to less outlay on agricultural and dairy experiments (4), and on Horse shows (4), partly counterbalanced by an excess of 3 under Botanical and other Public Gardens. The excess in the North-Western Provinces over the previous year was due to larger expenditure on account of public Exhibitions and Fairs. These savings were partly counterbalanced by excesses under the remaining heads. The excess under *Meteorological Department* (8) was chiefly in telegram charges (1,3), partly counterbalanced by a saving of 3, mainly in the provision for special storm observations and investigations. Under *Labour and Emigration* the excess in Assam (8) was due to an under-estimate of the deficit in the transactions of the Inland Labour Transport Fund recoverable from the Assam Administration. The excess over the previous year was partly (1,2) due to the deficit in the transactions of the same Fund, and partly (5) to larger payments of fees for inspecting tea gardens. The saving in Bengal (8) was due to the larger realisations from the Assam Administration mentioned above. The excess in Burma under *Statistics* was due to expenditure in connection with the Upper Burma Gazetteer having been incurred throughout the year instead of for six months only as anticipated in the Budget. The actuals in the North Western Provinces represent Traffic Registration charges transferred to this head from 3.—Land Revenue para. 59). The excess under *Miscellaneous* in India was due partly (1,2) to the creation of the office of the Inspector of Explosives and partly (2,4) to the enlargement of the scheme for the Linguistic Survey, for which a provision of 2 was made under *Other Scientific Departments*; in Madras (5,4) it was due chiefly to the charges on account of aluminium ware manufactured at the School of Arts (4,4), but not provided for, and an increase of 1,0 in examination charges, owing to an increase in the number of examinees; and the saving in Bombay (7) was due to the Provincial Civil Service Examination not having been held during the year. The excesses in the North-Western Provinces, Bombay, Assam and Madras have been sanctioned by the Local Governments.

164. In England there was a fall of 2,5 in the value of stores sent out, a decrease of 1,8 in grants for objects of a literary, scientific, or antiquarian character, and of 1,3 in the purchase of stallions.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
941,0	RECEIPTS	918,6	984,7	1,051,6

165. The receipts under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate by 133,0 and the actuals of the previous year by 110,6. The increase, as compared with the Budget, occurred chiefly under Miscellaneous (164,8), due almost entirely to recoveries of famine expenditure, counterbalanced by a decrease of 24,6 under Exchange, and of 12,4 under Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances, of which 8,3 occurred in India. Of the improvement, as compared with the previous year, 102,3 occurred under Miscellaneous due to the cause stated above, and to recoveries of plague charges from Municipalities in Bengal, and 31,4 under Exchange. There was, however, a falling of 30,2 under Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances entirely in India.

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Subscriptions to the Military, Military Orphan, and Medical Retiring Funds . .	Accounts. 1897-98 . .	4,4	...	...	...	2,8	9	8	2,0	4,0	14,9
	Budget . 1898-99	3,9	...	...	...	1,5	8	2	1,7	3,2	11,3
	Revised . 1898-99 . .	3,3	...	...	...	2,7	7	1	1,4	3,0	11,2
	Accounts . 1898-99	4,2	...	...	...	6	5	1	1,0	3,1	9,5
Subscriptions under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations .	Accounts. 1897-98 . .	1,3	2,0	1,7	9	4,5	4,9	2,6	3,3	3,4	24,6
	Budget . 1898-99	1,5	2,2	1,9	8	4,5	5,8	3,5	3,8	3,7	27,7
	Revised . 1898-99 . .	1,2	2,2	1,8	7	5,0	4,5	1,9	3,4	3,7	24,4
	Accounts 1898-99	1,2	2,1	1,9	7	4,8	4,3	2,0	3,1	3,6	23,7
Subscriptions to the Civil Funds .	Accounts. 1897-98 . .	5,3	1,3	3,0	5	10,3	9,7	4,9	3,3	7,7	46,0
	Budget . 1898-99	5,3	1,6	3,0	8	9,5	9,3	4,2	3,4	6,1	43,2
	Revised . 1898-99 . .	6,3	1,1	2,7	5	8,9	8,3	5,0	3,2	6,3	42,3
	Accounts . 1898-99	6,6	1,1	2,6	5	8,6	7 9	5,0	3,3	5,4	41,0
Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities .	Accounts. 1897-98 . .	62,0	2,2	8,2	3	5,3	4,2	5,1	5,7	24,6	117,6
	Budget . 1898-99	43,9	1,9	7,1	4	4,6	4,2	4,9	6,3	23,4	96,7
	Revised . 1898-99 . .	46,5	2,1	6,7	4	4,8	3,6	4,3	5,8	24,4	98,6
	Accounts . 1898-99	43,0	2,2	6,9	4	5,3	3,8	4,2	5,9	24,6	96,3
Other Items . .	Accounts. 1897-98 . .	2,1	...	...	...	1,0	1	...	...	...	3,2
	Budget . 1898-99	2,1	...	...	...	1,0	1	...	...	...	3,2
	Revised . 1898-99 . .	2,0	...	..	...	1,1	1	...	...	...	3,2
	Accounts . 1898-99	2,2	...	...	...	1,0	1	...	...	...	3,3
TOTAL .	Accounts 1897-98 . .	75,1	5,5	12,9	1,7	23,9	19,8	13,4	14,3	39,7	206,3
	Budget . 1898-99	56,7	5,7	12,0	2,0	21,1	20,2	12,8	15,2	36,4	182,1
	Revised . 1898-99 . .	59,3	5,4	11,2	1,6	22,5	17,2	11,3	13,8	37,4	179,7
	Accounts . 1898-99	57,2	5,4	11,4	1,6	20,3	16,6	11,3	13,3	36,7	173,8

		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.		
England . .	Accounts. 1897-98 . .	87,7	49,3	137,0	Total, including England . Accounts. 1897-98 .	343,3
	Budget 1898-99	91,9	51,5	143,4	Budget . 1898-99	325,5
	Revised . 1898-99 . .	93,4	46,7	140,1	Revised . 1898-99 .	319,8
	Accounts . 1898-99	92,7	46,6	139,3	Accounts . 1898-99	313,1

166. The receipts in India under this head fell short of the Budget Estimate by 8,3, and of the actuals of the previous year by 32,5. *Subscriptions to the Military, etc., Funds* and *Subscriptions to the Civil Fund* are declining every year owing to retirement of old subscribers, the Funds being closed to new entrants. In Bengal the decrease under the former head was also partly due to the small receipts from the Orphanganj Bazar at Kidderpur owing to the large outlay on its building works. The increase in India under both these heads was due to donations on account of marriage, which could not be foreseen. Under *Subscriptions under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations* the decline was due to the absence of a large number of officers on furlough. Under *Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities* the increase of 7 in Bengal was due to the contributions from the officers of the Assam-Bengal Railway for which no provision was made in the Estimate, and that in Bombay (1,2) to certain advance recoveries.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances—*continued.*

167. The decrease, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due to the recovery of arrear contributions from officers in Berar, to the large number of officers on duty during the famine, and to payments by officers commuting on retirement. In England the increase was in the receipts on account of the Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund.

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Receipts from Sale of Stationery.	Accounts . 1897-98 .	3	2	1,0	2	10,5	1,0	2,5	4,0	4,8	24,5
	Budget . 1898-99 .	2	1	9	1	6,8	1,2	2,5	5,1	5,2	22,1
	Revised . 1898-99 .	1	1	9	2	8,2	1,0	3,1	5,1	5.0	23,7
	Accounts . 1898-99 .	2	1	7	2	7,8	9	2,4	5,8	6,5	24,6
Sales of Gazettes and other Publications.	Accounts . 1897-98 .	5,4	2	1,5	1	9,3	3,4	3	5,6	3,1	28,9
	Budget 1898-99 .	5,7	2	1,9	1	9,3	3,8	3	6,4	3,1	30,8
	Revised 1898-99 .	5,2	2	2,3	2	9,6	3,7	3	6,2	3,1	30,8
	Accounts . 1898-99 .	5,8	2	2,2	1	9,6	4,0	3	5,6	2,8	30,6
Other Press Receipts.	Accounts . 1897-98 .	6,1	1,3	6	3	5,1	4,3	3,2	2,2	3,5	26,6
	Budget 1898-99.	6,1	3,0	6	3	3,1	4,6	4,3	3,3	3,7	29,0
	Revised . 1898-99.	6,7	3,0	6	2	5,2	4,3	3,8	2,1	3,9	29,8
	Accounts . 1898-99.	6,6	2,9	6	2	5,6	5,2	4,0	2,7	4,1	31,9
TOTAL .	Accounts . 1897-98 .	11,8	1,7	3,1	6	24,9	8,7	6,0	11,8	11,4	80,0
	Budget . 1898-99 .	12,0	3,3	3,4	5	19,2	9,6	7,1	14,8	12,0	81,9
	Revised . 1898-99 .	12,0	3,3	3,8	6	23,0	9,0	7,2	13,4	12,0	84,3
	Accounts . 1898-99 .	12,6	3,2	3,5	5	23,0	10,1	6,7	14,1	13,4	87,1

168. The variations under this head were small. Under *Receipts from Sale of Stationery* the variations depend largely on the supplies of stationery to the State Railways; but in Bombay the increase of 1,3 was due to the recovery of the value of English Stores supplied to the Presidency and Sind Mathematical Instrument Depôts, and in Bengal the improvement (1,0) under this head and the still greater improvement (2,5) under *Other Press Receipts* were due to the value of forms supplied to and the cost of printing undertaken for private and Wards' estates, for which no provision was made in the Estimate. Under *Sates of Gazettes and other Publications* the decrease in Madras was due to a fall in the sale of Acts and Books.

XXIV.—Exchange.

Sterling Amounts. 1897-98. Accounts.	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.		Gain + or Loss — by Exchange. 1897-98. Accounts.	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
362,4	—63,1	319,5	339,8	GUARANTEED COMPANIES . . .	+61,7	+139,6	+67,3	+71,3
				SUBSIDISED AND OTHER COMPANIES—				
—15,0	—57,1	—10,0	—15,5	Southern Mahratta and Mysore . .	+25,1	+40,6	+16,7	+17,0
31,1	47,0	6	9,3	Indian Midland and its Extension . .	+1,2	+13,6	+13,9	+11,3
8,7	—2,0	—7,4	6,8	Bengal-Nagpur	—16,1	—8,0	—16,0	—12,9
—25,8	—20,4	—38,3	—37,0	Bengal Central	+9,4	+4,9	+6,4	+5,0
17,5	—8,0	7,4	7,3	Rohilkhund-Kumaon	+7	...	+2	+2
—235,7	89,8	82,1	82,2	Assam-Bengal	—28,2	+1	+1,3	+1,1
—309,8	—514,0	—304,3	—314,3	Burma	—51,0	—81,3	—78,6	—80,6
				TOTAL SUBSIDISED AND OTHER COMPANIES .	—58,9	—30,1	—56,1	—58,9
				REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS.				
39,8	98,5	—286,6	681,6	East Indian Railway Advances . .	+13,9	+1,4	—16,0	+54,1
31,7	65,0	70,6	65,0	Rajputana-Malwa Railway Advances .	+1,3	+9	+1,8	+1,5
38,3	64,6	46,8	46,3	South Indian Railway ditto . .	+2,3	+9	+1,1	+9
189,7	74,4	106,5	96,6	Bengal and North-Western Railway Advances	+11,1	+1,0	+2,4	+1,9
168,2	191,3	225,6	240,5	Miscellaneous	+12,6	+34,1	+53,5	+4,6
				TOTAL REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS .	+41,2	+38,3	+42,8	+63,0
				Lump alterations by Finance Department .	...	—47,8	...	...
				TOTAL .	+44,0	+100,0	+54,0	+75,4

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

XXIV.—Exchange—*continued.*

169. It is somewhat difficult to compare the Budget Estimate and the accounts owing to the lump reduction on the total of the Budget Estimate. Taking, however, the detailed figures as they stand, apart from the lump deductions, the principal changes are explained below. Under *Guaranteed Companies* the reduction was mainly due to larger repayments in India from sales of stores to foreign Railways and issues of stores to Revenue by the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways, and to lapse of a large portion of the provision for the Madras Railway Extension. The principal variation under *Subsidised Railways* occurred on the Southern Mahratta (including Mysore) Railway, and was due to the annual indents for open line stores not having been submitted to the extent for which provision was made, and also to restriction of expenditure in India. Under *Remittance Account* the better result against the East Indian Railway advance was due to a reduced charge for loss at the average rate in consequence of the improvement in that rate. As compared with the actuals of the previous year the largest difference occurred in respect of the East Indian Railway advance owing to the payment in England in 1897-98 having to a large extent (592,5) been met from funds raised by the issue of debentures. The gain would have been much larger had it not been for the improvement in the official rate of exchange at which the East Indian Railway advances are adjusted.

XXV.—Miscellaneous.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Gain by Exchange on Transactions in India.	Accounts	1897-98	12,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,1	14,8
	Budget	1898-99	1,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,5	3,0
	Revised	1898-99	3,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,5	5,8
	Accounts	1898-99	2,2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2,4	4,7
Premium on Bills	Accounts	1897-98	13,8	2	4,6	...	3,5	8	1,2	1,8	7,7	33,6
	Budget	1898-99	14,0	1	4,5	...	5,3	5	1,2	2,0	6,0	33,6
	Revised	1898-99	13,9	1	4,6	...	5,1	4	1,2	1,7	6,7	33,7
	Accounts	1898-99	13,9	1	4,6	...	5,0	3	1,0	2,0	5,7	32,6
Unclaimed Deposits	Accounts	1897-98	1,4	2,5	2,1	...	44,0	9,9	9,4	6,7	8,4	84,4
	Budget	1898-99	1,2	2,2	1,2	5,0	37,0	6,5	5,6	5,0	1,6	65,3
	Revised	1898-99	2,1	2,5	2,0	3,0	47,8	2,5	5,6	5,5	3,5	74,5
	Accounts	1898-99	1,6	2,9	1,2	1,6	52,7	1	7,6	5,1	3,6	76,4
Government Audit Fees.	Accounts	1897-98	3,0	1,5	3,8	1	5,9	...	...	7	1,8	16,8
	Budget	1898-99	2,8	1,4	3,8	1	4,3	5,6	...	8	1,2	20,0
	Revised	1898-99	2,7	1,4	3,9	1	6,4	2,8	...	8	1,4	19,5
	Accounts	1898-99	2,7	1,4	3,7	1	5,8	3,6	...	1,1	1,3	19,7
Contributions	Accounts	1897-98	...	6,0	...	6	2,6	10,5	2,9	8,1	3	31,0
	Budget	1898-99	...	5,6	...	4	8,0	10,5	2,9	8,9	7	37,0
	Revised	1898-99	...	5,6	...	7	2,5	10,5	2,2	8,2	7	30,4
	Accounts	1898-99	...	4,8	...	5	13,1	10,9	2,8	7,4	7	40,2
Rents	Accounts	1897-98	6	1,9	43,4	1,3	3,0	12,4	...	46,0	2	108,8
	Budget	1898-99	7	2,0	47,7	1,1	2,8	11,8	1,8	41,2	1	109,2
	Revised	1898-99	6	1,8	47,5	1,3	3,2	12,1	...	43,7	1	110,3
	Accounts	1898-99	7	2,0	48,8	1,4	3,0	11,9	...	50,1	1	118,0
Miscellaneous Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures.	Accounts	1897-98	4,6	1	1,4	2	4,4	1	9	5,6	8	18,1
	Budget	1898-99	4,3	...	1,0	1	7,3	1	9	8,0	9	22,6
	Revised	1898-99	4,8	1	1,8	2	4,0	1	1,0	5,4	1,1	18,5
	Accounts	1898-99	5,5	1	2,0	1	3,5	1	1,1	4,8	1,0	18,2
Extraordinary Items	Accounts	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	12,1	26,2	...	2	38,5
	Budget	1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,3	...	2	6,5
	Revised	1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,6	...	1	12,7
	Accounts	1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	2	12,6	...	1	12,9
Other Items	Accounts	1897-98	11,4	5	1,0	1,6	46,4	2,9	7,4	16,7	35,2	123,1
	Budget	1898-99	12,0	1,1	9	1,5	30,8	3,8	10,2	16,0	33,8	110,1
	Revised	1898-99	44,7	1,0	30,2	1,4	33,3	5,1	13,7	54,4	20,2	204,0
	Accounts	1898-99	9,8	5,1	58,4	1,5	39,5	9,1	15,5	57,3	23,5	219,7
TOTAL	Accounts	1897-98	47,5	12,7	56,3	3,8	109,8	48,7	48,0	85,6	56,7	469,1
	Budget	1898-99	36,5	12,4	59,1	8,2	65,5	38,8	28,9	81,9	46,0	407,3
	Revised	1898-99	72,1	12,5	90,0	6,7	102,3	33,5	36,3	119,7	36,3	509,4
	Accounts	1898-99	36,4	16,4	118,7	5,2	122,6	36,2	40,7	127,8	38,4	542,4

			Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.
England	Accounts	1897-98	2,9	1,7	4,6
	Budget	1898-99	2,5	1,4	3,9
	Revised	1898-99	11,5	5,7	17,2
	Accounts	1898-99	22,4	11,2	33,6

Total, including England.			
	Accounts	1897-98	473,7
	Budget	1898-99	411,2
	Revised	1898-99	526,0
	Accounts	1898-99	576,0

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

XXV.—Miscellaneous—*continued.*

170. The Indian revenue under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate by 135,1, and the actuals of the previous year by 73,3. The large increase, as compared with the Budget Estimate, occurred mostly under *Other Items* (109,6), due almost entirely to Recoveries of Famine expenditure. The figure in Burma represents the adjustment of the cost of construction of the Meiktila-Myingyan Railway, which was undertaken by the Public Works Department as a famine relief work; of the increase (41,3) in Madras, 39,6 represents the sale-proceeds of cloths manufactured at Government expense, to afford relief to weavers during the late famine, and the rest chiefly arises from larger receipts from sale of avenue clippings. The difference between the Revised and the actuals in India was owing to 32,1 having been provided for the recoveries of famine expenditure, which, however, were adjusted provincially. Similarly 29,1 and 37,5 were provided in Burma and Madras respectively, but proved insufficient. The improvement in Bengal was chiefly in Miscellaneous Receipts (5,6), and Sale-proceeds of Durbar presents (2,0). In the Punjab it was due to an under-estimate of the receipts from the Copying Agency Account (4 4), and partly to toll receipts on the Khyber road (5). The decrease of 10,3 in Bombay was due to the transfer, from the 1st October 1898, of the Somali Coast Protectorate to the control of the Home Government.

171. Under *Gain by Exchange* the increase in India (7) was due to special transfers of Hali Sicca rupees from the Haiderabad Political to the Civil Treasury, and that in Bombay (9) to gain on the purchase of Austrian dollars at Aden for the payment of stipends to Political Chiefs. Under *Unclaimed Deposits* the improvement was due mainly to large receipts from the lapses of deposits in Bengal (15,7), Bombay (2,0), and the Punjab (2,0), partly counterbalanced by a decrease in the North-Western Provinces (6,4), due chiefly to the special refund of a lapsed deposit of about 5,4 on account of interest on Government Promissory Notes payable to the heirs of the late ex-King of Oudh, and of 3,4 in Assam due to an over-estimate. Under *Contributions* the increase in Bengal (5,1) was due to the recoveries of plague charges from Municipalities. Under *Rents* the improvement (8,8) was chiefly in Choultry rents in Madras The absence of receipts in the Punjab was due to the transfer of Serai receipts from this head to XXXII.—Civil Works. Under *Extraordinary Items* the increase (6,4) was almost entirely contributed by the Punjab from a large number of fines realised from the frontier tribes. Under *Miscellaneous, Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures* the fall occurred in Bengal (3,8), due to no fees for the survey of tea lands having been realised, and in Madras (3,2) to the transfer to XVIA—Law and Justice —Courts of Law, of fines realised by Bench Magistrates. There were also slight improvements in India (1,2), chiefly from the fees for patents, and in Burma (1,0) from fines imposed by Political Officers.

172. In England the increase occurred mainly in Fines and Penalties incurred by Contractors in providing stores.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1897-98. Accounts.		Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	Accounts.
5,716,8	EXPENDITURE	5,777,6	5,774,2	5,771,2

173. The total expenditure in England and India fell short of the Budget Estimate by 6,4, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 54,4. Apart from Exchange to which the saving is chiefly due, the expenditure in India exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 41,5 and 28,1, respectively, and the sterling charges were more respectively by 54,2 and 106,1. Under Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances the sterling charges exceeded the Budget by 33,0; under Superannuation the sterling expenditure exceeded the Budget by 17,2, while that in India fell short by 6,3; under Stationery and Printing there were excesses of 26,1 and 2,5 in India and England respectively, and under Miscellaneous there was an excess of 20,0, of which 19,3 occurred in India due to expenditure on special commissions of enquiry. The excess in India over the previous year was mainly due to the last-named cause, while that in England occurred chiefly under Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances (71,3) and Superannuation (41,2).

27.—Territorial and Political Pensions.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Territorial and Political Pensions.	Accounts. 1897-98	10,4	24,6	...	9	114,1	87,2	22,2	62,4	70,2	392,0
	Budget 1898-99	10,2	24,5	...	1,0	105.0	86,4	20,7	63,2	65,9	376,9
	Revised 1898-99	10,1	24,5	...	1,0	119,8	84,5	19 6	64,0	60,1	383,6
	Accounts 1898-99	9,4	24,7	...	9	119,5	81,9	19,0	63,1	58,8	377,3
Charitable Allowances.	Accounts. 1897-98	4,1	...	14,9	...	6	6,6	9,2	2	3	35,9
	Budget 1898-99	4,1	...	14,8	...	7	6,7	8,5	2	3	35,3
	Revised 1898-99	4,1	...	14,6	...	7	7,0	8,8	2	4	35,8
	Accounts 1898-99	4,1	...	14.4	...	7	7,0	9,7	2	3	36,4
TOTAL	Accounts. 1897-98	14,5	24,6	14,9	9	114,7	93,8	31,4	62.6		427,9
	Budget 1898-99	14,3*	24,5	14,8	1,0	105,7	93.1	29,2	63,4	70,5	412,2
	Revised 1898-99	14,2	24,5	14,6	1,0	120,5	91,5	28,4	64,2	66,2	419,4
	Accounts 1898-99	13 5	24,7	14,4	9	120,2	88 9	28,7	63.3	60,5	413.7
										59,1	

		Sterling.	Exchange	TOTAL.			TOTAL.
England	Accounts. 1897-98	9.3	5,2	14,5	Total, including England.	Accounts. 1897-98	442,4
	Budget 1898-99	11,4	6,4	17,8		Budget 1898-99	430,0
	Revised 1898-99	11,4	5,7	17,1		Revised 1898-99	436,5
	Accounts 1898-99	11,0	5,8	17,4		Accounts 1898-99	431,1

174. The Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate by 1,5, but was less than the actuals in the previous year by 14,2. Under *Territorial and Political Pensions* there were variations in all the Provinces. The largest variation was the excess of 14,5 in Bengal, due partly to arrear payments of 8,7 to Fyzally Khan and 2,0 to members of the Nizamut and Oudh families, and partly to the large deduction (7,2) in the Estimate on account of probable savings. This excess was all but counterbalanced by savings in Bombay (7,1), the North-Western Provinces (4,5), the Punjab (1,7), and India (8). The savings in Bombay were due to the reduction (3,3) in the amount payable to Ziaul Nissa Begum owing to the capitalisation of a portion of her pension, to postponement of the payment (1,8) to the Angria family pending settlement of the claim for heirship, and to lapses by death (2,0). The savings in the North-Western Provinces were due to the non-drawal of the full amount of his pension by the Maharajah of Benares (2,5), to the death of a pensioner (6), and to lapses, and those in the Punjab and India, to certain pensions not being claimed during the year. Under *Charitable Allowances* the increase in the Punjab (1,2) was due partly to the payment of arrear allowances, and partly to allowances sanctioned after the Estimate was framed. The decrease, as compared with the previous year, in the North-Western Provinces and Bombay, was mainly due to the reasons given above, and in Bombay partly to the payment in 1897-98 of the capitalized value of a portion of the pension of Ziaul Nissa Begum. The excesses in the Central Provinces (2) and Bengal (14,5) require to be sanctioned.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
4	India	3	5	6
...	Bengal	1	1	1
1	Punjab	...	1	1
...	Madras	1	8	7
2	Bombay	2	2	1
7	TOTAL	7	17	1,6
187,7	England	226,0	262,3	259.0
105,7	Exchange	126,5	131,1	130,0
294,1	TOTAL, INCLUDING ENGLAND	353,2	395,1	390,6

175. The charges incurred in this country depend on the number and grade of officers lent to foreign service, who happen to be on leave. The excess of 6 in Madras and of 3 in India were respectively due to the payment of leave allowances of the Collector of the Vizianagram Zemindary, and of the Tutor to the Maharajah of Jodhpur. In England the excess was due to the exceptionally large number of officers on furlough The excess of 6 in Madras was, sanctioned by the Imperial Government, and the excesses of 3 in India and 1 in the Punjab require to be sanctioned.

29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Superannuation and Retired Allowances.	Accounts	1897-98	53,3	28,9	35,6	10,3	206,4	212,4	105,1	155,6	189,7	998,3
	Budget	1898-99	54,1	29,1	36,6	11,5	211,2	217,7	111,6	161,0	194,8	1,027,6
	Revised	1898-99	52,7	30,2	38,3	10,3	214,5	216,2	109.0	156,7	192,4	1,020,3
	Accounts	1898-99	52,7	30,4	37,4	10,1	213,2	217,0	109,1	156,6	192,2	1,018,7
Compassionate Allowances.	Accounts	1897-98	1,6	5	...	1	1,5	2,6	3,5	2,5	3,1	15,4
	Budget	1898-99	1,7	5	...	1	2,2	3,1	2,6	2,6	3,3	16,1
	Revised	1898-99	1,5	5	...	1	1,4	2,6	3,7	2,6	3,6	16,0
	Accounts	1898-99	1,6	5	...	1	1,3	2,4	3,4	2,3	4,1	15,7
Gratuities	Accounts	1897-98	3	3	5,0	1	1,7	9	1,1	1,8	1,3	12,5
	Budget	1898-99	1	3	1,6	2	7	1,1	9	1,6	1,7	8,2
	Revised	1898-99	1	3	1,7	1	7	1,1	1,3	1,3	1,1	7,7
	Accounts	1898-99	2	2	1,3	3	6	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,0	7,1
Military Orphan and Medical Retiring Funds.	Accounts	1897-98	...	1	3	1	5,4	1,8	1,1	6	7	10,1
	Budget	1898-99	...	...	3	1	3,8	1,2	8	9	7	7,8
	Revised	1898-99	...	...	4	1	3,8	1,5	8	7	5	7,8
	Accounts	1898-99	...	...	3	1	4,0	1,2	9	5	5	7,5
Pensions of the Military Funds.	Accounts	1897-98	3	...	...	...	1,0	2,4	9	2,1	1,2	7,9
	Budget	1898-99	3	1	...	...	1,7	2,6	9	1,8	1,2	8,6
	Revised	1898-99	5	1	...	...	1,4	2,8	9	2,3	1,1	9,1
	Accounts	1898-99	7	...	...	...	1,3	2,8	8	2,3	1,2	9,1
Pensions of the Civil Funds.	Accounts	1897-98	1,4	...	...	...	2	1	...	7	3	2,7
	Budget	1898-99	1,5	...	...	...	2	1	...	7	3	2,8
	Revised	1898-99	7	...	...	...	2	1	...	2,9	5	4,4
	Accounts	1898-99	8	...	...	...	2	1	...	2,5	5	4,1
Other Charges	Accounts	1897-98	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	7	...	1,7
	Budget	1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	1,2
	Revised	1898-99	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	1,6	3	2,9
	Accounts	1898-99	...	...	1	...	5	...	1,0	1,6	6	3,8
TOTAL	Accounts	1897-98	57,0	29,8	42,0	10,6	216,2	220,2	112,5	164.0	196,3	1,048.6
	Budget	1898-99	57,7	30,0	38,5	11,9	219,8	225,8	117,5	169,1	202,0	1,072,3
	Revised	1898-99	55,5	31,1	40,5	10,6	222,0	224,3	116,6	168,1	199,5	1,068,2
	Accounts	1898-99	56,0	31,1	39,1	10,6	221,1	224,6	116,4	167,0	200,1	1,066,0

			Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.				
England	Accounts	1897-98	1,901,7	1,070,9	2,972,6	Total, including England.	Accounts	1897-98	4,021,2
	Budget	1898-99	1,925,7	1,078,4	3,004,1		Budget	1898-99	4,076,4
	Revised	1898-99	1,944,0	972,0	2,916,0		Revised	1898-99	3,984,2
	Accounts	1898-99	1,942,9	975,4	2,918,3		Accounts	1898-99	3,984,3

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

29.- Superannuation Allowances and Pensions—*continued.*

176. The saving under this head was almost wholly in consequence of the rise in exchange.

177. The Indian expenditure fell short of the Budget Grant by 6,3. Under *Superannuation and Retired Allowances* the decrease of 8,9 was the result of savings in all the Provinces except in the Central Provinces, Burma, and Bengal. The savings were due to lapses having exceeded the new pensions, and the excesses were due to an under-estimate of the growth of the expenditure under this head. The following statement shows this growth during the last six years :—

1893-94	863,5
1894-95	899,1
1895-96	925,1
1896-97	963,2
1897-98	998,3
1898-99	1,018,7

178. Under *Compassionate Allowances* the excess in the Punjab was on account of arrear payments, and, in Bombay, on account of new allowances sanctioned. Under *Gratuities* the saving in Bombay was due to an over-estimate. The excess in Madras under *Pensions of the Civil Funds* was due to the payment of passage money and a marriage donation, and, under *Other charges*, to bonuses paid to Provident Funds. The charge in Bombay under the latter head represents the refunds of contribution recovered in excess from certain officers in foreign service. The excess of 1,1 in the Central Provinces, 6 in Burma, 1,5 in Bengal, and 1,8 in Madras (Imperial) have been sanctioned, the excess of 1 in Imperial in the Punjab requires to be sanctioned.

179. In England the excess occurred in the pensions of the officers of the Uncovenanted Service, and in the payments on account of the Civil and Military Funds.

30.—Stationery and Printing.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Stationery Office at the Presidency.	Accounts. 1897-98	...	...	...	...	15,9	..	...	3,0	2,6	21,5
	Budget 1898-99	...	...	...	...	15,6	...	...	3,0	2,5	21,1
	Revised 1898-99	...	...	...	...	15,2	...	...	3,4	2,5	21,1
	Accounts 1898-99	...	...	...	...	15,4	...	...	3,6	2,3	21,3
Purchase of Stationery.	Accounts. 1897-98	1	7	1,9	5	222,7	7,1	12,8	42,5	49.4	337,7
	Budget 1898-99	1	5	2,1	8	192,1	7,3	13,5	46,9	49,8	313,1
	Revised 1898-99	1	7	1,6	6	219,6	7,2	12,8	41,7	49,5	333,8
	Accounts 1898-99	1	7	1,6	6	218,3	7,1	12,2	48,7	49,1	338,4
Government Presses.	Accounts. 1897-98	85,6	7,7	29,4	7,2	35,7	29,4	17,1	30,9	34.4	277,4
	Budget 1898-99	77,8	7,6	35,1	7,0	35,7	30,8	17,5	31,8	34,9	278,2
	Revised 1898-99	78,8	8,4	32,7	7,8	37,3	29,9	17,1	31,6	33,6	277,2
	Accounts 1898-99	84,4	7,9	30,7	8,0	37,5	20,9	16,4	32,3	33,0	279,1
Stationery supplied from Central Stores.	Accounts. 1897-98	—240,2	11,1	24.9	2,8	59.9	25,9	10,9	64.3	40.4	...
	Budget 1898-99	—211,9	7,9	23,5	2,5	54,2	25,2	9,6	54,0	35.0	...
	Revised 1898-99	—226,5	9,0	24,2	3,0	55,2	20,2	10,9	57,5	40,5	...
	Accounts 1898-99	—237,7	13.3	22,1	3,6	62,1	29,6	9,7	55,5	41,5	...
Stationery supplied to Postal and Telegraph Departments.	Accounts. 1897-98	—23.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—23,4
	Budget 1898-99	—22,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—22,0
	Revised 1898-99	—22,0	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	—22,0
	Accounts 1898-99	—22,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—22,2
Other Charges	Accounts 1897-98	4	4,3	...	2	3,6	4.2	7,2	4,4	1,5	25,8
	Budget 1898-99	0	3,0	...	2	3,3	3,1	7,9	6,6	7	25,4
	Revised 1898-99	5	3,0	...	1	4,1	3,9	8,2	4,8	9	23,5
	Accounts 1898-99	6	3,5	...	1	3,7	3,6	7,1	5,7	1,0	25,3
TOTAL	Accounts 1897-98	—177.5	23,8	56,2	10,7	337,8	66.6	48,0	145,1	128,3	639,0
	Budget 1898-99	—155,4	19,0	60,7	10,5	300,9	66.4	48,5	142,3	122.9	615,8
	Revised 1898-99	—169,1	21,1	58,5	11,5	331,4	67,2	49,0	139,0	127,0	635,6
	Accounts 1898-99	—174.8	25,4	54,4	12,3	337,0	69,2	45,4	140,1	126,9	641.9

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

30.—Stationery and Printing—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
ENGLAND.		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.							
Stores	Accounts. 1897-98	47,8	26,9	74,7							
	Budget 1898-99	40,5	22,8	63,3							
	Revised 1898-99	42,5	21,2	63,7							
	Accounts 1898-99	43,6	22,0	65,6							
Other Charges	Accounts. 1897-98	6,7	3,7	10,4	Total, including England.	Accounts. 1897-98					724,1
	Budget 1898-99	6,4	3,5	9,9		Budget 1898-99					689,0
	Revised 1898-99	6,0	3,0	9,0		Revised 1898-99					708,3
	Accounts 1898-99	5,8	2,9	8,7		Accounts 1898-99					716,2
Total England	Accounts. 1897-98	54,5	30,6	85,1							
	Budget 1898-99	46,9	26,3	73,2							
	Revised 1898-99	48,5	24,2	72,7							
	Accounts 1898-99	49,4	24,9	74,3							
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial	...	...	...	..	26,2	...	...	3,0	...	29,2
	Provincial	...	6,4	...	1,8	9,9	2,8	...	8	4,0	25,7
Excess sanctioned by	Local Government	...	6,4	...	1,8	9,9	2,8	...	8	4,0	25,7
	Imperial "	...	...	..	...	26,2	...	...	...	...	26,2
Excess awaiting sanction of Imperial Government		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,0	...	3,0

180. The Indian expenditure under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate by 26,1, and the actuals of the previous year by 2,9. The excess occurred almost entirely under *Purchase of Stationery* in Bengal (26,2) due to an under-estimate; the increase was more than met by an additional grant of 27,6 sanctioned by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, in letter No. 995-A., dated the 2nd March 1899. The increase of 1,8 in Madras was due to the Budget not having provided for special water-marked paper. The saving in the Punjab (1,3) was due to a reduction in the price of jail made paper, and that in Burma (5) to an over-estimate.

181. Under *Government Presses* the increase of 6,6 in India was due chiefly to higher expenditure in the Central Press (3,6) on the contract for Printing Stock Forms, Postage and Out-door Printing, and in the Branch Press at Simla to Temporary Establishment (2,2), and Overtime Allowance (1,7) partly counterbalanced by savings under Supplies and Services (6). To meet the excess in the Branch Press an additional grant of 3,4 was sanctioned by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, in letter No. 521-A., dated the 6th February 1899. There were increases in Bengal (1,8) on account of piece-work establishment and contract printing, and in Assam (1,0) and Madras (5) owing to increased work. The savings in Burma (4,4) were due to an over-estimate, chiefly on account of extra and overtime establishment (2,5), and purchase of materials, stores, and stock from England (1,6); in the North-Western Provinces (1,9) to smaller purchases of materials and plant, in the Punjab (1,1) to reduced charges on account of Lithography, and in Bombay (1,9) to smaller payments to piece-work establishment. Under *Stationery Supplied from Central Stores* the excess occurred in all the Provinces, except Burma, due to under-estimates. In the North-Western Provinces, however, the excess was due to higher demands for printing at the Government Press, and was partly covered by a re-appropriation of grant (1,0) sanctioned by the Local Government. Under *Other Charges* there were savings in the Punjab (8) due to certain publications provided for in the Estimate not having been issued during the year, and in Madras (9) to an over-estimate.

182. In England the increase was due to larger demands for stores than was anticipated, partly counterbalanced by smaller charges on account of printing.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

32.—Miscellaneous.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Allowances and Rewards.	Accounts. 1897-98	2	1	1,6	2	8	3	7	5	9	5,3
	Budget 1898-99	2	1	1,6	4	9	7	9	9	1,5	7,2
	Revised 1898-99	2	1	3,2	6	5	7	9	3	9	7,4
	Accounts 1898-99	2	...	3,3	7	4	7	1,1	7	1,0	8,1
Remittance Charges	Accounts. 1897-98	2,4	1,2	1,7	8	4,1	3,1	4,3	5,3	5,4	28,3
	Budget 1898-99	2,3	9	2,1	1,2	3,0	4,1	2,8	2,3	2,5	21,2
	Revised 1898-99	3,2	1,3	1,7	9	3,5	3,5	3,2	7,5	3,5	28,3
	Accounts 1898-99	2,4	1,0	2,1	8	3,8	4,1	3,7	7,4	3,3	28,6
Charitable Donations.	Accounts. 1897-98	8	1,2	4	6	10,5	3,9	5	5,8	7,3	31,0
	Budget 1898-99	8	8	4	5	10,6	3,5	6	5,8	7,1	30,1
	Revised 1898-99	7	3	4	4	10,6	3,5	5	5,7	6,8	28,9
	Accounts 1898-99	8	2	3	4	9,5	3,0	5	5,7	7,0	27,4
Rewards for Destruction of Wild Animals.	Accounts. 1897-98	1	1,5	2,1	1,4	1,4	9	7	1,9	5	10,5
	Budget 1898-99	1	2,3	2,2	1,5	1,8	1,1	1,0	2,5	6	13,1
	Revised 1898-99	1	1,4	2,1	1,4	1,1	8	6	2,0	5	10,0
	Accounts 1898-99	1	1,5	2,1	1,4	1,3	7	6	2,0	5	10,2
Petty Establishments	Accounts. 1897-98	1	1,4	11,4	2,0	3,2	2,6	6,8	26,4	6	54,5
	Budget 1898-99	1	1,5	13,1	2,0	3,7	2,5	7,7	28,9	6	60,1
	Revised 1898-99	2	1,4	12,5	2,0	3,0	2,4	10,1	25,9	7	58,2
	Accounts 1898-99	1	1,5	12,5	2,1	3,3	2,3	10,7	26,5	7	59,7
Special Commissions of Enquiry.	Accounts. 1897-98	4,5	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	5,3
	Budget 1898-99	7,5	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	7,9
	Revised 1898-99	23,1	...	...	...	1	1,3	1,7	...	...	26,2
	Accounts 1898-99	22,9	...	...	...	5	1,9	1,7	...	...	27,0
Irrecoverable Loans written off.	Accounts. 1897-98	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	6
	Budget 1898-99	...	1	2	...	4	1	...	3	...	1,1
	Revised 1898-99	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	5	...	1,3
	Accounts 1898-99	...	4	1	...	2	4	4	1	...	1,6
Rents, Rates, and Taxes.	Accounts. 1897-98	2,2	1	2,7	1	2,5	...	...	8	9,9	18,3
	Budget 1898-99	2,2	...	2,7	2	2,9	...	...	8	9,9	18,7
	Revised 1898-99	2,2	1	2,7	2	2,7	...	...	8	11,2	19,9
	Accounts 1898-99	2,2	1	2,8	2	3,3	...	...	7	10,9	20,2
Extraordinary Items	Accounts. 1897-98	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Budget 1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Revised 1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Accounts 1898-99	1,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,6
Other Items	Accounts. 1897-98	1,3	1	1,5	2,7	8,7	2,5	2,9	12,5	6,8	39,0
	Budget 1898-99	1,9	1,2	2,2	4	6,7	3,7	2,6	11,8	4,7	35,2
	Revised 1898-99	1,7	5	1,6	6	7,1	3,4	1,2	10,0	6,7	32,8
	Accounts 1898-99	1,0	2	1,5	1,1	5,5	3,0	2,1	10,0	4,6	29,6
TOTAL	Accounts. 1897-98	11,6	5,7	21,5	7,8	32,1	13,4	16,0	53,4	31,4	192,9
	Budget 1898-99	15,1	6,9	24,5	6,2	30,0	15,9	15,6	53,5	27,0	194,7
	Revised 1898-99	31,4	5,2	24,3	6,1	28,9	15,9	18,2	52,7	30,3	213,0
	Accounts 1898-99	31,3	4,9	24,7	6,7	27,8	16,7	20,8	53,1	28,0	214,0

		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.		
England	Accounts. 1897-98	26,9	15,2	42,1	Total, including England. Accounts. 1897-98	235,0
	Budget 1898-99	22,0	12,3	34,3	Budget 1898-99	229,0
	Revised 1898-99	24,7	12,4	37,1	Revised 1898-99	250,1
	Accounts 1898-99	23,3	11,7	35,0	Accounts 1898-99	249,0

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant — Imperial	16,1	1	1	...	8	...	1,0	5,2	1,7	25,0
Excess over Budget Grant — Provincial	1	...	1	9	...	8	4,2	...	...	6,1
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,2	1,7	6,4
Excess sanctioned by Local Government	...	...	2	5	...	8	4,2	...	...	5,7
Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government, Imperial	15,6	1	...	...	8	...	1,0	1,0	...	18,5
Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government, Provincial	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*concluded.*

32.—Miscellaneous—*concluded.*

183. The Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate by 19,3, and the actuals of the previous year by 21,1. The largest excess in both cases occurred under *Special Commissions of Enquiry* and was due chiefly to the charges in India on account of the Famine Commission, the Currency Committee, the Frontier Tribes' Arms Committee, and the Plague Commission. In Bengal the charges were on account of the Plague Commission, while those in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab were in connection with Commissions appointed to enquire into the conduct of Raja Chitpal Singh and Sardar Gurdial Singh Man, respectively.

184. Under *Remittance charges* the largest excess occurred in Madras (5,1), due to the despatch of several large remittances to other parts of the Empire. Under *Rents, Rates, and Taxes* the increase in Bombay (1,0) was due to the enhancement of Municipal rates on buildings. Under *Allowances and Rewards* the excess in Burma (1,7) was on account of an unusually large number of officers having qualified for language rewards during the year. Under *Irrecoverable Loan written off* the excesses were on account of writes-off in the Central Provinces (3) of advances under the Agriculturists' Loan Act, and in the North-Western Provinces (3) of Takavi advances and of the loan made to Raja Mohammed Salamat Ali of Azamgarh under Act XII of 1884. Under *Extraordinary Items* the actuals in India (1,6) represented cash and stores plundered from No. 24 Survey Party in the late Mekran disturbances, written off under the orders of Government. Under *Charitable Donations* the saving of 1,1 in Bengal was due to a smaller donation paid to the Calcutta Nurses' Institution, and partly to an over-estimate, and of 6 in the Central Provinces, to payments for the support of famine children being now made from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. Under *Petty Establishments* the savings in Madras (2,4) and Burma (6) as well as the excess in the Punjab (3,0) were in the local section. The excess in the Punjab was due to an under-estimate on account of the copying Agency Account (4,1), partly counterbalanced by savings (9) owing to the transfer of serai charges to 45—Civil Works. Under *Other Items* there were savings everywhere except in Assam. The principal savings were in the Central Provinces (1,0), due to no adjustment having been made for the rent of Telegraph lines, in Burma (7) to these adjustments being less than the amount estimated, and in Bengal (1,2), the net result of savings under rent of Telegraph lines and an excess under miscellaneous refunds.

185. The excess expenditure in England was due to increased charges on account of the Indian Plague Commission (4,4) and the Indian Currency Committee (2,7), partly counterbalanced by very small payments in respect of stores lost in transit to India.

Section F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	Revised	Accounts.
5,363,1	EXPENDITURE	1,099,2	1,176,1	1,187,3

186. In consequence of agricultural distress in the two preceding years, the charges for actual Famine Relief works exceeded in those years the limits ordinarily fixed for the Famine Insurance Grant, and the charges for construction of Protective Railways were shown under 48—State Railways; but as the famine had practically ceased and relief works had in most cases closed, before the Budget was framed, both the Budget and the Revised Estimates, provided for the full amount of 1,500,0 of the Famine Insurance Grant, including the net charge on the revenues, on account of the Protective Railways constructed through the agency of companies, which, though shown under the Railway Revenue account, is chargeable to this grant. As the year was expected to close with a surplus, the unspent balance of the grant was shown under Reduction of Debt

187. The following statement shows the total amount chargeable to this grant, and its distribution :—

Famine Relief and Insurance.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
5,325,6	Famine Relief	85,1	44,6	40,0 *
...	Construction of Protective Railways . . .	668,3	695,4	690,4
37,5	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works . .	20,0	13,5	11,7
...	Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	325,8	422,6	445,2
5,363,1	TOTAL .	1,099,2	1,176,1	1,187,3

Railway Revenue Account.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
152,4	Net charges on account of Indian Midland Railway	159,3	130,2	144,5
200,5	" " " Bengal-Nagpur Railway .	241,5	193,7	168,2
352,9	TOTAL .	400,8	323,9	312,7
5,716,0	GRAND TOTAL .	1,500,0	1,500,0	1,500,0

33.—Famine Relief.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
7,5	India	...	9,0	1,4
1,245,8	Central Provinces	1	1,5	8,4
62,8	Burma	...	...	1
886,5	Bengal	...	7,6	3,2
1,070,7	North-Western Provinces	...	...	...
99,3	Punjab	...	...	1
905,3	Madras	85,0	1,7	1,9
945,0	Bombay	...	24,8	25,1
5,322,9	TOTAL .	85,1	44,6	40,0
1,7	England	...	...	...
1,0	Exchange	...	...	...
5,325,6		85,1	44,6	40,0

188. In the Budget Estimate only 85,1 was provided for charitable relief, chiefly in Madras. Subsequently the Government of India sanctioned additional grants in India (4,5) and Bombay (24,8), which were included in the Révised Estimates. In India the grant was not fully utilised, while

Section F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—*continued.*

33.—Famine Relief—*concluded.*

in Bombay it was exceeded by 3. The excess in the Central Provinces was due partly to adjustment of expenditure incurred in previous years, and partly to the charges incurred by the Public Works Department during 1898-99. In Bengal the charge was incurred in the Patna Division. The expenditure in Madras was due to relief works which had to be maintained for a few months in the Nellore District only.

189. The excess of 1,4 in India and 24,8 of the excess in Bombay were covered, as stated above, by additional grants, and 7,0 of the excess in the Central Provinces and 2,9 of that in Bengal and the balance, 3, in Bombay were sanctioned by the Local Governments and the balance 1, 1 in the Central Provinces, together with the balance of 3 (Imperial) in Bengal, 1 in the Punjab and 1 in Burma still await the sanction of the Imperial Government.

34.—Construction of Protective Railways.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
...	EXPENDITURE	668,3	695,4	690,4

190. The increase in the actuals, as compared with the Budget Estimate, is due to work having been pushed on vigorously on the Bezwada-Madras Railway.

35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
...	INDIA	4,1	...	...
	N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH—			
2,0	Betwa Canal	1,4	4	—1
	PUNJAB—			
2,1	Swat River Canal	...	3,1	3,1
	MADRAS—			
14,4	Rushikulya project	9,9	6,8	5,4
	BOMBAY—			
4	Nira Canal	4	9	1,0
...	Mhasad tank	5	2	2
2,1	Chankapur tank	3,7	2	1
16,5	Other Works	...	1,9	2,0
37,5		20,0	13,5	11,7

191. The decrease of 25,8, as compared with the previous year's expenditure, was due partly to the approaching completion of the Rushikulya project, and partly to fewer adjustments of normal value of famine outlay having been made in 1898-99 than in the previous year. The actual expenditure of the year fell short of the Budget Estimate by 8,3. The decrease was due chiefly to savings on the estimates for works on the Surada reservoir of the Rushikulya project, and partly to works on the Chankapur tank not having been commenced during 1898-99.

36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.

1897-98 Accounts.		1898-99 Budget.	1898-99 Revised.	1898-99 Accounts.
...	EXPENDITURE	325,8	422,6	445,2

192. The charge under this head represents the balance of the Famine Insurance Grant left after meeting the expenditure on the relief of famine and the construction of Protective Works (including the net charge for Protective Railways constructed through the Agency of Companies). The actual balance exceeded that anticipated in the Budget by 119,4, owing to the net charges on account of the Protective Railways constructed through the agency of Companies having fallen short of the Estimate.

Section G.—37.—CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
3,8	EXPENDITURE	5,8	4,2	1,5

193. The following are the details of the amount spent under Provincial, nothing having been charged to this head under Imperial:—

PROVINCIAL.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
	ASSAM—			
7	Jorhat Railway	5,2	4,5	1,5
—5	Cherra-Companygunj Railway	...	...	1
2	TOTAL	5,2	4,5	1
	MADRAS—			
2,8	Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway	6	—3	—2
	BOMBAY—			
8	Hyderabad-Shadipalli Railway	...	...	1
3,8	GRAND TOTAL, PROVINCIAL	5,8	4,2	1,5

194. The decrease on the Jorhat Railway, as compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates, was due to the abandonment of the construction of a bungalow for the Manager, and to the non-arrival of English stores.

Section H.—RAILWAYS.

195. The following is a general statement of the Revenue Account, taking the gross figures for Guaranteed Railways instead of the net figures shown in the Finance and Revenue Accounts:—

1898-99.	State Railways.	Guaranteed Railways.	Subsidised Companies.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
GROSS RECEIPTS	19,613,9	6,381,0	44,2		26,039,1
WORKING EXPENSES	9,456,4	3,298,3			12,754,7
Surplus Profits	528,9	361,8			890,7
Interest	7,309 8	3,256,4			10,566,2
Annuities	2,574,5	...			2,574,5
Land and Supervision	...	36,4	104,4	...	140,8
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	...	...	...	54,3	54,3
TOTAL CHARGES	19,869,6	6,952,9	104,4	54,3	26,981,2
NET GAIN OR LOSS TO GOVERNMENT—					
1898-99	— *255,7*	—*571,9*	—*60,2*	— *54 3*	— *942,1*
1897-98	— *15,7*	—*1,301,9*	—*98,8*	— *16,2*	—*1,432,6*
1896-97	—*1,096,7*	—*1,438,4*	—*61,0*	— *63,9*	—*2,660,0*
1895-96	— *493,9*	—*1,061,8*	+ 7,0	— *71,6*	—*1,620,3*
1894-95	— *737,5*	—*1,535,7*	+25,0	—*100,3*	—*2,348,5*

196. These figures show that for *State Railways* the net result was less favourable than in 1897-98 by 240,0. Under *Receipts* there was an increase of 569,4 due generally to the movement of passengers having been less restricted in consequence of the withdrawal of the stringent quarantine measures in connection with the plague, and to the opening of new sections of railway lines.

197. The total charges were more by 809,4. There was an increase of 743,0 in *Working Expenses* due to increased train mileage run, and heavier repairs and renewals of permanent-way and rolling stock, and a small increase of 25,3 for *Interest* and *Annuities;* also an increase of 41,1 in the surplus profits paid to Companies consequent on increased earnings.

198. The working of the *Guaranteed Railways* resulted in a loss of 571,9 which was less by 730,0 than the loss of the preceding year. There was an increase of 881,3 in the *Net Traffic receipts*, and the charge for *Interest* was less by 120,7 by reason of the rise in exchange. On the other hand, the charges under *Surplus Profits* and *Land and Supervision* exceeded those of the previous year by 251,5 and 20,5, respectively.

199. The net loss to Government on the Revenue Account of Railways, as shown above, has been considerably affected by the fluctuations in the rate of exchange, which are eliminated in the following figures, showing in each year the net loss or gain for State and Guaranteed Railways if the rate of exchange had not varied from that of 1886-87:—

	State Railways.	Guaranteed Railways.	TOTAL.
1898-99	+ 211,9	—*299,5*	— *87,6*
1897-98	+ 674,0	—*898,8*	— *224,8*
1896-97	— *63,1*	—*823,0*	— *886,1*
1895-96	+ 882,2	—*232,4*	+ 649,8
1894-95	+ 896,7	—*553,4*	+ 343,3
1893-94	+ 316,6	—*188,9*	+ 127,7
1892-93	— *234,1*	—*321,7*	— *555,8*
1891-92	+ 315,5	—*210,2*	+ 105,3
1890-91	— *552,5*	—*262,0*	— *814,5*
1889-90	— *746,0*	—*529,6*	—*1,275,6*
1888-89	— *991,1*	—*682,1*	—*1,673,2*
1887-88	—*1,002,0*	—*811,4*	—*1,813,4*
1886-87	— *375,1*	—*675,6*	—*1,050,7*

200. The figures show that the net results, apart from variations in Exchange, improved steadily year by year from 1887-88 to 1895-96, with the single exception of 1892-93, when there was a serious falling off in the wheat export traffic. In 1896-97 traffic receipts were injuriously affected by famine and plague. In 1897-98, however, owing to a revival of traffic after the famine and to the Frontier expedition, there was an improvement, apart from Exchange, of 661,3 under State and Guaranteed Railways. In the past year, owing chiefly to the removal of the stringent plague quarantine measures, and to a return of normal conditions, especially on the guaranteed lines, there was a further improvement apart from Exchange of 137,2 under State and Guaranteed Railways.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	Accounts.
21,260,9	RECEIPTS	21,823,6	22,736,4	22,740,8

201. The following are the items comprised in this group, particulars of which are given in the succeeding statements :—

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	Accounts.
19,044,5	State Railways (gross) . .	19,382,9	19,696,1	19,613,9
2,201,4	Guaranteed Companies (net) .	2,424,0	2,995,0	3,082,7
15,0	Subsidised Companies . .	16,7	45,3	44,2
21,260,9	TOTAL .	21,823,6	22,736,4	22,740,8

202. *State Railways.*—The gross receipts were better by 569,4 than those of the previous year. The principal increases occurred on the East Indian, Rajputana-Malwa, North-Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Bengal-Nagpur Railways.

203. On the East Indian Railway the increase was due chiefly to the exodus from Calcutta in May 1898 on account of the plague scare, to the increased movements of marriage parties, to the *Magh Mela* at Allahabad, and *Jain* fair at Hathras, and to heavy traffic in coal principally from the Jherriah Coal fields both for the public and foreign railways. On the Rajputana Malwa Railway the increase was due to the movement of passengers having been less restricted in consequence of the withdrawal of the stringent quarantine measures in connection with plague, to larger attendance at fairs, to the season having been considered propitious for marriages, and to an improvement in traffic in grain, pulse, oil seeds, salt, and sugar. The increase on the North-Western Railway was due to abnormal traffic in wheat exported *viâ* Karachi, and to the settlement of the large outstandings connected with the frontier expedition. On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway the increase was due to the opening of the Rae Bareli-Benares line, to the introduction of a system of fast trains, an improvement in 3rd class passenger traffic, and to better crops and larger exports. The increase on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was due to the opening to traffic of the greater part of the extensions as well as to general development of traffic on the main line.

204. Compared with the Budget Estimate there was a net increase of 231,0. The chief increases were 160,8 on the East Indian Railway, and 291,7 on the North-Western Railway, due generally to the same causes which led to the increases on these lines, as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The principal decreases were 110,6 on the Southern Mahratta Railway due to the plague restrictive measures seriously interfering with the free movement of passengers, and to the absence of the famine traffic in food grains which marked the business of the railway during the previous year; 56,4 on the South Indian Railway due to the introduction of segregation and other plague precautionary measures having had an adverse influence on the movement of passengers, to local festivals having been poorly attended, and to the transfer of the Nellore-Gudur Section to the East Coast Railway in October 1898; and 59,0 on the Mysore State Railway due to disturbance of business by plague and its preventive measures.

205. *Guaranteed Railways.*—The net receipts were 881,3 above those of the previous year. The increase occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways, due chiefly to heavier goods traffic consequent on richer crops and better trade prospects. The increase was to some extent reduced by a falling off in coaching traffic on the Madras Railway, due to the prevalence of plague and the attendant restrictions on the movements of passengers.

206. Compared with the Budget Estimate the net receipts show an increase of 658,7 due to the improvement in goods traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways. The small increase of 87,7, as compared with the Revised Estimate, is due to improved traffic at the close of the year.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XXVI and 38.—State Railways—Gross Receipts and Working Expenses.

Accounts, 1897-98. Gross Receipts.	Accounts, 1897-98. Working Expenses.	Accounts, 1897-98. Net.	Capital Outlay to 31st March 1899.	Railways.	Budget, 1898-99. Gross Receipts.	Budget, 1898-99. Working Expenses.	Budget, 1898-99. Net.	Revised, 1898-99. Gross Receipts.	Revised, 1898-99. Working Expenses.	Revised, 1898-99. Net.	Accounts, 1898-99. Gross Receipts.	Accounts, 1898-99. Working Expenses.	Accounts, 1898-99. Net.
				Imperial.									
5,884,5	1,679,3	4,205,2	38,333,9	East Indian	5,850,3	1,815,0	4,035,3	6,050,3	1,970,0	4,080,3	6,011,1	2,026,6	3,984,5
1,530,2	660,4	803,8	11,072,0	Eastern Bengal	1,520,0	640,0	880,0	1,410,0	640,0	770,0	1,414,9	604,4	750,5
1,974,5	936,9	1,037,6	15,044,4	Rajputana-Malwa (a)	2,200,0	1,016,5	1,183,5	2,360,0	1,096,3	1,263,7	2,280,1	1,103,5	1,182,6
3,482,8	1,830,2	1,652,6	46,916,5	North-Western	3,350,0	2,000,0	1,350,0	3,060,0	1,900,0	1,760,0	3,641,7	1,915,5	1,726,2
822,1	401,5	420,6	11,722,0	Oudh & Rohilkhand	1,000,0	510,0	490,0	1,005,0	490,0	515,0	1,008,8	479,2	529,6
615,3	317,1	298,2	15,311,4	Bengal-Nagpur	680,0	360,0	320,0	720,0	370,0	350,0	738,1	361,7	376,4
625,0	443,3	181,7	2,727,2	Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	675,0	500,0	175,0	670,0	490,0	180,0	663,4	482,4	181,0
568,6	312,6	256,0	10,023,7	Indian Midland	550,0	305,0	245,0	575,0	315,0	260,0	571,4	324,6	246,8
617,5	365,5	252,0	9,822,2	Southern Mahratta	610,0	366,0	244,0	495,0	355,0	140,0	499,4	354,4	145,0
894,4	473,1	421,3	7,141,8	South Indian	900,0	485,0	415,0	830,0	472,5	357,5	843,6	467,0	376,6
803,3	503,2	300,1	9,593,7	Burma	865,0	502,5	362,5	865,0	509,0	350,0	807,7	511,3	350,4
17,944,2	7,989,1	9,955,1	178,302,8	**Total**	18,200,3	8,500,0	9,700,3	18,640,3	8,607,8	10,032,5	18,546,2	8,690,6	9,855,6
				Other Railways, Imperial.									
4,0	2,7	1,3	23,3	Palanpur-Deesa	4,5	3,1	1,4	4,0	2,8	1,2	4,0	2,7	1,3
15,2	9,1	6,1	238,6	Bhopal	15,8	9,5	6,3	19,0	11,0	8,0	19,3	11,4	7,9
19,9	14,0	5,9	499,6	Wardha Coal	20,0	12,0	8,0	20,8	13,8	7,0	21,0	13,2	7,8
55,2	39,6	15,6	178,5	Warora Colliery	52,0	39,5	12,5	60,0	43,0	17,0	60,9	42,6	18,3
38,5	37,7	8	112,1	Umaria Colliery	42,5	40,0	2,5	48,3	45,4	2,9	47,9	45,1	2,8
106,6	89,8	16,8	8,012,0	Assam-Bengal	130,0	104,0	26,0	135,0	140,0	—5,0	142,2	137,9	4,3
118,4	69,3	49,1	1,245,2	Bengal Central	120,0	64,0	56,0	101,0	62,5	38,5	103,8	67,2	36,6
89,9	52,2	37,7	952,8	Lucknow-Bareilly	90,0	52,0	38,0	105,0	53,0	52,0	104,4	53,0	51,4
63,7	37,2	26,5	589,9	Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	60,0	36,0	24,0	37,5	27,5	10,0	38,8	27,0	11,8
6,4	4,0	2,4	59,8	Bezwada-Madras (Ennore Section)	6,0	3,7	2,3	4,4	2,9	1,5	4,4	2,6	1,8
189,9	112,6	77,3	1,518,6	Mysore	180,0	106,0	74,0	125,0	92,0	33,0	121,0	86,6	34,4
306,2	211,4	94,8	8,200,1	East Coast (c)	370,0	260,0	110,0	310,0	200,0	90,0	313,4	224,6	88,8
28,1	...	28,1	1,143,7	Dhond-Manmad*	33,7	...	33,7	29,0	...	29,0	29,0	...	29,0
1,042,0	679,6	362,4	22,764,2	**Total other Railways, Imperial**	1,124,5	729,8	394,7	999,0	713,9	285,1	1,010,1	713,9	296,2
18,986,2	8,668,7	10,317,5	201,067,0	**Total**	19,324,8	9,229,8	10,095,0	19,639,3	9,321,7	10,317,6	19,556,3	9,404,5	10,151,8
				Surplus Profits and share of net earnings, etc.									
...	273,9	—273,9	...	East Indian	...	265,0	—265,0	...	300,0	—300,0	...	307,3	—307,3
...	50,1	—50,1	...	Rajputana-Malwa	...	83,5	—83,5	...	93,7	—93,7	...	109,4	—109,4
...	12,0	—12,0	...	Bengal Central	...	14,0	—14,0	...	10,3	—10,3	...	10,0	—10,0
...	1,3	—1,3	...	Lucknow-Bareilly	...	2,0	—2,0	...	7,0	—7,0	...	7,0	—7,0
...	72,4	—72,4	...	Southern Mahratta	...	64,0	—64,0	...	40,0	—40,0	...	40,3	—40,3
...	20,7	—20,7	...	Mysore	...	19,0	—19,0	...	10,0	—10,0	...	10,2	—10,2
...	34,8	—34,8	...	South Indian	...	35,0	—35,0	...	27,5	—27,5	...	28,9	—28,9
...	10,0	—10,0	...	Burma	...	17,5	—17,5	...	16,0	—16,0	...	15,8	—15,8
...	487,8	—487,8	...	**Total Surplus Profits, etc.**	...	500,0	—500,0	...	504,5	—504,5		528,9	—528,9
18,986,2	9,156,5	9,829,7	201,067,0	**Total Imperial**	19,324,8	9,729,8	9,595,0	19,639,3	9,826,2	9,813,1	19,556,3	9,933,4	9,622,9
				Provincial.									
10,7	8,2	2,5	91,8	Jorhat	9,5	7,5	2,0	9,6	8,0	1,6	9,4	8,8	6
6	6,9	—6,3	77,0	Cherra-Companygunj	2,6	3,5	—9	7	10,0	—9,3	6	10,7	—10,1
21,2	14,6	6,6	183,8	Hyderabad-Shadipalli	20,0	13,7	6,3	22,5	15,0	7,5	23,0	15,4	7,6
25,8	15,0	10,8	249,5	Mayavaram-Mutupet	26,0	16,0	10,0	24,0	17,4	6,6	24,6	17,0	7,6
58,3	44,7	13,6	602,1	**Total Provincial**	58,1	40,7	17,4	56,8	50,4	6,4	57,6	51,9	5,7
19,044,5	9,201,2	9,843,3	201,669,1	**GRAND TOTAL**	19,382,9	9,770,5	9,612,4	19,696,1	9,876,6	9,819,5	19,613,9	9,985,3	9,628,6

* Net receipts.

(a) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda Railway.

(b) Outlay on Tirhoot Railway.

(c) Includes the Bezwada-Madras Railway.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued*.

STATE RAILWAYS—IMPERIAL.

East Indian Railway.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
1,749,8	Coaching	1,700,0	1,790,0	1,799,2
4,065,7	Goods	4,055 5	4,158,8	4,114,5
69,0	Miscellaneous and Suspense	94,8	101,5	97,4
5,884,5	TOTAL	5,850,3	6,050,3	6,011,1

207. The receipts, compared with the actuals of the previous year, show an increase of 126,6. There was an increase of 49,4 under *Coaching* due to the exodus from Calcutta in May 1898 on account of the plague scare, to the increased movement of marriage parties, to the *Magh Méla* at Allahabad, and *Jain* fair at Hathras in February 1899. Under *Goods* there was an increase of 48,8 due chiefly to traffic in coal, principally from the Jherriah coal fields, both for the public and Foreign Railways. Compared with the Budget Estimate there was an increase of 160,8. The Budget Estimate was placed at a moderate figure, as it was not considered prudent to anticipate a continuance of quite such favourable traffic as obtained in 1897-98, but the causes mentioned above contributed most favourably towards developing the coaching and goods traffic.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
491,8	Coaching	500,0	491,5	496,5
949,5	Goods	931,5	826,5	821,7
88,9	Miscellaneous and Suspense	88,5	92,0	96,7
1,530,2	TOTAL	1,520,0	1,410,0	1,414,9

208. The receipts were worse than those of the previous year by 115,3. There was a decrease of 127,8 under *Goods* traffic due principally to indifferent jute crops, while the increase under *Coaching* was due to the rush of passengers out of Calcutta on the introduction of the plague regulations, and to large numbers of pilgrims having travelled during the lunar eclipses in July and December 1898. The decrease, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was also due to the jute traffic being smaller than anticipated.

Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
610,4	Coaching	727,5	675,0	674,0
1,326,1	Goods	1,430,0	1,642,5	1,621,2
38,0	Miscellaneous and Suspense	42,5	42,5	—9,1
1,974,5	TOTAL	2,200,0	2,360,0	2,286,1

209. Contrasted with the actuals of the previous year, the receipts show an increase of 311,6. Under *Coaching* there was an increase of 63,6 due to the movement of passengers having been less restricted in consequence of the withdrawal of the stringent quarantine measures in connection with the plague; to larger attendance at fairs, to the season having been considered propitious for marriages. The increase of 295,1 under *Goods* was due to an improvement in traffic in grain and pulse, oil seeds, salt and sugar. The same causes account for the differences as compared with the Budget Estimate.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

North-Western Railway.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
1,291,7	Coaching	1,250,0	1,140,0	1,139,2
2,154,6	Goods	2,000,0	2,400,0	2,378,0
36,5	Miscellaneous and Suspense	100,0	120,0	124,5
3,482,8	TOTAL .	3,350,0	3,660,0	3,641,7

210. The receipts, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, show an increase of 158,9. The decrease of 152,5 under *Coaching* was due to the large receipts in 1897-98 on account of the frontier expedition. The increase of 223,4 under *Goods* was due to abnormal traffic in wheat exported *viâ* Karachi. The increase of 88,0 under *Miscellaneous* and *Suspense* was due chiefly to the large outstandings connected with the frontier expedition having been cleared during the year. The same causes account for the variations as compared with the Budget Estimate.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
375,2	Coaching	410,0	414,0	416,0
435,2	Goods	530,0	514,0	515,2
71,7	Miscellaneous and Suspense	60,0	77,0	77,6
882,1	TOTAL .	1,000,0	1,005,0	1,008,8

211. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was an increase of 126,7. The increases under *Coaching* and *Goods* are attributable to the opening of the Rai Bareli-Benares Railway, to the introduction of a system of fast trains and improvement in 3rd class passenger traffic, and to better crops and larger exports. The differences, as compared with the Budget Estimate, were not large.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
132,7	Coaching	150,0	145,2	146,6
434,7	Goods	470,0	503,0	522,8
47,9	Miscellaneous and Suspense	60,0	71,8	68,7
615,3	TOTAL .	680,0	720,0	738,1

212. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was an increase of 122,8 due to the opening of the greater part of the extensions to traffic, as well as to general development of traffic on the main line. Compared with the Budget Estimate there was an increase of 58,1, due to traffic during the last quarter of the year having been largely in excess of anticipations, and to the opening of the Kola-Cuttack sections earlier than was expected.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued*.

Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget	Revised.	Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
240,5	Coaching	265,0	254,5	247,1
306,2	Goods	335,0	337,0	334,6
78,3	Miscellaneous and Suspense	75,0	78,5	81,7
625,0	TOTAL	675,0	670,0	663,4

213. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, there was an increase of 38,4 due to improvement in *Coaching* and *Goods* traffic and "Sundries." The decrease, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was due chiefly to the expected increase under *Coaching* traffic not having been fully realized.

Indian Midland Railway.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
221,4	Coaching	219,0	228,6	228,9
374,3	Goods	369,0	389,4	394,8
21,3	Miscellaneous and Suspense	12,0	17,0	8,7
617,0	TOTAL	600,0	635,0	632,4
48,4	*Deduct*—Bhopal Railway earnings	50,0	60,0	61,0
568,6	Total Indian Midland Railway proper	550,0	575,0	571,4

214. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was an increase of only 2,8. Compared with the Budget Estimate there was an increase of 21,4, which occurred chiefly under *Goods* traffic due to heavy outward and cross-traffic, which passed to Bombay for export.

Southern Mahratta Railway.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
164,5	Coaching	163,0	132,5	133,1
443,5	Goods	435,5	365,5	365,4
9,5	Miscellaneous and Suspense	11,5	—3,0	9
617,5		610,0	495,0	499,4

215. The decrease, as compared with the actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimate, was due to plague restrictive measures having seriously interfered with the free movement of passengers, and to the absence of the famine traffic in food grains which marked the business of the railway during 1897-98, when the movements of food stuffs were abnormally large.

South Indian Railway.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
475,3	Coaching	485,0	427,0	426,4
390,0	Goods	398,0	380,0	394,1
29,1	Miscellaneous and Suspense	17,0	23,0	23,1
894,4	TOTAL	900,0	830,0	843,6

216. As compared with the previous year's actuals and with the Budget Estimate, there was a decrease under *Coaching* due to the introduction of segregation and other plague precautionary measures having had an adverse influence on the movement of passengers, to local festivals having been poorly attended, to the breaches in the main line in November and December 1898, and to the transfer of the Nellore-Gudur Section to the East Coast Railway in October 1898.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued*.

Burma Railway.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
434,7	Coaching	425,0	440,0	446,0
421,1	Goods	425,0	412,3	404,8
13,5	Miscellaneous and Suspense	15,0	12,7	16,9
869,3	TOTAL .	865,0	865,0	857,7

217. The increase under *Coaching* was due to improvement in passenger traffic, while the large falling off under *Goods* was due to a heavy decline in the paddy traffic, owing to the prices obtainable for this commodity in Rangoon having fallen so low as to deter traders from bringing in stock by rail in the usual quantities.

Other State Railways—Imperial.

1897-98. Accounts.	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
1,042,0	1,124,5	999,0	1,010,1

218. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was a decrease of 31,9, made up of total increases of 78,5 and decreases of 110,4. The principal increases were 35,6 on the Assam-Bengal Railway due to increased open mileage, and 14,5 on the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway due to exceptionally good winter harvests, and to the steady development of ordinary passenger traffic owing to the linking up of the metre gauge systems. The principal decreases were 14,6 on the Bengal Central Railway due to a fall in jute traffic owing to short crops, 24,9 on the Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Railway due to the prevalence of plague, and 68,9 on the Mysore State Railway due to the disturbance of business by plague and its preventive measures, and to the larger export traffic in 1897-98 in famine food stuffs. There were other small increases and decreases which are unimportant.

219. The actuals fell short of the Budget Estimate by 114,4. There were increases aggregating 45,4, of which the principal were 12,2, and 14,4 on the Assam-Bengal and Lucknow-Bareilly Railways, respectively, due generally to the same causes which accounted for the increase over the actuals of the previous year, whilst the decreases amounted to 159,8, of which 21,2 and 59,0 occurred on the Guntakal-Mysore Frontier and Mysore State Railways, respectively, due generally to the same causes which accounted for the decrease as compared with the actuals of the previous year, and 56,6 on the East Coast Railway due to portions of the Bezwada-Madras Railway not having been opened to traffic as early as anticipated.

STATE RAILWAYS—PROVINCIAL.

1897-98. Accounts.	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
58,3	58,1	56,8	57,6

220. The variations were small.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies—Net Traffic Receipts.

Accounts, 1897-98.			Guaranteed Railway Companies.	Budget, 1898-99.			Revised, 1898-99.			Accounts, 1898-99.			Guaranteed interest, 1898-99.	Percentage of charges on receipts.
Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.		Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.		
1,401,8	788,9	612,9	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,540,0	840,0	700,0	1,640,0	730,0	910,0	1,674,5	725,1	949,4	663,2	43'30
2,873,1	1,873,7	999,4	Great Indian Peninsula . .	3,050,0	1,876,0	1,174,0	3,690,0	2,100,0	1,590,0	3,683,0	2,054,3	1,628,7	1,788,8	55'78
1,139,7	550,6	589,1	Madras . .	1,100,0	550,0	550,0	1,025,0	530,0	495,0	1,023,5	518,9	504,6	804,4	50'70
5,414,6	3,213,2	2,201,4	Total .	5,690,0	3,266,0	2,424,0	6,355,0	3,360,0	2,995,0	6,381,0	3,298,3	3,082,7	3,256,4	51'69

Gross Receipts.

221. The actual receipts during the year under review exceeded those of the previous year by 966,4. The increase occurred on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways, due mainly to heavier traffic in grain and pulse following on richer crops and better trade prospects, while on the Madras Railway there was a decrease, mainly in coaching traffic, owing to the precautionary measures in connection with plague.

The gross receipts exceeded the Budget Estimate by 691,0 as under—

B. B. and C. I. Railway	+134,5
G. I. P. Railway	+633,0
Madras Railway	— 76,5

The increases on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways were due mainly to improved goods traffic, and the decrease on the Madras Railway to the continued prevalence of plague.

Working Expenses.

222. The total working expenses were more than those of the previous year by 85,1. The increase on the G. I. P. Railway was due chiefly to larger consumption of coal and other stores under Locomotive expenses, and to heavier repairs and renewals of Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon stock. The decreases on the B. B. and C. I. and Madras Railways are accounted for by smaller outlay on repairs and renewals of vehicles.

223. The actual expenses exceeded the provision made in the Budget Estimate by 32,3 made up of—

B. B. and C. I. Railway	—114,9
G. I. P. Railway	+178,3
Madras Railway	— 31,1

224. The increase on the G. I. P. Railway was due to heavier repairs and renewals of Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon stock, to larger issues of stores, and to the replacement of condemned Cammell's axles. The decrease on the B. B. and C. I. Railway was due chiefly to a special credit on account of contribution from Fire Insurance Fund towards the cost of renewal of Warren girders, and to reduced outlay on renewals of Carriage and Wagon stock. On the Madras Railway the decrease is accounted for by short outlay on repairs and renewals of engines and vehicles.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*concluded.*

XXVIII.—Subsidised Companies (Repayment of Advances of interest).

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
13,0	Mysore Railway	16,7	44,8	43,7
	ENGLAND—			
1,3	Rohilkund-Kumaon Railway	...	3	3
7	Exchange	...	2	2
15,0	TOTAL	16,7	45,3	44,2

225. The credit under India represents the amount recoverable from the Mysore Durbar in settlement of the net charge for interest paid to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company in connection with the Mysore Railway. The details of the amounts recoverable are given below :—

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
	MYSORE RAILWAY—			
75,0	Interest on Capital	74,9	72,0	72,1
5,4	*Less*—Charge for interest borne by Government for the unexpended balance of the Capital retained in its hands	3,2	4,2	4,3
69,6		71,7	67,8	67,8
56,6	Net receipts	55,0	23,0	24,1
13,0	Net charge for interest recoverable from the Mysore Durbar	16,7	44,8	43,7

226. The credit under England represents the Government share of surplus profits of the Rohilkund-Kumaon Railway paid to the Secretary of State in Englan

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
22,693,5	EXPENDITURE . .	23,921,4	23,614,5	23,682,9

227. The actuals were greater than those of the previous year by 989,4, and than the Budget Estimate by 238,5. The charges on account of exchange were, however, lower than the actuals of the previous year by 340,7 and than the Budget Estimate by 347,3. The following figures detail the expenditure under the several heads, exchange being shown separately so as to bring out the variations apart from that item. The savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance amounted to 5,6.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
	STATE RAILWAYS—			
9,201,2	Working Expenses .	9,770,5	9,876,6	9,985,3
4,962,3	Interest on Debt .	5,154,6	5,102,0	5,126,6
1,712,4	Annuities . . .	1,715,8	1,714,0	1,714,0
306,6	Interest on Advances .	352,8	351,3	352,0
801,4	Interest on Capital Deposits	828,0	828,0	828,4
16,983,9	TOTAL .	17,821,7	17,871,9	18,006,3
	Exchange—			
546,8	Interest on Debt . .	542,7	483,5	485,4
964,3	Annuities . . .	960,9	857,0	860,5
123,3	Interest on Advances .	122,6	109,5	109,8
441,9	Interest on Capital Deposits	454,1	405,9	407,6
2,076,3	TOTAL .	2,080,3	1,855,9	1,863,3
19,060,2	TOTAL .	19,902,0	19,727,8	19,869,6
	GUARANTEED COMPANIES—			
126,2	Surplus Profits, etc. . .	312,8	418,9	398,2
2,163,7	Interest	2,180,3	2,173,4	2,170,7
2,289,9	TOTAL .	2,493,1	2,592,3	2,568,9
	Exchange—			
1,213,4	Interest	1,216,0	1,081,2	1,085,7
3,503,3	TOTAL .	3,709,1	3,673,5	3,654,6
	SUBSIDISED COMPANIES—			
113,8	Land	230,3	149,1	104,4
16,2	MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY EXPENDITURE .	80,0	64,1	54,3
22,693,5		23,921,4	23,614,5	23,682,9

38.—State Railways—Working Expenses.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
9,201,2	EXPENDITURE . .	9,770,5	9,876,6	9,985,3

228. The details of these amounts by individual railways are given on page 91. An explanation of the variations, compared with the actuals of the previous year and the figures of the Budget Estimate, is given below.

229. Under Imperial there was an excess of 203,6 which still requires sanction. Under Provincial an excess of 8,5 occurred in Assam, of which 7,7 was covered by a reappropriation sanctioned by the Local Government; 1,0 occurred in Madras, and was sanctioned by the Local Government, and 1,7 occurred in Bombay, which, with the balance of 8 in Assam, still awaits sanction.

STATE RAILWAYS—IMPERIAL.

East Indian Railway.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
403,0	Maintenance	504,5	450,6	492,6
472,4	Locomotive	501,5	605,0	610,6
146,7	Carriage and Wagon	199,9	221,2	227,7
352,3	Traffic	349,5	369,4	380,1
304,9	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense . . .	259,6	323,8	315,6
1,679,3	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES .	1,815,0	1,970,0	2,026,6
273,9	Share of surplus profits paid to the Company, and contribution to Provident Fund	265,0	300,0	307,3
1,953,2	TOTAL .	2,080,0	2,270,0	2,333,9

230. The increase under *Maintenance* was due to arrears of relaying and repairs of the preceding year having been overtaken to a considerable extent. The increases under *Locomotive* and *Carriage and Wagon Expenses* were due to extensive repairs and renewals of stock, whilst the increase under *Traffic* expenses was due to increased traffic. Under *Company's share of Surplus Profits, etc.*, the increase was due to increased earnings.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
135,0	Maintenance	124,6	157,9	179,8
166,1	Locomotive	148,0	144,5	145,3
48,2	Carriage and Wagon	70,0	60,0	57,4
147,2	Traffic	148,0	153,3	158,0
169,9	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense . . .	149,4	124,3	123,9
666,4	TOTAL .	640,0	640,0	664,4

231. The increase under *Maintenance* was due to more relaying and renewals having been done, and to outlay incurred on the Borat and Daulatdia ghât lines and yards, and the increase under *Traffic* was due to the re-opening of the District Traffic Superintendent's office at Chitpore and to the opening of the first section of the Mymensing-Jagganathgunj Railway. The decrease under *Locomotive* was due to the debit in the previous year of the cost of 6 Locomotive engines replaced in 1896-97. The decrease under *General, Miscellaneous, and Suspense* was due to smaller charges for loading and unloading, and to smaller payments for hire of rolling-stock from other lines owing to the fall in goods traffic.

Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
202,2	Maintenance	230,3	244,4	260,8
341,2	Locomotive	389,2	370,0	362,8
92,4	Carriage and Wagon	93,4	9[illegible],7	91,7
161,9	Traffic	158,7	167,3	166,5
139,2	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense . . .	144,9	[illegible]	[illegible]
936,9	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES .	1,016,5	1,096,3	1,1[illegible],5
56,1	Share of surplus profits paid to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, and contribution to Provident Fund	83,5	93,7	109,4
993,0	TOTAL .	1,100,0	1,1[illegible]0,0	1,212,9

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Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

232. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was an increase of 58,6 under *Maintenance* due to heavy renewals of sleepers and fastenings, and to the relaying of the main line with 50 lbs. rails having been pushed on more vigorously. The increase of 21,6 under *Locomotive* expenses was due to increased train mileage run, and to more coal carried. The increase of 82,5 under *General, Miscellaneous and Suspense* was due almost entirely to the outlay on the conversion of the line from Ferozepore to Kotkapura. The increase of 53,3 in *Share of Surplus Profits, etc*, was due to the result of the year's working having proved more satisfactory. Compared with the Budget Estimate the variations under *Maintenance* and *Locomotive* were due to short provision having been made under the former, and excess provision under the latter head The excesses under *General, Miscellaneous, and Suspense* and *Share of Surplus profits, etc.*, in comparision with the Budget Estimate were due to outlay on the conversion of the line between Ferozepore and Kotkapura, and to the result of the year's working having proved more satisfactory than anticipated.

North-Western Railway.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
558,7	Maintenance	688,5	518,0	549.2
691,7	Locomotive	650,0	720,8	707,0
121,4	Carriage and Wagon	155,0	191.8	196,6
277,6	Traffic	295,0	233,9	236,7
180,8	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	211,5	185,5	176,0
1,830,2	TOTAL	2,000,0	1,900,0	1,915,5

233. Compared with the actuals of the previous year the decrease of 9,5 under *Maintenance* was due to smaller expenditure on special renewals of permanent-way, while the increase under *Carriage and Wagon* was due to heavy adjustments on account of renewals of stock. The saving of 139,3 under *Maintenance*, compared with the Budget Estimate, was due to failure on the part of the Bengal Iron and Steel Company to supply cast iron pot sleepers provided for, and to permanent-way material, indented for from England, not having arrived in time. The excess of 57,0 under *Locomotive* and of 41,6 under *Carriage and Wagon* were due to heavy repairs and renewals of locomotive and carriage and wagon stock.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
115,7	Maintenance	132,0	132,5	135,1
154,7	Locomotive	139,0	120,0	113,6
43,7	Carriage and Wagon	83,0	79,5	78,2
77,4	Traffic	86,0	80,5	85,3
70,0	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	70,0	71,5	67,0
461,5	TOTAL	510,0	490,0	479,2

234. Contrasted with the actuals of the previous year, the increase under *Maintenance* was due to the cost of maintaining the additional length of open line, and to increased expenditure in the renewal and strengthening of girders. Under *Locomotive* the decrease was due to engines having been renewed in the previous year, while during the year 1898-99 expenditure was limited to ordinary repairs only. The increase under *Carriage* and *Wagon* was due to special renewals of goods vehicles. Compared with the Budget Estimate the decrease under *Locomotive* was due to savings under running expenses, maintenance and renewals of engines, and generally to savings under most sub-heads.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
70,2	Maintenance	97,5	104,9	103,1
92,8	Locomotive	103,0	103,3	104,0
26,0	Carriage and Wagon	27,5	20,7	20,6
55,8	Traffic	60,5	61,4	61,2
72,3	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	71,5	73,7	66,8
317,1	TOTAL	360,0	370,0	361,7

235. The increase under *Maintenance* was due to Revenue having borne its share of the estimate for adding *Sál* sleepers to rails on the main line, and to the net outlay on relaying the Katni-Umaria section having been in excess of that of the previous year. The excess under *Locomotive* expenses was due to additional mileage worked in consequence of the opening of the extensions.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
71,6	Maintenance	74,6	79,0	80,5
54,5	Locomotive	57,0	58,0	61,9
15,5	Carriage and Wagon	19,0	18,0	15,2
48,1	Traffic	50,4	4[illegible],0	49,6
69,3	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	84,0	76,0	79,3
184,3	Share of net earnings paid to the Company, and contribution to Provident Fund	215,0	210,0	195,9
443,3	TOTAL	500,0	490,0	482,4

236. Compared with the actuals of the previous year the variations are small except in the case of *Maintenance*, the increase under which was due to heavy expenditure on repairs to flood damages on the Tirhoot section, and the construction of an additional temporary pile bridge over the Gogra at Turtipur. Compared with the Budget Estimate, the variations under the several heads of expenditure are small.

Indian Midland Railway.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
66,4	Maintenance	65,0	73,0	69,7
119,4	Locomotive	118,0	130,0	137,8
28,7	Carriage and Wagon	25,0	31,1	34,7
49,7	Traffic	49,0	47,9	50,2
77,3	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	78,0	68,0	68,1
341,5		335,0	350,0	360,5
28,9	*Deduct*—Working expenses of Bhopal State Railway	30,0	35,0	35,9
312,6	Total Indian Midland Railway	305,0	315,0	324,6

237. The increase, as compared with the actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimate, was due chiefly to increased engine-mileage run, to special repairs to engines, and coaching vehicles, and to special expenditure in fitting goods stock with heavier axles.

Southern Mahratta Railway.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
83,7	Maintenance	82,5	85,5	81,6
125,2	Locomotive	122,9	108,5	107,7
26,7	Carriage and Wagon	30,4	32,5	32,3
61,8	Traffic	65,0	59,0	59,3
68,1	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	65,2	69,5	70,5
365,5	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	366,0	355,0	354,4
72,4	Share of net earnings paid to the Company, and contribution to Provident Fund	64,0	40,0	40,3
437,9	TOTAL	430,0	395,0	394,7

238. The decrease under *Locomotive* and *Traffic* expenses, as compared with the actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimate, was due to reduced train mileage run.

South Indian Railway

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99 Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
103,0	Maintenance	100,6	87,5	85,2
168,3	Locomotive	178,9	183,5	182,8
51,3	Carriage and Wagon	47,2	48,9	47,6
81,5	Traffic	83,5	79,6	78,8
69,0	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	74,8	73,0	72,6
473,1	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	485,0	472,5	467,0
34,8	Share of Surplus profits paid to the Company, and contribution to Provident Fund	35,0	27,5	28,9
507,9	TOTAL	520,0	500,0	495,9

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

South Indian Railway—*continued.*

239. The working expenses show a decrease under *Maintenance* due to smaller renewals with 50 lbs. rails. The increase under *Locomotive* was due to the replacement of five condemned engines.

Burma Railways.

1897-98 Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
131,7	Maintenance	127,0	120,2	126,5
155,3	Locomotive	158,5	171,1	171,3
40,8	Carriage and Wagon	41,7	43,6	42,8
90,4	Traffic	90,9	95,0	95,2
85,0	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	84,4	79,1	75,5
503,2	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	502,5	509,0	511,3
16,6	Share of surplus profits, etc.	17,5	16,0	15 8
519,8	TOTAL	520,0	525,0	527,1

240. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was an increase of 7,3. The decrease under *Maintenance* was due to less relaying. The increase under *Locomotive* was due to increases to the subordinate superintendents and office establishments, and to increased train mileage run. The decrease under *General Miscellaneous and Suspense* was due to writes-back on account of redistributions of salaries of Indian management from 1st September 1896 to 31st December 1898 between Capital and Revenue, and to a refund of the cost of watch and ward establishment from 1st September 1896 to 30th September 1898.

Other State Railways—Imperial.

1897-98. Accounts.	1898-99. Budget	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
679,6	729,8	713,9	713,9

241. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was a net excess of 34,3. The increases aggregated 74,8, of which 48,1 occurred on the Assam-Bengal Railway due to proportion of repairs of damage, caused to the line by the earthquake of 12th June 1897, having been charged to Revenue, and 13,2 on the East Coast Railway due chiefly to the opening of the Bezwada-Madras Railway. The decreases amounted to 40,5, of which 10,2 and 26,0 occurred on the Guntakal-Mysore Frontier and Mysore State Railways, respectively, due to less train mileage worked.

242. Compared with the Budget Estimate there was a net decrease of 15,9. The principal increase, 33,9, occurred on the Assam-Bengal Railway, and the more important decreases were 9,0 and 19,4 on the Guntakal-Mysore Frontier and Mysore State Railways, respectively, due generally to the causes which accounted for the variations, as compared with the actuals of the previous year.

State Railways—Provincial.

1897-98. Accounts.	1898-99 Budget.	1898-99 Revised.	1898-99 Accounts.
44,7	40.7	50,4	51.9

243. The principal variation was the increase on the Cherra-Companyganj Railway due to repairs of the damages caused by the earthquake of June 1897.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

38.—State Railways.

Interest on Debt.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
3,991,3	INTEREST ON CAPITAL FOUND BY GOVERNMENT	4,185,5	4,135,1	4,159,7
	INTEREST ON OTHER CAPITAL—			
	East Indian Railway—			
64,6	Debenture Stock	64,6	64,6	64,6
	Stock issued in Redemption of Annuity and Debenture Stock—			
231,9	Sterling Stock—3½ per cent.	229,8	229,8	229,8
7,4	Do 3 per cent.	7,5	7,5	7,5
	Eastern Bengal Railway—			
14,0	Debenture Stock	14,0	14,0	14,0
19,7	Stock issued in Redemption of Annuity and Debenture Stock—3½ per cent.	19,6	19,6	19,6
	Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway—			
159,7	Stock issued in Redemption of Annuity—3½ per cent.	158,5	158,5	158,5
	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway—			
15,4	Debenture Stock	9,2	9,2	9,2
	Stock issued for purchase of Railway and in Redemption of Debentures and Debenture Stock—			
—6	3½ per cent.	319,3	317,1	—7
310,0	3 "			310,0
"	2½ "			5,5
2,3	Sinking Fund			2,3
	South Indian Railway—			
19,1	Debenture Stock	26,7	26,7	19,1
7,6	2½% Stock issued in Redemption of Debentures			7,6
119,9	3% Stock issued for purchase of Railway and in Redemption of Debentures	119,9	119,9	119,9
4,962,3	TOTAL INTEREST ON CAPITAL	5,154,6	5,102,0	5,126,6
546,8	EXCHANGE	542,7	483,5	485,4
5,509,1	TOTAL INTEREST ON DEBT	5,697,3	5,585,5	5,612,0

244. There was a decrease in the actuals, as compared with those of the previous year and with the Budget Estimate, in charges for exchange owing to the rise in the rate of exchange. Omitting exchange the charges approximate closely to the Budget Estimate, but exceed those of the previous year owing to the Capital found by Government increasing year by year with the progress of construction.

Interest on Capital found by Government.

245. The following statement shows how the interest charged in the accounts of 1898-99 has been computed :—

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON WHICH INTEREST IS CHARGEABLE.

	E. I. Ry. 3½ per cent.	E. I. Ry.	E. B. Ry.	Other State Railways.	TOTAL.
Capital Expenditure at end of 1897-98	—254,4	3,994,3	8,159,6	85,171,3	97,070,8
Capital Expenditure during 1898-99	1,256,0	...	233,3	3,472,0	4,961,3
Capital Expenditure at end of 1898-99	1,001,6	3,994,3	8,392,9	88,643,3	102,032,1
Debentures discharged	...	3,546,7	815,6	...	4,362,3
INTEREST.					
Interest on Capital Account at beginning of the year	—8,9	159,8	326,4	3,406,9	3,884,2
Interest on Debentures, etc., discharged	...			...	174,5
Half a year's interest on Capital spent during the year	21,9	141,9 ...	32,6 4,7	69,4	96,0
TOTAL	13,0	301,7	363,7	3,476,3	4,154,7
Add—½ per cent. on the Holkar Loan of a crore, which bears 4½ per cent. interest	...	...	...	5,0	5,0
TOTAL INTEREST CHARGED, 1898-99	13,0	301,7	363,7	3,481,3	4,159,7
" " " 1897-98	—14,3	301,7	348,5	3,355,0	3,991,3

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Annuities in Purchase of Guaranteed Railways (including Sinking Funds).

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
	ENGLAND—			
1,178,6	East Indian Railway	1,180,6	1,180,6	1,180,6
121,9	Eastern Bengal Railway	122,0	122,0	122,0
411,9	Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway	413,2	411,4	411,4
1,712,4	TOTAL ENGLAND	1,715,8	1,714,0	1,714,0
964,3	EXCHANGE	960,9	857,0	860,5
2,676,7	GRAND TOTAL	2,676,7	2,571,0	2,574,5

246 The sterling payments agree closely with the actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimate, but the charge for exchange was lower than the actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimate, owing to the rise in the rate of exchange.

Interest chargeable against Companies on advances.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
	INDIA—			
73,7	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	113,5	111,4	111,8
14,0	Indian Midland Railway	20,4	21,0	21,3
87,7		133,9	132,4	133,1
	ENGLAND—			
16,3	Bengal Central Railway	16,3	16,3	16,3
89,7	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	89,7	89,7	89,7
43,7	Indian Midland Railway	43,7	43,7	43,7
69,2	Southern Mahratta Railway	69,2	69,2	69,2
218,9		218,9	218,9	218,9
123,3	EXCHANGE	122,6	109,5	109,8
342,2		341,5	328,4	328,7
429,9	TOTAL	475,4	460,8	461,8

247. The interest chargeable against the Companies on the advances made by the Secretary of State from funds raised under the provisions of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Purchase Act is shown under this head in England. There is no variation in the sterling amounts. The figures under "India" represent interest on the expenditure incurred in India on the extensions of the Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midland Railways, which is met from rupee advances.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Interest on Capital Deposited by Companies.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised	1898-99. Accounts.
	INTEREST ON OVERDRAWN CAPITAL—			
	INDIA—			
7,9	Lucknow-Bareilly Railway	9,6	9,2	9,2
9	Indian Midland Railway	...	...	4
	INTEREST ON SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—			
	INDIA—			
7,8	Lucknow-Bareilly Railway	7,5	6,9	6,9
	ENGLAND—			
71,2	Assam-Bengal Railway	71,3	71,3	71,3
17,5	Bengal Central Railway	17,5	17,5	17,5
182,3	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	19 ,5	198,5	198,5
50,3	Burma Railways	50,5	50,5	50,5
208,0	Indian Midland Railway	202,4	202,4	202,4
201,7	Southern Mahratta Railway	203,0	203,0	203,0
30,0	South Indian Railway	30,0	30,0	30,0
23,8	East Indian Railway	38,7	38,7	38,7
801,4		828,0	828,0	828,4
441,9	EXCHANGE	454,1	405,9	407,6
1,243,3	TOTAL	1,282,1	1,233,9	1,236,0

248. The increase in the sterling payments over the actuals of the previous year occurred on the Bengal-Nagpur, Burma, and Southern Mahratta Railways, consequent on the additional capital paid up by the Companies; and under the East Indian Railway on account of further capital raised by the issue of debentures.

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision.

1897-98. Accounts		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
	MOIETY OF SURPLUS PROFITS—			
100,7	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	117,0	194,5	206,7
...	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	60,0	165,4	144,9
9,6	Madras Railway	...	14,3	10,2
110,3	TOTAL SURPLUS PROFITS	177,0	374,2	361,8
	LAND AND SUPERVISION—			
15,3	India—Share of Office of Director of Railway Construction	16,7	12,6	12,6
...	Central Provinces	1	1	...
5,8	Burma	7,0	7,0	7,0
6,2	Assam	6,6	6,4	6,3
15,2	Bengal	16,2	16,6	16,5
16,0	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	15,0	13,0	13,2
12,3	Madras	109,4	43,6	39,0
25,4	Bombay	46,0	27,0	23,4
96,2		217,0	126,3	118,0
80,3	*Deduct*—Amount recoverable from Companies on account of Government supervision	*81,2*	*81,6*	*81,6*
15,9	TOTAL LAND AND SUPERVISION	135,8	44,7	36,4
126,2	GRAND TOTAL	312,8	418,9	398,2

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision—*continued.*

Surplus Profits.

249. The increase, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due chiefly to no surplus having been earned by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the first half of 1897, and to the share of surplus profits paid to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Co. having been larger owing to the increase in net earnings. Contrasted with the Budget Estimate, the increase arose from the improvement in traffic on both the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central Railways.

Land and Supervision.

250. The increase, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due mainly to more extensive acquisition of land required for the Calicut-Cannanore extension of the Madras Railway. The lapse on the Budget and Revised Estimates was due to the provision for land required for the Madras and Great Indian Peninsula Railway Extensions not having been utilised in full, owing to delay in the acquisition proceedings connected with the settlement of certain questions relating to alignment and gauge to be adopted.

251. The excess under this head 85,4 requires to be sanctioned.

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Interest.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
	INTEREST—			
8,9	India	8,8	10,9	8,2
2,154,8	England	2,171,5	2,162,5	2,162,5
2,163,7		2,180,3	2,173,4	2,170,7
1,213,4	EXCHANGE	1,216,0	1,081,2	1,085,7
3,377,1	TOTAL	3,396,3	3,254,6	3,256,4

252. The decrease under Exchange, compared with the actuals of 1897-98 and the Budget Estimate of 1898-99, was due to the more favourable rate of exchange.

40.—Subsidised Companies—Land, Subsidy and Interest.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
	IMPERIAL—			
...	Bengal Dooars—(Land)	...	6,7	6
...	Bhagulpur-Bausi Baidyanath Railway	20,0	...	..
2,5	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur Railway	25,0	18,0	15,0
...	Chandipur-Taki Railway	2,0	...	...
...	Gogri-Baptiahi Railway	4,0	...	...
...	Amritsar-Tarn-Taran-Sarhali	7,5	...	...
...	Kurnool Branch Railway	7	...	..
...	Madura-Paumben	5,0	...	...
...	Ahmedabad—Dholka	2,5	...	...
5,8	Mymensingh-Jamalpur Railway	20,0	10,0	8,8
58,7	Bengal and North-Western Railway	70,0	55,0	24,8
...	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway	7	1	1
1,0	Nilgiri Railway	6,0	3,0	1,7
27,4	South Behar Railway	30,0	28,7	26,9
...	Ahmedabad-Parantij Railway	1,8	1	...
2,0	Southern Punjab Railway	3,3	2,2	1,8
4,2	Segowlie-Ruksaul Railway	2,0	1,4	1,2
1,3	Tapti Valley Railway	7,0	5,5	5,3
..	Hardwar-Dehra Railway	5,0	8,1	8,0
...	Nariad-Kapadvang Railway	5	...	
7	Barsi-Pandharpur-Sangola Railway	3	1	...
...	Jullunder-Hoshiarpur Railway	6,8	...	
103,6	TOTAL IMPERIAL	220,1	138,9	94,2
	PROVINCIAL—			
10,2	Dibru-Sadiya Railway—(*Subsidy and Audit*)	10,2	10,2	10,2
10,2	TOTAL PROVINCIAL	10,2	10,2	10,2
113,8	GRAND TOTAL	230,3	149,1	104,4

Section II.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

40.—Subsidised Companies—Land, Subsidy and Interest—*continued.*

253. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was a net decrease of 9,4, made up of increases, chiefly on the Brahmaputra-Sultanpur, Hardwar-Dehra and Tapti Valley Railways; and decreases of 38,3, of which 33,9 occurred on the Bengal and North-Western Railway due to large payments during the preceding year on account of land acquired for the Ganges-Gogra Doab lines. Compared with the Budget Estimate, the lapse was due chiefly to amounts set aside for the Bhagulpore-Bansi Baidyanath, Chandipore-Taki, Gogri-Baptiahi, Amritsar-Tarn-Taran, Kurnool Branch, Madura Paumban, Ahmedabad-Dholka, Nariad-Kapadvang, Barsi-Pandharpur-Sangola and Jullunder-Hoshiarpur Railways not having been utilised, and to less land having been acquired for the Brahmaputra-Sultanpur, Mymensingh-Jamalpur, Bengal and North-Western, Nilgiri, South Behar and Tapti Valley Railways than provided for.

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
	IMPERIAL.			
	INDIA (GENERAL AND POLITICAL)—			
8 8	Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous Charges	3,0	24,9	25,0
15,3	Director of Railway Construction Establishment, share of—	16,7	20,0	20,0
2,1	Port Store-keeper's Establishment	2,3	2,0	1,9
...	Bara-Ajmere and Marwar Survey	6,0	6,0	4,2
...	Shadipalli-Balotra Survey	...	*—3,6*	*—3,6*
...	Reserve	4,2	...	...
26,2	TOTAL	32,2	49,3	47,5
	CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
2,3	Satpura Railway Survey	3,6	4,3	4,6
2,3	TOTAL	3,6	4,3	4,6
	BURMA—			
...	Meiktila-Myingyin Survey	...	*—5,6*	*—5,6*
4,9	Meiktila-Myingyan Railway—(*Land*)	...	*—6,7*	*—6,7*
1	Myinmu-Monywa Survey	...	...	...
...	Kinu-Kabwet Thabeitkyin Survey	...	1,5	5
5,0	TOTAL	...	*—10,8*	*—11,8*
	ASSAM—			
...	Akhaura-Bhairab Bazaar Survey	...	4	...
...	Tilagaon-Sylhet Survey	...	9	1,5
...			1,3	1,5
	BENGAL—			
—3,3	Benares-Puri Survey	*—8,9*	...	
...	East India Railway Extensions	4,0	...	
2,8	Kaunia-Dhubri-Gauhati Survey	4,2	2,7	2,8
3,9	Barun-Daltonganj Survey	*—4,0*	*—3,8*	*—3,8*
2,8	Sakri-Jainagar and Bairagnia-Bagaha Survey	4	4	...
4,3	Ranaghat-Bhagwangola-Raiganj Survey	3,5	1,6	1,2
—2,9	Mahanadi Bridge Survey	...	...	..
9	Singhia-Madaripore-Chandpore Survey	...	...	...
—7,3	Moghul Serai-Howrah Survey	*—2,9*	...	...
...	Ranaghat-Ganges and Katihar Survey	...	3,0	1,9
—8	Bogra-Kaliganj Survey	...	...	...
—2	Cooch Behar-Santrabari Survey	...	...	...
—19,2	Cuttack-Midnapur-Calcutta Survey	...	...	...
5,3	Midnapur-Jheriah and Ranchi Plateau Survey	6,5	7,1	6,9
2,0	Sakri-Jainagar Branch (*Land*)	10,0	15,0	12,7
6	Bettia-Bagaha Extension (*Land*)	1,9	6	2
6	Kissenganj-Kotchandpur-Magura Survey	...	...	...
...	Quadrupling E. B. S. Ry. between Naihati and Dum Dum	...	7	9
—10,5	TOTAL	14,7	27,3	22,8

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure—*continued.*

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—			
—8	Hardwar-Dehra Survey	...	...	...
...	Ait-Kunch Sind river Survey	...	1	...
—8	TOTAL	...	1	...
	PUNJAB—			
—7,7	Kashmir Railway Survey	...	...	...
2,6	Rewari-Kuchaman Survey	1,3	1,9	1,8
6	Sukkur-Shikarpur Survey	...	3	3
6	Frontier Railway Reserve Material	1,3	1,3	3
...	Peshawar Railway Reserve	...	8	7
—11,8	Abt Material and Engine Suspense Account	...	*—31,9*	*—31,9*
2,6	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Survey	...	...	...
...	Ludhiana-Dhuri Jakhal Railway (Land)	10,0	...	...
...	Feeder Lines in the Punjab	4,0	...	...
...	Khyber Railway Survey	...	7	7
1,3	Nowshera Dargai Survey	...	5	5
...	Kohat-Bannu Survey	...	4,5	5,1
—11,8	TOTAL	16,6	*—21,9*	*—22,5*
	MADRAS—			
...	Tinnevelly Quilon Survey	...	1,5	1
—3	Arsikere-Mangalore Survey	...	...	...
2	Shoranur Cochin Survey	1,5	3,1	3,1
—3,1	Cannanore-Calicut Survey	...	...	...
5,6	Vizianagram-Raipur Survey	8,0	5,9	5,6
...	Berhampore-Russelkonda Survey	...	4	4
...	Madura-Paumben Survey	...	3,1	2,2
2,4	TOTAL	9,5	14,0	11,6
	BOMBAY—			
2,2	Bombay-Sind Connection Survey	3,0	1,0	1,0
...	Rajpipla Railway—(*Land*)	1	...	...
5	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley Railway (*Land*)	3	...	1
2,7	TOTAL	3,4	1,0	1,1
15,5	TOTAL IMPERIAL	80,0	64,6	54,8
	PROVINCIAL.			
	BURMA—			
5	Meiktila-Myingyan Survey	...	—5	—5
	BOMBAY—			
2	Barsi-Pandharpur-Sangola Survey	...	...	...
7	TOTAL PROVINCIAL	...	—5	—5
16,2	TOTAL IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	80,0	64,1	54,3

254. The total outlay under *Imperial* is more than that of the previous year by 39,3. No useful comparison can be made between the outlay of the two years by individual projects, as surveys are being completed and new surveys are being started every year. During the year new surveys were taken in hand, and others, for which provision was made in the Budget Estimate, were not commenced, the result being that the expenditure was less by 25,7 than the Estimate.

Section J.--IRRIGATION.

255. The following is a general summary of the results under the head Irrigation :—

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
	Major Works—			
2,377,7	Direct Receipts	2,032,0	2,225,2	2,212,9
964,7	Land Revenue due to Irrigation	972,0	989,7	1,008,8
3,342,4	TOTAL RECEIPTS	3,004,0	3,214,9	3,221,7
892,1	Working Expenses	918,6	931,0	940,4
1,284,3	Interest	1,314,5	1,313,6	1,312,7
2,176,4	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2,233,1	2,244,6	2,253,1
1,166,0	Net Receipts (Major Works)	770,9	970,3	968,6
	Minor Works and Navigation—			
227 4	Receipts (excluding Land Revenue)	224,1	246,8	241,4
967,7	Expenditure	980,0	977,5	940,3
740,3	Net Expenditure (Minor Works)	755,9	730,7	698,9
425,7	Net Revenue (Irrigation)	15,0	239,6	269,7

256. The final net result of the year was worse than the actuals of the previous year by 156,0, owing chiefly to the revenue during 1897-98 having been abnormally large on account of drought. The net result would have been still more unfavourable but for an increase of revenue due to the development of irrigation from the Chenab canal in the Punjab and the Kistna delta system and Periyar project in Madras. The better result, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was mainly due to the irrigation of a larger area than was anticipated.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—RECEIPTS.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
3,569,8	REVENUE . . .	3,228,1	3,461,7	3,463,1

257. The actual receipts in 1898-99 fell short of those of the previous year by 106,7. The decrease was mainly due to the revenue during 1897-98 having been abnormally large owing to the exceptionally dry nature of the seasons. The increase of 235,0 over the Budget Estimate was due chiefly to the areas irrigated having exceeded expectations, and partly to the recovery of outstanding balances.

XXIX and 42.—Major Works.

Direct Receipts and Working Expenses.

Accounts, 1897-98. Gross Revenue.	Accounts, 1897-98. Working Expenses.	Accounts, 1897-98. Net Revenue.	Irrigation Works and Canals.	Budget, 1898-99. Gross Revenue.	Budget, 1898-99. Working Expenses.	Budget, 1898-99. Net Revenue.	Revised, 1898-99. Gross Revenue.	Revised, 1898-99. Working Expenses.	Revised, 1898-99. Net Revenue.	Accounts, 1898-99. Gross Revenue.	Accounts, 1898-99. Working Expenses.	Accounts, 1898-99. Net Revenue.
			IMPERIAL.									
13,8	10,7	3,1	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh .	221,8	8,9	212,9	252,6	9,5	243,1	247,9	10,2	237,7
			Punjab—									
254,9	81,9	173,0	Western Jumna Canal (including Sirsa Branch).	260,0	81,0	179,0	294,6	83,1	211,5	280,0	86,3	193,7
293,0	62,7	230,3	Bari Doab Canal . . .	270,0	65,5	204,5	299,7	80,5	219,2	300,6	78,6	222,0
329,6	63,1	266,5	Sirhind Canal . . .	230,0	68,0	162,0	279,2	68,5	210,7	275,3	67,3	208,0
204,9	62,1	142,8	Chenab Canal . . .	247,0	79,5	167,5	249,2	72,2	177,0	240,7	70,9	169,8
80,7	29,7	51,0	Other Projects . . .	76,2	31,5	44,7	81,3	31,3	50,0	77,7	30,5	47,2
1,163,1	299,5	863,6	TOTAL .	1,083,2	325,5	757,7	1,204,0	335,6	868,4	1,174,3	333,6	840,7
			Madras—									
9,6	49,0	—39,4	Godavari Delta . . .	11,2	51,0	—39,8	9,9	57,2	—47,3	11,0	58,1	—47,1
4,5	58,5	—54,0	Kistna Delta . . .	4,6	62,1	—57,5	5,3	51,1	—45,8	7,8	52,5	—44,7
15,1	31,6	—16,5	Other Projects . . .	13,0	36,9	—23,9	14,8	35,4	—20,6	15,6	35,6	—20,0
29,2	139,1	—109,9	TOTAL .	28,8	150,0	—121,2	30,0	143,7	—113,7	34,4	14[illegible],2	—111,8
59,2	56,9	2,3	Bombay	59,8	43,6	16,2	65,0	48,6	16,4	66,1	48,1	18,0
1,265,3	506,2	759,1	TOTAL IMPERIAL .	1,393,6	528,0	865,6	1,551,6	537,4	1,014,2	1,522,7	538,1	984,6
			PROVINCIAL.									
			Bengal—									
126,7	57,5	69,2	Sone Canals	86,4	58,4	28,0	101,7	59,2	42,5	107,5	55,9	51,6
92,3	77,7	14,6	Other Canals . . .	83,8	78,3	5,5	78,3	81,8	—3,5	77,9	78,4	—5
219,0	135,2	83,8	TOTAL .	170,2	136,7	33,5	180,0	141,0	39,0	185,4	134,3	51,1
			N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—									
363,6	108,0	255,6	Ganges Canal . . .	308,5	107,2	201,3	320,4	103,5	216,9	320,7	106,3	214,4
290,9	87,1	203,8	Lower Ganges Canal . .	215,9	85,6	130,3	223,0	86,5	136,5	228,0	99,7	128,3
97,4	22,6	74,8	Agra Canal	53,7	26,3	27,4	66,4	25,1	41,3	68,1	23,4	4 17
141,5	33,0	108,5	Eastern Jumna Canal . .	104,3	34,8	69,5	124,8	36,0	88,8	124,9	38,4	86,5
...	...	...	Fatehpur Branch . . .	...	...	...	...	1,5	—1,5	...	2	—2
893,4	250,7	642,7		682,4	253,9	428,5	734,6	252,6	482,0	741,7	268,0	473,7
...	...	...	*Deduct*—Amount transferred to Imperial . .	214,2	...	214,2	241,0	...	241,0	236,9	...	236,9
893,4	250,7	642,7	TOTAL .	468,2	253,9	214,3	493,6	252,6	241,0	504,8	268,0	236,8
1,112,4	385,9	726,5	TOTAL PROVINCIAL .	638,4	390,6	247,8	673,6	393,6	280,0	690,2	402,3	287,9
2,377,7	892,1	1,485,6	GRAND TOTAL .	2,032,0	918,6	1,113,4	2,225,2	931,0	1,294,2	2,212,9	940,4	1,272,5

Section J.—IRRIGATION—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

Direct Receipts—Imperial Works.

258. The *gross revenue* in 1898-99 shows an increase of 257,4 over that of the previous year. Of this increase 236,9 represents half the amount of net revenue from Major Irrigation Works in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh which was transferred from Provincial to Imperial under the new provincial settlement. The increase in the Punjab is ascribed to the extension of irrigation from the Chenab canal and the recovery of outstanding balances on the Western Jumna canal. The decrease of 54,3 on the Sirhind canal was due to the receipts in 1897-98 having been abnormally high owing to drought. The increase in Bombay was due chiefly to the expansion of irrigation and recovery of outstanding balances on the canals in the Deccan and Gujarat, and partly to a better supply of water in the canals in Sind. The increase of 129,1 over the Budget Estimate was due chiefly to the areas irrigated from the canals in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces having exceeded expectations, and partly to the recovery of outstanding balances on the Western Jumna canal.

Direct Receipts—Provincial Works.

259. The *gross receipts* in 1898-99 were less than those of the previous year by 422,2. The decrease was due partly to the return to normal conditions, the receipts during 1897-98 having been abnormally high owing to the unusually dry nature of the seasons, and partly to the transfer of 236,9 representing half the amount of net revenue in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from Provincial to Imperial. The actuals exceeded the Budget Estimate by 51,8. The increase was contributed chiefly by the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where a larger area was irrigated than was anticipated. The increase in Bengal was due to prompt realizations of water-rates and to increased revenue from rent of lands on the Sone canals.

XXIX.—Major Works—Indirect Receipts.

Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
117,5	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	117,5	117,5	117,5
57,9	Punjab	69,0	65,5	67,9
675,1	Madras	679,4	694,8	714,2
114,2	Bombay	106,1	111,9	109,2
964,7	TOTAL	972,0	989,7	1,008,8

260. The actuals for 1898-99 exceeded those of the previous year by 44,1 and the Budget Estimate by 36,8. The increase over the previous year was due partly to the development of irrigation from the Chenab canal and the Periyar project, and partly to more dry lands on the Kistna delta system having been converted into wet lands. The increase over the Budget Estimate was due to the latter cause.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—RECEIPTS—*concluded.*

XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation.

1897-98. Accounts. A	1897-98. Accounts. B		1898-99. Budget. A	Budget. B	Revised. A	Revised. B	Accounts. A	Accounts. B
7,6	...	India	6,5	...	7,1	...	7,1	...
...	20,2	Burma	...	14,5	...	19,0	...	20,8
...	80,5	Bengal	...	86,1	...	79,9	...	76,6
...	27,1	N.-W. P. and Oudh	...	20,0	...	23,8	...	24,3
28,2	20,7	Punjab	31,0	21,9	46,9	22,6	44,7	21,2
...	18,3	Madras	...	18,3	...	19,4	...	18,4
21,6	3,2	Bombay	23,1	2,7	24,9	3,2	25,2	3,1
57,4	170,0	TOTAL	60,6	163,5	78,9	167,9	77,0	164,4
227,4			224,1		246,8		241,4	

A.—Imperial. B.—Provincial and Local.

Imperial Works.

261. The actual receipts during 1898-99 exceeded those of the previous year by 19,6, and the Budget Estimate by 16,4. The increase occurred chiefly in the Punjab, and was due to the revenue in the Montgomery District, which was hitherto shown as *Indirect*, having been treated as *Direct Receipts* in the accounts for 1898-99 in accordance with the new schedule of water-rates; also to better irrigation from the Indus canals.

Provincial and Local Works.

262. The decrease in the receipts during 1898-99, as compared with those of the previous year and the Revised Estimate, was mainly due to a falling off of the navigation receipts from the canals in Bengal. The increase of 6,3 over the Budget Estimate in Burma was due to increased traffic on the Pegu and Sittang canal.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—EXPENDITURE.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
3,144,1	EXPENDITURE . . .	3,213,1	3,222,1	3,193,4

263. The increase of 49,4 in the expenditure during 1898-99 over that of the previous year was partly in the cost of working and maintenance, due to the expansion of irrigation, and partly in the interest charges on the capital outlay of the year. The saving, as compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates, was due to the requirements under Minor Works and Navigation having been over-estimated. The savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance amounted to 3,5.

42.—Major Works—Working Expenses.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
506,2	Imperial Works	528,0	537,4	538,1
385,9	Provincial Works	390,6	393,6	402,3
892,1	TOTAL .	918,6	931,0	940,4

(For details see page 110.)

Imperial Works.

264. The expenditure in 1898-99 exceeded that of the previous year by 31,9. The increase was mainly due to increased maintenance charges on the canals in the Punjab owing to the expansion of irrigation. There was a decrease of 8,8 in Bombay due to the expenditure in 1897-98 having been very large, owing chiefly to the transfer to this head of the normal expenditure on famine relief work on the Lakh canal and the Ekruk and Mhasvad tanks.

265. The Budget grant was increased to 537,4 by additional grants amounting to 9,4 sanctioned by the Finance Department during the course of the year for certain urgent repairs and for increased collection charges necessitated by increased irrigation in the Punjab. Against this, the actuals amounted to 538,1, resulting in a small excess of 7, which still requires to be sanctioned.

Provincial Works.

266. The expenditure in 1898-99 exceeded that of the previous year by 16,4 and the Budget Estimate by 11,7. The increase occurred in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and was due chiefly to the write-back, under the orders of the Government of India, from 49—Irrigation, to this head of 11,8, by which sum the Capital account of the Fatehpur Branch of the Lower Ganges canal was overcharged in previous years on account of the share of direction and accounts establishment, and partly to increased expenditure on maintenance and repairs and tools and plant in the Narora division of the Lower Ganges canal. The short outlay of 6,7 in Bengal, as compared with the Revised Estimate, was due chiefly to the share of establishment charges, debitable to the Buildings and Roads branch on account of work done for that branch, having been under-estimated. The excess was sanctioned by the Local Government.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—EXPENDITURE—*concluded.*

42.—Major Works—Interest on debt.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
	Imperial.			
729,5	India	755,3	754,5	753,9
	Provincial.			
246,1	Bengal	245,9	245,7	245,7
308,7	N.-W. P. and Oudh	313,3	313,4	313,1
1,284,3	TOTAL	1,314,5	1,313,6	1,312,7

267. The following statement shows how the interest charged during the year was calculated :—

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

Capital expenditure at end of 1897-98		32,477,5
" " during 1898-99—		
35.—Protective Works	11,7	
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	14,3	
49.—Capital expenditure not charged to Revenue	653,6	
		679,6
		33,157,1

INTEREST.

Interest on Capital outlay at beginning of the year	1,299,1
Interest on half Capital spent during the year	13,6
	1,312,7

43.—Minor Works and Navigation.

1897-98. Accounts. A	1897-98. Accounts. B		1898-99. Budget. A	1898-99. Budget. B	1898-99. Revised. A	1898-99. Revised. B	1898-99. Accounts. A	1898-99. Accounts. B
7,4	...	India	28,0	...	7,4	...	7,8	...
...	137,1	Burma	...	148,0	...	153,2	...	147,7
...	171,2	Bengal	...	149,6	...	150,8	...	139,6
...	30,3	N.-W. P. and Oudh	...	31,8	...	29,1	...	26,5
83,3	7,4	Punjab	77,5	13,4	84,5	11,1	83,7	10,8
...	324,5	Madras	...	341,0	...	338,1	...	324,1
203,8	1,0	Bombay	183,2	5,9	194,6	4,8	192,7	4,7
294,5	671,5	TOTAL INDIA	288,7	689,7	286,5	687,1	284,2	653,4
1,1	...	ENGLAND	1,0	...	2,6	...	1,8	...
6	...	EXCHANGE	6	...	1,3	...	9	...
296,2	671,5	GRAND TOTAL	290,3	689,7	290,4	687,1	286,9	653,4
967,7			980,0		977,5		940,3	

A. Imperial. B. Provincial and Local.

Imperial Works.

268. The expenditure in 1898-99 was less than that of the previous year by 9,3. The decrease was due partly to a smaller grant having been made available for expenditure and partly to the normal expenditure on famine relief work on the Ghaggar canal having been added to the expenditure under this head in the accounts for 1897-98. The Budget Estimate was prepared for 290,3, against which the actuals amounted to 286,9.

Provincial Works.

269. The decrease of 18,1, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, is made up of an increase of 10,6 in Burma and a decrease of 31,6 in Bengal. The increase in Burma was due to a larger programme of expenditure in Upper Burma, and the decrease in Bengal was principally due to the approaching completion of works in connection with the canalization of the Bhangur khal in the Calcutta and Eastern canals. In the Budget Estimate the requirements of several works in Burma, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Madras were over-estimated.

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—RECEIPTS.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
667,8	RECEIPTS	678,7	696,4	705,0

270. The receipts in 1898-99 exceeded those of the previous year by 37,2 and the Budget Estimate by 26.3. The increase was made up of various items, the most important being an improvement under road tolls and ferry receipts.

XXXI.—Military Works.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
41,9	India	40,8	44,4	44,4
7,5	Burma	6,8	7,2	7,2
5	Assam	4	4	4
2	N.-W. P. and Oudh	1	1	2
1,3	Punjab	1,0	9	7
3	Madras	3	3	4
9	Bombay	9	9	9
52,6	TOTAL	50,3	54,2	54,2

271. The actual receipts during 1898-99 were better than those of the previous year by 1,6 and the Budget Estimate by 3,9. The increase was chiefly due to the sale to His Highness the Nizam's State Railway of barracks and other buildings in the old lancer lines at Secunderabad.

XXXII.—Civil Works.

1897-98. Accounts. A Deptl.	B Civil.		1898-99. Budget. A Deptl.	B Civil.	Revised. A Deptl.	B Civil.	Accounts. A Deptl.	B Civil.
		IMPERIAL.						
5,3	6	India	5,3	5	5,2	6	5,2	6
...	...	Bengal	...	...	1	...	...	...
4,5	...	Punjab	4,6	...	4,6	...	4,1	...
9,8	6	TOTAL	9,9	5	9,9	6	9,3	6
		PROVINCIAL.						
4,4	1,2	Central Provinces	5,0	9	4,5	1,0	5,8	9
18,9	3	Burma	13,5	4	15,8	5	16,3	4
4,8	4,0	Assam	4,0	4,3	4,5	4,6	4,7	5,2
20,2	26,1	Bengal	19,3	25,8	19,3	31,1	20,8	28,6
13,8	54,7	N.-W. P. and Oudh	14,3	55,5	15,4	59,0	17,3	58,0
10,9	37,3	Punjab	5,0	37,1	7,5	41,7	8,8	41,3
18,8	4	Madras	19,0	4	18,3	4	16,9	5
62,2	6	Bombay	75,0	8	67,5	8	72,3	9
154,0	124,6	TOTAL	155,1	125,2	152,8	139,1	162,9	135,8

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—RECEIPTS—*concluded.*

XXXII.—Civil Works—*concluded.*

1897-98. Accounts. A Deptl.	B Civil.		1898-99. Budget. A Deptl.	B Civil.	Revised. A Deptl.	B Civil.	Accounts. A Deptl.	B Civil.
		INCORPORATED LOCAL.						
...	2,5	India	...	2,4	...	2,6	...	2,7
...	5,8	Central Provinces	...	6,5	...	6,4	...	6,0
...	17,1	Burma	...	17,9	...	18,9	...	20,0
2	9,8	Assam	1	11,1	1	10,0	5,4	10,4
...	54,6	Bengal	...	52,0	...	56,9	...	51,5
1,1	8,5	N.-W. P. and Oudh	2,0	8,8	2,0	9,5	1,5	10,2
3	29,6	Punjab	1	26,6	1	29,6	1	27,6
7	101,5	Madras	8	100,6	8	101,6	7	104,3
...	49,3	Bombay	...	64,5	...	56,2	...	56,0
2,3	278,7	TOTAL	3,0	290,4	3,0	291,7	7,7	288,7
570,0		TOTAL INDIA	584,1		597,1		605,0	
		ENGLAND—						
28,9		Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill—Fees from Students, etc.	28,4		30,1		30,5	
16,3		EXCHANGE	15,9		15,0		15,3	
615,2		GRAND TOTAL	628,4		642,2		650,8	

A.—Public Works in charge of Departmental Officers. B.—Public Works in charge of Civil Officers.

Imperial Works.

272. The differences under this head are inconsiderable.

Provincial Works.

273. The receipts by departmental officers during 1898-99 exceeded those of the previous year by 8,9. The increase was due to the realization in Bombay of balances of toll receipts outstanding at the close of the previous year. The increase of 3,5 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was chiefly due to the realization of much larger profits from the Roorkee workshops and of larger arboricultural receipts. In the Punjab and Burma the sale-proceeds of lands and buildings were not so large as in the previous year.

274. The increase of 7,8 over the Budget Estimate was contributed by Burma, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab. The increase in Burma was due chiefly to additional rentable quarters having been provided. The increase in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was due to better profits from the Roorkee workshops and larger receipts from arboriculture. In the Punjab the receipts were under-estimated.

275. The receipts by Civil officers exceeded those of the previous year and the Budget Estimate by 11,2 and 10,6, respectively. The increase occurred chiefly in Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab. The increase in Bengal was due to a rise in the realizations from "Ferry tolls." The increase in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was due chiefly to the sale of the steamer and plant of the Ghazipur steam ferry to the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company. The increase in the Punjab was due to larger sales of lands and buildings.

Local Works.

276. The increase in the revenue realized by departmental officers during 1898-99 over that of the previous year and the Budget was due to the amount recovered from the Assam-Bengal Railway on account of compensation for the district road from Gauhati to Kalang river made over to them.

277. The revenue realized by Civil officers in 1898-99 exceeded that of the previous year by 10,0. The increase was due to an improvement in road tolls in Bombay and in ferry and miscellaneous receipts in Madras and Burma. Owing to the latter cause, the actual receipts in Madras and Burma also exceeded the Budget Estimate. The decrease of 8,5 in Bombay, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was mainly due to the recovery under ferry receipts, road tolls, and contributions for Public Works turning out to be less than was anticipated owing to the continuance of famine and plague.

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—EXPENDITURE.

1897-98. Accounts.		Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	Accounts.
5,418,9	EXPENDITURE	6,021,5	5,842,1	5,868,8

278. The expenditure during 1898-99 exceeded that of the previous year by 449,9. The increase was due to the restriction of expenditure in 1897-98 in consequence of famine. The decrease of 152,7, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was due partly to the curtailment of expenditure in Madras and Bombay to provide funds for plague purposes, and partly to the requirements for several works in the other Provinces having been over-estimated. The saving under Exchange Compensation Allowance under Military Works was 9, and under Civil Works 5,0.

44.—Military Works.

1897-98. Accounts.		Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	Accounts.
824,7	India	904,5	847,5	871,5
7	Central Provinces	7	7	8
84,5	Burma	88,4	82,0	80,4
31,2	Assam	25,9	31,2	32,7
9,2	Bengal	16,9	20,7	20,9
1,6	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3,4	6,5	6,1
80,8	Punjab	73,3	95,7	92,4
7,5	Madras	7,1	7,8	7,0
19,4	Bombay	15,6	21,5	20,9
1,059,6	TOTAL INDIA	1,135,8	1,113,6	1,132,7
69,6	ENGLAND (Stores)	31,6	56,0	52,5
39,2	EXCHANGE	17,7	28,0	26,4
1,168,4	GRAND TOTAL	1,185,1	1,197,6	1,211,6

279. The actual expenditure during 1898-99 exceeded that of the previous year by 43,2, which is made up of an increase of 73,1 in the expenditure in India and of a decrease of 29,9 in the expenditure in England, including exchange. The increase in the Indian expenditure occurred under India, Bengal and the Punjab. The increase under India was due partly to the restriction of expenditure in the previous year, and partly to requirements during 1898-99 arising out of recent extensions on the North-West Frontier, in particular the construction and improvement of fortifications at Malakand and the Samana range, and the provision of defensible accommodation for troops at Chakdara. In Bengal the increase was due to larger expenditure on the quarters for military students. The increased expenditure in the Punjab was incurred on the Bannu-Datta Khel road, accommodation for troops in the Tochi Valley and the collection of metal for special repairs to the North-West Frontier road. The decrease in the expenditure in England was due to the demand for stores during 1898-99 having been smaller than in the previous year. The total expenditure of the year in India worked up closely to the Budget Estimate. The variations, as compared by provinces, were due to modifications of the Budget programme, which were sanctioned by the Government of India during the course of the year. The excesses were met by re-appropriation. The increase in the expenditure in England was due to a larger demand for stores.

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—EXPENDITURE.

45.—Civil Works.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
IMPERIAL.											
Departmental	Accounts. 1897-98	151,3	1,3	—10,9	18,9	62,5	13,3	40,8	4,9	12,9	295,0
	Budget 1898-99	233.8	1,9	...	6,2	78,2	19,3	47,3	9,2	20,1	416,0
	Revised 1898-99	216,3	2,8	...	15,7	65,0	20,0	46,5	7,8	22,0	396,1
	Accounts 1898-99	216,9	2,8	...	15,3	67,0	20,7	46,5	7,5	21,7	398,4
Civil Officers	Accounts. 1897-98	7,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,1
	Budget 1898-99	9,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,5
	Revised 1898-99	9,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,3
	Accounts 1898-99	10,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,5
Total Imperial	Accounts 1897-98	158,4	1,3	—10,9	18,9	62,5	13,3	40,8	4,9	12,9	302,1
	Budget 1898-99	243.3	1,9	...	6,2	78,2	19.3	47,3	9,2	20,1	425,5
	Revised 1898-99	225.6	2,8	...	15,7	65 0	20.0	46,5	7.8	22,0	405,4
	Accounts 1898-99	227,4	2,8	...	15,3	67,0	20,7	46,5	7,5	21,7	408,9
PROVINCIAL.											
Departmental	Accounts. 1897-98	...	148,5	506,6	236,3	311,7	267,6	225,4	177,9	266,9	2,140,9
	Budget 1898-99	...	165,0	576,0	255,7	320 6	300,5	270,0	250.0	288,7	2,426,5
	Revised 1898-99	...	164,0	553.3	259 7	306,0	294.0	277,5	240,0	275,2	2,369,7
	Accounts 1898-99	...	164,8	545,4	260,2	328,9	296,7	282,9	251,6	274,4	2,404,9
Civil Officers	Accounts. 1897-98	...	2,2	21,6	11,2	10,2	27,4	8,4	34,5	1,6	117,1
	Budget 1898-99	...	1 9	15,3	7,3	9.0	29.5	15,4	24,6	1,5	104,5
	Revised 1898-99	...	1,8	15,9	6,1	8,0	27,0	15,2	16,2	1,5	91,7
	Accounts 1898-99	...	2,5	15,6	6,2	9,0	25,0	10,8	18,7	1,5	89,3
Total Provincial	Accounts. 1897-98	...	150,7	528,2	247,5	321,9	295,0	233,8	212,4	268,5	2,258,0
	Budget 1898-99	...	166.9	591,3	263,0	329,6	330,0	285,4	274 6	290,2	2,531,0
	Revised 1898-99	...	165,8	569,4	265,8	314,0	321,0	292,7	256 2	276,7	2.461,4
	Accounts 1898-99	...	167,3	561,0	266,4	337,9	321,7	293,7	270,3	275.9	2,494,2
LOCAL.											
Departmental	Accounts. 1897-98	4,3	8,4	53,5	72,1	...	153,9	73,2	4,6	109,8	479,8
	Budget 1898-99	3,9	8,5	81,4	82.4	...	185,0	75,5	4,2	102,0	542,9
	Revised 1898-99	4,1	10,0	73,[illegible]	81,9	...	177,9	75,0	4,6	107,5	534,8
	Accounts 1898-99	4,0	11,0	66,3	74,6	...	177,8	79,9	3,8	109,8	527,2
Civil Officers	Accounts. 1897-98	1,5	11,1	46.8	1	410,9	49.2	14,7	426,5	123,4	1,084,2
	Budget 1898-99	2,6	18,6	59,6	1	440,0	64,8	13,5	458,4	145,1	1,202,7
	Revised 1898-99	2,4	15.2	54 8	1	405,0	50,5	14,5	436.0	113.5	1,092,0
	Accounts 1898-99	1,3	13,4	47,9	2	429,3	53.2	14,4	411,3	107,1	1,078,1
Total Local.	Accounts. 1897-98	5,8	19,5	100,3	72,2	410,9	203,1	87,9	431,1	233,2	1,564,0
	Budget 1898-99	6,5	27,1	141,0	82,5	440,0	249,8	89.0	462,6	247,1	1,745,6
	Revised 1898-99	6,5	25,2	128,6	82.0	405.0	228,4	89,5	440,6	221,0	1,626,8
	Accounts 1898-99	5.3	24,4	114,2	74.8	429,3	231,0	94.3	415,1	216,9	1,605,[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL	Accounts. 1897-98	164,2	171,5	617,6	338,6	795,3	511,4	362,5	648,4	514,6	4.124,1
	Budget 1898-99	249,8	195,9	732,3	351,7	847,8	509 1	421,7	746,4	557,4	4,702,1
	Revised 1898-99	232,1	193,8	697,8	363 5	784,0	569.4	428,7	704,6	519,7	4,493,6
	Accounts 1898-99	232,7	194,5	675,2	356,5	834,2	573.4	434,5	692,9	514,5	4,508,4

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—EXPENDITURE—*concluded.*

45.—Civil Works—*concluded.*

1897-98. Accounts.		Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	Accounts.
4,124,1	TOTAL INDIA	4,702,1	4,493,6	4,508,4
	ENGLAND—			
46,4	Furlough Pay and Allowances of Officers in P. W. Department . . .	55,0	62,5	61,3
26,2	Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill	26,2	27,3	26,4
4,9	Sundry Items	3,5	4,2	4,3
3,4	Stores for India	1,4	6,6	7,1
80,9		86,1	100,6	99,1
45,5	EXCHANGE	48,2	50,3	49,7
4,250,5	GRAND TOTAL .	4,836,4	4,644,5	4,657,2

Imperial Works.

280. *Departmental Officers.*—The expenditure in 1898-99 exceeded that of the previous year by 103,4. The increase was due to larger grants having been assigned for expenditure in 1898-99 than in the previous year. In the Budget Estimate the requirements of some works in Bengal and under India General and Political were over-estimated.

281. *Civil Officers.*—The increase was due to a larger programme of works in 1898-99.

Provincial Works.

282. *Departmental Officers.*—The expenditure in 1898-99 exceeded that of the previous year by 264,0. The increase was due to the restriction of expenditure during 1897-98 in consequence of plague and famine. The increase would have been larger had it not been for repairs of earthquake damages to buildings in Assam and Bengal in 1897-98. In the Budget Estimate the requirements for works in Burma and Bombay were over-estimated. The increase of 12,9 in the Punjab was due to the construction of Civil buildings at Lyallpur, and was covered by additional grants sanctioned by the Local Government.

283. *Civil Officers.*—The expenditure in 1898-99 was 27,8 less than that in the previous year. The decrease occurred principally in Burma, Assam, and Madras. In Burma and Assam the decrease was due to smaller contributions given to Municipal, Town and Cantonment Funds. The decrease in Madras was due to a smaller grant having been provided for expenditure in 1898-99 on the construction of new buildings than in the previous year. Compared with the Budget Estimate, the actuals show a decrease of 15,2, which occurred chiefly in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and Madras. The decrease in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was due to the ferry at Ghazipur being now worked by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company. In the Punjab the decrease was due to payment not having yet been made to the Lyallpur Municipality of the unspent balance of receipts from the sale of town sites in Lyallpur. The decrease in Madras was chiefly due to non-payment of grants to municipalities for water-supply of towns.

Local Works.

284. *Departmental Officers.*—The expenditure in 1898-99 exceeded that of the previous year by 47,4. The increase was due chiefly to a larger programme of works in Burma and the North Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, the expenditure in the previous year having been restricted. The actual expenditure of the year fell short of the Budget Estimate by 15,7. The excess in the Punjab has been sanctioned.

285. *Civil Officers.*—The total expenditure in 1898-99 was only 6,1 less than that of the previous year; but compared by Provinces, there were large variations in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. The increase of 18,4 in Bengal was due to the restriction of expenditure in the previous year in consequence of famine. The decrease of 15,2 in Madras and 16,3 in Bombay was due to curtailment of expenditure to provide funds for plague purposes. Owing to this cause the actuals also fell short of the Budget Estimate. In Burma the requirements of the year were over-estimated.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
881,9	RECEIPTS	909,9	924,8	924,5
26,996,8	EXPENDITURE	25,055,9	24,051,3	24,010,7
26,1149	NET .	24,146,0	23,126,5	23,086,2

286. The Indian and English portions of the above figures are as follows :—

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	RECEIPTS.			
809,4	India	833,0	835,2	838,7
46,4	England	49,3	59,7	57,1
26,1	Exchange	27,6	29,9	28,7
881,9	TOTAL .	909,9	924,8	924,5
	EXPENDITURE.			
20,362,6	India	18,083,8	17,565,2	17,489,1
4,244,2	England	4,469,3	4,324,1	4,341,9
2,390,0	Exchange	2,502,8	2,162,0	2,179,7
26,996,8	TOTAL .	25,055,9	24,051,3	24,010,7

287. The receipts in India exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 5,7 and 29,3, respectively. The small improvement over the Budget does not call for any special remarks. The increase, as compared with the previous year, occurred chiefly under Commissariat, due to a larger consumption of malt liquor, and to larger recoveries on account of Occupation of Chitral and its communications and the Tochi Field Force, and under Ordnance Establishments, Stores, etc., owing to larger sales of unserviceable stores and camp equipage, partly counterbalanced by smaller recoveries in connection with Military operations.

288. The receipts in England exceeded the Budget Estimate by 7,8, chiefly in the value of articles in possession of regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment and sales of unserviceable stores.

289. The following statement shows separately the ordinary and special charges included under expenditure in India :—

1897-98. Accounts.			1898-99. Budget.		Revised.		Accounts.	
		SPECIAL ITEMS :—						
3,848,0		Military operations on the N.-W. Frontier . .	1,368,0		1,023,7		1,057,5	
188,5		Other special services .	(a)472,7		526,0		492,0	
	4,036,5			1,840,7		1,549,7		1,549,5
	16,326,1	Other Charges . .		16,243,1		16,015,5		15,939,6
	20,362,6	TOTAL .		18,083,8		17,565,2		17,489,1

(a) Includes 90,0 on account of Kohat-Kurrum Force provided in the Estimate under Military Operations on the N.-W. Frontier.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—*continued.*

290. The total Budget provision and actual expenditure under Military operations on the North-West Frontier are shown in detail below:—

	1898-99. Budget.	Accounts.
Charges for—		
North-West Frontier Field Operations	1,355,0	1,024,8
Tochi Field Force	5,0	26,2
Mekran	8,0	6,5
TOTAL	1,368,0	1,057,5

291. The large saving under North-West Frontier Field Operations was due to provision having been made for the maintenance of the Tirah Expeditionary Force for three months of 1898-99, whereas the Force was demobilized in April 1898, when the Khyber Force was organized, which, in its turn, was reduced, and the Khyber Brigade, including the moveable column, formed. The decreases due to these causes were partly counterbalanced by payment of field gratuity which was not provided for. The excess under Tochi Field Force was due to the grant of field gratuity to the troops engaged in the operations, and to larger arrear payments than were anticipated.

292. The total Budget provision and actual expenditure for Other Special Services are shown in detail below:—

	1898-99. Budget.	Accounts.
Charges for—		
Occupation of Chitral and its communications	238,8	237,1
Wano Garrison	26,6	25,6
Tochi Garrison	60,2	89,2
Gilgit Agency	26,4	27,4
Kajuri Kach and Jondola Garrisons	10,0	9,2
Kengtung Garrison	20,7	14,9
Kohat-Kurrum Force	90,0	81,6
Burma-China Boundary Commission Escort	...	7,0
	472,7	492,0

293. The excess under Tochi Garrison was due to the augmented strength of the garrison having been maintained for a longer period than was intended when the Estimate was framed. The charges under Burma-China Boundary Commission Escort were met by a transfer of 9,3 from the Civil Estimates under 25 - Political, under which head provision for the escort was made in Burma. The saving under Kengtung Garrison was due to short strength, more favourable rates of supplies and utilization of Government Transports, and that under Kohat-Kurrum Force to an over-estimate.

294. The details of the reduction of 303,5 in the ordinary expenditure, as compared with the Budget, are shown by the following figures:—

	Budget.	1898-99. Accounts.	Excess + Reduction—
Army and Garrison Staff	534,3	518,9	—15,4
Regimental Pay	8,370,2	8,100,0	—270,2
Commissariat	3,330,3	3,319,2	—11,1
Remount	352,1	297,5	—54,6
Clothing	281,6	264,8	—16,8
Medical	734,6	727,0	—7,6
Ordnance	773,3	826,0	+52,7
Miscellaneous	96,0	97,2	+1,2
Other heads	1,770,7	1,789,0	+18,3
TOTAL	16,243,1	15,939,6	—303,5

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—*continued.*

295. The principal savings are given below :—

(1) Smaller payments of Exchange Compensation Allowance, owing to the actual rates of payment being more favourable than that adopted in the Budget	45,5
(2) Savings due to the retention in Mombassa of the 27th Bombay Infantry and Head-Quarters Wing, 4th Bombay Rifles, for a longer period than was anticipated	28,9
(3) Savings due chiefly to the establishment of British Infantry in India having been short by one battalion for a part of the year	37,0
(4) Transfer to the Civil Department of the charge for the pay of soldiers and medical officers on plague duty . . .	24,9
(5) Savings due to smaller purchases of transport animals, remounts, young stock and of Ordnance mules	37,4
(6) Smaller purchase of malt liquor, owing to decreased consumption	30,0
(7) Lapse of Provision made in the Budget for an increased establishment of officers for the Commissariat Transport Department	20,0
(8) Savings due to fall in prices of food supplies for men and animals	50,0
(9) Transfer to the Military Works Estimate of the provision made for the Barrack Department, Madras	11,3
(10) Less non-effective charges	24,2
(11) Saving due to the ordinary charges on account of the 1st Bengal Infantry stationed at Mauritius having been borne by the Home Government	17,9
	327,1

The only considerable excesses are :—

Excess due to the deduction made under Ordnance in the India Estimates to adjust the excess provision in the Home Estimates	47,2
Issue of a larger number of medals on account of the North-West Frontier Operations	4,9
	52,1

296. As compared with the previous year the decrease was chiefly (2,790,5), due to the cessation of the Military operations on the North-West Frontier. These savings were counterbalanced to the extent of 303,5 by increased expenditure under Other Special Services, which occurred chiefly in connection with the Occupation of Chitral and its communications, the Tochi Garrison, the Kohat-Kurram Force, and the Burma-China Boundary Commission Escort. Under ordinary charges there was a saving of 386,5, due chiefly to a decrease in the pay of British soldiers and in Exchange Compensation Allowance, consequent on an improvement in the rate of exchange; to the absence of Native troops at Mombassa and Mauritius; to the transfer of the Barrack Department, Madras, to the Military Works Department; to smaller local purchases of Medical and Ordnance supplies; and to the absence of expenditure on account of famine against the heavy charges incurred on this account in the previous year. These decreases were partly counter balanced by increases due to charges on account of messing allowance sanctioned, with effect from 1st June 1898; to more extensive ordinary reliefs of British and Native troops; to larger purchases of remounts; and to larger cost of war medals.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—*concluded.*

297. The expenditure in England showed a saving as compared with the Budget, due chiefly to a smaller demand for Ordnance stores; to less payments than anticipated on account of pay and pension of non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service; to the absence on furlough in England of fewer officers than was expected; partly counterbalanced by increased payments to the War Office in respect of British Forces serving in India, and of retired pay, etc., of British Forces for service in India.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—RECEIPTS.

XXXIII.—Army.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
	INDIA—			
	EFFECTIVE SERVICES—			
6,1	Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges	7,4	6,2	5,9
389,5	Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services	458,2	424,1	429,1
12,3	Remount and Veterinary Establishments, Supplies and Services	15,3	16,8	16,5
77,2	Clothing Establishments, Supplies and Services	78,4	80,5	80,1
3,3	Barrack Establishments, Supplies and Services	2,7	3,1	3,6
29,1	Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services	27,8	27,7	26,8
118,6	Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	117,1	125,5	130,7
1,5	Education	1,5	1,5	1,4
1,9	Sea Transport Charges	2,4	2,2	1,7
7,7	Miscellaneous Services	14,8	12,0	12,7
647,2	TOTAL EFFECTIVE SERVICES	725,6	699,6	708,5
	NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES—			
3	Rewards for Military Services	5	3	2
1	Military Pensions to Natives	...	16	1,8
88,2	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	83,8	88,8	86,8
88,6	TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES	84,3	90,7	88,8
73,6	Military operations on the N.-W. Frontier	23,1	44,9	41,4
809,4	TOTAL INDIA	833,0	835,2	838,7
	ENGLAND—			
32,0	Effective Services	34,8	44,7	41,9
14,4	Non-effective Services	14,5	15,0	15,2
46,4	TOTAL ENGLAND	49,3	59,7	57,1
26,1	EXCHANGE	27,6	29,9	28,7
881,9	GRAND TOTAL	909,9	924,8	924,5

298. There was an improvement of 5,7 in the receipts in India as compared with the Budget. This was mainly the result of increases under *Ordnance* (13,6), and *Military Operations on the North-West Frontier* (18,3), and a falling off of 29,1 under *Commissariat*. The improvement under *Ordnance* was chiefly due to exceptionally large sales of unserviceable stores and camp equipage (13,4), to larger demands from the Hyderabad Contingent (1,0), and to issues of Europe stores to the Uganda Regiment, the Mombassa Contingent, and the Imperial Government, London, counterbalanced to the extent of 2,4 by smaller issues to the Civil Department. The increase under *Military Operations on the North-West Frontier* was due chiefly to unexpectedly large recoveries in connection with the North-West Frontier Field Operations (15,0), and to unexpected receipts on account of the Tochi Field Force (2,4). The decrease under *Commissariat* was due chiefly to smaller issues of malt liquor owing to the absence of a large number of British troops on field service, where such liquor is not issued (27,5), to smaller sales of rum (2,0), and to smaller receipts than was anticipated under Special Services (1,6), partly counterbalanced by larger sales of provisions and stores (9), by the issue of stores to the Imperial Government, London, (1,5), and by better profits from the operations of dairy farms (9).

299. The decrease of 1,5 under *Regimental Pay* was due chiefly to smaller receipts on account of fines; that of 1,0 under *Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services* was due to smaller issue of Medical stores to the Civil Department, to return of stores from famine relief camp hospitals, and to lower rates for recoveries for English stores consequent on an improvement in exchange; and that under *Miscellaneous Services* (2,1) was mainly due to fewer fines and confiscations of earnest money and security deposits of contractors. The improvement of 1,2 under *Remount and Veterinary Establishments* was due to larger sales of country-bred horses (4,6), and to the sale of chargers to His Excellency the Viceroy (7), partly counterbalanced by fewer castings and fewer sales of chargers to officers (3,7);

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XXXIII.—Army—*continued.*

that under *Military Pensions to Natives* (1,8) was due to recoveries of pension contributions from the Central African Administration; and that under *Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances* (3,0) was due to an increase in the number of subscribers, and to more donations on promotion, marriage, and birth of children.

300. The receipts in England showed an improvement of 7,1 over the Budget Estimate under *Effective Services,* due chiefly to the value of stores in possession of regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment (3,6), and to larger sales of unserviceable stores (3,2); and by 7 under *Non-effective Services,* due chiefly to sufficient allowance not having been made for the growth of receipts under Indian Military Service Family Pensions.

Section L.—ARMY SERVCES—EXPENDITURE.

46.—Army.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
	INDIA—			
	EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
535,2	Army and Garrison Staff	541,2	521,0	527,5
204,4	Administrative Staff	208,9	203,3	205,0
8,278,2	Regimental Pay, etc.	8,400,2	8,140,7	8,130,0
3,747,6	Commissariat	3,624,2	3,729,3	3,621,6
303,3	Remount and Veterinary	352,2	330,8	297,6
245,8	Clothing	283,2	269,1	267,1
233,1	Barrack Establishment, etc.	232,7	233,2	235,7
40,8	Administration of Martial Law	43,2	40,9	39,8
750,6	Medical	740,0	742,2	734,0
852,0	Ordnance	773,5	817,1	827,2
28,3	Ecclesiastical	28,0	30,8	29,4
45,3	Education	48,7	47,3	46,5
66,1	Sea Transport Charges	58,7	61,2	58,3
108,5	Miscellaneous Services	226,9	232,0	232,0
185,4	Volunteer Corps	196,7	197,0	195,3
15,624,6		15,758,3	15,595,9	15,447,0
—32,4	Unadjusted Expenditure	...	...	51,3
15,592,2	TOTAL EFFECTIVE CHARGES (INDIA)	15,758,3	15,595,9	15,498,3
	NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
19,5	Rewards for Military Services	33,0	32,6	37,5
99,7	Military Pensions to Europeans	106,2	105,1	95,5
714,9	Ditto to Natives	727,4	719,8	713,4
25,4	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	28,8	24,3	23,8
62,9	Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities	62,1	63,8	63,1
922,4	TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES (INDIA)	957,5	945,6	933,3
3,848,0	Military operations on the N.-W. Frontier	1,368,0	1,023,7	1,057,5
20,362,6	TOTAL INDIA	18,083,8	17,565,2	17,489,1
	ENGLAND—			
	EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
828,1	Home Charges of British Forces serving in India	829,0	856,4	872,3
195,8	Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service	230,0	202,0	203,8
229,0	Indian Troop Service	267,6	284,6	276,6
17,7	Passage of Officers and Troops otherwise than in Troopship	19,0	12,0	11,0
31,7	Miscellaneous	20,0	19,5	18,8
527,1	Stores for India	627,9	522,9	537,7
1,829,4	TOTAL EFFECTIVE CHARGES (ENGLAND)	1,993,5	1,897,4	1,920,2
	NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
506,8	Retired Pay, etc., of British Forces on account of service in India	517,0	527,5	527,5
1,796,1	Pay and Pensions of Non-effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service	1,844,8	1,784,2	1,780,3
84,4	Miscellaneous Pensions	84,0	84,5	83,8
27,5	Indian Service Family Pensions	30,0	30,5	30,1
2,414,8	TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES (ENGLAND)	2,475,8	2,426,7	2,421,7
4,244,2	TOTAL ENGLAND	4,469,3	4,324,1	4,341,9
2,390,0	EXCHANGE	2,502,8	2,162,0	2,179,7
26,996,8	GRAND TOTAL	25,055,9	24,051,3	24,010,7

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—continued.

Army and Garrison Staff.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
24.5	Commander-in-Chief	26,8	25,3	25,2
41,6	Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces	41,7	39,4	39,4
79,1	Adjutant General	76,4	72,7	72,9
14,7	Artillery Branch	16,4	15,2	16,1
3,8	Cavalry Branch	3,7	3,1	3,7
23 1	Musketry Inspection	24,7	23,5	23,5
50,7	Quarter Master General	47,7	44,0	44,6
3,7	Gymnastic Instruction	3,8	3,7	3,7
3 4	Army Signalling	3,4	3,3	3,3
185,8	District Commands	179,8	175,6	182,1
59,3	Garrison and Station Staff	60,3	58,9	60,2
24,8	Hill Sanitaria	29,8	29,0	25,7
10,2	Miscellaneous Depôts	10,6	10,5	10,0
8,1	Staff of Local Forces	8,9	8,7	8,2
2	Staff Miscellaneous	3	3	3
2,2	Special Services	6,9	7,8	8,6
535,2	TOTAL	541,2	521,0	527,5

301. Of the saving of 13,7 under this head, as compared with the Budget, 4,8 was due to less payment of salaries, owing to absence of officers on furlough and field service and to vacancies, and 4,0 to less payment of Exchange Compensation Allowance. There was a saving of 4,1 under the sub-head *Hill Sanitaria*, due chiefly to the closing of hill depôts in the Bengal and Panjab Commands during the winter months. Less tour expenses of the Commander-in-Chief in India and of the Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces resulted in a saving of 3,3. The excess under *Special Services* (1,7) was chiefly due to the augmented strength of the Tochi Garrison having been maintained for a longer period than was provided for.

Administrative Staff.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
16,2	Personal Staff of the Governor-General, Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors	16,6	16,1	15,9
17,6	Accountant General, Military Department	17,3	16,3	17,2
	Controller of Military Accounts—			
27,6	Central Branch	26,8	26,7	27,1
14,0	Accounts Branch	14,3	13,6	13,7
45,1	Pay Branch	45 6	45,5	45,7
34,2	Commissariat Branch,	34,8	33,8	34,1
7,6	Commissariat Branch Rangoon	7,9	8,1	7,9
19,3	Ordnance and clothing Branches	19,3	19,8	20,5
13,9	Circle, Field and Pension Pay Officers	13,6	13,9	13,9
8,1	Inspections, Special Duties, and Probationers	10,9	8,1	7,5
8	Special Services	1,8	1,4	1,4
204,4	TOTAL	208,9	203,3	205,0

302. The saving under this head was chiefly due to less payments of Exchange Compensation Allowances and of salaries, the deduction for probable saving having proved insufficient, and to fewer officers having been present on duty.

Regimental Pay.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
3,956,0	European Army	4,102,2	3,882,9	3,852,7
4,310,4	Native Army	4,268,0	4228,8	4,247,3
11,8	Special Services	30,0	29,0	30,0
82,78,2	TOTAL	8,400,2	8,140,7	8,130,0

303. The saving of 270,2 under the head, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was due chiefly to a decrease of 256 6 under salaries and pay, owing mainly to short strength of British troops in India, to the debit to the Imperial Government, London, of charges on account of troops serving in East Africa and

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Regimental Pay—*continued.*

Mauritius, to officers being lent to the Civil Department for plague duty, to insufficient deduction on account of probable savings, and to less messing allowance charges arising from a change in classification, and of 30,6 under Exchange Compensation Allowance, partly counterbalanced by an increase of 13,0 under good-conduct pay. The saving of 148,2, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due chiefly to the adoption of more favourable rates of exchange for the payment of British troops, to lower Exchange Compensation Allowance, to more deputations to the Civil Departments for plague duty, to the absence of Native troops in East Africa and Mauritius, and to short strength of British troops, partly counterbalanced by the introduction of the messing allowance rules recently authorised in England by which non-commissioned officers and men of British troops draw gross instead of net pay for a part of the year, by larger payments under Reserve Forces, under kit money, owing to larger enlistment of recruits, and under special services.

304. The details of the principal sub heads of the European Army are given below :—

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
1,006,0	Artillery	1,033,3	986,3	974,6
405,0	Cavalry	411,2	390,6	390,6
3,9	Engineers	3,3	3,4	3,6
2,442,7	Infantry	2,570 9	2,394,6	2,380,0
3,5	Invalid and Veteran Establishment	3,4	3,1	3,1
45,1	Staff Corps, General List of Officers, Unattached and Unemployed Officers	38,4	43,0	48,5
5,4	Colonel's Allowances	5,8	5,5	5,9
44,4	Other Charges	35,9	56,4	46,4
3,956,0	TOTAL	4,102,2	3,882,9	3,852,7

305. Under *Artillery* the saving, as compared with the Budget Estimate (58,7), was due chiefly to short strength, and the transfer to the head Commissariat charges of the bulk of the charges for messing allowance (45,9), to less Exchange Compen sation Allowance (3,8), to short complement of sergeant armament artificers (5,3), to savings in the pay of regimental educational establishments (1,7), and to less command, staff and horse allowances (4,8), partly counterbalanced by larger charges under good-conduct pay (2,3). Under *Cavalry* there was a saving of 20,6 under pay, due to the reasons stated under *Artillery*, of 1,8 due to insufficient deduction on account of officers absent in Europe, of 1,3 under Exchange Compensation Allowance, of 8,2 under command, staff and horse allowances, and of 1 in the pay of regimental educational establishments and native artificers and followers, partly counterbalanced by increased charges for deferred pay (1,2). Under *Infantry* the saving was chiefly due to less charges on account of pay of non-commissioned officers, rank and file, for the reasons stated under *Artillery* (149,1), to short strength of officers, and deputations to the Civil Department for plague duty (34,5), to less Exchange Compensation Allowance (9,2), to savings in the pay of the educational establishments (1,7) and of native followers (1,6), to less command, staff and horse allowances (1,8), to less charges for family allowances, prizes for skill-at-arms, etc. (1,9), partly counterbalanced by increased charges for good-conduct pay (2,1) and deferred pay (5,7). Under *Staff Corps, etc.*, the largest excess occurred under Staff Corps, due to there having been a larger number of unemployed field officers and of unattached list officers present on duty. Under *Other charges* the excess was due chiefly to the grant of a special bounty to men of certain regiments for extension of service in India (8,3), and to heavy charges on account of funeral allowances and more telegram charges (1,8). The decrease, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, have been explained above.

306. The details of the principal sub-heads under the Native Army are as follows :—

1897-98 Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
57,4	Artillery	56,7	58,9	56,9
14,8	Body-Guard	15,7	15,3	15,4
1,276,4	Cavalry	1,277,3	1,274,9	1,273,1
136,0	Sappers and Miners	138,4	134,8	132,5
2,596,9	Infantry	2,550,2	2,520,1	2,523,8
57,0	Annual grant-in-aid of half-mounting	52,9	53,7	55,2
26,2	Kit-money for Recruits	36,0	32,2	37,0
27,5	Hutting-money	28,3	28,3	25,7
72,3	Reserve Forces	70,4	69,8	86,7
45,9	Other Charges	42,1	40,8	41,0
4,310,4	TOTAL	4,268,0	4,228,8	4,247,3

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Regimental Pay—*concluded.*

307. Only a few of the variations under this head call for explanation. The savings under *Cavalry, Sappers and Miners,* and *Infantry* were chiefly in pay of officers, due to insufficient deduction on account of probable savings, to recovery of home advances, to the deputation of officers to the Civil Department for plague duty, and to less Exchange Compensation Allowance. Under *Cavalry* the saving due to these causes was increased by 1,5 owing to short strength of native artificers and followers, partly counterbalanced by an excess of 10,6 under pay of native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, rank and file, due chiefly to too large a deduction on account of probable savings and for short strength of troopers; that under *Sappers and Miners* was raised by short strength of native officers, rank and file (1,7,) and less command, staff and horse allowances (1,0), counterbalanced to the extent of 5 by increased good-conduct pay; and that under *Infantry* was enhanced by savings due to the debit to the Imperial Government, London, of charges connected with the troops serving in East Africa and at Mauritius (44,1), partly counterbalanced by too small a deduction for probable savings under pay of native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, rank and file, and for short strength (14,6), by the employment of a larger number of hospital assistants, at higher rates of pay than provided for (4,6), by more command, staff and horse allowance due to too large a deduction on account of half staff salary of officers on furlough (5,7), and by increased good-conduct pay owing to new admissions, and to higher rates having been drawn according to length of service (8,5). The excess of 16,3 under *Reserve Forces* was due partly to an under-estimate, and partly to payment of arrears to the reservists of certain centres, who were not called out during 1897-98, and to frontier tribes, to whom payment was not made in 1897-98 on account of the recent operations on the frontier.

308. Under *Special Services* the saving was due to less charges on account of Occupation of Chitral and its Communications (3,4), partly counterbalanced by increased charges on account of the Wano Garrison, (1,3), due to the grant of field batta to the troops and followers at Sarwekai, and on account of the Tochi Garrison (1,9), due mainly to the augmented garrison having been maintained for a longer period than that provided for. The excess over the previous year was chiefly due to more charges on account of Occupation of Chitral and its Communications and the Tochi Garrison, owing mainly to the charges under these heads for a part of the year 1897-98 having been shown under *Military Operations on the North-West Frontier.*

Commissariat Charges.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
513,1	Establishment	540,3	519,4	49,68
1,870,8	Supplies	1,595,3	1,677,0	1,668,7
905,3	Services	847,2	885,0	872,8
321,9	Transport Branch	347,5	303,3	280,9
136,5	Special Services	293,9	344,6	302,4
3,747,6	TOTAL	3,624,2	3,729,3	3,621,6

309. The decrease of 2,6 under this head is the result of large differences under the several heads; the excesses under *Supplies* (73,4), *Services* (25,6), and *Special Services* (8,5) being more than covered by the savings under *Establishment* (43,5) and *Transport* (66,6). The excess under *Supplies* was due chiefly to charges for messing allowances, provided for under Regimental Pay, and to compensation for dearness of forage in the Bombay Command, partly counterbalanced by low prices for articles of food in the Bengal and Madras Commands, by the absence of certain troops in East Africa and Mauritius, and by smaller consumption of malt liquor; that under *Services* to high prices of articles of food for horses and mules; and that under *Special Services* to the maintenance of troops in the Tochi Garrison at the augmented strength beyond the period provided for. The saving under *Establishment* was due chiefly to the lapse of the provision for additional officers for the Commissariat-Transport Department and to less cattle establishment; and that under *Transport* to less outlay on the purchase and feed of transport animals. The saving as compared with the previous year was due chiefly to lower prices of food for men and animals, and to no compensation having been paid for dearness of food, partly counterbalanced by increased charges on account of messing Allowance, due to the introduction from 1st June 1898 of the messing rules recently authorized in England, to more movements of troops, and to larger expenditure under special services.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Commissariat Charges—*continued.*

310. The details of the expenditure under *Establishment* are given below :—

1897-98. Accounts.		Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	Accounts.
47,8	Supervising Staff	49,2	47,0	47,3
234,1	Executive Establishment	256,7	237,7	236,3
42,1	Ambulance Transport	44,4	42,5	41,4
173,5	Subordinate Establishment	178,2	177,2	159,7
11,1	Khedda Establishment	8,3	11,1	8,9
4,5	Other Heads	3,5	3,9	3,2
513,1	TOTAL	540,3	519,4	496,8

Under *Supervising Staff* the decrease was chiefly due to savings in office establishment (6), to absence of officers on furlough (3), to less Exchange Compensation Allowance (4), and to savings in travelling postage and contingent charges (6) ; that under *Executive Establishment* was due mainly to the lapse of the grant for an increased complement of officers for the Commissariat-Transport Department (20,0) less Exchange Compensation Allowance (1,9), and to smaller charges for contingencies and advertisements (5), and for regimental transport charge allowance (7), partly counterbalanced by too large a deduction on account of probable savings (3,3) ; under *Ambulance Transport* the decrease was due to short strength of bearers; and that under *Subordinate Establishment* chiefly to the entertainment of smaller cattle establishments, owing to a deficiency in the strength of animals (15,0), and to smaller regimental and temporary godown establishments (1,5), partly counterbalanced by increased charges for water gear and establishments, and for supply of water at hill stations (7), and in Burma by hired transport (7). As compared with the previous year the saving was mainly due to the employment of smaller cattle and godown establishments.

311. Under *Supplies* the details are as follows :—

1897-98. Accounts.		Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	Accounts.
748,5	Provisions for Europeans	703,6	822,5	848,7
178,9	Provisions for Natives	158,6	149,7	154,3
	Compensation to Natives—			
481,1	(*a*) for dearness of provisions	338,6	315,0	296,7
151,5	(*b*) for dearness of forage	45,5	57,4	55,1
13,7	Purchase of Reserve Stock	16,4	15,9	14,5
293,3	Malt Liquor purchased locally	320,5	306,5	290,5
3,1	Rum	6,0	3,0	4,6
3,8	Dairy Farms	10,3	10,1	7,4
...	Contingent Expenses	2	1	...
—*3,1*	*Deduct*—Value of Supplies to other Departments	—*4,2*	—*3,2*	—3,1
...	*Do.*—Excess Provision on account of Commissariat Stores	—*2*	...	...
1,870,8	TOTAL	1,595,3	1,677,0	1,668,7

The excess under *Provisions for Europeans* was due chiefly to charges for messing allowance, provision for which was made under *Regimental Pay* (para. 305) having been compiled under this head (158,4), to higher charges in connection with the supply of meat (3,5), and larger payments in lieu of rations (2,2), partly counterbalanced by savings due to the cheapness of wheat, and ration articles other than meat (14,1), and to less miscellaneous charges (2,8). Under *Compensation for dearness of forage* the excess (9,6) was due chiefly to larger payments in the Bombay and Punjab Commands. The savings under *Provisions for Natives* and *Compensation to Natives for dearness of Provisions* was due chiefly to favourable prices, increased in the former case by the issue of stock purchased in 1897-98, and reduced by larger money payments in lieu of rations in the Quetta district, while in the latter the saving was enhanced by the absence of certain troops in East Africa and Mauritius, and counterbalanced by higher rates in the Punjab and Bombay Commands. The consumption of malt liquor and rum was smaller than was anticipated. Less expenditure in connection with the model farm at Umballa, partly counterbalanced by an increase of 1,8, due to the purchase of cattle and plant for establishing three additional dairies in the Bengal Command, account for the saving under *Dairy Farms*. The saving, as compared with the previous year, has been explained above.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Commissariat Charges—*continued.*

312. Under *Services* the following details are supplied :—

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
41,4	Hire of Transport	33,0	37,2	37,8
19,3	Sea and Inland Water Charges . . .	28,1	24,7	25,2
357,4	Railway Charges	385,4	400,0	390,3
78,6	Grass Cultivation	87,9	82,7	81,8
319,7	Feed of Horses, Battery Mules, Yaboos, Bullocks and Elephants	224,2	251,5	255,3
7,4	Regimental Equipment and Camp Contingencies .	10,7	8,5	8,1
31,8	Implements, Godown Furniture, etc. . . .	24,7	25,6	28,7
49,7	Other Heads	53,2	54,8	45,6
905,3	TOTAL .	847,2	885,0	872,8

The excess under *Hire of Transport* (4,8) was due to more movements of European and Native troops by route march, to smaller utilisation of Government transport (3,5), and to larger consignments of Commissariat and clothing stores (3,5), partly counterbalanced by smaller consignments of miscellaneous stores (7). The saving under the second head was due to smaller movements of troops and stores by water. Under *Railway charges* the excess was due to more movements of European troops by rail (8,6), and to larger consignments of commissariat, medical and miscellaneous stores (2,7), partly counterbalanced by less charges for conveyance of Native troops (6), and smaller consignments of ordnance stores (5,5). Under *Grass Cultivation* the saving occurred chiefly under establishment and contingencies, and was due to less harvesting. Under *Feed of Horses, Battery Mules, etc.*, the excess was due to unexpectedly high prices, and to purchases for stock in the Madras Command (29,9), partly counterbalanced by a decrease in the charges for feed of battery elephants and bullocks (1,4). Under *Regimental Equipment, etc.*, the saving (2,6) was due to fewer condemnations and replacements. Under *Implements, Godown Furniture, etc.*, the excess was due mainly to larger purchase of godown furniture (3), and of packing materials for stock (1,0), to replacement of unserviceable tarpaulins (4), to adjustment of the value of stores returned by troops on their return from East Africa (3), and to saving due to ordinary fluctuations (6). Under *Other Heads* the saving was due chiefly to an over-estimate under reserves of fodder (3,3), to smaller purchases of battery bullocks (9), to smaller charges for purchase and repair of gear (7), to smaller purchases of warm clothing for troops and followers (3,5), and to saving in charges of a fluctuating character (7), partly counterbalanced by an excess of 1,0 under Cattle Farm (Hissar), due to the purchase of cows not anticipated in the Estimate (6), and to the purchase of fodder to complete the reserve (1,7), counterbalanced to the extent of 1,3 chiefly because of short crops. The decrease, as compared with the previous year, occurred chiefly under *Feed of Horses, Battery Mules, etc.* (64,4), and *Other Heads* (4,1), due to the prevalence of famine during 1897-98, counterbalanced by excesses mainly under *Sea and Inland water charges* (5,9), and *Railway charges* (32,9), due mainly to larger consignments of ordnance stores by water and to more movements of European and Native troops by rail.

313. The details of the charges in the *Transport Branch* are as follows :—

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
315,8	Depôt and Regimental	338,3	297,6	275,1
6,1	Ambulance Transport	9,2	5,7	5,8
321,9	TOTAL .	347,5	303,3	280,9

The saving under *Depôt and Regimental* was due chiefly to fewer purchases of animals, owing to the animals returned from the frontier having been absorbed in making up deficiencies in the ordinary complement (16,0), to the transfer to the head Remount and Veterinary of the cost of purchase (9,0), and feed (5,2) of additional ordnance mules, incorrectly provided for under this head, to smaller charges for feed of animals owing to deficiency in the complement of animals, and to favourable rates for articles of feed in the Madras Command (28,2), to smaller purchases of gear, and to the cost of replacement and repair of articles issued for animals proceeding on field service having been charged to the service concerned (8,1), and to less miscellaneous charges due to the absence of animals on active service on the frontier (1,1), partly counterbalanced by higher rates of hire of animals for permanent hired transport (1,1), and to the laying in of a larger stock of warm clothing (1,1). The saving, as compared with the previous year, occurred chiefly in the charge for feed of animals, and was due to the high prices of articles of feed in 1897-98 owing to the prevalence of famine, partly counterbalanced by larger purchases of animals.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Commissariat Charges—*concluded.*

314. Under *Special Services* the excess of 8,5 was due to the maintenance of troops at the Tochi Garrison above the normal strength, beyond the period provided for, and to arrear payments (22,0), and to larger purchase of stores for stock for the Gilgit Agency (2,5), partly counterbalanced by saving on account of occupation of Chitral and its Communications (14,0), Wano Garrison (3,0), Kajuri Kach (2,1), due mainly to less expenditure for warm clothing for troops and followers. The excess, as compared with the previous year, was due partly to the expenditure during a part of 1897-98 on account of occupation of Chitral and its Communications, and to the Tochi Garrison having been charged to Military Operations on the North-West Frontier, and partly to increased expenditure on account of the Gilgit Agency as stated above, partly counterbalanced by less expenditure on the Wano Garrison, Kajuri Kach, and Jandola Garrison, due to more favourable prices of food.

Remount and Veterinary.

315. The details are given below :—

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
3,3	Supervising Staff	3,3	3,1	3,5
33,5	Depôt Establishments	35,2	31,0	30,5
9,0	Veterinary Inspection	8,7	8,5	8,6
31,8	Station Veterinary Hospitals	33,1	29,6	29,8
4	Veterinary Schools	5	5	4
2,3	Remount Depôt, Garden Reach	2,6	2,5	2,4
118,7	Purchase of Remounts	150,8	155,5	138,1
65,1	Feed of Cattle and Remounts	68,5	49,7	45,3
39,2	Miscellaneous	49,4	50,4	38,9
...	Special Services	1	...	1
303,3	TOTAL	352,2	330,8	297,6

316. The saving under this head was chiefly due to the purchase of fewer young stock and mules, and to lower rates (7,8), to purchase of fewer remounts, and to Australian animals having been purchased at more favourable rates of exchange than anticipated (4,7); to less feeding charges (23,4) owing to lower rates for grain and fodder in the Bengal and Bombay Commands, to fewer horses having been maintained at Depôts, and the issue of articles of food from the stock of the previous year; to less Cultivation (6,8) and Road (6,5) expenses, and to the employment of fewer cattle and remount establishments, absence of Remount Officers on furlough, and short strength of Veterinary Officers, (7,4), partly counterbalanced by an increase due to the acquisition of land for the Hapur Depôt (3,5). The saving, as compared with the previous year, was chiefly in the cost of feed due to the prevalence of famine in 1897-98, and to fewer horses and young stock having been maintained at the Depôts during 1898-99, counterbalanced by an increase under *Purchase of Remounts*, due to the purchase of more Australian animals.

Clothing Establishments.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
10,4	Superintending Establishments	11,2	11,1	10,8
6,1	Manufacturing and Store Establishments	7,0	6,5	6,0
	Supplies and Services—			
143,9	Factories	167,2	148,0	148,5
33,2	Regimental	38,7	39,7	36,5
51,4	Compensation in lieu of clothing	57,6	61,8	63,0
8	Special Services	1,6	2,1	2,3
...	*Deduct.*—Value of stores supplied to other Departments	—*1*	—*1*	...
245,8	TOTAL	283,2	269,1	267,1

317. The saving under this head occurred chiefly under *Factories*, and was due mainly to the low rates at which boots and helmets were purchased (9,4), to the supply from England of serge provided for in the Estimates (5,3), to flannel drawers not having been supplied to men returning to England (4,3), to fewer garments having been made up at the factories (1,8), and to less packing and freight charges (8); partly counterbalanced by larger purchases of helmets, khaki putties, badges and braids (3,7). There was a saving of 2,2 under *Supplies and Services—Regimental*, due chiefly to summer clothing not having been

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Clothing Establishment.—*contd.*

made up regimentally by certain corps and batteries which arrived from England during the year. There was an excess of 5,4 under *Compensation in lieu of Clothing* due to a larger grant of compensation than was anticipated. The excess, as compared with the previous year, was chiefly due to the larger purchase of boots, helmets, and khaki putties, and to full compensation for articles of clothing interchangeable between the Imperial and Indian Governments having been admitted to units and time-expired men leaving India.

Barrack Establishments.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
4,1	Executive Establishments	4,0	...	...
53,0	Subordinate Establishments	54,7	53,6	52,4
15,3	Station Conservancy	16,4	27,6	29,7
13,1	Barrack Furniture	10,4	...	...
50,3	Barrack Bedding	47,9	48,9	51,1
35,5	Lighting Charges	38,4	37,4	37,0
59,7	Miscellaneous	59,0	62,2	61,2
2,1	Special Services	1,9	3,5	4,3
233,1	TOTAL	232,7	233,2	235,7

318. The excess of 13,3 under *Station Conservancy*, was due to the expenditure incurred in certain cantonments in the Bombay Command on account of the plague, and for sanitary improvements at the Quetta Cantonment, for which an extra grant of 12,5 was sanctioned by the Government of India. The excess under *Special Services* was chiefly on account of the employment of larger conservancy establishments in connection with the occupation of Chitral and its Communication (5), and the maintenance of the Tochi Garrison at the augmented strength for a longer period than provided for. These excesses were partly counterbalanced by the saving due to the transfer of the Barrack Department, Madras, to the Military Works Department, which explains the absence of expenditure under the first and fourth heads; and the saving of 2,3 under *Subordinate Establishments* was due to the employment of less extra conservancy establishment and less punkha-pulling establishments, owing mainly to the complement of the British Infantry having been short by one battalion for a part of the year, and to less lighting and miscellaneous charges. The increase, as compared with the previous year, was due chiefly to a saving due to the transfer of the Barrack Department, Madras, as stated above, counterbalanced by the increased expenditure on account of the plague and on the improvements at Quetta.

Administration of Martial Law.

1897-98. Accounts		1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	Judge Advocate-General's Department—			
5,7	Head-Quarters	6,0	5,9	6,1
14,7	Commands	16,0	14,7	14,2
20,4	Miscellaneous	21,2	20,3	19,5
40,8	TOTAL	43,2	40,9	39,8

319. The saving under this head was chiefly due to the absence of officers on furlough, less exchange compensation allowance, and less prison charges.

Medical Establishments.

320. The charges are classified under the following heads:—

1897-98. Accounts.			1898-99. Budget.		Revised.		Accounts.
		Medical Establishment—					
26,9		Head-Quarters and Commands		27,1		25,4	24,8
449,3		Districts		431,3		439,0	433,8
12,0		Nursing Service		12,1		11,3	11,0
27,7		Army Hospital Corps		28,5		28,5	29,6
18,6		Medical Store Depôts		19,5		17,6	17,2
9		Followers' Hospitals		1,1		1,0	8
7,1		Miscellaneous		10,1		8,6	7,2
	234,7	Medical Supplies	229,7		229,5		227,9
		Deduct—					
	28,6	Issues to other Departments	*24,8*		*25,0*		*25,3*
206,1				204,9		204,5	202,6
748,6				734,6		735,9	727,0
2,0		Special Services		5,4		6,3	7,0
750,6		TOTAL		740,0		742,2	734,0

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Medical Establishment—*continued.*

321. The savings under the first, third, and fifth heads occurred chiefly under salaries and Exchange Compensation Allowance, and were mainly due to absence of officers on furlough and deputation to the Civil Department for plague duty, and to short strength of the establishment of nursing sisters. The saving under *Miscellaneous* was chiefly due to fewer Military pupils having been under tuition in Medical Colleges and Schools (1,0), to smaller payments of grants-in-aid to Cantonment Hospitals (6), to less outlay on extra duty pay of nursing orderlies, and training soldiers' wives for employment in station hospitals (8), and to smaller purchases of books and periodicals (4); that under *Medical supplies* was principally due to smaller purchases of Medical and Surgical stores, owing mainly to demands having been met from the large stock in hand, and to smaller demands from civil hospitals and dispensaries (10,0), to less expenditure on Medical comforts, owing to smaller issues of extras, and to the establishment of British Infantry having been short by one battalion for a part of the year (2,7), and to less freight and miscellaneous charges (7), partly counterbalanced by higher expenditure for dieting the sick owing to increased sickness of soldiers, and to the local purchase of extracts of meat (3,1), and to larger condemnations and replacements of hospital equipments (2,6). Of the excess under *Special Services*, 1,1 was on account of Occupation of Chitral and its Communications, due to the retention of two sections of the British field hospital longer than anticipated, and 6 on account of Tochi Garrison due to the augmented strength having been maintained for longer than was provided for. The saving, as compared with the previous year was due chiefly to less payment of Exchange Compensation Allowance, and to fewer officers having been present on duty, to smaller purchases of Medical and Surgical stores, and to less expenditure for Medical comforts and diet, owing to there having been fewer patients in hospitals.

Ordnance.

322. The charges are sub-divided below:—

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
	ESTABLISHMENTS—			
41,1	Supervising Staff	41,3	40,5	39,9
199,2	Arsenals and Depôts	199,3	185,1	186,9
222,4	Factories	240,1	245,1	240,9
10,9	Fort Armaments	11,1	10,8	10,4
	STORES—			
161,9	For Arsenals and Depôts	154,3	125,0	147,7
163,1	For Factories	147,3	170,0	152,1
12,2	Freight	6,1	6,1	5,5
53,9	Camp Equipage	36,8	35,8	36,1
12,8	Line Gear	13,4	12,9	12,9
34,1	Other Charges	35,5	33,6	34,6
	Deduct—			
59,7	Supplies to other Departments	*47,2*	*49,1*	*41,0*
...	Excess Provision on account of Ordnance Stores	*64,7*		...
851,9		773,3	816,8	826,0
1	Special Services—	2	3	1,2
852,0	TOTAL	773,5	817,1	827,2

323. The excess under this head was chiefly due to the special deduction of 64,7 made in the Budget to adjust an excess provision made in the Home Estimates on account of ordnance stores. Apart from this, there was a saving of 12,0, which occurred chiefly under *Establishments-Supervising Staff* (1,4) and *Arsenals and Depôts* (12,4); the former due mainly to the absence of an officer and a clerk on furlough and savings in office establishment charges (7), to less Exchange Compensation Allowance (4), and to saving in travelling and contingencies (6); the latter to less expenditure on salaries (4,2) and on extra temporary, artificers and others (7,0), owing to charges for the Harness and Saddlery Workshop, Madras, having been transferred to the head *Factories*, and to less Exchange Compensation Allowance (1,1). The saving under *Stores for Arsenal and Depôts* (6,6) was due principally to the transfer of the cost of stores

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued*.

Ordnance—*continued*.

purchased for the Harness and Saddlery Workshop, Madras, to the head *Stores for Factories*, where the excess (4,8) was partly due to this cause (8,3), and partly to larger purchase of copper and other stores locally for the Foundry and Shell Factory (4,1), partly counterbalanced by smaller purchases of stores for Gunpowder Factories (2,9), and Timber for Gun Carriage Factories (5,6). The recoveries from other Departments fell short of the Budget by 6,2, owing principally to smaller supplies to the Civil Department. The excess under *Special Service* (1,0) occurred chiefly in the charges on account of Occupation of Chitral and its Communications, and the Tochi Garrison. As compared with the previous year, the decrease under *Arsenals and Depôts*, the increase under *Factories*, and the decrease under *Stores for Arsenals and Depôts*, were mainly due to the change in classification of charges of Harness and Saddlery Workshops, Madras, referred to above. The decrease under *Stores for Factories* was due chiefly to smaller purchases of stores for the Foundry and Shell Factory, Gunpowder Factories, and Small Arms Ammunition Factories, partly counterbalanced by larger purchases of timber for the Gun Carriage Factories, and to the change of classification mentioned above ; that under *Camp Equipage* was due to less charges for repairs of camp equipage. The smaller deduction on account of supplies to other Departments was due to smaller supplies having been made to the Civil Department.

324. The excess under this head requires sanction. A report that the grant was likely to be exceeded was made to Government.

Other Effective Charges.

325. There was an excess of 1,4 under *Ecclesiastical*, due chiefly to the posting of Presbyterian Chaplains to regiments, instead of to stations, except at Presidency towns. The decrease of 2,2 under *Education* occurred mainly in the charges of the Lawrence Military Asylums. The saving under *Volunteer Corps* was due chiefly to insufficient deduction for probable savings in salaries, and to certain appointments having been held by Civilians (1,7), to savings under contingencies and Exchange Compensation Allowance (1,0), and to less expenditure on account of grants for constructing rifle ranges, camps of exercise, and allowances for field days (1,1), counterbalanced to the extent of 2,2 by more travelling charges owing to more frequent inspections.

326. The excess under *Ecclesiastical* requires sanction. A report that the grant was likely to be exceeded was made to Government.

327. The figures under *Miscellaneous Services* may be sub-divided as follows :—

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
32,2	Special charges	130,9	131,0	134,8
76,3	Other Items	96,0	101,0	97,2
108,5		226,9	232,0	232,0

Under *Special Charges* the variations are chiefly due to the causes stated in para. 293. *Under Other Items* the principal differences, which are mainly due to ordinary fluctuations, are savings under extra staff and command allowance (1,7), contingencies (1,7), and camps of exercise and instruction (3,2), and excesses under Munshi allowances (3,1), due to a larger number of officers and soldiers having passed the test in native languages, and to more telegram charges (1,3). The excess, as compared with the previous year under *Special Services*, was due chiefly to the charges on account of Kohat-Kurram Force and Burma-China Boundary Commission Escort, and to more charges under Occupation of Chitral and its Communications, owing chiefly to the expenditure on this last account for a part of 1897-98 having been shown under Military operations on the North West Frontier. Under *Other Items* the increase was due to more charges for Munshi allowances, to larger purchase of lands, to more expenditure on telegrams and camps of exercise and instruction. The excess requires the sanction of the Government of India.

Military Operations on the North-West Frontier.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
...	North-West Frontier Field Operations	1,355,0	990,0	1,024,8
3,468,1	Malakand Field Force and North-West Frontier Disturbances	...	...	...
369,1	Tochi Field Force	5,0	27,7	26,2
10,8	Mekran	8,0	6,0	6,5
3,848 0		1,368,0	1,023,7	1,057,5

328. The variations under this head have been fully explained in para 291.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*concluded.*

Non-effective Charges.

329. Under *Rewards for Military Service* the excess (4,5) was due chiefly to a larger nnmber of medals having been struck for the North-West Frontier operations than was anticipated (5,0), and to more recipients of the order of merit (6), partly counterbalanced by fewer admissions to the Order of British India (1,0). The saving under *Military Pensions to Europeans* (10,7) was chiefly due to less payments of pensions (4,9), smaller capitalized payments (2,4) to British Officers, and smaller payments (3,2) of wound gratuities. That under *Military Pensions to Natives* was due to smaller payments of pensions due to casualties (10,9), and to reduced payments of compensation for dearness of provisions to Madras pensioners (3,5), partly counterbalanced by larger payments of gratuities (1,1), owing to more men having been invalided and discharged on gratuities. Under *Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances* the saving was due chiefly to casualties (1,2), to fewer admissions to the Indian Military Service Family Pensions (8), and to smaller payments of Compassionate allowances (3,1). Under *Departmental Pensions* there was an excess of 1,0 due to ordinary fluctuations. The excesses under *Rewards for Military Service* (4,5) and *Departmental Pensions* (1,0) require to be sanctioned.

Expenditure in England.

330. The saving in the effective charges in England (73,3) was due to fewer officers having taken furlough to Europe than was anticipated (26,2), to smaller demands for Ordnance Stores (90,2), to fewer officers having been provided with passages otherwise than in transports (8,0), and to smaller miscellaneous payments (1,2), owing chiefly to a decrease in the pay and expenses of Officers studying the Russian language, partly counterbalanced by an increase of 43,4 in the *Payments to the War Office in respect of British Officers servingin India*, and of 9,0 under *Indian Troop Service*, owing chiefly to the increased cost of coal in consequence of the strike. Under non-effective charges there was a saving of 54,1, due chiefly to an over-estimate under *Pay and Pensions of Non-effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service* (64,0), counterbalanced by an excess of 11,0 in the *Payments to the War Office for Retired Pay, etc., of British Forces for service in India.*

Section LL.—SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS—EXPENDITURE.

47.—Special Defence Works.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
23,7	EXPENDITURE	...	8,4	1,5

331. The distribution of expenditure is noted below:—

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
—4,0	India	...	1	1
17,7	England	...	5,5	9
10,0	Exchange	...	2,8	5
23,7	TOTAL	...	8,4	1,5

The expenditure has fallen from 23,7 in 1897-98 to 1,5 in 1898-99, owing to the approaching completion of the Secretary of State's payments in connection with armaments. The Budget Estimate contained no provision on this account, but a sum of 8,4 was provided in the Revised Estimate including exchange, of which 1,5 only was utilized. The excess requires to be sanctioned.

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
—457,7	TOTAL SURPLUS AND DEFICIT .	—116,8	+1,417,9	+1,467,4

DETAILS.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Provincial.												
Revenue	Accounts	1897-98	...	898,5	3,138,3	716,2	4,656,8	3,529,7	1,884,4	3,161,8	4,269,5	22,255,2
	Budget	1898-99	...	881,9	3,050,4	785,4	4,55[illegible],0	3,608,0	1,937,2	3,254,3	4,282,6	22,352,8
	Revised	1898-99	...	897,4	3,304,0	887,7	4,758,4	3,751,7	1,996,4	3,392,4	4,600,1	23,588,1
	Accounts	1898-99	...	881,0	3,389,3	893,5	4,747,6	3,778,0	1,999,9	3,363,8	4,602,3	23,655,4
Expenditure	Accounts	1897-98	...	898,5	2,968,9	761,7	4,960,1	3,579,7	1,886,7	3,319,5	4,399,2	22,724,3
	Budget	1898-99	...	879,9	3,074,6	807,7	4,553,0	3,528,3	1,897,6	3,293,5	4,274,7	22,309,3
	Revised	1898-99	...	858,6	3,003,1	811,7	4,506,9	3,431,7	1,883,9	3,183,9	4,500,1	22,179,9
	Accounts	1898-99	...	868,7	2,977,8	806,7	4,528,2	3,449,5	1,884,5	3,203,1	4,501,9	22,220,4
Surplus or Deficit.	Accounts	1897-98	...	...	+169,4	—45,5	—303,3	...	—2,3	—157,7	—129,7	—469,1
	Budget	1898-99	...	+2,0	—24,2	—22,3		+79,7	+39,6	—39,2		+43,5
	Revised	1898-99	...	+30,8	+300,9	+76,0	+251,5	+320,0	+112,5	+208,5	+100,0	+1,408,2
	Accounts	1898-99	...	+12,3	+411,5	+86,8	+219,4	+328,5	+115,4	+160,7	+100,4	+1,435,0
Closing Balance.	Accounts	1897-98	...	...	481,6	48,8	92,2	...	50,0	71,8	50,0	794,4
	Accounts	1898-99	...	12,3	893,1	135,6	311,6	328,5	165,4	232,5	150,4	2,229,4
Local.												
Revenue	Accounts	1897-98	13,5	117,4	181,0	123,2	780,8	1,088,5	392,9	1,219,0	502,7	4,419,0
	Budget	1898-99	13,8	142,0	177,7	118,1	743,6	1,151,6	392,3	1,191,0	529,3	4,461,4
	Revised	1898-99	13,7	139,8	181,6	115,2	765,5	1,155,8	405,5	1,219,4	520,5	4,520,0
	Accounts	1898-99	14,9	137,4	191,0	120,4	753,3	1,158,9	403,1	1,193,4	523,7	4,496,1
Expenditure	Accounts	1897-98	14,9	128,3	172,9	117,3	756,7	1,062,8	392,7	1,231,7	530,3	4,407,6
	Budget	1898-99	16,0	142,6	220,3	129,2	751,6	1,147,2	381,9	1,290,8	542,1	4,621,7
	Revised	1898-99	15,7	133,8	205,9	128,1	732,6	1,09[illegible],3	391,3	1,281,8	523,8	4,510,3
	Accounts	1898-99	14,7	129,8	187,1	121,1	750,6	1,098,0	390,2	1,237,7	534,5	4,463,7
Surplus or Deficit.	Accounts	1897-98	—1,4	—10,9	+8,1	+5,9	+24,1	+25,7	+2	—12,7	—27,6	+11,4
	Budget	1898-99	—2,2	—6	—42,6	—11,1	—8,0	+6,4	+10,4	—99,8	—12,8	—160,3
	Revised	1898-99	—2,0	+6,0	—21,3	—12,9	+32,9	+58,5	+14,2	—62,4	—3,3	+9,7
	Accounts	1898-99	+2	+7,6	+3,9	—7	+2,7	+60,9	+12,9	—44,3	—10,8	+32,4
Closing Balance	Accounts	1897-98	11,3	35,8	109,6	39,9	198,3	86,3	148,8	373,9	316,1	1,320,0
	Accounts	1898-99	11,5	43,4	113,5	39,2	201,0	147,2	161,7	329,6	305,3	1,352,4
Total.												
Revenue	Accounts	1897-98	13,5	1,015,9	3,319,3	830,4	5,437,6	4,618,2	2,277,3	4,380,8	4,772,2	26,674,2
	Budget	1898-99	13,8	1,023,9	3,228,1	903,5	5,296,6	4,761,6	2,329,5	4,445,3	4,811,9	2[illegible],814,2
	Revised	1898-99	13,7	1,037,2	3,488,6	1,002,9	5,523,9	4,907,5	2,401,9	4,611,8	5,120,6	28,108,1
	Accounts	1898-99	14,9	1,018,4	3,580,3	1,013,9	5,500,[illegible]	4,936,9	2,403,0	4,557,2	5,120,0	28,151,5
Expenditure	Accounts	1897-98	14,9	1,026,8	3,141,8	879,0	5,716,8	4,592,5	2,279,4	4,551,2	4,929,5	27,131,9
	Budget	1898-99	16,0	1,022,5	3,294,9	936,9	5,304,6	4,675,5	2,279,5	4,584,3	4,816,8	26,931,0
	Revised	1898-99	15,7	992,4	3,209,0	939,8	5,239,5	4,529,0	2,275,2	4,465,7	5,02[illegible],9	26,690,2
	Accounts	1898-99	14,7	998,5	3,164,9	927,8	5,278,8	4,547,5	2,274,7	4,440,8	5,036,4	26,684,1
Surplus or Deficit.	Accounts	1897-98	—1,4	—10,9	+177,5	—39,6	—279,2	+25,7	—2,1	—170,4	—157,3	—457,7
	Budget	1898-99	—2,2	+1,4	—6[illegible],8	—33,4	—8,0	+86,1	+50,0	—139,0	—4,9	—116,8
	Revised	1898-99	—2,0	+44,8	+279,6	+63,1	+284,4	+378,5	+126,7	+146,1	+96,7	+1,417,9
	Accounts	1898-99	+2	+19,9	+415,4	+86,1	+222,1	+389,4	+128,3	+116,4	+89,6	+1,467,4
Closing Balance.	Accounts	1897-98	11,3	35,8	591,2	88,7	290,5	86,3	198,8	445,7	366,1	2,114,4
	Accounts	1898-99	11,5	55,7	1,006,6	174,8	512,6	475,7	327,1	562,1	455,7	3,581,8

332. The figures shown under this head represent the surplus or deficit of each Provincial Government in respect of the revenues and charges assigned to it, including Incorporated Local Funds. The differences between the Estimates and Accounts under the various Revenue and Expenditure heads have been explained in detail in the foregoing pages, and the share of these pertaining to the Provincial and Local sections of the accounts for the several groups is given below separately for each province. The Budget provided for an increase in the Provincial balances of 43,5 and a decrease of 160,3 in the Local balances; but the accounts show both the net Provincial and Local revenues better by 1,391,6 and

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

192,7 respectively. The actual improvement in the Provincial balance in the course of the year therefore amounted to 1,435,0 and that in the Local 32,4; consequently the Provincial and Local balances being taken together the actual increase was 1,467,4. These figures do not, however, give a true idea of the actual transactions of the year, for, in order to produce this result, the Imperial Revenues had to make special grants amounting to 74,2 to Bombay, to prevent that Government from closing the year with a debit balance, and also free grants to the extent of 70 lakhs, *viz.*, to the Central Province 50,0, to Assam 100,0, to Bengal 150,0, to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 100,0, to Punjab 50,0, to Madras 100,0, and to Bombay 150,0. Besides these the Imperial Government also made special assignments of 80,0 to Assam for expenditure due to the earthquake and 313,3 to Local bodies, *viz.*, in Bengal (20,0), Madras (30,0), and Bombay (263,3), in aid of Plague expenditure, and also a special contribution of 39,6 to the Provincial Government, Madras, for direct famine and plague expenditure.

333. As compared with the Budget Estimate the improvement was contributed to by all the Provinces. The improvement in Burma 482,2, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 303,4, and in Madras 255,4, occurred under almost all the heads, but chiefly under Revenue and Civil Departments in Burma and the North-Western Provinces, and under Revenue and Famine Relief in Madras. Next in order come Bengal, Assam, Bombay, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and India. In all these Provinces the bulk of the improvement was contributed more or less by the principal heads of Revenue. In Bombay there was a decrease in the receipts and an excess of expenditure under Civil Department, due chiefly to plague, and expenditure amounting to 25,1 under Famine Relief, for which no provision was made in the Budget. The improvements in the other Provinces do not call for special notice.

334. As compared with the actuals of the previous year the improvement was mainly due to increased collection of revenue, owing to the agricultural conditions of the year under review having been proved favourable.

Central Provinces.

Revenue. 1897-98. Accounts.	Revenue. 1898-99. Budget.	Revenue. 1898-99. Revised.	Revenue. 1898-99. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1897-98. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1898-99. Budget.	Expenditure. 1898-99. Revised.	Expenditure. 1898-99. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
830,2	791,8	812,8	801,0	Revenue	194,9	174,4	170,1	168,1
8,2	12,7	17,0	15,6	Interest	11,4	12,5	12,3	12,2
1,2	1,6	1,7	4	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	7,9	7,5	7,2	7,1
39,6	55,3	45,5	42,5	Civil Departments	463,2	455,6	438,3	437,8
13,7	14,6	14,9	14,8	Miscellaneous	56,4	53,1	53,6	58,0
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	...	...	1,4	8,2
5,6	5,9	5,5	6,7	Buildings and Roads	150,7	166,9	165,8	167,3
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	14,0	9,9	9,9	10 0
898,5	881,9	897,4	881,0	TOTAL	898,5	879,9	858,6	868,7
				LOCAL—				
75,3	101,0	102,9	101,3	Revenue	56,0	54,0	53,2	51,7
20,7	22,3	18,3	18,0	Civil Department	49,6	59,7	52,9	51,2
1,6	2,3	2,3	2,1	Miscellaneous	1,6	1,7	2,4	2,4
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	8	1	1	1
5,8	6,5	6,4	6,0	Buildings and Roads	19,4	27,1	25,2	24,1
14,0	9,9	9,9	10,0	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
117,4	142,0	139,8	137,4	TOTAL	128,3	142,6	133,8	129,8
1,015,9	1,023,9	1,037,2	1,018,4	GRAND TOTAL	1,026,8	1,022,5	992,4	998,5
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	—10,9	+1,4	+[illegible],8	+19,9

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

Burma.

Revenue 1897-98. Accounts.	Revenue 1898-99. Budget.	Revenue 1898-99. Revised.	Revenue 1898-99. Accounts.		Expenditure 1897-98. Accounts.	Expenditure 1898-99. Budget.	Expenditure 1898-99. Revised.	Expenditure 1898-99. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
2,910,8	2,853,7	3,046,4	3,108,7	Revenue	621,2	665,4	655,7	647,9
4,1	4,1	4,1	4,2	Interest	2,2	3,7	2,0	1,9
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	6,6	6,4	6,7	6,6
170,9	147,6	170,8	164,0	Civil Departments . . .	1,531,5	1,577,8	1,531,7	1,533,1
18,7	16,6	47,4	74,9	Miscellaneous . . .	106,5	108,4	109,0	103,7
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief . . .	62,8	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	Railways	5	...	—5	—5
14,7	14,5	19,0	20,8	Irrigation	130,7	144,0	150,0	144,6
19,1	13,9	16,3	16,7	Buildings and Roads . .	528,2	591,3	569,2	561,1
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local . . .	—21,3	—22,4	—20,7	—20,7
3,138,3	3,050,4	3,304,0	3,389,3	TOTAL .	2,968,9	3,074,6	3,003,1	2,977,8
				LOCAL—				
125,5	124,6	127,2	130,4	Revenue	6,6	5,6	8,6	7,5
...	...	...		Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	9,9	11,1	10,4	10,4
10,7	9,8	11,4	12,1	Civil Departments . . .	38,5	45,7	42,9	40,0
43,5	47,8	47,8	49,1	Miscellaneous . . .	11,1	12,9	12,2	12,0
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief . . .	1	...	...	...
5,5	...	...	...	Irrigation	6,4	4,0	3,2	3,1
17,1	17,9	18,9	20,1	Buildings and Roads . .	100,3	141,0	128,6	114,1
—21,3	—22,4	—20,7	—20,7	Transfers from Provincial .	...	...	...	...
181,0	177,7	184,6	191,0	TOTAL .	172,9	220,3	205,9	187,1
3,319,3	3,228,1	3,488,6	3,580,3	GRAND TOTAL .	3,141,8	3,294,9	3,209,0	3,164,9
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	+177,5	—66,8	+279,6	+415,4

Assam.

Revenue 1897-98. Accounts.	Revenue 1898-99. Budget.	Revenue 1898-99. Revised.	Revenue 1898-99. Accounts.		Expenditure 1897-98. Accounts.	Expenditure 1898-99. Budget.	Expenditure 1898-99. Revised.	Expenditure 1898-99. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
664,4	724,9	829,1	835,6	Revenue	119,8	126,3	123,1	121,3
1	1	1	1	Interest	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	2	7	6	6
29,0	32,8	33,6	33,7	Civil Departments . .	314,0	343,6	342,9	339,3
2,6	7,2	5,5	4,2	Miscellaneous . . .	26,2	25,1	25,2	26,5
...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance) . .	2	5,2	4,5	1,6
11,3	12,1	10,3	10,0	Railways	25,2	21,2	28,2	29,7
8,8	8,3	9,1	9,8	Buildings and Roads . .	247,4	263,0	265,8	266,4
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local . .	28,6	22,5	21,3	21,2
716,2	785,4	887,7	893,4	TOTAL .	761,7	807,7	811,7	806,7
				LOCAL—				
64,6	65,6	65,7	65,8	Revenue	4	4	4	2
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	4,6	4,5	4,5	4,3
18,6	17,5	16,6	16,1	Civil Departments . .	38,2	39,6	39,2	39,7
1,5	1,3	1,5	1,5	Miscellaneous . . .	1,9	2,2	2,0	2,1
9,9	11,2	10,1	15,8	Buildings and Roads . .	72,2	82,5	82,0	74,8
28,6	22,5	21,3	21,2	Transfers from Provincial .	...	...	...	
123,2	118,1	115,2	120,4	TOTAL .	117,3	129,2	128,1	121,1
839,4	903,5	1,002,9	1,013,8	GRAND TOTAL .	879,0	936,9	939,8	927,8
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT — .	—39,6	—33,4	+63,1	+86,0

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

Bengal.

Revenue. 1897-98. Accounts.	Revenue. 1898-99. Budget.	Revenue. 1898-99. Revised.	Revenue. 1898-99. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1897-98. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1898-99. Budget.	Expenditure. 1898-99. Revised.	Expenditure. 1898-99. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
3,765,2	3,711,6	3,884,8	3,861,6	Revenue	726,1	694,6	686,6	685,2
31,2	42,7	40,0	40,6	Interest	22,7	24,8	24,9	24,5
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	5	3	3	3
418,2	411,7	427,6	421,3	Civil Departments	2,600,6	2,518,5	2,503,6	2,520,8
97,9	87,4	96,9	113,9	Miscellaneous	349,3	348,0	350,3	355,0
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	273,9	...	...	2,3
...	...	...	...	Railways	...	...	...	...
298,1	254,5	258,7	260,7	Irrigation	552,4	532,2	537,5	519,5
46,2	45,1	50,4	49,5	Buildings and Roads	321,9	329,6	314,0	337,9
...	...	...		Transfers to Local	112,7	105,0	89,7	82,7
4,656,8	4,553,0	4,758,4	4,747,6	TOTAL	4,960,1	4,553,0	4,506,9	4,528,2
				LOCAL—				
481,7	466,0	490,0	488,6	Revenue	36,3	35,6	40,5	40,2
4,8	4,2	4,2	4,8	Interest	3,0	2,7	2,7	2,7
2,4	2,3	2,3	1,9	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	39,8	39,2	37,0	35,9
94,9	92,5	100,8	98,7	Civil Departments	219,4	223,9	228,6	230,2
28,3	19,8	20,4	23,8	Miscellaneous	11,4	10,2	11,7	11,6
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	35,8	...	7,1	6
1,4	1,8	1,2	1,3	Irrigation	1	...	...	1
54,6	52,0	56,9	51,5	Buildings and Roads	410,9	440,0	405,0	429,3
112,7	105,0	89,7	82,7	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	
780,8	743,6	765,5	753,3	TOTAL	756,7	751,6	732,6	750,6
5,437,6	5,296,6	5,523,9	5,500,9	GRAND TOTAL	5,716,8	5,304,6	5,239,5	5,278,8
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	—279,2	—8,0	+284,4	+222,1

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Revenue. 1897-98. Accounts.	Revenue. 1898-99. Budget.	Revenue. 1898-99. Revised.	Revenue. 1898-99. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1897-98. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1898-99. Budget.	Expenditure. 1898-99. Revised.	Expenditure. 1898-99. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
2,310,4	2,791,3	2,921,4	2,935,9	Revenue	542,2	540,3	521,7	522,7
46,5	44,1	49,5	49,0	Interest	43,4	43,9	41,1	40,2
146,8	174,3	155,1	155,2	Civil Departments	1,557,7	1,556,3	1,508,4	1,508,5
37,0	40,3	33,9	33,5	Miscellaneous	288,9	296,0	295,9	298,9
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	...	...	...	...
920,5	488,2	517,4	529,1	Irrigation	589,6	599,0	595,1	607,6
68,5	69,8	74,4	75,3	Buildings and Roads	295,0	330,0	321,0	321,7
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	212,9	162,8	148,5	149,8
3,529,7	3,608,0	3,751,7	3,778,0	TOTAL	3,529,7	3,528,3	3,431,7	3,449,4
				LOCAL—				
814,7	925,3	940,4	942,2	Revenue	360,6	370,5	361,7	356,4
1,8	1,9	1,8	1,8	Interest	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	19,6	19,2	18,7	18,6
38,9	42,3	43,0	42,3	Civil Departments	476,3	504,4	485,4	488,9
10,6	10,5	10,6	11,1	Miscellaneous	3,1	3,3	3,1	3,0
9,6	10,8	11,5	11,7	Buildings and Roads	203,2	249,8	228,4	231,1
212,9	162,8	148,5	149,8	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
1,088,5	1,153,6	1,155,8	1,158,9	TOTAL	1,062,8	1,147,2	1,097,3	1,098,0
4,618,2	4,761,6	4,907,5	4,936,9	GRAND TOTAL	4,592,5	4,675,5	4,529,0	4,547,4
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	+25,7	+8,61	+378,5	+389,5

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

Punjab.

Revenue. 1897-98. Accounts.	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1897-98. Accounts.	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
1,635,2	1,696,6	1,746,7	1,750 3	Revenue	334,8	358,8	341,1	341,4
25,7	26,3	28,3	26,1	Interest	20,4	22,4	20,9	20,8
8	8	8	8	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	16,1	16,2	15,7	15,8
137,2	132,3	133,2	132,4	Civil Departments	1,098,6	1,106,5	1,109 0	1,108,8
21,2	20,8	19,9	23,2	Miscellaneous	158,7	165,7	164,4	164,2
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	88,9	...	...	...
16,1	18,3	18,3	17,0	Irrigation	6,8	12,5	10,5	9,8
43,2	42,1	49,2	50,1	Buildings and Roads	233,8	285,4	292,7	293,7
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	—71,4	—69,9	—70,4	—70,0
1,884,4	1,937,2	1,996,4	1,999,9	TOTAL	1.886,7	1,897,6	1,883,9	1,884,5
				LOCAL—				
385,7	385,1	392,6	391,7	Revenue	136,2	132,4	136,3	133,9
1	1	1	1	Interest	7	4	4	4
5,5	5,1	5,8	6,2	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	6 0	5,5	5,9	6,2
30,7	31,7	32,6	31,4	Civil Departments	142,7	142,2	144,2	141,5
7,9	9,9	10,8	11,9	Miscellaneous	11,4	11,5	14,4	12,9
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	7,2	...	...	...
4,5	3,6	4,3	4,2	Irrigation	6	9	6	1,0
29,9	26,7	29,7	27,7	Buildings and Roads	87,9	89,0	89,5	94,3
—71,4	—69,9	—70,4	—70,1	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
392,9	392,3	405,5	403,1	TOTAL	392,7	381,9	391,3	390,2
2,277,3	2,329,5	2,401,9	2,403,0	GRAND TOTAL	2,279,4	2,279,5	2,275,2	2,274,7
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	—2,1	+ 50,0	+ 126,7	+ 128,3

Madras.

Revenue. 1897-98. Accounts.	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1897-98. Accounts.	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
2,821,6	2,917,2	3,037,4	3,018,3	Revenue	794,3	754,0	743,0	742,0
17,3	23,3	24,4	25,9	Interest	18,6	21,3	20,7	20,4
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	10,7	10,7	10,3	10,4
222,8	213,4	232,3	224,4	Civil Departments	1,502,5	1,507,4	1,520,4	1,543,4
36,8	36,7	36,2	34,8	Miscellaneous	279,8	278,2	273,0	271,9
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	159,7	85,0	1,7	1,9
...	...	...	..	Construction of Railways	2,8	6	—3	—2
25,8	26,0	24,0	24,6	Railways	15,0	16,0	17,4	17,0
18,3	18,3	19,4	18,4	Irrigation	323,9	340,5	337,2	323,3
19,2	19,4	18,7	17,4	Buildings and Roads	212,4	274,6	256,2	270,3
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	—2	5,2	4,3	2,7
3,161,8	3,254,3	3,392,4	3,363,8	TOTAL	3,319,5	3,293,5	3,183,9	3,203,1
				LOCAL—				
1,018,6	989,9	1,017,0	982,8	Revenue	460,5	485,4	471,4	469,7
5,0	5,7	4,8	5,3	Interest	3	2	3	3
30,9	28,1	30,6	30,7	Civil Departments	294,3	306,2	336,2	318,4
62,5	60,7	60,3	66,9	Miscellaneous	32,3	35,9	32,4	33,4
...	...	...	..	Famine Relief	12,6	..	...	...
..	...	...	...	Irrigation	6	5	9	8
102,2	101,4	102,4	105,0	Buildings and Roads	431,1	462,6	440,6	415,1
—2	5,2	4,3	2,7	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
1,219,0	1,191,0	1,219,4	1,193,4	TOTAL	1,231,7	1,290,8	1,097,3	1,237,7
4,380 8	4,445,3	4,611,8	4,557,2	GRAND TOTAL	4,551,2	4,584,3	4,465,7	4,440,8
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	—170,4	—139,0	+ 146,1	+ 116,4

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*concluded.*

Bombay.

Revenue 1897-98. Accounts.	Revenue 1898-99. Budget.	Revenue 1898-99. Revised.	Revenue 1898-99. Accounts.		Expenditure 1897-98. Accounts.	Expenditure 1898-99. Budget.	Expenditure 1898-99. Revised.	Expenditure 1898-99. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
3,950,5	3,922,4	4,266,9	4,264,2	Revenue	1,808,5	1,814,7	1,787,0	1,762,2
36,2	47,0	47,4	44,2	Interest	35,8	40,5	38,2	37,4
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	10,7	10,3	10,5	10,5
152,4	179,3	152,5	155,5	Civil Departments	1,910,2	1,747,4	1,996,1	2,011,0
43,2	35,4	39,3	39,1	Miscellaneous	293,9	297,6	299,8	299,8
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	...	...	24,8	25,1
...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways	8	...	...	1
21,2	20,0	22,5	23,0	Railways	14,9	13,7	15,0	15,4
3,2	2,7	3,2	3,1	Irrigation	1,0	5,9	4,8	4,7
62,8	75,8	68,3	73,2	Buildings and Roads	268,4	290,2	276,7	275,8
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	55,0	54,4	47,2	59,9
4,269,5	4,282,6	4,600,1	4,602,3	TOTAL	4,399,2	4,274,7	4,500,1	4,501,9
				LOCAL—				
337,8	339,4	357,0	349,6	Revenue	46,2	47,9	54,3	49,4
9	8	9	1,0	Interest	6	7	6	1,6
58,6	69,0	58,0	55,9	Civil Departments	240,1	240,4	241,5	261,1
1,1	1,2	1,2	1,3	Miscellaneous	7,8	6,0	6,4	5,4
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	2,4	...	...	...
49,3	64,5	56,2	56,0	Buildings and Roads	233,2	247,1	221,0	217,0
55,0	54,4	47,2	59,9	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
502,7	529,3	520,5	523,7	TOTAL	530,3	542,1	523,8	534,5
4,772,2	4,811,9	5,120,6	5,126,0	GRAND TOTAL	4,929,5	4,816,8	5,023,9	5,036,4
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	—157,3	—4,9	+96,7	+89,6

Section N.—EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
4,328,5	EXPENDITURE	5,749,3	3,570,3	4,919,0

335. The following table compares the whole of the Capital Expenditure with the Estimates of the year and the actuals of the previous year:—

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
37,5	35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	20,0	13,5	11,7
...	34.—Construction of Protective Railways	668.3	695,4	690,4
3,632,0	48.—State Railways	4,951,3	2,882,2	4,269,5
692,4	49.—Irrigation Works	750,0	692,2	653,6
4,1	50.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements	48,0	—4,1	—4,1
4,366,0		6,437,6	4,279,2	5,621,1

336. The lapse under 48—State Railways, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was due largely to short expenditure in England on stores and materials consequent on the Engineering strikes. The lapse would have been larger if the East Indian Railway Co. had raised by debentures the sum of 944,3 allowed for in the Budget Estimate. In the Revised Estimate allowance was made for short outlay, and the deduction on account of probable amount to be raised by the East Indian Railway Company by the issue of debentures was increased to 1,573,8. No loan was however so raised during the year, and this accounts for the large excess of 1,387,3 in the actuals over the Revised Estimate.

48.—State Railways.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
	PRINCIPAL LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION—			
21,6	Assam-Bengal, Part I	50,0	22,0	21,6
662,7	Assam-Bengal, Part II	1,102,0	1,134.4	1,179.3
443,7	Rae Bareli-Benares	20,0	54.4	52,9
3,0	Agra-Delhi Chord	...	...	...
70,7	Indus Bridge	119,1	108,4	102,1
245,4	Mari-Attock	150,0	142,5	144.3
136,5	Godavari Bridge	210,0	166,4	166,7
696,9	Bezwada-Madras (Ennore-Bezwada Section)	580,7	659,2	663,0
124,7	Lyallpur Khanewal	145,0	90,2	89,0
446,9	Hajipur-Katihar Extensions	500,0	250,0	228,9
8	Shadipalli-Balotra	10,0	100,3	97,0
...	Ghaziabad-Moradabad	...	238,0	186,0
2,852,9	TOTAL	2,886,8	2,975,8	2,930,8
	PRINCIPAL OPEN LINES—			
308,7	East Indian	682,2	—123,8	1,256,0
12,7	Rajputana-Malwa System	150,0	66,3	*—11,5*
—175,7	Burma	...	...	*—6*
472,5	Eastern Bengal	505,7	330,3	274,9
25,6	Tirhoot	120,0	157,0	115,0
55,1	Oudh and Rohilkhand	120,0	103,5	58,2
136,6	North-Western	480,5	431,1	396.5
—50,1	South Indian	*—184,4*	*—200,0*	—195,9
59.9	East Coast	60,0	60,0	56,8
865,3	TOTAL	1,934,0	824,4	1,9+9,4
1,1	Other Railways	18,8	40,4	32,7
—87,3	Stores and Reserve	780,0	*—263,0*	47,0
3,632,0	GRAND TOTAL	5,619,6	3,577,6	4,959,9

Section N.—EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE—*continued.*

48.—State Railways—*continued.*

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
	DISTRIBUTED AS BELOW :—			
...	34.—Construction of Protective Railways	668,3	695,4	690,4
3 632,0	48.—State Railways	4,951,3	2,882,2	4,269,5
3,632,0	TOTAL	5,610,6	3,577,6	4,959 9
2,367,4	India	3,878,7	2,395,6	3,808,1
809,0	England	1,116,0	788,0	766,8
45[illegible],6	Exchange	624,9	394,0	385,0
3,632,0	TOTAL	5,619,6	3,577,6	4,959,9

337. As regards *Lines under Construction* the lapse on the Assam-Bengal Railway, Part I, was due to the Estimates by land acquisition officers having been in excess of actual requirements. The excess on the Assam-Bengal Railway, Part II, Construction, was due to more work having been done than was anticipated owing to the labour difficulty being much reduced. The excess on the Rae Bareli-Benares Railway was due to work having been pushed on vigorously with a view to the completion of the line during the year. The lapse on the Indus Bridge was due partly to provision having been made for the completion of three spans of girders, whereas only two were finished during the year, and partly to a saving on 40 ft. girders received from the Bezwada-Madras Railway, and to short supply of English stores. The lapse on the Godavari Bridge was due to the non-arrival of English stores. The excess on the Bezwada-Madras Railway was due to work having been pushed on more vigorously than had been provided for. The lapse on the Lyallpur-Khanewal Railway was due to the inability of the North-Western Railway to transfer permanent-way material to this line, for which provision was made. The lapse on the Hajipur-Katihar extension was due chiefly to the stoppage of work on the Kosi Bridge Division, between the river Kosi and Katihar, pending final settlement of the revised alignment.

338. As regards *Open lines* the excess on the East Indian Railway was due to that Railway Company not having raised any loan during the year by the issue of debentures, for which provision to the extent of 944,3 was made. The lapse on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway was due chiefly to the provision for outlay on the conversion of the line between Ferozepore and Kotkapura having been made against Capital instead of against Revenue; to credits received from the sale of 10 engines to the Mombassa-Uganda Railway; and to the postponement of certain works. The lapse on the Eastern Bengal Railway was due to the non-arrival of English stores for 60 low-sided wagons, 40 bolster trucks, and 6 Loco-Engines, also 2 flats for landing stage at Belgachia; to no outlay having been incurred on six O class Broad Gauge Engines and seven Metre Gauge Engines; to short outlay by the Marine Department for constructing steamers; and to larger issues of permanent-way materials to Revenue for renewals. The lapse on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway was due principally to the non-arrival of a large portion of the rolling stock, etc., ordered from England for the Hardwar-Dehra Railway, and other materials; to large sales of surplus and obsolete stores; and to larger issues of stores than estimated. The lapse on the North-Western Railway was due to the non-arrival of English stores.

339. Under *Other Railways* the excess was chiefly due to outlay on the Chittagong jetties having been charged to head 48 instead of 50, under which provision was made in the Budget Estimate. The saving under Exchange Compensation Allowance was 1,5.

49.—Irrigation Works.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
59,5	Mandalay Canal	110,0	90,0	86,6
8,5	Ganges Canal	2,1	0,6	3,0
13,2	Lower Ganges Canal	15,3	43,2	46,6
—3	Agra Canal	7	2,1	1,7
3,4	Eastern Jumna Canal	2,1	2,0	1,0
91,6	Fatehpur Branch	71,1	64,9	51,7
42,7	Western Jumna Canal, including Sirsa Branch	39,9	46,4	4[illegible],6
10,3	Bari Doab Canal	6,5	9,3	6,2
4,1	Sirhind Canal	21,7	15,1	9,2
220,4	Chenab Canal	190,7	154,4	150,9
9,2	Jhelum Canal	50,0	38,8	40,4
38,9	Kistna Delta System	19,8	18,3	15,8
16,3	Periyar Project	15,8	14,3	14,0
4,6	Eastern Nara Works	22,2	1	1
131,1	Jamrao Canal	134,4	150,7	147,1
38,9	Other Projects	47,7	36,0	38,7
692,4	TOTAL OUTLAY	750,0	692,2	653,6
	Distributed as below :—			
682,1	India	743,9	687,6	648,6
6,6	England	3,9	3,1	3,3
3,7	Exchange	2,2	1,5	1,7

Section N.—EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE—*continued.*

49.—Irrigation Works—*continued.*

340. The decrease in the expenditure during 1898-99, as compared with that of 1897-98, was mainly due to the approaching completion of the Chenab canal and the Fatehpur branch of the Lower Ganges canal. The decrease owing to this cause was partly counterbalanced by the expenditure incurred on the Jhelum canal in the Punjab, works which were commenced during the year. The decrease of 96,4, as compared with the Budget Estimate, is mainly attributable to the following causes:—

Burma.—The decrease of 23,4 was due to slower progress than was anticipated on a portion of the Mandalay canal owing to difficulty of obtaining labour, consequent of the unhealthiness of the locality.

Punjab.—The decrease of 63,0 was due chiefly to the approaching completion of the Chenab canal and to work on the Jhelum canal having been started later than was anticipated, and partly to the expenditure on the Sirhind canal having been over-estimated.

Bombay.—The decrease of 18,2 was due to the postponement of works on the Makhi Dhand and the Mithrao canal of the Eastern Nara project.

The saving under Exchange Compensation Allowance was 5.

50.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

1897-98. Accounts.		1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1898-99. Accounts.
4,1	Expenditure	48,0	—4,1	—4,1

341. The credit entry of 4,1 represents the write-back of the outlay incurred in 1897-98 on the Jetty and sheds at Chittagong, which has since been classified under the head 48.—State Railways —Construction, and the provision of 48,0 in the Budget Estimate for expenditure on the same work was withdrawn in the Revised Estimate.

Section O.—PERMANENT DEBT.

	1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Account.
INDIA—			
Incurred	3,000,0	1,200,0	1,200,0
Discharged	325,0	245,2	241,0
NET INDIA	+2,675,0	+954.8	+959,0
ENGLAND—			
Incurred—			
Incurred India 2½ per cent. Stock	6,000,0	5,297,7	5,297.7
TOTAL INCURRED	6,000,0	5,297,7	5,297,7
ENGLAND—			
Discharged—			
India 4 per cent. Stock	...	2	5
India 3½ per cent. Debentures	3,000,0	3,000,0	3,000,0
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Debentures Stock	384,7	384,7	383,5
TOTAL DISCHARGED	3,384,7	3,384,9	3,384,0
NET ENGLAND	+2,615,3	+1,912,8	+1,913,7
NET BOTH	+5,290,3	+2,867,6	+2,872,7

TEMPORARY DEBT.

	Budget.	Revised.	Account.
ENGLAND—			
Temporary Loans Incurred	6,000,0	4,500,0	4,500,0
Temporary Loans Discharged	6,000,0	6,000,0	6,000,0
	...	—1,500 0	—1,500,0

342. Detailed explanations of the various entries under this head have already been given in paras. 92 to 97 and where the interest charges were considered.

Section P.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

	1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Special Loans	...	...	—3
Treasury Notes and Service Funds, India	+40,4	+29,5	+33,6
Savings Bank Deposits	+498,4	+262,1	+260,9
TOTAL	+538,8	+291,6	+294,2

343. Under *Special Loans* the debit of 3 represents the commutation value of Wasika pensions lapsed to Government. The falling off of 6,8 under *Treasury Notes and Service Funds* was due partly to a special withdrawal (4,0) for the construction of a house for the Bengal Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund Office, and partly to an over-estimate, counterbalanced to the extent of 2,2 by an increase in the receipts of the Bombay Fund, owing to a large number of admissions. The details of *Savings Bank Deposits* transactions are as follows :—

	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Post Office Savings Banks	+380,0	+149,5	+140,7
State Railway Provident Institutions	+60,7	+63,8	+53,5
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	+34,5	+34,5	+40,0
Forest Officers' Provident Fund	+9,1	+9,4	+9,4
Regimental Savings Banks	—1	—21,8	—9,1
Special accounts	+14,2	+26,7	+26,4
TOTAL	+498,4	+262,1	+260,9

344. The large decrease of 239,3 under *Post Office Savings Banks* was due chiefly to larger withdrawals than were anticipated. The variations under *Regimental Savings Banks* depend to a great extent on the transfers of British Regiments between India and England and, therefore, no accurate estimate can be made. The increase under *Special accounts* (12,2) was due chiefly to fluctuations in the withdrawals by the General Family Pension Fund and the Hindu Family Annuity Fund from their balances for investment in Government and other securities. The variations under the other heads were due to the withdrawals being either more or less than were anticipated.

Section Q.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.

	1898-99. Budget. Cr.	Dr.	Net.	Revised. Cr.	Dr.	Net.	Accounts. Cr.	Dr.	Net.
INDIA—									
Provincial Balances (net)	...	...	— 116,8	...	...	+1,417,9	...	...	+ 1,467,4
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of debt	325,8	...	+ 325,8	422,6	...	+ 422,6	445,2	...	+ 445,2
Excluded Local Funds	795,5	786,4	+ 9,1	804,7	787,4	+ 17,3	847,1	831,6	+ 15,5
Railway Funds	50,4	77,6	— 27,2	71,0	74,2	— 3,2	74,7	70,6	+ 4,1
Deposits of Sinking Funds	13,0	...	+ 13,0	13,1	...	+ 13,1	13,1	...	+ 13,1
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	18,890,0	18,911,2	— 21,2	19,972,2	19,846,6	+ 125,6	20,297,7	19,989,5	+ 308,2
Advances	7,288,5	7,206,6	+ 81,9	10,033,8	9,904,9	+ 128,9	8,761,4	8,344,3	+ 417,1
Suspense Accounts	12,4	14,2	— 1,8	78,3	39,1	+ 39,2	67,7	202,3	— 134,6
Exchange on Remittance Accounts (net)	...	...	+ 826,8	...		— 956,5	...	...	— 327,8
Miscellaneous	...	491,0	— 491,0	...	335,2	— 335,2	42,8	584,4	— 541,6
ENGLAND	...	...	...	2	...	+ 2	2	2	...
TOTAL			+ 598,6			+ 869,9			+1,666,6

345. The net credit to *Provincial Balances* has been explained in paragraph 332. The improvement of 119,4 under *Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt* was due to less direct expenditure on Famine Relief and on the construction of Protective Railways through the Agency of Companies. The net credit against *Excluded Local Funds* was contributed by all the Provinces except the North-Western Provinces and Madras. The net credit against Railway Funds was due chiefly to the receipts of the Provident Fund having been larger than were anticipated in the Estimate. The character and magnitude of the transactions recorded under *Departmental and Judicial Deposits* render an accurate forecast impossible. The net credit was contributed chiefly by India in Railway Deposits, by Bengal in Revenue and Civil Courts' Deposits, by the North-Western Provinces in Civil Courts' Deposits, and by Bombay in Personal Deposits. There were large payments in Burma under Revenue Deposits, and in Madras under Revenue, Personal Deposits and Incorporated Local Funds' Debt Deposits and Advances. The other variations are not sufficiently important to require special explanation.

346. The net figures entered against the head *Advances* may be divided as follows :—

	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Coinage Accounts	+50,0	—38,0	+65,9
Other Advances	+31,9	+166,9	+351,2
	+81,9	+128,9	+417,1

347. The reduction of 15,9, as compared with the Budget Estimate, under *Coinage Account*, was due chiefly to a credit of 105,5 under Bullion Advances, owing to the coinage of half rupees and dollars in the Calcutta and Bombay Mints respectively. There was also a net credit of 15,1 on account of Mint certificates issued in respect of the dollar coinage at the Bombay Mint, and a credit of 58,1 under Copper Coinage Account, due to a credit of 10,4, being the amount by which the stock of copper coin and copper at the Mints at the close of the year was reduced, and of 47,7 on account of increase in the balance at credit of the Mint profit account, consequent on the return from circulation of copper coin owing to cessation of famine works, which resulted in a net debit (112,8) under Small Coin Depôt Balances.

348. The net credit under *Other Advances* is the final outcome of a number of transactions ; the cause of the net credit of 351,2 is however brought out by the following figures :—

Special Advances	+45,0
Permanent Advances	+1,9
Other Advances	+105,7
Account with Foreign States	+198,6

349. The credit under *Special Advances* was due to the recovery, in Bengal, of Survey and Settlement charges from Wards' estates, and, in the North-Western Provinces, of advances to La Martiniere College, Lucknow, and to landholders for village relief works during the famine. The credit under *Other Advances* was contributed chiefly by the Central Provinces under Civil Advances, and by Bengal and the Punjab under Advances Recoverable, Public Works Department. Under *Account with Foreign States* the large credit occurred mainly in India (51,0), owing to the adjustment of transactions with Berar, and in the Punjab (134,6), owing to large supplies of sleepers to the North-Western Railway by the Kashmir State.

Section Q.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—*continued.*

350. Under *Suspense Account* the variations are chiefly on account of fluctuations in the balances in the hands of departmental officers. The main differences were the increase in the balances of the Civil Departmental (61,4) and Postal (51,5) officers.

351. The gross credits and debits working up to the net figures under *Exchange on Remittance Accounts* are as follows :—

Budget, 1898-99. Sterling Amount.	Exchange. Cr.	Exchange. Dr.		Accounts, 1898-99. Sterling Amount.	Exchange. Cr.	Exchange. Dr.
			Permanent Debt—			
+2,615,3	1,464,6	...	Other Loans	+1,913,7	960,7	...
...	...	...	Temporary Debt . .	−1,500,0	...	753,0
−1,160,3	...	649,7	Net payments to or receipts from Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways, including remittances to India	−455,2	...	228,5
			Cash Balance—			
−74,6	...	41,8	Increase (—) Decrease (+) .	−611,5	...	307,0
...	1,464,6	691,5	TOTAL .		960,7	1,288,5
...	53,7	...	Lump alteration by Financial Department . . .			
...	1,518,3	691,5	NET .		...	327,8
	826,8					

352. The following is a statement of the adjustments in the accounts by which the above result was obtained:—

1898-99. Budget. Sterling.	Exchange.		1898-99. Accounts. Sterling.	Exchange.
+16,000,0	+8,960,0	Bills drawn by the Secretary of State . .	+18,692,4	+9,384,0
+519,8	+291,0	Net remittances of Railway Capital to India .	—78,6	−39,5
−493,8	—276,5	Miscellaneous remittances	−1,130,0	−567,3
		Deduct—		
17,406,4	*9,747,6*	Net expenditure in England	16,830,8	8,449,4
...	*53,7*	Lump alteration by the Financial Department .		
	—826,8	Difference, being exchange brought to account in excess of that involved in the Remittances from India during the year		327,8

353. The difference under *Miscellaneous* was due chiefly to exchange on the Rupee advances to the Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midland and Saugor-Katni Railway extensions.

Section R.—IMPERIAL LOANS AND ADVANCES.

	Budget 1898-99.		Accounts 1898-99.	
Imperial Loans and Advances . . .	100,0	—8,7	139,2	—97,4

354. The following are the details :—

1898-99. Budget. Amount advanced.	Amount repaid.		1898-99. Accounts. Amount advanced.	Amount repaid.
...	11,2	Loans to Native States	...	6,0
...	63,2	" Presidency Corporations and Port Trusts . .	70,0	110,3
...	2,1	" Mofussil Municipalities	11,5	2,1
...	6	" Landholders and Notabilities	1,2	3
...	6,0	" District and other Local Committees . .	...	6,1
1,3	6,9	" Regimental and other Loans, Military . . .	4 5	7,7
7,4	10,0	Advances to Cultivators	10,2	6,7
8,7	100,0	TOTAL AS ABOVE .	97,4	139,2

355. The amount repaid under *Loans to Native States* was 4,3 by the Cooch Behar State, 1,6 by the Sultan of Muscat, and 1 by the Baoni State against a Budget provision of 8,5, 2,4, and 3, respectively. The falling off in the actuals, as compared with the Estimate, was due to the non-payment of an arrear instalment due by the Cooch Behar State for the Railway loan, Government having extended the period for the complete repayment of the loan by two years, and to the subsidy to the Sultan of Muscat, from which the Loan granted to him is repayable, having been kept in abeyance under the orders of Government. Under *Loans to Presidency Corporations and Port Trust* the actuals include 50,0 advanced to and repaid by the Calcutta Municipality on account of plague expenditure, and an advance of 20,0 to the Madras Municipality, as a temporary loan sanctioned by the Government of India. The Budget provided for a payment of 3,0 by the Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust Loan, but only 1 was paid. Under *Loans to Mofussil Municipalities* 10,0 and 1,5 were advanced to the Karachi and Hyderabad Municipalities, respectively, under sanction of the Government of India. The repayments correspond with the amount provided in the Budget. Under *Regimental and other Loans, Military*, 4,5 was advanced in the Military Department against a provision of 1,3 only in the Estimate. The repayments almost correspond with the Budget. The advances under *Loans to Landholders and Notabilities* were sanctioned in the course of the year. Under *Advances to Cultivators*, the advances and repayments occurred chiefly in India, the variations, as compared with the Estimate, being due to the scarcity prevailing in Ajmere-Merwara.

Section RR.—PROVINCIAL LOANS AND ADVANCES.

	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Accounts.
Provincial Loans and Advances	759,8—788,9	813,4—416,5

356. The following are the details :—

1898-99. Budget. Amount advanced.	1898-99. Budget. Amount repaid.		1898-99. Accounts. Amount advanced.	1898-99. Accounts. Amount repaid.
338,8	59,4	Loans to Mofussil Municipalities	78,4	55,5
...	7,2	" Port Funds	3,7	5,2
7,5	8,3	" District Committees	6,5	9,9
...	4,2	" Landholders, etc.	20,0	8,9
10,5	21,7	Advances under Special Laws	27,8	30,9
432,1	659,0	" to Cultivators	280,1	703,0
788,9	759,8	TOTAL AS ABOVE .	416,5	813,4

357. The most noticeable features in this table are the reduction in the advances to Municipalities and Cultivators, and the increase in the repayments by the latter in consequence of agricultural prosperity.

358 Under *Loans to Mofussil Municipalities* the following are the details by Provinces of advances and repayments during the year :—

	Budget, 1898-99.		Accounts, 1898-99.		Excess (+) Deficiency (—)	
	Advanced.	Repaid.	Advanced.	Repaid.	Advanced.	Repaid.
Central Provinces	11,5	4,4	6,4	4,3	—5,1	—1
Burma	69,4	3,4	1,9	2,4	—67,5	—1,0
Bengal	54,0	9,8	10,1	8,4	—43,9	—1,4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	67,5	20,1	15,9	17,1	—51,6	—3,0
Punjab	86,4	9,8	31,1	11,1	—55,3	+1,3
Madras	...	5,0	...	3,8	...	—1,2
Bombay	50,0	6,9	13,0	8,4	—37,0	+1,5
TOTAL .	338,8	59,4	78,4	55,5	—260,4	—3,9

359. The large savings in advances, in most of the Provinces, were due to loans provided for in the Estimates not having been issued. Under *Loans to Port Funds* the debit of 3,7 represents an advance to the Mergui Port Fund. The fall in the receipts was due to the payment of the annual instalment of the loan to the Chittagong Port Fund having been deferred under the orders of Government.

360. The smaller outlay under *Loans to District Committees* occurred in Bengal, due to advances anticipated in the Budget not having been drawn during the year. The increased receipts also occurred mainly in Bengal due to larger payments than were provided for by the Durbhanga District Board. Under *Loans to Landholders and Notabilities* the debit of 20,0 was on account of the advance to the Raja of Hill Tippera. The excess in the receipts occurred, chiefly, in Bengal. due to larger recoveries than were anticipated from the daughters of Prince Jehan Kadir Mirza, and in Bombay, owing to the Jath State having paid an instalment in advance of the due date.

361. Under advances to cultivators the following are the details :—

	Budget, 1898-99.		Accounts 1898-99.		Difference Advanced.	Difference Repaid.
	Advanced.	Repaid.	Advanced.	Repaid.		
Central Provinces	60,0	73,2	59,7	95,7	— 3	+ 22,5
Burma	40,0	39,5	20,8	42,0	— 19,2	+ 2,5
Assam	2,6	1	2	1	— 2,4	...
Bengal	25,0	63,4	12,2	72,0	— 12,8	+ 8,6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	74,5	144,5	22,4	175,8	— 52,1	+ 31,3
Punjab	75,0	104,9	40,0	81,7	—35,0	— 23,2
Madras	55,0	62,0	32,6	80,6	— 22,4	+ 16,6
Bombay	100,0	171,4	92,2	155,1	—7,8	—16,3
TOTAL .	432,1	659,0	280,1	703,0	—152,0	+ 44,0

Section RR.—PROVINCIAL LOANS AND ADVANCES—*continued.*

362. The prosperity of the agricultural classes minimised the necessity of advances to them, and enabled them to repay a larger portion of the advances of previous years than the Budget anticipated. In the Punjab and Bombay the recoveries were over-estimated. Under *Advances under Special Laws* the increase in advances occurred in Bengal, owing to the construction of sluices in the 24-Pergunnahs, which was not anticipated in the Budget. The increased receipts also occurred in Bengal due to large recoveries on account of the advances for the Howrah and Rajapur drainage works.

Section S.—CAPITAL OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	India, 1898-99.			England, 1898-99.			Total, 1898-99.		
	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
GUARANTEED COMPANIES—									
B. B. and C. I.	—59,6	—45,8	—11,9	+23,6	+6,0	+24,3	—36,0	—39,8	+12,4
G. I. P.	+191,9	+331,7	+319,2	—166,6	—299.8	—273,2	+25,3	+31,9	+46,0
Madras	—195,4	+33,6	+32,5	—133,4	—98,8	—90,6	—328,8	—65,2	—58,1
	—63,1	+319,5	+339,8	—276,4	—392,6	—339,5	—339,5	—73,1	+3
ASSISTED COMPANIES—									
Assam-Bengal	+89,8	+82,1	+82,2	—89,8	—82,1	—82,2	...	...	...
Bengal Central	—20,4	—38,3	—37,0	—8,4	—17,9	—7,3	—28,8	—56,2	—44,3
Bengal-Nagpur	—785,5	—772,3	—762,0	—127,7	—33,7	—36,0	—913,2	—806,0	—798,0
Burma	—514,0	—304,3	—314,3	—74,8	—108,0	—110,4	—588,8	—412,3	—424,7
Indian Midland	—41,2	—82,6	—73,5	+9,5	+97,6	+98,5	—31,7	+15,0	+25,0
Lucknow-Bareilly	—1,6	—2,6	—1,2	—8,0	—7,4	—7,3	—9,6	—10,0	—8,5
Southern Mahratta and Mysore	—57,1	—10,0	—15,5	—64,9	—53,5	—49,6	—122,0	—63,5	—65,1
	—1,330,0	—1,128,0	—1,121,3	—364,1	—205,0	—194,3	—1,694,1	—1,333,0	—1,315,6
BRANCH LINE COMPANIES—									
Ahmedabad-Parantij	—1,2	—2,8	—2,8	...	...	...	—1,2	—2,8	—2,8
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	—20,0	—13,0	—8	...	...	...	—20,0	—13,0	—8
Hurdwar-Dehra	—4.5		—5,9	...	...	...	—4,5	...	—5,9
Mymensingh-Jamalpur	...	...	—3	...	...	...	...	...	—3
South Behar	—50,0	—49,0	—78,7	...	...	...	—50,0	—49,0	—78,7
Tapti Valley	...	...	+23,6	...	...	...	...	...	+23,6
	—75,7	—64,8	—64,9	...	...	...	—75,7	—64,8	—64,9
TOTAL	—1,468,8	—873,3	—846,4	—640,5	—597,6	—533,8	—2,109,3	—1,470,9	—1,380,2

363. As explained in former reports, these are all net sums. The Indian figures represent the difference between the advances taken by the Railway Companies and the credits given to them, chiefly on account of stores used on Revenue account. The English figures represent the difference between the Capital deposited by the Companies with the Secretary of State and the withdrawals for expenditure on Stores, Establishment charges, etc. These figures are necessarily liable to great fluctuations, but the following general explanations are furnished:—Under *Guaranteed Companies* the differences in India under the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Great Indian Peninsula Railways were due to larger sales of stores to foreign railways, and larger issues of stores to Revenue than anticipated. The net credit on the Madras Railway was due mainly to smaller outlay on works than expected, to difficulty in obtaining supplies of timber, firewood, and coal owing to the abnormally heavy monsoon and other causes and to the delay in the acquisition of land and in starting work on its extensions pending the settlement of questions relating to weight of rails and gauge to be adopted. Under England there was a lapse of 478,6 in payments on account of establishment, and purchase of stores, etc., on all three lines, while the receipts on account of subscribed capital were 541,7 less than had been anticipated.

364. Under *Assisted Companies* the excess in India on the Bengal Central Railway was due to short issues of stores to Revenue; to large purchases of coal and other stores; and to a refund to Government of the cost of rolling-stock taken over from the Eastern Bengal State Railway on 1st January 1898. The lapse in India on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was due to a write-back to Revenue of its share of the work of adding sâl sleepers to rails, to work on the Raipur Dhamtari line having been started in October 1898 instead of early in the year; and to less expenditure in connection with shipping and landing charges on English stores. The lapse on expenditure in India on the Burma Railways was due to provision having been made for completing and opening the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway to the Gorge, and starting work on the Gorge tunnel and cuttings, etc., but the work could not for various reasons be pushed on, as a number of engineering questions were not finally settled; to the anticipation of the practical completion of the Meiktila-Myingyan branch not having been realized; and to completion of the formation, bridging, permanent-way and buildings not having been effected. The excess in India on the Indian Midland Railway was due to no provision having been made for the charge for capitalized value of abatement of land revenue, no data being available on which to base an estimate; to work on the Saugor-Katni extension having been pushed on vigorously, to admit of the section being opened to traffic during the year; and to no provision having been made for commission on debentures for

Section S.—CAPITAL ON RAILWAY COMPANIES—*continued.*

£150,000 issued during the year. The lapse in India on the Southern-Mahratta and Mysore State Railways was due to the annual indents for open line stores not having been submited to the extent for which provision was made, owing to smaller demands from Revenue and to special steps having been taken to reduce stock in hand; to several works not having been sanctioned, and to slow progress of work owing to scarcity of labour due to the prevalence of plague.

365. The branch line Companies deposit capital in Government Treasuries, and against these deposits funds are withdrawn for expenditure on construction according to requirements. For the South Behar 145,0 were deposited and 222,8 withdrawn in 1898-99 against 200,0 and 250,0 respectively provided in the Budget. In England there was a lapse of 116,2 for cost of stores, Establishment charges, etc., and the receipts on account of Subscribed Capital were more by 51,8. The receipts on account of transfer fees, etc., which are very uncertain, also exceeded the Estimates by 1,8.

Section T.—REMITTANCES.

	1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Money Order (net)	...	...	−22,4
Other Local Remittances (net)	...	...	+41,4
Other Departmental Accounts (net)	...	...	+6,4
Accounts between Civil and other Departments (net)—			
Post Office	...	...	...
Guaranteed Railways	...	+60,0	...
Telegraph	...	...	+6
Marine	...	...	+2,1
Military	...	...	...
Public Works	...	+680,0	+212,7
Remittance Account between England and India (net)	+53,0	+5,2	−88,0
TOTAL	+53,0	+745,2	+152,8

366. The figures entered in this group are the net result of very large transactions, and there is nothing special to record in respect of them. The Money Order transactions continue to show a rapid growth as will be seen from the following figures :—

Year		Issued.	Paid.
1891-92	Money Order transactions	17,365,8	17,349,3
1892-93		18,117,7	18,098,9
1893-94		19,290,8	19,294,5
1894-95		20,452,8	20,430,8
1895-96		21,757,8	21,739,6
1896-97		23,295,0	23,242,7
1897-98		25,714,4	25,714,5
1898-99		26,155,2	26,177,6

Section U.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS.

	1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Drawings	16,000,0	19,000,0	18,692,4
Payments	16,014,5	18,695,2	18,883,9

367. The following are the amounts of bills and transfers drawn during the year by the Secretary of State :—

		£	Rx.	Rate in pence.
April	1898	2,054,1	3,088,9	15·96
May	"	1,959,4	2,946,5	15·96
June	"	1,370,1	2,066,9	15·91
July	"	1,281,9	1,948,5	15·78
August	"	696,4	1,051,7	15·89
September	"	1,228,6	1,847,1	15·96
October	"	1,214,5	1,823,4	15·98
November	"	1,198,5	1,803,5	15·94
December	"	1,776,6	2,664,5	16·00
January	1899	1,912,3	2,852,8	16·09
February	"	1,892,4	2,824,9	16·08
March	"	2,107,6	3,157,6	16·02
		18,692,4	28,076,3	15·98

368. The payment account of the year is as follows :—

	£	Rx.
Bills of 1897-98 outstanding on 1st April 1898	503,4	767,0
Bills drawn in 1898-99 as entered above	18,692,4	28,076,3
TOTAL BILLS FOR PAYMENT	19,195,8	28,843,3
Bills paid in 1898-99	18,883,9	28,375,6
Bills outstanding on 1st April 1899	311,9	467,7

Section V.—CASH BALANCE.

	1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
BALANCE ON 1ST APRIL 1898—			
India	16,722,3	15,982,4	15,982,4
England	2,168,3	2,534,3	2,534,3
TOTAL	18,890,6	18,516,7	18,516,7
BALANCE ON 31ST MARCH 1899—			
India	16,208,9	17,072,0	16,766,5
England	2,242,9	4,304,5	3,145,8
TOTAL	18,451,8	21,376,5	19,912,3
Increase (+) or decrease (—) of balance on 31st March 1899	—438,8	+2,859,8	+1,395,6

369. The above difference is distributed between India and England in the following proportions:—

	1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
India	—513,4	+1,089,6	+784,1
England	+74,6	+1,770,2	+611,5
TOTAL	—438,8	+2,859,8	+1,395,6

370. Taking India and England together, the net transactions of the year were better than expected in the Budget by the sum of 1,834,4. The variations which brought about this result are as follows:—

	Better.	Worse.
Improvement in Imperial Surplus	3,069,9	...
Improvement in Provincial Surplus	1,584,2	...
Decrease in Capital Expenditure of State Railways and Irrigation works not charged to Revenue	830,3	...
Decrease under Permanent Debt incurred	...	2,417,6
Decrease under Temporary Debt incurred	...	1,500,0
Increase in the withdrawals of Savings Banks Deposits	...	237,5
Increase under Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	119,4	...
Increase under Departmental and Judicial Deposits	329,4	...
Net excess recovery under Advances	335,5	...
Net excess debit balance under Suspense Accounts	...	132,8
Net excess debit under Exchange on Remittance Account	...	1,154,6
Net short payments under Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	426,0	...
Smaller withdrawals by Railway Companies	729,1	...
Decrease in the balance of Secretary of State's Bills remaining unpaid at the end of the year	...	299,3
Larger receipts under remittances	99,8	...
Minor variations	52,6	...
	7,576,2	5,741,8
NET BETTER	+1,834,4	

A. F. COX,

Comptroller and Auditor General.

The 5th March 1900.

Budget Estimates . . . . . . 1898-99.

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General Statement of

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees in respect of

	For details, *vide* Abstract.	RECEIPTS.			
		ACCOUNTS, 1897-98.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1898-99.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1898-99.	ACCOUNTS, 1898-99.
Revenue—		*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A	25,683,642	27,568,200	27,679,400	27,459,313
Opium	"	5,179,772	5,329,800	5,679,400	5,725,330
Salt	"	8,594,225	8,728,000	9,047,200	9,099,871
Stamps	"	4,837,043	4,855,900	4,839,900	4,797,650
Excise	"	5,489,454	5,717,300	5,731,000	5,743,422
Customs	"	4,641,295	4,590,500	4,898,400	4,802,162
Other Heads	"	8,728,842	8,870,100	9,113,900	9,055,079
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS		63,154,273	65,659,800	66,989,200	66,682,827
Interest	A	872,241	929,800	970,100	1,059,487
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	"	3,370,548	3,203,900	3,054,400	3,072,819
Receipts by Civil Departments	"	1,723,511	1,733,000	1,748,400	1,726,540
Miscellaneous	"	940,994	918,600	984,700	1,051,566
Railways	"	21,260,886	21,823,600	22,736,400	22,740,802
Irrigation	"	3,569,864	3,228,100	3,461,700	3,463,074
Buildings and Roads	"	667,823	678,700	696,400	705,036
Receipts by Military Departments	"	881,864	909,900	924,800	924,542
TOTAL REVENUE		96,442,004	99,085,400	101,566,100	101,426,693
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net incurred)	C	6,077,779	5,290,300	2,867,600	2,872,740
Temporary Debt (net incurred)	"	5,000,000	...	...	...
Unfunded Debt (net incurred)	"	...	538,800	291,600	294,178
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	2,944,660	598,600	869,900	1,666,609
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net receipts)	"	44,963	91,300	40,000	41,790
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net repayments)	"	...	...	222,500	396,[illegible]27
Remittances (net)	"	...	53,000	745,200	152,766
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	"	9,506,077	16,000,000	19,000,000	18,692,377
TOTAL RECEIPTS		120,015,483	121,657,400	125,602,900	125,544,080
Balance on 1st April—India		13,873,752	16,722,352	15,982,443	15,982,443
England £		2,832,354	2,168,254	2,534,244	2,534,244
GRAND TOTAL		136,721,589	140,548,006	144,119,587	144,060,767

Accounts and Estimates.

transactions in *India*, including those of "Exchange."]

	For details, *vide* Abstract.	DISBURSEMENTS.			
		ACCOUNTS, 1897-98.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1898-99.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1898-99.	ACCOUNTS, 1898-99.
Expenditure—		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	10,816,813	11,210,900	10,712,300	10,651,616
Interest	"	3,472,260	3,378,600	3,076,800	3,031,996
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	"	2,869,525	2,932,000	2,890,900	2,865,880
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	"	15,739,547	15,694,800	15,715,900	15,731,303
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	"	5,716,826	5,777,600	5,774,200	5,771,169
Famine Relief and Insurance	"	5,363,125	1,099,200	1,176,100	1,187,314
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	"	3,792	5,800	4,200	1,453
Railway Revenue Account	"	22,693,502	23,921,400	23,614,500	23,682,928
Irrigation	"	3,144,085	3,213,100	3,222,100	3,193,437
Buildings and Roads	"	5,418,936	6,021,500	5,842,100	5,868,803
Army Services	"	26,996 774	25,055,900	24,051,300	24,010,770
Special Defence Works	"	23,708	...	8,400	1,463
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL		102,258,893	98,310,800	96,088,800	95,998,032
Add—Provincial Surplus, that is, portion of Allotment to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	End of B	233,446	146,000	1,519,800	1,523,212
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	"	*691,124*	*262,800*	*101,900*	55,861
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	"	101,801,215	98,194,000	97,506,700	97,465,383
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
Capital outlay on Railways, Irrigation and Other Works	End of B	4,328,541	5,749,300	3,570,300	4,918,973
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Temporary Debt (net discharged)	C	...	...	1,500,000	1,500,000
Unfunded Debt (net discharged)	"	308,186	...	...	...
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net payments)	"	553,549	29,100	...	...
Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	"	1,406,837	2,109,300	1,470,900	1,380,260
Remittances (net)	"	333,829	...	...	...
Secretary of State's Bills paid	"	9,472,745	16,014,500	18,695,200	18.883,879
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		118,204,902	122,096,200	122,743,100	124,146,495
Balance on 31st March—India		15,982,443	16,208,952	17,072,043	16,766,504
England £		2,534,244	2,242,854	4,304,444	3,145 768
GRAND TOTAL		136,721,589	140,548,006	144,119,587	144,060,767

Abstract A.—*Details*

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees in respect of

The figures in thick type are those

HEADS OF REVENUE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1898-99.						No. of Item.
	INDIA.			England.	Exchange.*	Total.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	
A.—Principal Heads of Revenue—							
I.—Land Revenue	16,087,900	11,235,400	244,900	...	...	27,568,200	1
II.—Opium	5,329,800	...	...	...	...	5,329,800	2
III.—Salt	8,633,100	94,900	...	...	...	8,728,000	3
IV.—Stamps	1,253,800	3,602,100	...	...	...	4,855,900	4
V.—Excise	3,877,700	1,839,100	500	...	...	5,717,300	5
VI.—Provincial Rates	4,200	697,000	3,158,800	...	...	3,860,000	6
VII.—Customs	4,557,800	32,700	...	...	...	4,590,500	7
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,060,600	832,300	...	...	...	1,892,900	8
IX.—Forest	889,600	846,000	...	...	...	1,735,600	9
X.—Registration	232,200	230,000	...	...	...	462,200	10
XI.—Tributes from Native States	919,400	...	...	...	...	919,400	11
TOTAL	42,846,100	19,409,500	3,404,200	...	...	**65,659,800**	12
B.—XII.—Interest—	701,100	200,300	12,800	10,000	5,600	**929,800**	13
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—							
XIII.—Post Office	1,883,400	2,400	7,400	...	...	1,893,200	14
XIV.—Telegraph	1,225,400	...	...	4,200	2,300	1,231,900	15
XV.—Mint	78,800	...	...	...	...	78,800	16
TOTAL	3,187,600	2,400	7,400	4,200	2,300	**3,203,900**	17
D.—Receipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts of Law	11,100	357,400	1,600	...	...	370,100	18
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	30,500	304,800	...	...	...	335,300	19
XVII.—Police	1,000	287,400	161,400	...	...	45[illegible],400	20
XVIII.—Marine	13,300	136,500	..	...	...	149,800	21
XIX.—Education	2,200	140,200	93,500	...	...	235,900	22
XX.—Medical	200	54,100	33,000	1,500	800	89,600	23
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	9,300	66,300	25,800	300	200	101,900	24
TOTAL	68,200	1,346,700	315,300	1,800	1,000	**1,733,000**	25
E.—Miscellaneous—							
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	129,400	52,500	200	91,900	51,500	325,500	26
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	29,900	51,800	200	...	...	81,900	27
XXIV.—Exchange	100,000	...	...	...	...	100,000	28
XXV.—Miscellaneous	97,600	154,700	155,000	2,500	1,400	411,200	29
TOTAL	356,900	259,000	155,400	94,400	52,900	**918,600**	30
H.—Railways—							
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Earnings)	19,324,500	58,100	...	200	100	19,382,900	31
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (net Traffic Receipts)	2,424,000	...	...	...	...	2,424,000	32
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	16,700	...	...	...	...	16,700	33
TOTAL	21,765,200	58,100	...	200	100	**21,823,600**	34
J.—Irrigation—							
XXIX.—Major Works:							
Direct Receipts	1,393,600	638,400	...	...	...	2,032,000	35
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	972,000	...	...	...	...	972,000	36
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	60,600	158,100	5,400	...	...	224,100	37
TOTAL	2,426,200	796,500	5,400	...	...	**3,228,100**	38
K.—Buildings and Roads—							
XXXI.—Military Works	50,300	...	...	...	...	50,300	39
XXXII.—Civil Works	10,400	280,300	293,400	28,400	15,900	628,400	40
TOTAL	60,700	280,300	293,400	28,400	15,900	**678,700**	41
L.—Receipts by Military Departments—							
XXXIII.—Army:							
Effective	719,600	...	...	34,800	19,500	773,900	42
Non-Effective	84,300	...	...	14,500	8,100	106,900	43
Military operations	29,100	...	...	...	...	29,100	44
TOTAL	833,000	...	...	49,300	27,600	**909,900**	45
TOTAL REVENUE	72,245,000	22,352,800	4,193,900	188,300	105,400	**99,085,400**	46

* The columns headed "Exchange" show, under the several heads of Revenue and Expenditure which include transactions in England, the ... ng the year, namely, 1s. 3·38*d.*, 1s. 4*d.*, and 1s. 3·9785*d.* per rupee in the Budget, Revised and the Accounts, respectively.

of Revenue.

transactions in *India*, including those of "Exchange."]

which appear in the General Account.

Number of Item.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1898-99.						ACCOUNTS, 1898-99.					
	INDIA.			England.	Ex-change.*	TOTAL.	INDIA.			England.	Ex-change.*	TOTAL.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
1	15,135,000	12,295,100	249,300	...	...	27,679,400	14,871,372	12,349,281	238,660	...	...	27,459,313
2	5,679,400	...	...	...	...	5,679,400	5,725,330	...	...	...	...	5,725,330
3	8,954,000	93,200	...	...	...	9,047,200	9,007,476	92,395	...	...	...	9,099,871
4	1,240,600	3,599,300	...	...	...	4,839,900	1,228,508	3,569,142	...	...	...	4,797,650
5	3,880,900	1,849,600	500	...	...	5,731,000	3,884,951	1,857,824	647	...	...	5,743,422
6	4,200	697,800	3,250,100	...	...	3,952,100	5,800	695,775	3,220,568	...	...	3,922,143
7	4,859,300	39,100	...	...	...	4,898,400	4,765,052	37,110	...	...	...	4,802,162
8	1,082,100	848,000	...	...	...	1,930,100	1,075,936	846,255	...	...	...	1,922,191
9	940,600	897,400	...	...	...	1,838,000	951,638	908,230	...	...	...	1,859,868
10	228,000	226,000	...	...	...	454,000	221,473	219,703	...	...	...	441,176
11	939,700	...	...	...	...	939,700	909,701	...	...	...	...	909,701
12	42,943,800	20,545,500	3,499,900	...	...	66,989,200	42,647,237	20,575,715	3,459,875	...	...	66,682,827
13	705,400	210,800	11,900	28,000	14,000	970,100	795,841	205,664	13,121	29,867	14,994	1,05·,487
14	1,885,600	2,500	8,100	...	...	1,896,200	1,904,798	1,157	8,112	...	...	1,914,067
15	1,070,600	...	...	7,400	3,700	1,081,700	1,069,679	...	...	7,417	3,724	1,080,820
16	76,500	...	...	..	...	76,500	77,912	...	...	13	7	77,932
17	3,032,700	2,500	8,100	7,400	3,700	3,054,400	3,052,389	1,157	8,112	7,430	3,731	3,072,819
18	7,500	358,800	4,500	...	...	370,800	6,967	357,230	4,666	...	...	368,863
19	29,000	299,100	...	...	...	328,100	28,410	280,143	...	...	...	308,553
20	1,300	275,700	161,300	...	...	438,300	1,204	275,822	159,178	...	...	436,204
21	30,800	158,600	...	...	...	189,400	37,749	152,893	21	...	...	190,663
22	2,100	136,400	92,800	...	...	231,300	1,915	137,091	91,842	...	...	230,848
23	200	56,800	29,000	1,500	700	88,200	228	54,597	29,177	1,547	777	86,326
24	10,900	65,200	25,600	400	200	102,300	10,608	71,241	22,563	447	224	105,083
25	81,800	1,350,600	313,200	1,900	900	1,748,400	87,081	1,329,017	307,447	1,994	1,001	1,726,540
26	127,400	52,200	100	93,400	46,700	319,800	120,313	53,370	123	92,698	46,536	313,040
27	30,300	53,800	200	...	...	84,300	32,175	54,761	18[illegible]	...	...	87,125
28	54,000	...	...	...	...	54,000	75,421	...	...	...	...	75,421
29	164,800	188,000	156,600	11,500	5,700	526,600	142,324	230,296	169,724	22,394	11,242	575,980
30	376,500	294,000	156,900	104,900	52,400	984,700	370,233	338,427	170,036	115,092	57,778	1,051,566
31	19,639,000	56,800	...	200	100	19,696,100	19,556,015	57,609	...	230	115	19,613,969
32	2,995,000	...	...	...	...	2,995,000	3,082,673	...	...	...	...	3,082,673
33	44,800	...	...	300	200	45,300	43,715	...	...	296	149	44,160
34	22,678,800	56,800	...	500	300	22,736,400	22,682,403	57,609	...	526	264	22,740,802
35	1,551,600	673,600	...	...	...	2,225,200	1,522,713	690,217	...	...	...	2,212,930
36	989,700	...	...	...	...	989,700	1,008,759	...	...	...	...	1,008,759
37	78,900	162,400	5,500	...	...	246,800	76,952	158,961	5,472	...	...	241,385
38	2,626,200	836,000	5,500	...	...	3,461,700	2,608,424	849,178	5,472	...	...	3,463,074
39	54,200	...	...	...	...	54,200	54,234	...	...	...	...	54,[illegible]34
40	10,500	291,900	294,700	30,100	15,000	642,200	9,850	298,724	296,388	30,519	15,321	[illegible],802
41	64,700	291,900	294,700	30,100	15,000	696,400	64,084	298,724	296,388	30,519	15,321	705,036
42	699,600	...	...	44,700	22,400	766,700	708,489	...	...	41,919	21,044	771,452
43	90,700	...	...	15,000	7,500	113,200	88,790	...	...	15,214	7,638	111,642
44	44,900	...	...	...	...	44,900	41,448	...	...	...	...	41,448
45	835,200	...	...	59,700	29,900	924,800	838,727	...	...	57,133	28,682	924,542
46	73,339,100	23,588,100	4,290,200	232,500	116,200	101,566,100	73,146,419	23,655,491	4,260,451	242,561	121,771	101 426 692

* Exchange thereon, calculated in accordance with the average obtained, or estimated to be obtained, for Bills and Telegraphic Transfers sold.

Abstract B.—*Details*

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees in respect of
The figures in thick type are those

	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1898-99.						Number of Items.
	INDIA.			England.	Exchange.*	Total.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	
A.—Direct Demands on the Revenues—							
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	230,400	76,800	3,500	...	...	310,700	1
2.—Assignments and Compensations	517,800	1,051,600	...	...	...	1,569,400	2
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*:—							
3.—Land Revenue	108,400	2,948,000	1,086,100	900	500	4,143,900	3
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	2,654,000	...	...	1,400	800	2,656,200	4
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	474,000	44,400	...	400	200	519,600	5
6.—Stamps	*—44,800*	144,500	...	37,800	21,100	150,000	6
7.—Excise	165,700	84,300	...	100	100	250,200	7
8.—Provincial Rates	...	6,800	45,600	...	...	52,400	8
9.—Customs	81,000	134,200	...	100	100	215,400	9
10.—Assessed Taxes	16,500	16,200	...	...	...	32,700	10
11.—Forest	544,800	496,200	...	6,100	3,400	1,050,500	11
12.—Registration	125,800	125,500	...	...	...	251,300	12
TOTAL	4,874,200	5,128,500	1,135,200	46,800	26,200	**11,210 900**	13
B.—Interest—							
13.—Interest on Debt	3,256,600	728,400	...	4,077,200	2,283,300	10,345,500	
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways (*a*)	*4,319,400*	...	...	*1,188,000*	*665,300*	*6,172,700*	
" Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	*7[illegible]5,300*	*559,200*	...	...	...	*1,314,500*	
Remainder chargeable on ordinary Debt	*—1,818,100*	169,200	...	2,889,200	1,618,000	2,058,300	14
14.—Interest on other Obligations	510,000	...	4,000	200	100	52[illegible],300	15
TOTAL	*—[illegible],302,100*	169,200	4,000	2,889,400	1,618,100	**3,[illegible]78,600**	16
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—							
15.—Post Office	1,469,700	52,100	79,600	112,100	62,800	1,776,300	17
16.—Telegraph	803,200	...	...	183,600	102,800	1,089,600	18
17.—Mint	60,700	...	...	3,500	1,900	66,100	19
TOTAL	2,333,600	52,100	79,600	299,200	167,500	**2,932,000**	20
D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—							
18.—General Administration	628,000	827,500	112,200	255,300	143,000	1,966,000	21
19.—Law and Justice { Courts of Law	26,200	3,090,500	1,600	500	300	3,119,100	22
19.—Law and Justice { Jails	146,800	928,200	...	(*b*)800	(*b*)400	1,076,200	23
20.—Police	63,900	3,774,500	362,000	800	400	4,201,600	24
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	155,500	171,500	5,900	217,800	122,000	673,000	25
22.—Education	18,400	939,300	692,300	1,500	800	1,652,300	26
23.—Ecclesiastical	187,600	...	...	400	200	188,200	27
24.—Medical	28,200	836,500	350,400	6,700	3,800	1,225,600	28
25.—Political	907,400	71,500	100	22,700	12,700	1,014,400	29
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	319,900	173,600	43,200	26,700	15,000	578,400	30
TOTAL	2,482,200	10,813,100	1,567,700	533,200	298,600	**15,694,800**	31
E.—Miscellaneous Civil Charges—							
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	412,200	...	...	11,400	6,400	430,000	32
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	700	...	...	226,000	126,500	353,200	33
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	80,000	985,000	6,400	1,925,700	1,078,400	4,076,400	34
30.—Stationery and Printing	111,400	494,300	10,100	46,900	26,300	689,000	35
32.—Miscellaneous	34,300	9[illegible],800	67,600	22,000	12,300	229,000	36
TOTAL	639,500	1,572,100	84,100	2,232,000	1,249,900	**5,777,600**	37
F.—Famine Relief and Insurance—							
33.—Famine Relief	...	85,000	100	...	...	85,100	38
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	668,300	...	...	...	..	668,300	39
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	20,000	...	...	...	...	20,000	40
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	325,800		...	...	...	325,800	41
TOTAL (*c*)	1,014,100	85,[illegible]00	100	...	...	**1,099,200**	42
Carried over	10,[illegible]41,500	17,820,000	2,870,700	6,000,600	3,360,300	**40,093,100**	43

	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1898-99.				REVISED ESTIMATE, 1898-99.			
	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
(*a*) Included under the following heads:— State Railways Interest on Debt	4,185,500	969,100	542,700	5,697,300	4,135,100	966,900	483,500	5,585,500
Interest chargeable against companies on Advances	133,900	218,900	122,600	475,400	132,400	218,900	109,500	460,800
TOTAL	4,319,400	1,188,000	665,300	**6,172,700**	4,267,500	1,185,800	593,000	**6,046,300**

* See foot-note in Abstract A, page 162.
(*b*) Shown under "Courts of Law" in the Financial Statement.

of Expenditure.

transactions in *India*, including those of "Exchange."]
which appear in the General Account.

Number of Item.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1898-99.						ACCOUNTS 1898-99.					
	INDIA.			England.	Exchange. *	TOTAL.	INDIA.			England.	Exchange. *	TOTAL.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
1	214,100	77,000	3,800	...	...	294,900	220,428	80,043	3,863	...	...	304,334
2	516,600	1,041,900	...	...	...	1,558,500	489,004	1,031,126	...	...	...	1,520,130
3	110,800	2,895,800	1,076,300	1,400	700	4,085,000	113,358	2,881,293	1,058,023	1,255	630	4,054,559
4	2,348,800	...	...	1,600	800	2,351,200	2,370,969	...	...	1,545	776	2,373,290
5	426,000	39,600	...	300	200	466,100	425,454	39,860	...	258	130	465,702
6	*—40,300*	137,400	...	36,500	18,200	151,800	—34,408	129,147	...	35,296	17,719	147,754
7	160,700	82,300	...	...	...	243,000	160,432	82,582	...	...	..	243,014
8	...	5,900	49,800	...	...	55,700	...	5,[illegible]97	50,540	...	...	55,737
9	81,000	134,100	...	100	100	215,300	81,071	133,773	...	65	33	214,942
10	10,700	16,400	...	...	...	33,100	16,454	16,358	...	...	...	32,812
11	521,700	474,400	...	9,400	4,700	1,010,200	512,060	467,525	...	7,421	3,725	990,731
12	124,000	123,500	...	...	...	247,500	124,557	123,954	...	...	..	248,511
13	4,480,100	5,028,300	1,129,900	49,300	24,700	**10,712,300**	4,479,379	4,990,858	1,112,426	45,840	23,013	**10,651,516**
	3,210,700	719,300	...	3,091,700	1,995,900	9,917,600	3,190,173	715,940	...	3,991,656	2,003,900	9,901,669
	4,267,500	...	...	*1,165,800*	*593,000*	*6,046,300*	*4,292,762*	...	...	*1,185,790*	*595,293*	*6,073,845*
	754,500	*559,100*	...	...		*1,313,600*	*753,914*	*558,780*	...	...		*1,312,604*
14	*—1,811,300*	160,200	...	2,805,900	1,402,900	2,557,700	—1,856,503	157,160	...	2,805,866	1,408,607	2,515,130
15	514,000	...	4,000	100	100	519,100	5[illegible]1,411	245	5,073	91	46	516,8[illegible]6
16	*—1,296,400*	160,200	4,000	2,806,000	1,403,000	**3,076,800**	*1,345,092*	157,405	5,073	2,805,957	1,4[illegible]8,653	**3,031,996**
17	1,438,200	51,300	76,600	110,000	55,000	1,731,100	1,432,015	51,272	75,382	111,013	55,731	1,725,413
18	790,000	...	...	169,900	84,900	1,044,800	783,123	...	...	162,339	81,498	1,02[illegible],960
19	109,700	...	...	3,500	1,800	115,000	108,076	...	...	3,616	1,815	113,5[illegible]7
20	2,337,900	51,300	76,600	283,400	141,700	**2,890,900**	2,323,214	51,272	75,382	276,9[illegible]8	139,044	**2,865,880**
21	632,100	841,500	107,300	253,300	126,700	1,960,900	633,505	843,259	104,6[illegible]5	252,496	126,759	1,960,684
22	27,000	3,046,200	1,700	1,100	500	3,076,500	26,036	3,044,851	1,848	794	398	3,071,927
23	143,000	885,800	...	(*b*)200	(*b*) 100	1,029,100	143,673	885,132	15[illegible]	133	67	1,029,020
24	61,600	3,757,400	355,[illegible]00	8[illegible]0	400	4,175,200	64,275	3,759,391	355,[illegible]2	778	391	4,180,717
25	154,000	170,200	7,300	215,500	107,800	654,800	160,948	1[illegible]8,[illegible]87	[illegible],919	204,787	102,808	643,649
26	1[illegible],700	908,100	663,900	1,900	900	1,592,500	17,304	914,491	[illegible]63,883	1,917	962	1,598,557
27	170,500	...	...	800	400	171,700	169,740	...	...	795	399	170,934
28	40,000	1,106,400	395,900	10,700	5,300	1,558,900	49,249	1,152,186	399,800	10,273	5,157	1,616,665
29	825,600	70,400	...	24,100	12,100	932,200	796,003	70,[illegible]	24	24,627	12,303	903,037
30	320,000	164,400	45,100	22,700	11,300	564,100	31[illegible],613	16[illegible]25	43,616	21,144	10,015	554,113
31	2,393,700	10,950,400	1,576,200	531,100	265,500	**15,715,900**	2,374,346	11,00[illegible],642	1,576,652	517,744	259,919	**15,731,303**
32	419,400	...	...	11,400	5,700	436,500	413,645	...	...	11,577	5,812	431,034
33	1,700	...	...	262,300	131,100	395,100	1,595	...	...	259,009	130,028	390,632
34	81,200	979,600	7,400	1,944,000	972,000	3,984,200	80,461	978,822	6,709	1,942,917	975,388	3,984,297
35	121,200	501,400	13,000	48,500	24,200	708,300	121,128	509,394	11,390	49,458	24,879	716,199
36	58,300	90,200	64,500	24,700	12,400	250,100	58,899	89,955	65,195	23,274	11,684	249,007
37	681,800	1,571,200	84,900	2,290,900	1,145,400	**5,774,200**	675,728	1,578,171	83,294	2,286,235	1,147,741	**5,771,169**
38	9,500	27,900	7,200	...	...	44,600	1,724	37,685	644	1	...	40,054
39	695,400	...	...	...	...	695,400	690,353	...	...	...	...	690,353
40	13,500	...	...	...	...	13,500	11,669	...	...	...	...	11,669
41	422,600	...	...	...	...	422,600	445,238	...	...	...	...	445,238
42	1,141,000	27,900	7,200	...	...	**1,176,100**	1,14[illegible],984	37,685	644	1	...	1,187,314
43	9,737,100	17,789,300	2,878,800	5,960,700	2,980,300	**39,346,200**	9,656,559	17,818,033	2,853,471	5,932,745	2,978,370	**39,239,178**

ACCOUNTS, 1898-99.			
India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
4,159,685	966,906	485,408	5,611,909
133,077	218,884	109,885	461,846
4,292,762	1,185,790	595,293	6,073,845

(*c*) The following further sums, which are included under "XXVI and 38.—State Railways are chargeable to the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance, as representing on net charge on the Revenues on account of Protective Railways constructed through the agency of Companies:—

	1898-99. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Indian Midland Railway	159,300	130,200	144,457
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	24[illegible],500	193,700	1[illegible],2[illegible]9
	400,800	323,900	3[illegible],686

Abstract B.—*Details*

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees in respect of

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate, 1898-99.						Number of Item.
	India.			England.	Exchange.*	Total.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	
Brought forward	10,041,500	17,820,000	2,870,700	6,000,600	3,360,300	**40,093,100**	
G.—37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in adition to that under Famine Insurance)	...	5,800	...	...	...	5,800	2
H.—Railway Revenue Account—							
38.—State Railways:							
Working Expenses	9,729,800	40,700	...	...	...	9,770,500	3
Interest on Debt	4,185,500	...	...	969,100	542,700	5,697,300	4
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	...	...	1,715,800	960,900	2,676,700	5
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	133,900	...	...	218,900	122,600	475,400	6
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	17,100	...	...	810,900	454,100	1,282,100	7
39.—Guaranteed Companies:							
Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision	312,800	...	...	...	...	312,800	8
Interest	8,800	...	...	2,171,500	1,216,000	3,396,300	9
40.—Subsidised Companies: Land, etc.	220,100	10,200	...	...	...	230,300	10
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	80,000	...	...	...	...	80,000	11
Total	14,688,000	50,900	...	5,886,200	3,296,300	**23,921,400**	12
I.—Irrigation—							
42.—Major Works:							
Working Expenses	528,000	390,600	...	...	...	918,600	13
Interest on Debt	755,300	559,200	...	...	...	1,314,500	14
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	288,700	684,300	5,400	1,000	600	980,000	15
Total	1,572,000	1,634,100	5,400	1,000	600	**3,213,100**	16
K.—Buildings and Roads—							
44.—Military Works	1,135,800	...	...	31,600	17,700	1,185,100	17
45.—Civil Works	425,500	2,531,000	1,745,600	86,100	48,200	4,836,400	18
Total	1,561,300	2,531,000	1,745,600	117,700	65,900	**6,021,500**	19
L.—Army Services—							
46.—Army:							
Effective	15,668,300	...	...	1,955,300	1,095,000	18,718,600	20
Non-Effective	957,500	...	...	2,475,800	1,386,400	4,819,700	21
Military Operations	1,458,000	...	...	38,200	21,400	1,517,600	22
Total	18,083,800	...	...	4,469,300	2,502,800	**25,055,900**	23
LL.—Special Defence Works—							
47.—Special Defence Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial	45,946,600	22,041,800	4,621,700	16,474,800	9,225,900	**98,310,800**	25
Transfers between Provincial and Local	...	+267,500	—267,500	...	...	...	26
M.—*Add*—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	129,200	16,800	...	...	146,000	27
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	...	*85,700*	*177,100*	...	...	*262,800*	28
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	45,946,600	22,352,800	4,193,900	16,474,800	9,225,900	**98,194,000**	29

N.—Expenditure not charged to Revenue—	Budget Estimate, 1898-99.				Number of Item.
	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	
Capital outlay on Railways, Irrigation and Other Works—					
48.—State Railways	3,210,400	1,116,000	624,900	4,951,300	30
49.—Irrigation Works	743,900	3,900	2,200	750,000	31
50—Miscellaneous Public Improvements	48,000	...	...	48,000	32
Total	4,002,300	1,119,900	627,100	**5,749,300**	33

* See foot-note in Abstract A, page 16 2.

of *Expenditure*—continued.

transactions in *India*, including those of "Exchange."]

Number of Item.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1898-99. India. Imperial.	India. Provincial.	India. Local.	England.	Exchange.*	TOTAL.	ACCOUNTS, 1898-99. India. Imperial.	India. Provincial.	India. Local.	England.	Exchange.*	TOTAL.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx*
1	9,737,100	17,789,300	2,878,800	5,960,700	2,980,300	**39,346,200**	9,656,559	17,818,033	2,853,471	5,932,745	2,978,370	**39,239,178**
2	...	4,200	...	...	...	**4,200**	...	1,453	...	...	...	**1,453**
3	9,826,200	50,400	...	...	...	9,876,600	9,933,340	51,951	...	...	...	9,985,291
4	4,135,100	...	...	966,900	483,500	5,585,500	4,159,685	...	...	966,906	485,408	5,611,999
5	...	...	...	1,714,000	857,000	2,571,000	...	...	...	1,714,016	860,474	2,574 490
6	132,400	...	...	218,900	109,500	460,800	133,077	...	...	218,884	109,885	461,846
7	16,100	...	...	811,900	405,900	1,233,900	16,488	...	...	811,884	407,584	1,235,9[illegible]
8	418,900	...	...	...	...	418,900	398,234	...	...	...	...	398,234
9	10,900	...	...	2,162,500	1,081,200	3,254,600	8,209	...	...	2,162,525	1,085,636	3,250,370
10	138,900	10,200	...	...	...	149,100	94,214	10,191	...	...	...	104,405
11	64,600	—500	...	...	...	64,100	54,842	—505	...	...	...	54,337
12	14,743,100	60,100	...	5,874,200	2,937,100	**23,614,500**	14,798,089	61,637	...	5,874,215	2,948,987	**23,682,928**
13	537,400	393,600	...	...	...	931,000	538,094	402,299	...	...	...	940,393
14	754,500	559,100	...	...	...	1,313,600	753,914	558,780	...	...	...	1,312,694
15	286,500	682,400	4,700	2,600	1,300	977,500	284,196	648,409	5,019	1,815	911	940,350
16	1,578,400	1,635,100	4,700	2,600	1,300	**3,222,100**	1,576,204	1,609,488	5,019	1,815	911	**3,193,437**
17	1,113,600	...	...	56,000	28,000	1,197,600	1,132,677	...	...	52,531	26,371	1,211,579
18	405,400	2,461,400	1,626,800	100,[illegible]00	50,300	4,644,500	408,969	2,494,191	1,605,299	99,043	49,722	4,657,224
19	1,519,000	2,461,400	1,626,800	156,600	78,300	**5,842,100**	1,541,646	2,494,191	1,60[illegible]99	151,574	76,093	**5,868,803**
20	15,595,900	...		1,879,900	940,000	18,415,800	15,498,324	...	...	1,902,48[illegible]	955,088	18,355,894
21	945,600	...	...	2,420,700	1,213,300	4,585,600	933,284	...	...	2,421,679	1,215,737	4,570,700
22	1,023,700	...	...	17,500	8,700	1,049,900	1,057,525	...	...	17,743	8,908	1,054,176
23	17,565,200	...	...	4,324,100	2,162,000	**24,051,300**	17,489,133	...	...	4,341,904	2,179,733	**24,010,770**
24	100	...	...	5,500	2,800	**8,400**	45	...	...	944	474	**1,463**
25	45,142,900	21,950,100	4,510,300	16,323,700	8,161,800	**96,088,800**	45,061,676	21,984,802	4,463,789	16,303,197	8,184,568	**95,998,032**
26	...	+229,800	—229,800	...	...	...	...	+235,642	—235,642	...	...	...
27	...	1,408,200	111,600	...	...	1,519,800	...	1,435,047	88,165	...	...	1,523,212
28	...	...	*101,900*	...	...	*101,900*	...	...	*55,861*	...	...	*55,861*
29	45,142,900	23,588,100	4,290,200	16,323,700	8,161,800	**97,506,700**	45,061,676	23,655,491	4,260,451	16,303,197	8,184,568	**97,465,383**

Number of Item.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1898-99. India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	ACCOUNTS, 1898-99. India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
30	1,700,200	788,000	394,000	2,882,200	3,117,721	766,839	384,970	4,269,530
31	687,600	3,100	1,500	692,200	648,560	3,321	1,667	653,548
32	—4,100	...	...	—4,100	—4,105	...	...	—4,105
33	2,383,700	791,100	395,500	3,570,300	3,762,176	770,160	386,637	4,918,973

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts*

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees in respect of
The figures in thick type are those

	Budget Estimate, 1898-99.			Revised Estimate, 1898-99.			Accounts, 1898-99.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	*£*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*£*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*£*	*Rx.*
Revenue (from Abstract A).	98,791,700	188,300	98,980,000	101,217,400	232,500	101,449,900	101,062,361	242,561	101,304,922
Exchange added to Revenue	105,400	...	105,400	116,200	...	116,200	121,771	...	121,771
TOTAL .	98,897,100	188,300	99,085,400	101,333,600	232,500	101,566,100	101,184,132	242,561	101,426,693
O.—Permanent Debt incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
India Stock . .	...	6,000,000		...	5,297,700		...	5,297,654	
Rupee Debt—									
Rupee Loan . .	3,000,000	...		1,200,000	...		1,200,000	...	
TOTAL .	3,000,000	6,000,000	9,000,000	1,200,000	5,297,700	6,497,700	1,200,000	5,297,654	6,497,654
NET .			**5,290,300**			**2,867,600**			**2,872,740**
Temporary Debt incurred									
Temporary Loans .	...	6,000,000	6,000,000	...	4,500,000	4,500,000	...	4,500,000	4,500,000
NET .			**0**			**0**			**0**
P.—Unfunded Debt—									
Deposits of Service Funds . . .	142,800	...		143,200	...		141,599	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	4,080,200	...		3,956,200	...		4,009,689	...	
TOTAL .	4,223,000	...	4,223,000	4,099,400	...	4,099,400	4,151,288	...	4,151,288
NET .			**538,[illegible]00**			**291,600**			**294,178**
Q.—Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments . . .	146,000	...		1,519,800	...		1,523,212	...	
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	325,800	...		422,600	...		445,238	...	
Excluded Local Funds .	795,500	...		804,700	...		847,084	...	
Railway Funds . .	50,400	...		71,000	...		74,665	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	13,000	...		13,100	...		13,080	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits . . .	18,890,000	...		19,972,200	...		20,297,734	...	
Advances . . .	7,288,500	...		10,033,800	200		8,761,401	243	
Suspense Accounts . .	12,400	...		78,300	...		67,727	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts (net) . .	826,800	...		...	...		...	...	
Miscellaneous .	...	..		...	...		42,757	...	
TOTAL .	28,348,400	...	28,348,400	32,915,500	200	32,915,700	32,072,898	243	32,073,141
NET .			**598,600**			**869,900**			**1,666,609**
Carried over .	134,468,500	12,188,300		139,548,500	10,030,400		138,608,318	10,040,458	

and Disbursements.

transactions in *India*, including those of "Exchange."]
which appear in the General Account.

	Budget Estimate, 1898-99.			Revised Estimate, 1898-99.			Accounts, 1898-99.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Abstract B)	72,610,100	16,474,800	89,084,900	71,603,300	16,323,700	87,927,000	71,510,267	16,303,197	87,813,464
Exchange, charged as Expenditure	9,225,900	...	9,225,900	8,161,800	...	8,161,800	8,184,568	...	8,184,568
Add—Provincial Surpluses, transferred to "Deposits"	146,000	...	146,000	1 519,800	...	1,519,800	1,523,212	...	1,523,212
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, charged against "Deposits"	*262,800*	...	*262,800*	*101,900*	...	*101,900*	*55,861*	...	*55,861*
TOTAL	81,719,200	16,474,800	98,194,000	81,183,000	16,323,700	97,506,700	81,162,186	16,303,197	97,465,383
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—									
Capital Outlay on Railways, Irrigation and Other Works	4,002,300	1,119,900		2,383,700	791,100		[illegible],762,176	770,160	
Add—Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	627,100	...		395,500	...		386,637	...	
TOTAL	4,629,400	1,119,900	5,749,300	2,779,200	791,100	3,570,300	4,148,813	770,160	4,918,973
									0
O.—Permanent Debt discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
India 4 p. c. Stock	...	...		...	200		...	478	
India 3½ p. c. Debenture	...	3,000,000		...	3,000,000		...	3,000,000	
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Debenture Stock	...	384,700		...	384,700		...	383,500	
Rupee Debt—									
5½ p. c. Loan	...	...		100	...		100	...	
5 p. c. Loan	...	...		17,000	...		17,032	...	
4½ p. c. Loan	5,000	...		4,000	...		3,870	...	
4 p. c. Loan	220,000	...		167,500	...		165,146	...	
3½ p. c. Loan	100,000	...		56,000	...		54,[illegible]	...	
Treasury Bills	...	...		600	...		630	...	
Stock Notes	...	...		...	...		8	...	
TOTAL	325,000	3,384,700	3,709,700	245,200	3,384,900	3,630,100	240,936	3,383,978	3,624,914
NET			0			0			0
Temporary Debt discharged—									
Temporary Loans	...	6,000,000	6,000,000	...	6,000,000	6,000,000	...	6,000,000	6,000,000
NET			0			1,500,000			1,500,000
P.—Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	...	...		...	...		272	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	102,400	...		113,700	...		108,055	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	3,581,800	...		3,694,100	...		3,748,783	...	
TOTAL	3,684,200	...	3,684,200	3,807,800	...	3,807,800	3,857,110	...	3,857,110
NET			0			0			0
Q.—Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	262,800	...		101,900	...		55,861	...	
Excluded Local Funds	786,400	...		787,400	...		831,625	...	
Railway Funds	77,600	...		74,200	...		70,618	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	18,911,200	...		19,846,600	...		19,989,493	...	
Advances	7,206,600	...		9,904,900	...		8,344,259	...	
Suspense Accounts	14,200			39,100	...		202,334	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts Net	...	...		956,500	...		327,806	...	
Miscellaneous	491,000	...		335,200	...		584,349	187	
TOTAL	27,749,800	...	27,749,800	32,045,800	...	32,045,800	30,406,345	187	30,406,532
NET			0			0			0
Carried over	118,107,600	26,979,400		120,061,000	26,499,700		119,815,390	26,457,522	

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts*

	Budget Estimate, 1898-99.			Revised Estimate, 1898-99.			Accounts, 1898-99.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*
Brought forward	134,468,500	12,188,300		139,548,500	10,030,400		138,608,318	10,040,458	
R.—Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	100,000	...	100,000	140,800	...	140,800	139,235	...	139,235
Net			91,300			40,000			41,790
R.R.—Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	759,800	...	759,800	893,400	...	893,400	813,453	...	813,453
Net			0			222,500			396,927
S.—Capital Receipts from Railway Companies—									
On Account of Subscribed Capital	1,440,000	3,164,600		1,077,800	1,988,600		1,034,300	1,388,569	
Repayments	1,356,700	3,000		1,577,700	43,200		1,560,091	43,203	
Total	2,796,700	3,167,600	5,964,300	2,655,500	2,031,800	4,687,300	2,594,391	1,431,772	4,026,163
Net			0			0			0
T.—Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	26,000,000	...		26,850,000	...		26,155,178	...	
Other Local Remittances	609,100	...		739,100	...		41,352	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	323,300			780,200	...		712,324	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office	602,500	...		216,500	...		218,128	...	
Telegraph	93,600	...		37,000	...		27,399	...	
Guaranteed Railways	2,243,500	...		3,583,000	...		3,492,108	...	
Public Works	...	...		1,904,900	...		1,096,013	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Marine	206,000	...		205,300	...		201,366	...	
Military	16,652,700	...		16,114,900	...		16,123,854	...	
Public Works	626,300	...		...	..		...	...	
Remittance Account between England and India	1,282,900	740,000		1,427,800	1,232,900		1,319,081	236,804	
Total	48,639,900	740,000	49,379,900	51,858,700	1,232,900	53,091,600	49,386,803	236,804	49,623,607
Net			53,000			745,200			152,766
U.—Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	16,000,000	16,000,000	...	19,000,000	19,000,000	...	18,692,377	18,692,377
Total Receipts	186,764,900	32,095,900		195,096,900	32,295,100		191,542,200	30,401,411	
V.—Opening Balance	16,722,352	2,168,254		15,982,443	2,534,244		15,982,443	2,534,244	
Gran Total	203,487,252	34,264,154		211,079,343	34,829,344		207,524,643	32,935,655	

and Disbursements—continued.

	Budget Estimate, 1898-99.			Revised Estimate, 1898-99.			Accounts, 1898-99.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*
Brought forward	118,107,600	26,979,400		120,061,000	26,499,700		119,815,390	26,457,522	
R.—Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	8,700	...	8,700	100,800	...	100,800	97,445	...	97,445
Net			0			0			0
RR.—Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	788,900	...	788,900	670,900	...	670,900	416,526	...	416,526
Net			29,100			0			0
S.—Payments to Railway Companies on Capital Account—									
For discharge of Debentures	...	1,491,600		...	805,500		...	205,500	
For Expenditure	4,265,500	2,316,500		3,528,800	1,823,900		3,440,839	1,760,084	
Total	4,265,500	3,808,100	8,073,600	3,528,800	2,629,400	6,158,200	3,440,839	1,965,584	5,406,423
Net			2,109,300			1,470,900			1,380,260
T.—Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	26,000,000	...		26,850,000	...		[illegible]6,177,541	...	
Other Local Remittances	609,100	...		739,100	...		...	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	323,300	...		780,200	...		705,943	...	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office	602,500	...		216,500	...		218,110	...	
Telegraph	93,600	...		37,000	...		26,758	...	
Guaranteed Railways	2,243,500	...		3,523,000	...		3,432,108	...	
Public works	...	...		1,224,900	...		683,334	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Marine	206,000			205,300	...		199,246	...	
Military	16,652,700			16,114,900	...		16,123,854	...	
Public Works	626,300			...	...		...	...	
Remittance Account between England and India	736,100	1,233,800		1,259,700	1,395,800		277,166	1,366,781	
Total	48,093,100	1,233,800	49,326,900	50,950,600	1,395,800	52,346,400	48,104,060	1,366,781	49,470,841
Net			0			0			0
U.—Secretary of State's Bills paid	16,014,500	...	16,014,500	18,695,200	...	18,695,200	18,883,879	...	18,883,879
Total Disbursements	187,278,300	32,021,300		194,007,300	30,524,900		190,758,139	29,789,887	
V.—Closing Balance	16,208,952	2,242,854		17,072,043	4,304,444		16,766,504	3,145,768	
Grand Total	203,487,252	34,264,154		211,079,343	34,829,344		207,524,643	32,935,655	

Abstract D.—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Contracts.*

A.—Provincial Balances.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Budget Estimate, 1898-99.										
Balance at end of 1897-98 (by Revised Estimate)	...	...	418,173	57,273	53,950	...	68,478	99,992	—37	697,829
Added in 1898-99	...	2,000	...	...	...	79,700	39,600	...	7,900	129,200
Spent in 1898-99	...	...	24,200	22,300	...	...	...	39,200	...	85,700
Balance at end of 1898-99	...	2,000	393,973	34,973	53,950	79,700	108,078	60,792	7,863	741,329
Revised Estimate, 1898-99.										
Balance at end of 1897-98 (by Accounts)	...	...	481,608	48,793	92,200	...	50,000	71,785	50,000	794,386
Added in 1898-99	...	38,800	300,900	76,000	251,500	320,000	112,500	208,500	100,000	1,408,200
Spent in 1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance at end of 1898-99	...	38,800	782,508	124,793	343,700	320,000	162,500	280,285	150,000	2,202,586
Accounts, 1898-99.										
Balance at end of 1897-98	...	...	481,608	48,793	92,200	...	50,000	71,785	50,000	794,386
Added in 1898-99	...	12,288	411,494	86,742	219,449	328,562	115,379	160,706	100,427	1,435,047
Spent in 1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Balance at end of 1898-99	...	12,288	893,102	135,535	311,649	328,562	165,379	232,491	150,427	2,229,433

B.—Local Balances.

NOTE.—These Balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Budget Estimate, 1898-99.										
Balance at end of 1897-98 (by Revised Estimate)	11,735	33,226	112,371	24,745	173,901	76,537	134,707	295,976	305,384	1,168,582
Added in 1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	6,400	10,400	...	...	16,800
Spent in 1898-99	2,200	600	42,600	11,100	8,000	...	...	99,800	12,800	177,100
Balance at end of 1898-99	9,535	32,626	69,771	13,645	165,901	82,937	145,107	196,176	292,584	1,008,282
Revised Estimate, 1898-99.										
Balance at end of 1897-98 (by Accounts)	11,328	35,841	109,646	39,888	198,305	86,359	148,774	373,850	316,056	1,320,047
Added in 1898-99	...	6,000	...	..	38,900	58,500	14,200	...	...	111,600
Spent in 1898-99	2,000	...	21,300	12,900	...	...	...	62,400	3,300	101,900
Balance at end of 1898-99	9,328	41,841	88,346	26,988	231,205	144,859	162,974	311,450	312,756	1,329,747
Accounts, 1898-99.										
Balance at end of 1897-98	11,328	35,841	109,646	39,888	198,305	86,359	148,774	373,850	316,056	1,320,047
Added in 1898-99	177	7,641	3,848	...	2,674	60,902	12,923	...	...	88,165
Spent in 1898-99	...	...	...	738	...	...	...	44,281	10,842	55,861
Balance at end of 1898-99	11,505	43,482	113,494	39,150	200,979	147,261	161,697	329,569	305,214	1,352,351

APPENDIX.

Abstract E.—*Details of Recurring and Special transfers between Imperial and Provincial made through the Land Revenue Head—See paras. 27 and 28.*

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Special transfers.	Rx.	Rx.
Imperial to Provincial.		
Special assignment in aid of Provincial Resources	50,000	
		50,000

BURMA.

Recurring transfers.		
Provincial to Imperial.		
Contribution on account of the Provincialisation of Salt Revenue	—75,000	
		—75,000

ASSAM.

Recurring transfers.		
Imperial to Provincial.		
Contribution on account of the transfer of the South Lushai Administration from Bengal to Assam	37,500	
		37,500
Special transfers.		
Imperial to Provincial.		
Special Assignment for earthquake expenditure	80,000	
Do. in aid of Provincial Resources	100,000	
		180,000

BENGAL.

Recurring transfers.		
Provincial to Imperial.		
Contribution on account of the transfer of South Lushai Administration to Assam	—37,500	
Imperial to Provincial.		
Transfer of Imperial Buildings	2,442	
		—3[illegible]058
Special transfers.		
Imperial to Provincial.		
Special assignment in aid of Provincial Resources	150,000	
Special Grants to Local Bodies in aid of Plague expenditure	2[illegible]000	
		170,000

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Special transfers.		
Imperial to Provincial.		
Special assignment in aid of Provincial Resources	100,000	
		100,000

PUNJAB.

Recurring transfers.	Rx.	Rx.
Imperial to Provincial.		
Compensation to Provincial for the loss resulting from the conversion of the fluctuating Land Revenue realised on the Upper Sutlej Canals into Canal Revenue in the form of Occupier's Rate	6,150	
Addition to Provincial Assignment on account of the Tirni or grazing dues collected in the Zhob Valley	64	
Assignment of one-third of actual expenditure on account of Protective works at Dera Ghazi-Khan	5,296	
Cost of Police entertained on the Kotri-Rohri Railways	2,000	
Payments of three-fifths of the amount credited under "I—Land Revenue" on account of sale-proceeds of sites belonging to Government in the towns of Shahkot and Dijkot	2,441	
	15,951	
Provincial to Imperial.		
Cost of the Bhittani Service transferred from "20 Police" to "25—Political"	—1,272	
		14,679
Special transfers.		
Imperial to Provincial.		
Special assignment in aid of Provincial Resources	50,000	
		50,000

MADRAS.

Recurring transfers.

Provincial to Imperial.

Contribution on account of the transfer under "5—Salt" of the charges for freight, etc., of salt from the divided minor head "Salaries, Establishments, and Contingencies" to the Imperial minor head "Salt Purchase and Freight"	—1,275	

Imperial to Provincial.

Transfer of the Thermometer shed of the Meteorological office to the charge of the Local Public Works Department	3	
		—1,272

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Special assignment in aid of Provincial Resources	100,000	
Special contribution for direct Famine and Plague expenditure	39,618	
Special grants to Local Bodies in aid of Plague expenditure	30,000	
Cost of instruments, etc., for the Kodai Canal Observatory	402	
Contribution for the purchase of Cinchona Bark	10,200	
		180,220

BOMBAY.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Registration of Railway Traffic	420	
Contribution for the new maundage rate of salt	3,600	
Contribution for carrying out the Jamrao Canal Colonization Project	1,165	
Contribution for the loss in Revenue from confiscated opium	300	
	5,485	

Provincial to Imperial.

Interest on value of rails for the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway	—1,011	
Contribution for the transfer of the Sindh Horse-breeding Establishment to the control of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan	—900	
	—1,911	
		3,574

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Special grants to Local Bodies in aid of Plague expenditure	263,328	
Special assignment in aid of Provincial Balance	74,181	
Special assignment in aid of Provincial Resources	150,000	
		487,509

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, February 24th, 1900.

The depression in the Punjab on Saturday had filled up by Sunday but had given light to moderate rain and snow in the Eastern Upper India hill districts and hailstorms in the western submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces. Ranikhet reported a fall of 1·49 inches and Chakrata ·80 inch. The second depression in the South of the North-Western Provinces and adjacent districts had moved Eastward and was lying over South Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Orissa and the East of the Central Provinces. It had given thunderstorms in Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Bengal, the largest amounts reported being 1·10 inches at Barisal and ·70 inch at Burdwan. Showers continued in Bengal and Assam during the next 24 hours but the depression in North East India had practically filled up by Monday morning. Another depression entered Upper Sind on Tuesday morning but it was a very feeble disturbance and filled up without giving any rain, except a few light showers in Baluchistan. A depression formed in West Persia on Tuesday and Wednesday and advancing Eastwards caused a rapid to brisk fall of pressure in Baluchistan and Sind on Thursday and entered Sind on Friday. It gave no rain in Persia but gave light to moderate rain in Baluchistan on Friday and Saturday, and as it passed through Rajputana was the cause of the formation of a second depression in the Punjab Central near Ludhiana, on Saturday morning. Light showers were received in the North-West Punjab. The amount of rainfall reported on Friday and Saturday at Chaman was 1·59 inches and at Quetta ·82 inch. In addition to the rain given by the two depressions on Saturday, thunderstorms were reported from the Central Provinces, but the amounts of rain received were small, the largest reported being ·45 inch at Nagpur and ·36 inch at Seoni.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, February 18th.*—Pressure had risen briskly to rapidly in North-West and Central India and had fallen slightly to briskly in Bihar, Chota Nagpur and the adjoining districts. The depression in the Southern districts of the North-Western Provinces on Saturday had advanced into South Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Orissa and the Eastern districts of the Central Provinces, and the depression in the Punjab had filled up. Thunderstorms had occurred in Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Bengal and light to moderate rain and snow had fallen in the Eastern Upper India hill districts while hailstorms had been reported from the western submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces. Mean temperature was normal in Berar, Burma, the Punjab, Sind and the Bombay Deccan, in defect in the West Coast and in excess elsewhere.

Monday, February 19th.—The barometer had risen generally, except in Assam and East Bengal, where it had been steady or had fallen slightly. The depression in Chota Nagpur and adjacent districts had practically filled up but had given showers in Bengal and Assam. Mean temperature was 6½° in excess in Orissa, 4½° in Chota Nagpur and 4° in Mysore and South India. It was normal or in slight defect in Assam, the Punjab, Rajputana Gujarat, Central India, Berar, the West and Madras Coasts and the Bombay Deccan.

Tuesday, February 20th.—The barometer had been steady in Baluchistan and had fallen briskly in Upper India, and a shallow depression was shown entering Upper Sind. Light showers had been received in Baluchistan and at Bhamo, Kindat, Silchar and Darjeeling. The mean of the day and night temperatures was normal or in defect in most provinces, but was from 3° to 4½° in excess in the Madras Deccan, Sind, South India, Mysore and Central India.

Wednesday, February 21st.—Pressure had fallen slightly to briskly in Rajputana, the East of the Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, and the depression in Upper Sind had advanced into North Rajputana and the South East Punjab, where pressure was in slight defect. Mean temperature was in excess in North West India, Lower and Central Burma, Tenasserim and the Peninsula, except the West Coast. It was normal or in slight to moderate defect elsewhere. The only shower of rain reported was one of 1·06 inches at Mergui.

Thursday, February 22nd.—Pressure had given way rapidly in Baluchistan and briskly in Sind, and another shallow depression from Persia was affecting Sind, where pressure was in moderate defect. Mean temperature was normal or in slight defect, except in North West India, Orissa, the Bombay Deccan and Madras where it was in excess. The excess was largest, averaging 4° in the Madras Deccan, Mysore and the Punjab. A thunderstorm had given half an inch of rain at Balasore, and Mergui had received 1·23 inches of rain.

Friday, February 23rd.—Pressure had fallen slightly to rapidly in Baluchistan, Sind, the Punjab and Rajputana. The depression advancing Eastwards had entered Sind and pressure was in considerable to large defect in its central area. Light to moderate rain had fallen in Baluchistan, and Mergui had received another shower. Mean temperature was 6½° above the normal in Sind, 5½° in the Punjab and 4½° in Rajputana, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. It was normal or in slight defect in North-East India, Burma and the West Coast.

Saturday, February 24th.—The barometer had risen briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan and Sind and had fallen briskly to rapidly in the East Punjab, East Rajputana, the North-Western Provinces and Chota Nagpur. The depression in Sind, on Friday, had advanced Eastwards into East Rajputana, Central India and the West of the North-Western Provinces, and a second depression had formed in the Punjab. Light rain had fallen in Baluchistan and the North-West Punjab and thunderstorms had given a few light showers in the Central Provinces. Mean temperature was from 4° to 5½° above the normal in Central India, the Central Provinces, Rajputana and Berar. It was in slight to considerable defect in Baluchistan and Assam, and normal in Burma, Bengal, Bihar and the West Coast.

Temperature.—The variations of mean temperature from the normal were with a few exceptions, smaller during the past week than they have been for some time past. In Orissa the variation was +5°·3 on the 18th and +6°·3 on the 19th; on the 23rd it was +5°·6 in the Punjab and +6°·5 in Sind, and on the 24th mean temperature in Central India averaged 5°·3 above the normal, but these were the only instances of the variation exceeding 5°.

The mean temperature of the week was practically normal in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Gujarat and the West Coast. It was in excess in the remaining provinces, the excess being most marked in the Madras Deccan (3°·7), Mysore (3°·2), Sind and South India (3°·1) and the Punjab (2°·7), the largest excess has hence occurred in the South of the Peninsula and in the North West.

The following table gives mean temperature variation data of the week:—

Province.	Variation from normal of mean temperature of 24 hours preceding 8 A.M. of							Mean variation of week.
	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·9	+1·6	+1·1	+1·4	−0·1	+0·2	−0·4	+0·7
Assam	+3·0	+0·2	+0·5	+0·0	−1·7	−0·7	−1·4	+0·1
Bengal	+4·1	+2·0	+0·1	−1·6	−0·2	−1·0	−0·4	+0·4
Orissa	+5·3	+6·3	+1·6	+0·4	+1·7	+0·5	+1·8	+2·5
Bihar	+2·0	+3·0	−0·3	−2·2	−1·2	−0·9	+0·4	+0·1
Chota Nagpur	+4·7	+4·4	−0·8	−1·3	+0·2	−1·0	+3·3	+1·3
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	+4·0	+1·2	−0·7	−0·5	+0·6	+0·1	+3·7	+1·2
Punjab	+0·2	+0·6	+2·2	+3·9	+3·8	+5·6	+2·6	+2·7
Sind	+0·7	+2·3	+4·0	+3·5	+3·0	+6·5	+1·5	+3·1
Rajputana	+3·6	+0·3	+0·3	+2·1	+2·7	+4·5	+4·3	+2·5
Gujarat	+0·6	−1·1	−1·0	+1·7	+1·5	+1·3	+1·7	+0·7
Central India	+3·2	+0·6	−2·8	−1·3	−0·3	+2·1	+5·3	+1·0
Central Provinces	+4·3	+1·9	−0·1	+0·7	+0·4	+1·6	+4·7	+1·9
Berar	+0·8	−0·1	+0·8	+1·4	−0·1	+3·4	+3·8	+1·4
West Coast	−1·3	−0·8	−0·6	−0·5	−0·5	+0·1	−0·6	+0·6
Bombay Deccan	−0·2	+0·1	+0·5	+1·8	+1·0	+2·2	+2·0	+1·1
Mysore	+1·5	+4·0	+3·5	+2·9	+3·8	+4·7	+1·8	+3·2
Madras Coast	+1·8	+0·9	+1·2	+1·6	+1·4	+1·3	+1·6	+1·4
Madras Deccan	+2·5	+3·7	+4·4	+4·5	+4·0	+4·4	+2·5	+3·7
South India	+3·2	+4·0	+4·2	+3·5	+2·5	+2·6	+1·9	+3·1
Mean for whole of India	+2·2	+1·8	+0·9	+1·1	+1·1	+1·8	+2·0	+1·9

The mean temperature for the whole of India was practically normal on the 20th and in slight to moderate excess on the remaining days of the week. In the whole week the excess averaged 1°·9.

Rain.—Light rain has been fairly general in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the North West Himalayas and Submontane districts, Berar, the Central Provinces and Baluchistan. Amounts equal to or exceeding the normal rainfall of the week have been received in Assam, Bengal (with the exception of the Bengal Hills), Orissa, Chota Nagpur, North Bihar, the West Submontane and Hills, divisions of the North-Western Provinces, the Central, Submontane, Hills and North divisions of the Punjab, Berar, the Central Provinces, the Baluchistan Hills and the North division of the East Coast. The average rainfall of the division has exceeded an inch in Baluchistan and the Hills division of the North-Western Provinces.

The last three columns of the table at the end show that the rainfall of the period, December 31st to February 24th, was practically normal or in excess over the whole of Bengal (except the Hills division), Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the whole of the North-Western Provinces (with the exception of the West division), the Submontane, Hills and North Punjab, the Central and East divisions of the Central Provinces, the Baluchistan Hills, Central India (East), South Central Madras, and Mysore.

The following gives the stations at which the rainfall of the week exceeded two inches in amount :—

Assam—Cherra Poonjee	**2·48 inches.**
Bengal—Ranaghat (Nadia)	**2·73 "**
Bihar—Arraria (Purnea)	**2·13 "**
Central Provinces—Tirora (Chanda)	**2·21 "**

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending February 24th, 1900.			Rainfall data from December 31st 1899 to February 24th, 1900.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, December 31st to February 24th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inch.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	0·02	0·07	— 71
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·30	— 100
	3. Central do.	0	0	0	0	0·17	— 100
	4. Upper do.	0·01	0·12	— 0·11	0·05	0·33	— 85
	5. Arakan	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·18	— 100
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0·74	0·12	+ 0·62	1·43	1·50	— 5
	7. Assam Surma	0·33	0·28	+ 0·05	1·26	2·13	— 41
	8. Do. Hills	0·87	0·20	+ 0·67	1·53	1·94	— 21
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·44	0·20	+ 0·24	1·31	1·98	— 34
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·82	0·12	+ 0·70	1·43	1·51	— 5
	11. Central do.	0·32	0·08	+ 0·24	1·24	1·18	+ 5
	12. North do.	0·61	0·07	+ 0·54	0·84	0·94	— 11
	13. Bengal Hills	0·11	0·19	— 0·08	0·66	1·52	— 57
	14. Orissa	0·36	0·17	+ 0·19	0·89	1·18	— 25
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·17	0·08	+ 0·09	2·10	1·41	+ 49
	16. South Bihar	0·01	0·05	— 0·04	3·02	1·08	+ 180
	17. North do.	0·33	0·04	+ 0·29	2·36	1·07	+ 121
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. N.-W. P. East	0	0·05	— 0·05	3·69	1·00	+ 269
	19. South Oudh	0	0·04	— 0·04	2·75	0·99	+ 178
	20. North do.	0	0·04	— 0·04	1·69	1·14	+ 66
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0	0·04	— 0·04	1·32	0·78	+ 70
	22. Do. West	0	0·09	— 0·09	0·67	0·95	— 29
	23. Do. East Submontane	0	0·07	— 0·07	4·22	0·95	+ 344
	24. Do. West do.	0·20	0·18	+ 0·02	2·80	2·36	+ 19
	25. Do. Hills	1·1[illegible]	0·48	+ 0·62	6·62	4·61	+ 44
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0·02	0·09	— 0·07	0·49	1·17	— 58
	27. South Punjab	0·01	0·13	— 0·12	0·45	1·12	— 60
	28. Central do.	0·17	0·19	— 0·02	1·35	2·08	— 35
	29. Punjab Submontane	0·04	0·25	— 0·21	2·42	2·63	— 8
	30. Do. Hills	0·69	0·77	— 0·08	5·52	4·42	+ 25
	31. North Punjab	0·55	0·34	+ 0·21	3·95	3·12	+ 27
	32. West do.	0·06	0·08	— 0·02	0·59	0·86	— 31
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·34	0·49	— 31
	34. Madras South Central	0	0·03	— 0·03	1·02	0·[illegible]8	+ 170
	35. Coorg	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·02	0·36	— 94
	36. Mysore	0·01	0·02	— 0·01	0·09	0·10	— 10
	37. Konkan	0	0	0	0·02	0·12	— 83
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·03	0·08	— 63
	39. Hyderabad North	0			0		
	40. Khandesh	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·01	0·17	— 94
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0·05	0·06	— 0·01	0·13	0·49	— 73
	42. Central Provinces West	0·21	0·09	+ 0·12	0·44	0·70	— 37
	43. Do. Central	0·29	0·09	+ 0·20	1·41	0·86	+ 64
	44. Do. East	0·17	0·07	+ 0·10	1·12	0·83	+ 35
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·09	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0·10	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·03	0·61	— 95
	48. Baluchistan Hills	1·05	0·61	+ 0·44	4·63	4·14	+ 12
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0	0·10	— 0·10	0·55	0·65	— 15
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0	0·12	— 0·12	0·05	0·37	— 87
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·10	— 0·10	0·07	0·46	— 85
Madras	52. East Coast North	0·13	0·06	+ 0·07	0·13	0·47	— 73
	52A. Do. do. (*a*)	0	0	0	0	0·09	— 100
	53. Hyderabad South	0			0		
	54. Madras Central	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·08	— 100
	55. East Coast Central	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·06	0·50	— 88
	56. Do South	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·18	0·84	— 79
	57. Madras South	0·11	0·14	— 0·03	0·60	1·12	— 46

W. A. BION,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

SIMLA, *1st March 1900.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 3rd March.*—Report not received.

Bombay.—*For week ending 5th March.*—No rain has fallen. The standing spring crops are in good condition in the Konkan, Karachi, Shikarpur and the Upper Sind Frontier Districts, and in irrigated lands in Baroda, four districts of Gujarat and three of the Deccan. The spring crops have been damaged by frost in parts of Hyderabad and the Thar and Parkar districts and have withered elsewhere. Reaping of remnants of spring crops has been completed in Belgaum and Satara and is progressing in the Konkan and in the other districts of the Karnatak and the Deccan. Fodder supply is scanty in Broach and in parts of Sindh, the Deccan and the Karnatak. Cattle are suffering severely owing to scarcity of fodder in Rajkot and Baroda and in three districts of Gujarat and in parts of four districts of the Deccan. Prices have fallen in two districts, risen in nine, and are stationary elsewhere.

The daily average number on relief are as follows:—For week ending 3rd instant:—British districts:—on test works, 2,054; on relief works, 888,183; dependants, 250,439; total on works 1,140,676. In poor-houses, 20,815; on village relief, 67,117; total on gratuitous relief, 87,932. Native States—on relief works, 340,806; dependants, 55,663; total on works, 395,469. In poor-houses, 27,962; on village relief, 7,113; total on gratuitous relief, 35,075; grand total on relief, 1,660,152.

Bengal.—*For week ending 5th March.*—More rain fell during the week in various parts of Bengal Proper and Behar and in Hazaribagh and Manbhum. There were also slight showers in Angul and the Khurda Sub-division of Puri. The spring crops are now being generally harvested, and the collection of opium is going on. Spring rice is being transplanted and is doing well, and lands are being ploughed for autumn rice and jute. In Hazaribagh mango and *mahua* are promising crops. In Singbhum *mahua* is promising, but mango has failed. Prices are practically stationary, there being slight variations in a few districts. Fodder and water are generally sufficient except in Angul.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 7th March.*—Garhwal received an inch of rain, Dehra Dun over half an inch and Ballia and Mirzapur over ½ of an inch each, while a few cents of rain also fell in Almora, Sahâranpur, Etah and Kheri. Spring crops are ripening and are being reaped. Ploughings and sowings for extra spring crops and sugarcane continue, and land is being prepared in places for autumn crops. In Mirzapur the standing crops have been slightly damaged by hail. Poppy is being lanced and opium collected. Supplies and fodder are generally available. Prices show a slight fall or continue generally stationary. There were 2078 persons on four relief works in the Jhansi district and 312 persons on gratuitous relief in that district. The number of persons receiving relief in poor-houses was:—Jhansi, 103; Mahroni, 39; Muttra, 201; and Agra, 15, of whom three were immigrants.

Punjab.—*For week ending 7th March.*—More or less rain has fallen in all districts except Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Delhi, Multan and Amritsar. Sowings of extra spring crops as well as of sugarcane and cotton crops are in progress; ploughings for other autumn crops are going on. Irrigated crops are being watered. The condition and prospects of standing irrigated crops are said to be good to fair in Hissar, Rohtak, Karnal, Amritsar, Peshawar and Bannu; and average to below average in Gurgaon, Delhi, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Mooltan, Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan. Crops irrigated by brackish wells are suffering in Rohtak and those in Gurgaon are withering from absence of rain,

low water-supply, feebleness of well bullocks and high winds. The recent rain has slightly benefited and improved the condition of standing crops in Sialkot, Gujrat and Dera Ismail Khan. More rain is urgently wanted for unirrigated crops which are generally in bad condition, and also for late sown spring crops in all districts. The water-supply in the Kalapani stream in the Dera Ismail Khan district is running short. Rape, gram and barley crops are being damaged by caterpillars in parts of Ferozepore. Cattle are reported to be in good condition in Peshawar and fair in Karnal; in other districts their condition is generally poor, but is improving in parts of Sialkot. Cattle are still dying of starvation in Jhelum and Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder is said to be scarce in all districts, and this scarcity is keenly felt throughout the province, especially in the unirrigated tracts. Prices of all food-grains have fallen in Hissar, Rohtak, Amballa, Jullundur, Amritsar, Gujrat, Rawalpindi and Peshawar; the prices of wheat have risen in the Bannu and Dera-Ismail-Khan districts; in other districts the prices are unsettled. Wheat is selling from 10 to 13½; gram, 11 to 14; barley, 12 to 13; great millet, 9¾ to 14; bulrush millet, 9¾ to 13, and maize, 11 to 15 seers per rupee. No change has been made in the price of rice in Sialkot. The average numbers of relief and test workers are:—In British Districts—Relief workers, 131,541; dependants, 49,420; test workers, 34,440; in poor-houses, 4,661; otherwise relieved, 21,891. In Native States:—Relief workers, 3,466; gratuitously relieved, 4,085; no report has been received from one work in Gurgaon.

Burma.—*For week ending 3rd March.*—In Lower Burma the harvesting of wet weather paddy has been completed, except in Myaungmya where threshing and winnowing still continue. In Upper Burma the transplanting of dry weather paddy has been completed in Bhamo, Katha and Kyaukse. The gathering of gram and peas and the reaping of wheat has commenced in Minbu. The prospects of crops are generally good. Damage to wheat, maize, peas and tobacco by insects is reported in Minbu. The price of paddy has fallen slightly in Akyab, Pegu, Thongwa, Amherst and Thayetmyo and has risen slightly in Prome and considerably in Tharrawaddy. Elsewhere the price is stationary.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 3rd March.*—The weather has been generally clear, the days are warm and the nights and mornings cool. Light showers of rain fell in parts of Jubbulpore and Balaghat; in the latter district eleven cents were registered. In Bhandara the recent rain has been detrimental to harvested crops standing on the threshing floors; but has slightly benefited the standing ringni (cold weather) *juar*. The harvesting of spring crops is approaching completion, and threshing and winnowing is in progress in parts of Seoni and Hoshangabad. The crop outturns are moderate to fair in the Jubbulpore division, but elsewhere they are extremely poor. The pressing of sugarcane continues in Betul. The preparation of land for autumn sowings is in progress in parts of Nagpur, Mandla, Nimar and Wardha. Fodder and water are generally inadequate. Prices have slightly risen in Saugor, Damoh and Raipur; but are steady in Jubbulpore, Mandla, Narsinghpur, Nimar, Betul, Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat and Sambalpur. Elsewhere there are local fluctuations. The cheapest prices are—wheat, 12; gram, 16; rice, 11½, and *juar* 12 seers per rupee; while the dearest prices are—wheat, 8; gram, 10½; rice, 8⅕, and *juar* 9½ seers per rupee. As harvest operations are slackening the demand for labour is increasing. Over the province as a whole the number on famine relief has increased by 19,962, of which Bilaspur alone accounts for about 12,000. There are 150 Public Works Department relief camps now open. The numbers on relief at the end of the week were as follows:—Relief workers—Public Works Department—adults, 554,141; children, 92,057; village works, 285,388; grass cutting works, 25,289; weaver relief, 24,992; total 981,867. Gratuitous relief:—Dependants—adults, 4,830; children, 115,806; poor-houses—adults, 591; children 97; kitchens—adults, 21,985; children, 179,747; otherwise relieved—adults, 96,125; children, 20,776; total on gratuitous relief, 439,957; total on all forms of relief, 1,421,824. Feudatory States:—Relief workers, 30,890; gratuitous relief, 11,613; total, 42,503. The returns relate to nine States only.

Assam.—*For week ending 6th March.*—The weather is seasonable. Ploughing for early rice in the Assam Valley and for lowland winter rice in Sylhet continues. The pruning of tea is nearly finished. Pressing of sugarcane and gathering of mustard and pulses is in progress. The outturn of mustard is generally good. The prospects of sugarcane are good in Sylhet and Lakhimpur; elsewhere they are indifferent. The land is being prepared for jute in Goalpara. Prices—Common rice, Silchar, 16 to 17; Sylhet, $17\frac{1}{2}$; Dhubri and Tezpur, 16; Gauhati, 19; Nowgong, 20; Sibsagar, 13 and Dibrugarh 12 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—*For week ending 6th March.*—Report not received.

COORG:—*For week ending 6th March.*—The threshing of raggi continues. Prices of food grains are rising. The public health is fair. Fodder for cattle is decreasing, but water is sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 3rd March.*—No rain has fallen. The weather is warm. The harvesting of wheat and gram sown on well-irrigated lands has commenced, except in the Ellichpur taluq. The breaking up of fields for the ensuing crop is in progress in parts of four districts. The supply of fodder and water is inadequate. Prices in seers per rupee—Akola, $9\frac{1}{4}$; Amraoti, $10\frac{1}{2}$; Basim, $8\frac{3}{4}$; Buldana, $9\frac{1}{2}$; Ellichpur, 9; Wun, $10\frac{1}{2}$. The number of persons employed on relief works was 265,896; dependants, 4,084; occupants of poor-houses, 4,778; relieved in kitchens, 36,014; in receipt of village relief, 6,296; grand total, 317,668.

Hyderabad.—*For week ending 3rd March.*—The rainfall during the week was 2 cents; the total from 1st January, 15 cents. The small portion of spring crops saved is being harvested; the winter rice crop sown under wells very badly needs rain and is withering. The weather continues cloudy in parts. Prices:—wheat $5\frac{3}{4}$, coarse rice, $6\frac{1}{3}$ and *juar* $9\frac{1}{8}$ seers per current sicca rupee. The total number of persons on relief works including dependants was 136, 717, and gratuitously relieved, 21, 673.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 28th February.*—No rain has fallen. The condition of the standing crops remains unchanged. Prices are rising in 2 states; are falling slightly in 7 and are stationary elsewhere. Prices:—Marwar, $9\frac{7}{8}$; Partabgarh, $9\frac{1}{2}$; Mewar, $9\frac{3}{16}$; Tonk, $8\frac{7}{8}$; Bundi, $8\frac{1}{4}$; Shahpura, [illegible]; Ajmer, $10\frac{27}{32}$; Merwara, $10\frac{13}{16}$; Jaipur, $13\frac{13}{16}$; Kishangarh, $11\frac{1}{2}$; Bharatpur, 13; Alwar, $11\frac{1}{4}$; Bikaner, $9\frac{3}{4}$; Jaisalmer $8\frac{1}{8}$. The numbers on relief works are as follow:—Marwar, 107,982; Mewar, 99,644; Bundi, 4,043; Tonk, 3,816; Shahpura, 2,554; Ajmer, 23,596; Merwara, 90,124; Jaipur, 42,112; Kishangarh, 6,296; Karauli, 1,000; Bharatpur, 11,381; Alwar, 7,614; Bikaner, 37,505; Jaisalmer, 1,524. On gratuitous relief:—Marwar, 24,262; Mewar, 23,431; Bundi, 893; Tonk, 749; Shahpura, 968; Ajmer, 9,142; Merwara, 15,70[illegible]; Jaipur, 32,212; Kishangarh, 3,047; Karauli, 200; Bharatpur, 1,045; Alwar, 1,369; Bikaner, 975; Jaisalmer, 162. Besides these, 191 persons in Ajmer and 8,640 in Marwar are returned as being relieved by private charity. The totals for all Rajputana, excluding figures for Kotah, Jhalawar and Sirohi, not received, are:—On works 439,191; on gratuitous and charitable relief:—122,995. The Commissioner of Ajmer and the Resident, Udaipur, have been asked for further reports regarding figures on relief works.

Central India.—*For week ending 28th February.*—No rain has fallen. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. The condition of the standing crops is indifferent in Gwalior; fair to average in Bhopal, Malwa, and Bundelkhand; and good in Baghelkhand. They have been very much damaged in Indore. The condition of agricultural stock and pasturage is bad in Gwalior, Malwa and Indore; fair in Bhopal and good in other agencies. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Baghelkhand, Malwa and Bhopawar; high in Bhopal and above normal in Bundelkhand. They are rising in Indore. Average prices of staple food-grains are:—12 seers in Gwalior; $10\frac{1}{2}$ in Bhopal; $13\frac{1}{4}$ in Bundelkhand; $12\frac{1}{2}$ in Baghelkhand; 10 in Malwa; $7\frac{3}{4}$ in Indore. Numbers on relief works—

In Gwalior 1,629; Bhopal, 12,672; Bundelkhand, 3,886; Baghelkhand, 21,344; Malwa, 15,513; Bhopawar, 46,624; Indore, 6,620. On test works—Gwalior, 475. On gratuitous relief—Bhopal, 986; Bundelkhand, 1,937, Baghelkhand, 335; Malwa, 3,785; Bhopawar, 2,949; Indore, 6,155.

Baroda.—*For week ending 24th February.*—There is no change in the agricultural prospects. The condition of agricultural stock is not satisfactory. Many cattle have died. The prices of food grains have undergone no change during the week. The average number of persons employed on relief works in Baroda territory was 51,596 and number on gratuitous relief 11,794.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 6th March*—Fair rain has fallen and is beneficial to crops. The weather is sometimes clear and sometimes cloudy. Prices continue below normal. The price of rice is 27 seers the rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 7th March.*—No rain has fallen. Prices are falling slightly; they are:—wheat, from 10 to 16 and maize, 11½ to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Fodder is scarce.

Nepal.—*For week ending 3rd March.*—The rainfall was 0·41 of an inch. The weather is fine. The prospects of crops are good. The price of rice is 8½ seers per rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	PRECEDING WEEK.			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
British Provinces.							
Mad.	6,302	...	6,302	§	§	§	§
Bombay and Sindh	1,089,184	74,037	1,163,221	1,140,676	87,932	1,228,608	+65,387
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,218	673	2,891	2,078	670	2,748	−143
Punjab	202,596	24,064	226,660	225,401*	26,552	251,953	+25,293
Central Provinces	1,096,080	305,782	1,401,862	1,102,503	319,321	1,421,824	+19,962
Berar	265,699	43,071	308,770	269,980	47,688	317,668	+8,898
Ajmer-Merwara	79,981	18,353	98,334	113,720**	24,851	138,571	+40,237
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	2,742,060	465,980	3,208,040	2,854,358	507,014	3,361,372	+159,634
Native States.							
Rajputana States	299,115	90,037	389,152	325,471**	89,313	414,784†	+25,632
Central India States	104,604	19,433	124,037	108,763	16,147	124,910	+873
Hyderabad	133,245	10,342	143,587	136,717	21,673	158,390	+14,803
Baroda	52,165	11,328	63,493	51,596	11,794	63,390	−103
Bombay Native States	396,142	34,459	430,601	396,469	35,075	431,544	+943
Punjab Native States	2,861	3,285	6,146	3,466	4,085	7,551‡	+1,405
Central India Feudatory States	23,302	11,586	34,888	30,890	11,613	42,503	+7,615
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	1,011,434	180,470	1,191,904	1,053,372	189,700	1,243,072	+51,168
GRAND TOTAL	3,753,494	646,450	4,399,944	3,907,730	696,714	4,604,444	+210,802

* No report received from one work in Gurgaon.
** A further report has been called for from the Commissioner of Ajmer and from the Resident, Udaipur State.
† Figures for Kota, Jhalowa and Sirohi not received.
‡ Figures for nine States only.
§ Reports not received.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually show the numbers on relief in each previous week.

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 10th February 1900.			For the week ending the 17th February 1900.			For the week ending the 24th February 1900.			For the week ending the 3rd March 1900.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Madras.													
1	Cuddapah	1,272,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,302	...	6,302
	TOTAL MADRAS	1,272,072	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	6,302	...	6,302
	Bombay and Sindh.													
1	Ahmedabad	921,712	86,824	11,561	98,385	105,037	11,624	116,6[illegible]	108,436	11,601	120,070	131,137	12,308	143,445
2	Kaira	871,589	23,004	5,097	28,101	29,239	5,975	3[illegible],264	38,9[illegible]	7,252	45,1[illegible]	[illegible],056	8,291	5[illegible],3[illegible]7
3	Panch Mahals	313,417	16,620	554	17,174	18,5[illegible]3	290	18,793	19,614	944	20,558	18,535	1,631	20,166
4	Broach	341,490	101,599	3,625	105,224	10[illegible],05[illegible]	3,9[illegible]4	10[illegible],9[illegible]5	10[illegible],95[illegible]	4,310	11[illegible],26[illegible]	110,257	4,257	114,514
5	Surat	649,989	8,251	33	8,284	10,29[illegible]	240	10,5[illegible]0	12,0[illegible]8	318	1[illegible],196	11,300	413	11,713
6	Thana	819,080	3,525	...	3,525	3,525	...	3,525	3,564	...	3,564	3,354	...	3,354
7	Sholapur	750,089	139,303	10,495	149,798	140,[illegible]90	11,133	151,92[illegible]	137,109	11,740	148,[illegible]49	148,393	12,373	160,7[illegible]6
8	Ahmednagar	888,755	130,998	13,553	144,551	1[illegible],911	13,623	171,5[illegible]4	178,592	15,577	194,169	192,465	14,247	206,712
9	Poona	1,067,800	32,[illegible]04	5,309	37,513	[illegible]	8,1[illegible]2	42,333	41,095	7,135	43,230	49,32[illegible]	6,949	56,375
10	Khandesh	1,460,[illegible]01	231,284	4,877	236,161	251,376	3,799	255,175	243,[illegible]03	10,236	258,314	249,333	11,203	26[illegible],[illegible]39
11	Nasik	84[illegible],582	76,[illegible]50	517	76,667	83,753	515	84,265	98,8[illegible]5	698	99,516	90,432	837	91,[illegible]
12	Satara	1,225,989	23,043	105	23,148	23,631	103	23,704	23,434	70	23,504	24,423	113	24[illegible]
13	Bijapur	796,339	6,021	...	6,021	8,442	44	8,486	7,320	68	7,388	6,520	77	[illegible],597
14	Belgaum	1,013,[illegible]61	1,739	14	1,753	1,537	18	1,555	1,772	7	1,779	1,941	35	1,976
15	Dharwar	1,051,314	133	...	133	170	...	170	59	...	59	44	...	44
16	Thar & Parkar	298,203	1,112	2,323	3,435	1,112	2,323	3,435	1,112	2,323	3,435	1,609	2,2[illegible]	3,869
	TOTAL BOMBAY AND SINDH.	13,314,560	887,263	58,115	945,378	976,020	61,720	1,037,740	1,030,245	72,372	1,102,617	1,089,184	[illegible],037	1,163,221
	N.-W. P.													
1	Muttra	382,660	...	205	205	...	196	196	...	194	194		193	193
2	Agra	540,459	...	11	11	...	11	11	...	11	11		15	15
3	Jhansi	914,525	3,160	347	3,507	2,775	550	3,325	3,114	556	3,670	2,2[illegible]8	465	2,653
	TOTAL N.-W. P.	1,887,647	3,160	563	3,723	2,775	757	3,532	3,114	761	[illegible],875	2,218	673	2,891
	Punjab.													
1	Hissar	776,006	94,137	19,093	113,230	103,251	19,847	123,098	120,4[illegible]3	21,[illegible]85	141,488	133,817	20,303	154,130
2	Rohtak	590,475	25,512	2,542	28,054	29,134	2,517	31,651	29,568	[illegible],558	32,126	25,026	2,799	30,825
3	Gurgaon	668,929	12,092	673	12,765	12,035	769	12,804	11,7[illegible]	636	12,393	13,578	803	14,381
4	Delhi	638,689	3,875	140	4,015	4,103	145	4,248	4,2[illegible]	14[illegible]	4,371	3,723	148	3,871
5	Karnal	683,718	5,116	100	5,216	3,643	140	3,783	3,[illegible]95	312	4,207	10,821	11	10,832
6	Ambala	1,033,427	583	...	583	83	...	83	†	†	†	13	...	13
7	Ferozepur	886,676	3,730	...	3,730	3,707	...	3,707	4,157	...	4,157	3,814	...	3,814
8	Multan	631,434	1,485	...	1,485	1,321	...	1,3[illegible]	1,351	...	1,351	1,817	...	1,817
9	Lahore	1,0[illegible]5,373	912	...	912	823	...	823	1,028	...	1,028	1,023	...	1,023
10	Amritsar	992,697	709	...	709	*	*	[illegible]	702	...	702	618	...	618
11	Sialkot	1,119,847	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	...	270	‡	‡	†
12	Gujrat	760,875	1,355	...	1,355	1,763	...	1,763	1,686	...	1,686	1,361	...	1,361
13	Shahpur	493,586	5,933	99	6,032	6,437	89	6,526	*	*	*	*	*	*
14	Jhelum	609,056	213	...	213	1,918	...	1,919	3,361	...	3,361	3,955	...	3,955
	TOTAL PUNJAB	10,960,796	155,652	22,647	178,299	168,275	23,507	191,782	182,405	24,743	207,148	202,595	24,054	226,660
	Central Provinces.													
1	Saugor	591,743	16,933	7,795	24,728	12,529	5,748	18,277	8,911	5,764	14,675	7,264	3,383	10,647
2	Damoh	325,613	798	1,694	2,492	303	1,757	2,060	859	1,912	2,771	1,058	1,967	3,035
3	Jubbulpore	748,146	30,435	18,103	48,543	21,821	14,308	36,129	19,181	13,036	32,217	15,853	12,804	28,657
4	Mandla	339,373	...	960	960	...	940	940	...	933	933	...	910	910
5	Seoni	370,767	23,931	12,399	36,330	20,142	10,541	30,683	18,041	8,879	26,920	16,297	7,931	24,228
6	Narsinghpur	367,026	2,904	1,797	4,701	1,360	1,723	3,083	259	1,605	1,864	145	1,733	1,837
7	Hoshangabad	529,945	35,895	7,963	43,858	36,017	7,988	44,005	31,318	7,594	38,912	28,019	7,225	35,244
8	Nimar	253,486	40,424	5,718	46,142	39,236	5,792	45,028	39,958	5,592	45,550	40,896	5,600	46,496
9	Betul	323,196	79,408	23,592	103,000	78,245	22,033	101,281	8[illegible],467	2[illegible],424	101,891	79,217	21,055	100,272
10	Chhindwara	407,494	42,620	9,967	52,087	47,020	10,026	57,046	46,525	7,9[illegible]5	54,500	49,173	8,683	57,856
11	Wardha	400,604	42,310	5,443	47,753	45,067	4,511	49,578	48,137	4,853	52,995	46,407	4,731	51,138
12	Nagpur	757,862	33,024	5,514	38,538	33,023	5,411	38,989	33,860	5,460	41,320	33,692	5,596	39,238
13	Chanda	697,610	60,435	15,975	76,413	54,835	15,235	70,124	61,831	15,574	77,454	57,454	16,[illegible]	73,379
14	Bhandara	742,850	84,273	20,077	104,350	85,641	23,673	111,314	89,756	25,157	114,913	86,867	28,450	115,317
15	Balaghat	383,561	71,334	35,719	107,053	69,486	34,646	104,132	69,133	23,279	92,442	67,95[illegible]	30,9[illegible]	9[illegible],908
16	Raipur	1,584,427	380,969	83,823	464,792	389,217	74,350	463,567	401,007	80,033	481,040	4[illegible]2,560	74,4[illegible]0	476,960
17	Bilaspur	1,164,158	155,780	58,633	214,424	146,256	58,807	205,063	153,060	61,477	214,537	154,518	61,26[illegible]	215,781
18	Sambalpur	796,413	7,856	12,985	20,841	7,455	19,656	27,111	6,913	16,035	22,948	8,[illegible]02	12,632	21,334
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES.	10,784,294	1,112,378	328,173	1,440,55[illegible]	1,092,197	316,234	1,408,431	1,111,326	306,557	1,417,883	1,096,030	305,782	1,401,832

* Figures not reported.

‡ Test works opened did not attract any labourers. For closing Ambaila test work temporarily a new work has been opened in Naraingarh.

† No test works in progress.

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population	For the week ending the 10th February 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	For the week ending the 17th February 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	For the week ending the 24th February 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	For the week ending the 3rd March 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Berar.													
1	Akola	574,782	69,126	1,098	70,224	71,153	7,302	78,455	70,388	9,211	79,599	71,437	10,145	81,582
2	Basim	398,181	31,315	6,617	37,932	38,438	8,091	46.529	41,141	9,364	50,505	41,589	10,269	51,858
3	Buldana	481,021	126,825	2,527	129,352	127,624	11,837	139,461	118,618	12,086	130,.04	112,203	13,147	125,350
4	Amraoti	655,645	22,322	6,291	28,613	10,907	3,816	14.723	20,098	4,844	24,942	20,065	5,032	25,097
5	Wun	471,613	640	289	929	899	353	1.252	1.184	476	1,660	1,486	608	2,094
6	Ellichpur	315,798	15,689	3,583	19,272	16,422	3,461	19,883	16,767	4,282	21,049	18,919	3,870	22,789
	TOTAL BERAR	2,897,040	265,917	20,405	286,322	265,413	34,860	300,303	268,196	40,263	308,459	265,699	43,071	308,770
	Ajmer-Merwara.													
1	Ajmer	422.359	22,905	2.809	25,714	28,556	2,243	30,799	25,737	2,439*	28,176	19,701	2,718*	22.419
2	Merwara	119,999	63,115	14,026	77,141	63,983	15,078	79,061	62,948	15,539	78,487	60,280	15,635	75,915
	TOTAL AJMER-MERWARA	542,358	86,020	16,835	102,855	92,539	17,321	109,860	88,685	17,978	106,663	79,981	18,353	98,334
	TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	41,608 767	2,510,390	446,736	2,957,126	2,597,249	454,399	3,051,648	2,683,972	462,671	3,146.643	2,742,060	465,980	3,208,040
	Rajputana States.													
1	Marwar	2,519,868	79,060	21,465	100,525	85,093	21,953	107.046	92,177	23,388	115,565	104,952	25,327	130,279
2	Tonk	198,934	3.551	1,502	5,053	4,172	1,752	5 924	4,930	1,332	6,262	4,125	744	4,869
3	Bundi	292,675	5,346	312	5,658	6,049	274	6.323	4,900	330	5,230	5,308	845	6,153
4	Bharatpur	640,303	10,870	876	11,746	11,481	768	12,249	11,567	577	12,144	†	†	†
5	Bikaner	832,000	26,834	7,471	34,305	26,992	7,649	34,641	35,626	963	36,589	35,767	2,522	38,289
6	Shahpura	63,646	2,451	760	3 211	2,432	888	3,320	2,432	888	3,-20	2,248	1,105	3,353
7	Jaisalmer	115,500	1.441	147	1,588	1,397	139	1,536	1.370	144	1,514	1,483	142	1,625
8	Alwar	767,786	4,380	1,244	5,624	5,688	1,286	6 974	7,320	1,395	8,715	8,359	1,281	9,640
9	Meywar	903,553	74,705	13,527	88,232	76,231	13,950	90,181	76,231	13,950	90,181	77,548	18,153	95,701
10	Sirohi	190,836	†	†	†	3,289	335	3,624	3,493	593	4,086	†	†	†
11	Kishengarh	125,516	5,389	2,925	8,314	5,273	2,958	8,231	5,542	2,770	8,312	5,988	2,979	8,967
12	Jaipur	2,823,966	32,191	26,217	58,408	33,883	21,072	54,955	39,020	20,043	59,063	32,994	32,012	65.006
13	Jhallawar	343,583	1,000	800	1,800	1,980	1,616	3,596	2,288	1,798	4 086	2,351	2,127	4,478
14	Kotah	526,267	12,345	1,658	14,003	10,323	1,724	12,047	15,829	2,393	18,222	17,992	2,800	20,792
	TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	[illegible]4,433	259,563	78,904	338,467	274,283	76,364	350,647	302,725	70,564	373,289	299,115	90,037	389,152
	Central India States.													
1	Gwalior	3,378,774	7,939	3,667	11,606	5,015	732	5,747	3,639	104	3,743	7,413	4,523	11,936
2	Indore	1,022,192	6,565	5,502	12,067	6,126	4,853	10,979	6,064	6,078	12,132	6,775	6,147	12,922
3	Bhopal	963,610	1,059	97	1,156	583	47	630				631	43	674
4	Basoda	6,710	104	81	185	†	†	†	†			50	38	88
5	Rajgarh	119,489	1,609	[illegible]4	2,593	12,412	1,000	13,412				4.655	549	5,204
6	Narsingarh	116,280	1,618	...	1,618	3,707	...	3,707				4,967	...	4 967
7	Khilchipur	36,302	395	25	420	350	25	375				518	...	518
8	Kurwai	21,787	36	...	36	28	...	28	20,426	662	21,088	54	...	54
9	Mohamedgarh	4,720	†	†	†	†	†	†				30	23	53
10	Maksudangarh	14,422	24	...	24	34	...	34				7	...	7
11	Sutalia	5,081	117	...	117	117	...	117				91	...	91
12	Sironj	...	372	...	372	†	†	†				405	...	405
13	Pathari	4,816	...	...	...	...	...	...				10	1	11
14	Yusuf Mohamed Khan's Jagir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
15	Bundelkhand	1,737,606	2,289	531	2,820	2,220	335	2,555	1,581	1,262	2 843	3,630	1,988	5.618
16	Rewa	1,503,176	1,470	...	1,470	*	*	*	16.668	...	16,668	14,713	3	14,716
17	Nagode	84,0[illegible]0	3,237	159	3,396	3,320	159	3,47.	3,465	171	3,636	3,390	171	3,561
18	Maihar	77,546	1,721	120	1,841	2,589	146	2,735	2,449	141	2,590	2,029	172	2,201
19	Sohawal	43,853	768	...	768	255	...	255	462	...	462	475	42	517
20	Jaora	117,000	2,057	234	2,291	2,956	357	3,313	5,340	1,273	6,613	†	†	†
21	Piploda	12,814	406	45	451	418	44	462	484	43	527	492	45	537
22	Rutlam	89,000	1,577	842	2,419	2,327	1,282	3,609	2,661	1,593	5,254	3,910	860	4,770
23	Sailana	31,000	2,062	157	2,819	2,902	166	3,068	2,329	178	2,507	2,294	250	2,544
24	Sitamau	33,307	625	125	750	625	125	750	1,225	337	1,562	585	377	962
25	Dhar	167,504	22,422	...	22,422	28,842	...	28,842				22,451	1,455	23,906
26	Barwani	80,264	8,357	1,051	9,408	10,379	1,153	11 532				9,764	1,117	10,881
27	Alirajpur	70,091	2,704	66	2,770	2,656	99	2,755				2,780	239	3,019
28	Jhabua	119,787	6,201	1,511	7,712	6,499	687	7,186				6,382	1,078	7,460
29	Jobat	14 336	2,326	200	2,526	2,742	200	2,94-	53,741	4,790	58,531	2,651	250	2,901
30	Bagode	8,000	104	81	185	137	190	327				112	31	143
31	Nimkhera	4,600	249	21	270	168	20	188				604	20	624
32	Manpur	...	269	10	279	247	10	257				302	11	313
33	Amjhera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				2,420	...	2,420
	TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	9,888,067	79,282	15,509	94,791	97,654	11,630	109,284	121,524	16,632	138,156	104,604	19,433	124,037

* The gratuitous relief figures for Ajmer are incomplete.
† Figures not reported.

	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 10th February 1900			For the week ending the 17th February 1900			For the week ending the 24th February 1900			For the week ending the 3rd March 1900.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
1	Hyderabad	11,537,040	...	...	...	89,121	7,011	96,132	106,227	7,756	113,983	133,245	10,342	143,587
1	Baroda	2,415,396	49,347	13,890	63,237	45,739	13,890	59,629	48,902	13,764	62,666	52,165	11,328	63,493
	Bombay Native States.													
1	Kathiawar	2,752,404	166,000	14,286	180,286	190,000	16,714	206,714	187,334	17,144	204,478	202,500	15,714	218,214
2	Palanpur	645,526	63,552	4,207	67,759	69,460	4,578	74,038	77,339	4,609	81,948	83,499	4,470	87,969
3	Cutch	558,415	36,421	4,913	41,334	40,642	4,327	44,969	43,511	4,337	47,848	45,870	5,284	51,154
4	Cambay	89,722	2,883	1,344	4,227	3,224	1,113	4,337	3,597	1,012	4,609	2,994	1,094	4,088
5	Rewa Kantha	733,506	16,688	3,108	19,796	17,685	2,729	20,414	22,211	3,168	25,379	21,082	3,936	25,018
6	Mahi Kantha	581,568	8,358	2,598	10,956	9,860	3,168	13,028	10,771	2,886	13,657	11,430	2,695	14,125
7	Aundh	65,146	918	37	955	1,168	34	1,202	1,289	32	1,321	1,196	30	1,226
8	Jamkhandi	102,162	1,125	...	1,125	1,389	...	1,389	1,643	...	1,643	1,998	...	1,998
9	Jath	71,448	4,452	86	4,538	3,947	96	4,043	4,236	85	4,321	5,229	86	5,315
10	Daphlapur	8,343	11	...	11	11	...	11	64	...	64	69	...	69
11	Miraj (Senior)	88,343	614	...	614	760	...	760	6,253	...	6,253	6,819	...	6,819
12	Miraj (Junior)	35,487	314	...	314	432	...	432	2,387	...	2,387	2,432	...	2,432
13	Sangli	238,945	836	33	869	744	32	776	813	32	845	5,354	225	5,579
14	Kolhapur	913,131	913	128	1,041	1,793	132	1,925	2,437	140	2,577	2,213	130	2,873
15	Akalkot	75,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,427	795	4,2[illegible]
	TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES	6,959,9[illegible]5	303,085	30,740	333,825	341,115	32,923	374,038	363,885	33,445	397,330	396,142	34,459	[illegible]
	Punjab Native States.													
1	Pataudi	19,002	212	296	508	240	301	541	266	311	577	284	31[illegible]	608
2	Dujana	26,450	154	60	214	203	90	293	185	70	255	225	65	290
3	Loharu	20,139	525	134	659	496	31	527	493	61	554	486	29	515
4	Jindh	284,560	748	1,172	1,920	526	1,460	1,986	393	1,618	2,011	[illegible]	1,863	2,301
5	Nabha	282,756	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,428	1,009	2,437
	Total Punjab Native States	632,907	1,639	1,662	3,301	1,465	1,882	3,347	1,337	2,060	[illegible]397	2,861	3,285	6,146
	Central Provinces Feudatory States.													
1	Nandgaon	183,866	...	...	...	4,219	4,962	9,181	4,110	5,621	9,731	6,083	7,275	13,358
2	Khairagarh	181,184	...	...	...	1,326	278	1,604	1,837	339	2,176	3,468	403	3,871
3	Kawardha	91,813	...	...	...	717	116	833	700	799	1,499	794	861	1,655
4	Sakti	25,374	...	...	...	798	186	984	1,342	215	1,557	1,201	234	1,435
5	Patna	332,197	...	...	...	119	...	119	111	...	111	116	...	116
6	Chhui Khadan	36,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	267	20	284	304
7	Sarangarh	83,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	1,539	1,602	4,780	1,520	6,300
8	Raigarh	168,525	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,308	584	1,892	4,098	673	4,771
9	Bastar	310,884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	271	455
10	Kakar	182,379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,558	65	2,623
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES FEUDATORY STATES	1,495,720	...	...	...	7,179	5,542	12,721	9,471	9,364	18,835	23,302	11,586	34,888
	TOTAL NATIVE STATES	43,273,478	692,916	140,705	833,621	856,556	149,242	1,005,798	954,071	153,585	1,107,656	1,011,434	180,470	1,191,904
	GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	84,882,245	3,203,306	587,441	3,790,747	3,453,805	603,641	4,057,446	3,638,043	616,256	4,254,299	3,753,494	64[illegible],450	4,399,944

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 25TH FEBRUARY 1899, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 24TH FEBRUARY 1900.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st January 1900*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st half of 1899	Week ending 25th February 1899. Mean mileage worked	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 24th February 1900. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st January to 25th February 1899.	Earnings from 1st January to 24th February 1900.	Increase	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles	R	R	Miles	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	695	1,748	13,10,405	750	1,740	15,46,000	885	1,00,48,274	1,14,63,000	14,14,726	...
Bengal Central	161	125	34,265	274	139	28,700	206	1,74,700	1,81,000	6,300	...
Bengal-Nagpur	157	1,156	1,99,954	169	1,192	2,83,000	239	15,01,464	20,45,000	5,43,536	...
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	160	865	1,58,350	182	865	1,90,000	219	11,79,890	16,76,000	4,96,110	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	167	21	3,490	166	21	5,700	273	21,644	32,900	11,256	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	265	1,815	5,43,217	299	1,841	6,81,000	370	41,19,641	50,06,000	8,86,359	...
Palanpur-Deesa	47	17	543	32	17	1,000	59	6,406	6,800	394	...
South Indian	158	1,023	1,48,807	145	1,031	1,61,000	156	11,43,039	12,20,000	76,961	...
Mayavaram-Mutupet	86	54	3,[illegible]95	70	54	3,800	70	30,607	28,500	...	2,107
S. M. (incldg. Gt.-M Fron. sec.)	101	1,165	1,18,271	102	1,165	1,37,000	117	8,02,557	9,89,000	1,86,443	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	67	296	16,482	56	296	22,400	75	1,33,327	1,66,000	32,673	...
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	160	928	1,7[illegible],689	189	1,085	1,75,000	164	11,96,390	12,72,000	75,610	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	110	231	26,2[illegible]3	114	231	26,600	115	1,87,133	2,02,000	14,867	...
Assam-Bengal	77	395	32,843	83	434	36,600	84	2,54,491	2,56,000	1,509	...
Burma	196	[illegible]	2,68,810	287	994	2,79,000	281	16,79,962	20,01,000	3,21,038	...
TOTAL	252	10,5[illegible]	[illegible]	281	11,114	35,81,800	322	[illegible]	2,65,45,200	40,05,675	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (*b*)	247	2,856	6,28,423	2[illegible]8	3,020	7,27,000	241	52,47,095	52,85,000	37,905	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m.g. link)	221	1,013	2,11,388	209	1,013	2,49,000	246	16,50,892	18,90,000	2,39,108	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2' 6")	297	825	2,99,9[illegible]1	363	834	3,09,000	371	19,51,546	22,96,000	3,44,454	...
East Coast (*c*)	112	801	92,992	116	801	1,28,000	160	5,81,517	8,87,000	3,05,483	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	76	28	2,595	93	28	2,100	75	15,338	10,600	...	4,738
Cherra-Companyganj	...	8	5[illegible]1	69	8	500	62	4,162	4,300	138	...
TOTAL	230	5,561	12,[illegible]	222	5,704	14,15,600	248	94,50,[illegible]	1,03,72,900	9,22,350	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	523	1,491	9,53,269	639	1,510	6,63,000	439	72,44,881	58,28,000	...	14,16,881
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	702	461	3,69,863	802	461	4,29,000	931	25,84,219	29,95,000	4,10,781	...
Madras	220	840	1,83,1[illegible]7	218	845	2,22,000	263	13,97,871	15,74,000	1,76,129	...
TOTAL	471	2,[illegible]92	15,06,319	540	2,816	13,14,000	467	1,12,26,971	1,03,97,000	...	8,29,971
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE).	278	19,164	57,83,358	302	19,634	63,11,400	321	4,31,57,046	[illegible]	41,56,054	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	165	162	26,617	164	162	26,800	166	1,88,242	1,91,000	2,758	...
Tarkessur	301	22	8,425	383	22	7,000	318	48,521	49,100	579	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata)	66	400	25,245	63	423	26,900	64	1,87,733	2,37,000	49,267	...
Tapti Valley	66	36	1,797	50	139	15,100	109	12,570	1,07,000	94,430	...
South Behar	...	...	...	...	79	10,300	129	...	71,600	71,600	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	34	...	...	...	25	1,800	72	...	14,700	14,700	...
Mymensingh Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	34	33	1,109	34	54	2,400	44	10,141	19,200	9,059	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Oudh sec.)	142	66	9,512	144	66	10,400	157	52,677	45,200	...	7,477
Segowlie-Raxaul	25	...	...	...	18	800	44	...	5,400	5,400	...
Bengal Dooars	100	36	2,532	70	36	4,000	111	23,856	30,500	6,644	...
Dibru-Sadiya	211	78	15,392	197	78	21,000	269	1,24,364	1,42,000	17,636	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	74	55	3,608	66	55	4,000	73	27,482	36,600	9,118	...
Nilgiri	228	...	...	...	17	2,800	165	...	23,500	23,500	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	277	51	17,379	341	51	17,000	333	88,733	97,000	8,267	...
Barsi	176	21	4,550	217	21	2,800	133	31,791	23,600	...	8,191
TOTAL	115	960	1,[illegible]6,166	121	1,246	1,53,000	123	7,96,110	10,93,400	2,97,290	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona-Baran	52	74	5,285	71	148	5,800	39	42,068	42,500	432	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	89	114	10,042	88	114	28,100	246	79,111	2,36,000	1,56,889	...
Nagda-Ujjain	74	34	2,743	81	34	8,900	262	16,719	52,400	35,681	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	225	334	79,760	239	334	1,08,000	323	6,16,640	7,59,000	1,42,360	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	101	13	861	66	13	1,100	85	6,655	8,300	1,645	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	124	108	12,711	118	108	9,700	90	89,563	76,000	...	13,563
Kolar Gold-fields	280	10	2,466	247	10	2,100	210	27,737	26,800	...	937
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M.-Nanjangud)	49	67	3,020	45	67	3,800	57	20,608	27,100	6,492	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	81	93	7,315	79	93	8,500	91	53,907	64,200	10,293	...
Kolhapur	76	29	2,133	74	29	2,100	72	18,274	12,500	...	5,774
Birur-Shimoga	...	...	...	...	39	1,500	38	...	11,100	11,100	...
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	...	...	...	...	155	10,700	69	...	81,700	81,700	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	79	5,284	67	79	4,100	52	28,952	33,200	4,248	...
Rajpipla	31	24	1,083	45	37	800	22	5,027	6,200	1,173	...
Cooch Behar	52	25	1,395	56	33	1,900	58	10,454	13,600	3,146	...
TOTAL	127	1,004	1,34,101	134	1,29[illegible]	1,97,100	152	10,15,745	14,50,60[illegible]	4,3[illegible]	...
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	118	334	50,710	152	334	59,100	177	3,03,714	3,51,000	47,286	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	87	46	4,343	94	46	6,400	139	29,519	29,700	181	...
Jamnagar	47	54	2,442	45	54	2,900	54	16,631	19,300	2,669	...
Dhrangadra	69	21	1,533	73	21	1,500	86	10,843	10,500	...	343
Jodhpur-Bikaner	90	406	39,932	98	476	39,000	82	3,14,138	2,89,000	...	25,138
Udaipur-Chitor	53	60	3,194	53	67	6,600	99	25,700	50,700	25,000	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	89	94	7,791	83	94	10,100	107	59,604	61,900	2,296	...
TOTAL	[illegible]4	1,015	1,09,945	108	1,09[illegible]	[illegible],25,900	115	7,60,149	8,12,100	51,951	...
GRAND TOTAL	[illegible]	22,143	61,13,600	277	23,265	67,87,400	292	4,57,29,050	5,06,71,200	[illegible]	...

(*a*) Includes Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda and Bhatinda-Ferozepore standard gauge.

(*b*) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.

(*c*) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.

CALCUTTA, *the 5th March, 1900.*

W. J. MCELHINNY, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLV OF 1899-1900.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1899* [illegible]

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1898-99.	Week ending 25th February 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. TOTAL.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 24th February 1900. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. TOTAL.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st April 1898 to 25th February 1899.	Earnings from 1st April 1899 to 24th February 1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
East Indian	666	1,748	13,10,405	750	1,748	15,46,000	885	5,39,73,169	5,83,46,000	43,72,831	...
Bengal Central	157	125	34,265	274	139	28,700	206	9,[illegible]7,039	10,32,000	1,14,961	...
Bengal-Nágpur	142	1,186	1,93,954	169	1,192	2,85,000	239	63,93,165	84,95,000	21,01,835	...
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	151	868	1,58,350	182	868	1,90,000	219	57,54,439	69,38,000	11,83,561	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	144	21	3,490	166	21	5,700	273	1,37,096	2,11,000	73,904	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	247	1,815	5,43,217	299	1,841	6,81,000	370	2,10,61,919	2,45,07,000	34,45,081	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	45	17	543	32	17	1,000	59	37,377	42,000	4,623	...
South Indian	157	1,023	1,48,807	145	1,031	1,61,000	156	76,22,843	77,23,000	1,00,157	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	87	54	3,795	70	54	3,800	70	2,22,247	2,16,000	...	6,247
S. M. (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	91	1,165	1,18,271	102	1,165	1,37,000	117	49,06,638	58,61,000	9,54,362	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	79	296	16,482	56	296	22,400	75	11,17,527	10,00,000	...	1,17,527
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	139	928	1,75,689	189	1,085	1,78,000	164	59,43,575	71,14,000	11,70,425	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	97	231	26,223	114	231	26,600	115	9,40,969	11,40,000	1,99,031	...
Assam-Bengal	85	398	32,843	83	434	36,600	84	12,28,495	14,29,000	2,00,505	...
Burma	178	936	2,68,815	287	934	2,73,000	281	77,39,486	82,25,000	4,85,514	...
TOTAL	242	10,811	30,41,149	281	11,114	35,81,800	322	11,79,95,984	13,27,79,000	1,47,83,016	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (b)	241	2,886	6,28,423	218	3,020	7,27,000	241	3,29,30,071	3,20,61,000	...	8,69,07[illegible]
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m.g. link)	191	1,013	2,11,388	209	1,013	2,49,000	246	91,06,841	1,03,93,000	12,86,159	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	331	825	2,99,971	363	834	3,09,000	371	1,28,92,922	1,48,05,000	19,12,078	...
East Coast (c)	96	801	92,992	116	801	1,28,000	160	25,59,666	42,18,000	16,58,334	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	69	28	2,595	93	28	2,100	75	85,808	84,000	...	1,80[illegible]
Cherra-Companyganj	...	8	551	69	8	500	62	(d) 5,580	(e) 4,300	...	1,2[illegible]
TOTAL	217	5,561	12,35,920	222	5,704	14,15,600	248	5,75,80,388	6,15,65,300	39,84,912	
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	475	1,491	9,53,289	639	1,510	6,63,000	439	3,27,46,290	3,01,13,000	...	[illegible]33,290
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	694	461	3,69,863	802	461	4,29,000	931	1,50,74,328	1,62,02,000	11,27,672	...
Madras	236	840	1,83,167	218	845	2,22,000	263	94,07,408	97,84,000	3,76,59[illegible]	...
TOTAL	439	2,792	15,06,319	540	2,816	13,14,000	467	5,72,28,026	5,60,99,000	...	11,29,0[illegible]
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	267	19,164	57,83,388	302	19,634	63,11,400	321	23,28,04,898	25,04,43,300	1,7[illegible],40[illegible]	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	172	162	26,617	164	162	26,800	166	12,94,327	12,93,000	...	1,3[illegible]
Tarkessur	265	22	8,425	383	22	7,000	318	2,69,218	2,71,0[illegible]	1,782	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	70	400	25,245	63	423	26,900	64	13,54,891	13,3[illegible]	...	21,8[illegible]
Tapti Valley	41	36	1,797	50	139	15,100	109	(f) 15,407	3[illegible]	3,12,593	...
South Behar	...	...	...	...	79	10,200	129	...	(g) [illegible]70,000	2,70,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	25	1,800	72	...	51,500	51,500	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	31	33	1,109	34	54	2,400	44	(h) 18,086	69,300	51,214	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	141	66	9,512	144	66	10,400	157	4,21,963	3,94,000	...	27,963
Segowlie-Raxaul	29	...	...	...	18	800	44	...	(i) 17,500	17,500	...
Bengal Dooars	138	36	2,532	70	36	4,000	111	2,47,680	2,58,000	10,320	...
Dibru-Sadiya	202	78	15,392	197	75	21,000	269	7,05,915	8,40,000	1,34,085	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	58	55	3,608	66	55	4,000	73	1,47,525	2,03,000	55,475	...
Nilgiri	...	...	...	...	17	2,800	165	(j) 2,781	(k) 1,09,000	1,06,219	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	286	51	17,379	341	51	17,00[illegible]	333	7,01,541	6,52,000	...	4[illegible]
Bársi	126	21	4,550	217	21	2,[illegible]00	133	1,18,483	1,20,000	1,517	...
TOTAL	128	960	1,16,166	121	1,246	1,[illegible]5,000	123	52,97,817	62,05,300	9,08,483	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona-Baran	44	74	5,285	71	148	5,800	39	1,47,126	2,53,000	1,05,874	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	74	114	10,042	88	114	28,100	246	3,90,221	6,87,000	2,96,779	...
Nagdá-Ujjain	72	34	2,743	81	34	8,900	262	1,14,900	1,68,000	53,100	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	227	334	79,760	239	334	1,08,000	323	35,66,670	39,21,000	3,54,330	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	82	13	861	66	13	1,100	85	51,879	67,400	15,521	...
Rájpura-Bhatinda	117	108	12,711	118	108	9,700	90	6,07,474	5,25,000	...	82,474
Kolar Gold-fields	371	10	2,466	247	10	2,100	210	1,79,718	1,64,000	...	15,718
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangud)	55	67	3,020	45	67	3,800	57	1,76,234	1,58,000	...	18,234
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	74	93	7,315	79	93	8,500	91	3,21,237	3,51,000	29,763	...
Kolhapur	58	29	2,133	74	29	2,100	72	78,645	83,900	5,255	...
Birur-Shimoga	...	...	...	...	39	1,500	38	...	(l) 17,300	17,300	...
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	...	...	...	...	155	10,700	69	...	(m) 1,44,000	1,44,000	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	53	79	5,284	67	79	4,100	52	1,94,694	2,28,000	33,306	...
Rajpipla	17	24	1,083	45	37	800	22	13,413	32,800	19,387	...
Cooch Behar	52	25	1,398	56	33	1,900	58	56,831	80,400	23,569	...
TOTAL	125	1,004	1,34,101	134	1,293	1,97,100	152	58,99,042	68,80,800	9,81,758	...
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	104	334	50,710	152	334	59,100	177	15,91,625	16,86,000	94,375	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	78	46	4,343	94	46	6,400	139	1,65,935	1,77,000	11,065	...
Jámnagar	39	54	2,442	45	54	2,900	54	98,303	1,18,000	19,697	...
Dhrángadrá	48	21	1,533	73	21	1,800	86	(n) 34,237	56,300	22,063	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	75	406	39,932	98	476	39,000	82	13,75,855	18,69,000	4,93,145	...
Udaipur-Chitor	51	60	3,194	53	67	6,600	99	1,43,247	2,19,000	75,753	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	7,791	83	94	10,100	107	3,62,984	3,80,000	17,016	...
TOTAL	82	1,015	1,09,945	108	1,092	1,25,900	115	37,72,186	45,05,300	7,33,114	...
GRAND TOTAL	246	22,143	61,43,600	277	23,265	67,57,400	292	24,77,73,943	26,80,35,700	2,02,61,757	...

(a) Includes Godhra-Rutlam-Nágda and Bhátinda-Ferozepore standard gauge.

(b) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.

(c) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.

(d) From 1st to 30th April 1898 and from 23rd December 1898 to 25th February 1899.

(e) From 3rd January to 24th February 1900.

(f) From 1st December 1898 to 25th February 1899.

(g) From 3rd July 1899 to 24th February 1900.

(h) From 15th October 1898 to 25th February 1899.

(i) From 1st April to 25th June 1899 and from 19th October 1899 to 24th February 1900.

(j) From 1st to 29th October 1898, after which the line was closed for traffic.

(k) From 15th June 1899 to 24th February 1900.

(l) From 1st December 1899 to 24th February 1900.

(m) From 21st October 1899 to 24th February 1900.

(n) From 1st June 1898 to 25th February 1899.

[illegible]ENNY, *Captain, R.E.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1899 AND 1900.

DISTRICTS.	RICE, UNHUSKED.		RICE, HUSKED.		WHEAT.		FLOUR (WHEAT).		BARLEY.		JAWAR.	
	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.
Burma—*												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	25·71	19·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	26·13	24·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	33·33	26·9	61·54	50·38	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	30·19	26·67	34·78	35·55	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	28·07	30·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	25	29·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	26·77	24·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	32·34	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	37·88	30·49	38·57	27·36	...	...	...	...	13·17	8·79
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	29·76	28·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·62	14·81
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	27·59	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
As[illegible]m—												
Bra[illegible]aputra—												
Go[illegible]ra	11·87	12·5	25·6	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gau[illegible]b	...	...	18·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	26·25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	22·5	23·75	35	30	...	...	12·5	15	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	29·4	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	32·5	30	37·5	27·5	...	...	22·5	20	28·75	18·75
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	27·5	25	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	24·06	21·25	24·06	24·22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	22·5	22·5	35	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	25·31	22·66	37·81	31·87	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	26·25	19·06	27·5	19·06	...	...	20·62	10·94	26·25	16·87
Bihár, north—												
Bhagalpur	...	...	27·5	22·5	30	22·5	...	...	19·69	13·12	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	29·06	26·62	30·78	25	...	...	21·09	11·41	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	19·69	14·69	*34·37	24·53	34·9	24·01	41·93	28·38	27·03	15·26	28·23	16·25
Central—												
Cawnpore	21·61	16·67	34·79	27·13	35·57	25	40	27·6	30·78	15·99	32·66	17·19
Jhánsi	25	14·69	43·28	31·98	49·06	27·66	46·25	31·72	30·16	14·53	35·31	15·1
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	40	38·33	34·74	22·24	39·01	25·83	30·78	...	...	...
Agra	47·08	...	50	37·5	36·2	23·12	40	28·75	30·78	13·75	33·28	14·37
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	21·04	...	38·12	26·67	32·66	23·49	...	...	26·67	13·33	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	21·04	15·68	35·94	28·49	34·79	24·58	40	28·49	27·81	15·36	29·63	16·61
Northern—												
Fyzabad	21·25	14·69	40	33·33	32·03	22·81	...	...	26·56	...	...	13·75

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the prices of common rice.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	57·64	57·64	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	33·75	61·54	50·38	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·57	27·59	34·42	38·1	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	33	37·88	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·91	...	42·11	60·42	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·46	38·1	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	12·9	9·09	24·91	18·39	55·17	36·8	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·36	20	31·7	55·63	...	...	Pakôkku.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·1	38·1	57·14	53·33	...	...	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	32·5	47·5	...	450	400	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	37·5	25	350	420	Dacca.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	340	Midnapur.
42·5	22·5	...	...	26·25	12·5	25	22·5	37·5	32·5	330	330	Calcutta.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·75	20	38·12	31·25	330	320	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·56	24·06	40·62	31·25	540	530	Pabna.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	22·5	15	35	20	45	40	350	360	Rangpur.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·87	21·72	20·31	19·06	300	360	Cuttack.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	24·37	11·56	22·19	15	27·5	21·25	290	280	Patna.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	26·87	13·12	24·37	18·59	35·62	19·69	341·25	360	Bhagalpur.
...	...	19·06	14·53	26·25	14·53	25	15·99	34·06	25	290·94	304·69	Muzaffarpur.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
31·2	17·5	...	...	28·23	13·85	28·07	16·04	35·52	23·96	317·13	314·79	Benares.
												Central—
35·57	16·67	...	...	34·79	14·79	29·63	17·76	...	22·24	290·88	278·28	Cawnpore.
35·31	...	...	...	32·08	12·84	32·08	16·04	36·35	21·35	266·25	266·56	Jhánsi.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	14·79	33·33	19·06	...	...	304·74	290·88	Meerut.
39·22	16·56	...	...	30·73	13·44	28·91	16·56	33·28	22·5	284·43	270	Agra.
												Submontane, west—
31·98	15·99	...	...	...	...	29·58	17·03	...	15·36	290 and 335	296·25 and 300	Shahjahánpur.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
33·33	17·34	...	...	32·29	14·84	29·63	20·47	25·36	22·19	312·5	300	Lucknow.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	1·406	26·56	19·06	...	20	300	295	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1899 AND 1900—*continued*.

Districts.	Sugar, raw (Gúr.)		Salt.		Tobacco leaf.		Turmeric.		Grass.		Straw.	
	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	11·31	20·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	27·36	27·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	25·37	25·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	19·05	19·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	20·13	20·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	23·71	35·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	24·81	27·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	20·06	21·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	24·71	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	33·33	38·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpara	62·5	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	50	45	36·25	35	120	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	60	60	35	36·25	70	70	...	...	2·5	2·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	47·5 to 50	45 to 50	35	35	60 and 97·5	60 and 82·5	...	...	...	...	1·51	1·56
Calcutta	56·25	46·25	33·12	33·75	60	60	...	...	8·12	8·38	5	6·25
Central—												
Bardwan	50	47·5	33·75	33·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·12	1·87
Pabna	43·12	45	38·75	38·75	90	75	...	...	...	...	10	7·5
Northern—												
Rangpur	50	60	40	40	85	80	...	...	1·56	3·75	4·37	5
Orissa—												
Cuttack	43·12	45	30	30	42·5	45	...	...	5·57	5·57	4·37	3·75
Bihár, south—												
Patna	35	30	34·37	35	30	30	...	...	3·12	2·5	3·12	2·5
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	36·25	40	37·5	34·37	40	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	25	...	34·37	34·69	114·37	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	51·25	28·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	38·07	33·33	...	...	50	52·5	135	117·5	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	50	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	40	28·54	...	...	...	...	...	123·07	...	...	...	...
Agra	50	37·5	...	...	133·33	40 to 80	162·5	100	10	5	5	3·33
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	34·79	30·21	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	30·35	30·78	...	...	70	72·5	...	...	4·37	3·33	...	4·01
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	28·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur.
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur.
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi.
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	60 to 100	60	Meerut.
...	3·33	...	...	35 and 60	30	...	...	15	50 to 100	Agra.
										Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	50 and 100	40 to 90	...	...	25 and 50	25 to 50	Shahjahánpur.
										Oudh—
										Southern—
3·12	2·19	...	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	Lucknow.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1899 AND 1900—*continued.*

DISTRICTS.	RICE, UNHUSKED.		RICE, HUSKED.		WHEAT.		FLOUR (WHEAT).		BARLEY.		JAWAR.	
	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	40	38·33	...	...	50	29·63	...	...	42·1	20·47	44·43	20
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	25	15·36	44·42	40	39·01	21·04	44·42	25·62	30·8	12·5	40	15·99
Central— Lahore	28·02	16·09	46·35	28·19	36·61	21·35	41·61	24·95	28·02	11·61	34·74	15·26
South-eastern— Delhi	28·59	20	42·08	30·78	36·35	22·24	44·42	26·67	32·65	15·36	33·33	16·3
Submontane— Amritsar	27·6	17·03	44·43	31·98	34·79	20·52	41·04	23·54	26·67	...	...	...
Northern— Rawalpindi	25	16·67	57·44	47·66	37·18	23·12	38·12	26·25	25	12·92	26·56	11·25
Western— Multan	26·6	12·19	34·74	24·22	37·24	24·58	41·04	30·16	28·6	14·84	30·78	12·81
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	38·12	30·31	35·31	28·75	...	...	31·25	19·06	37·55	17·81
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	30·62	24·69	...	...	...	...	30	14·06
Quetta	...	...	...	...	37·5 to 38·75	25 to 30	56·25	60	28·12	20·62	35	17·5
Bombay—												
Deccan— Dharwar	...	...	...	...	32·86	...	...	...	...	...	29·21	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	34·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·22
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh— Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...	28·75	...	...	...	...	40·94	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	50·83	30·52	...	...	...	...	...	14·79
Gujarat— Surat	...	...	...	...	53·33	33·12	...	...	...	...	...	16·56
Ahmadabad	...	21·25	...	34·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—*												
Western— Nagpur	...	...	38	25	44	28	50	33·31	...	...	36·94	16·31
Central— Jubbulpore	...	...	34·75	21·62	34·75	25·81	40	28·56	...	...	33·31	16
Eastern— Raipur	...	...	40	22	40	23	48	31	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	50	34·26	...	...	...	...	42·31	12·5
Ellichpur	...	...	66·67	61·53	57·14	40	61·54	50	...	...	40	15·37
Amráoti	...	...	60	40	46·25	36·36	55·31	44·44	...	...	36·25	13·33
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·8	21
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central— Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·9	15·5
Cuddapah	26·5	17·8	...	34·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·5	15·8
Kurnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south— Madras	23·7	17·9	41	36·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	25	14·9	37·2	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·6	21·1
Mysore—												
Mysore	24·96	18·91	40·22	32·91	43·98	33·31	68·57	68·57	...	...	27·43	...
Bangalore	26·12	18	44·72	38·25	41·19	38·25	56·94	48	...	...	...	15·69

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chanwal*.

(*The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.*)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
50	24·06	...	...	44·43	20	42·1	24·06	...	...	336·87	320	Ajmer.
												Panjab—
												Southern—
40	20	...	...	33·33	14·27	34·8	16·67	57·13	36·35	310	295	Ferozpur.
												Central—
36·82	16·98	...	...	31·25	13·54	34·58	17·13	45·73	30·78	336·87	320	Lahore.
												South-eastern—
37·18	18·59	...	...	33·33	14·53	32	18·59	38·1	27·6	320	312·81	Delhi.
												Submontane—
...	...	...	...	31·35	12·5	33·33	15·99	...	...	...	...	Amritsar.
												Northern—
35·15	18·12	...	...	30·78	17·34	32·66	17·81	40	33·33	278·28	277·03	Rawalpindi.
												Western—
34·8	16·67	...	...	31·35	14·06	34·74	20	...	...	336·56	320	Multan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
41·25	20·62	...	...	...	...	37·5	24·06	...	38·75	340	345	Karáchi.
36·09	...	...	...	...	...	32·5	20·62	...	...	325·31	301·25	Shikárpur.
...	...	...	...	35·62	20	...	...	47·5	40	320 to 360	280 to 300	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar.
...	16·56	...	...	...	...	..	19·74	...	24·06	...	...	Sholapur.
46·4	20·99	33·75	...	...	...	44·95	25·36	...	...	...	...	Poona.
												Khandesh—
...	16·51	...	...	...	...	44·48	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
48·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat.
...	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	20	46	20	333·31	333·31	Nagpur.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·75	16·69	...	...	280	260	Jubbulpore.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	38	14	...	...	270	275	Raipur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim.
50	25	...	...	...	...	50	29·62	50	29·62	355·55	360	Ellichpur.
47·5	16·67	...	..	...	...	40	25	50	26·67	330	290	Amráoti.
												Madras—
												South, central—
23	16·8	...	...	...	...	39·2	39·2	..	...	380·4	380·4	Coimbatore.
...	...	24·8	20·4	...	...	...	...	25·8	22·1	342·4	308·2	Salem.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·6	25	29·4	20	285·7	253·6	Bellary.
32·2	18·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279·6	238·4	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
												East Coast, central—
...	...	25·3	19	...	...	...	...	23·8	16·1	...	...	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·4	30·1	...	...	329·2	283·9	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	23·4	15·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
29	19·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·9	25·6	...	...	Madura.
												Mysore—
...	...	31·35	21·55	...	...	26·06	13·01	60·34	72·69	368·75	339·25	Mysore.
...	...	29·38	15·69	...	...	26·33	16·69	58·08	47·25	342·5	359·5	Bangalore.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1899 AND 1900—concluded

DISTRICTS.	SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*).		SALT.		TOBACCO LEAF.		TURMERIC.		GRASS.		STRAW.	
	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	53·33	47·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·33	10	13·33	10
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	44·42	40	...	...	80	50	160	133·33	4·01	3·28	7·97	3 28
Central—												
Lahore	48·49	38·12	...	...	61·56	53·33	139·11	110·31	12·5	8·02	15 41	4·43
South-eastern—												
Delhi	44·42	33·33	...	...	80	80	152·4	123·07	8·9	7·97	10	7·97
Submontane—												
Amritsar	47·08	33 33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·01
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	40	36·35	...	...	40	40	123·12	123·12	8·[illegible]2	4·01	11·4	5
Western—												
Multan	50	42·08	...	...	57·08	100	160	145·47	4·01	4·01	5·63	5
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	65	60	...	...	...	120	140	125	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	43·91	37·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	52·34	54·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	52·76	51·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	66·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]rat—												
[illegible]at	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]dabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Centra[illegible] [illegible]ovinces—												
Western—												
Nagpúr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	39	39	90	60	150	140	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	40	42	162·5	120	120	90	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	80	88·89	...	...	266·67	200	160	130	5	4	...	...
Amráoti	70	...	...	...	140	120	150	140	1(a)	·31 (b)	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	54·4	57·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	2 5
Salem	...	...	...	...	128·4	119·8	95·9	89·2	...	...	6 4	5 8
Central—												
Bellary	47·6	39·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	90·5	115·2	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	39·5	52·7	98·7	74·8	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·6	4·4
East Coast, south—												
Madras	46·9	55·9	...	...	123·4	139 9	115·2	96·6	...	...	...	
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	113·1	118·3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	106·8	106·8	...	...	...	...	4·3	4·3
Mysore—												
Mysore	66·36	68·56	...	...	374	374	124·67	140·25	10·71	10·71	7·14	7·14
Bangalore	47·09	45·81	...	...	342·5	[illegible]	128·44	179·81	11·6	9·1	12	10

(a) Per 100 lbs. (b) Per 100 pullies weighing on an average [illegible] lbs.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	
										Rajputana—
										Eastern—
13 33	3·33	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Ajmer.
										Panjab—
										Southern—
6·67	4·01	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	Ferozpur.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	112·5	113	Lahore.
										South-eastern—
10	7·97	...	...	50	60	...	...	100	125	Delhi.
										Submontane—
9·06	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	Amritsar.
										Northern—
11·4	4·01	...	...	50	60	...	...	50	60	Rawalpindi.
										Western—
5	5·68	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Multan.
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur.
...	...	14·21	7·5	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta.
										Bombay—
										Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
										Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
										Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
										Central Provinces—
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Nagpur.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	25	42	Jubbulpore.
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur.
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim.
...	3	...	...	50	50	...	...	50	60	Ellichpur.
10(*a*)	3·5(*b*)	...	...	55	50	...	...	40	90	Amráoti.
										Madras—
										South, central—
...	...	...	...	...	90	...	90	50	60	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Salem.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	100	60	100	70	100	Bellary.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
										East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore.
										East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	55	55	55	55	...	...	Madras.
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura.
										Mysore—
6	3·45	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore.
...	...	...	...	100	160	...	...	150	130	Bangalore.

(*a*) Per 200 lbs.

(*b*) Per 100 pullies weighing on an average 748 lbs.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT,
March 9, 1900.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1900. *(The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	14 3	12 12	15 9	13 13	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 1	13 10	13 6	.	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 —	7 —	...	...	8 —	9 9	10 —	11 3	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 12	13 12	...	..	...	...
Rangoon	10 14	10 14	...	...	11 8	10 1[illegible]	12 12	12 2	.	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	13 10	13 10	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	15 1	15 1	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	.	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	9 15	9 5	13 9	12 7	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	13 15	13 4	...	...	.	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 7	11 7			...	...
Thayetmyo	9 9	8 15	...	...	11 10	11 10	15 5	15 5	32 10	32 10	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	10 5	10 5	...	...	10 3	10 6	10 6	10 9	29 —	30 14	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	..	11 8	11 8	15 15	15 15	...	...	...	...
[illegible]kôkku	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	13 2	9 13	15 14	13 4	...	...
[illegible]ktila	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...
Ara[illegible]—												
San[illegible]y	...	...	...	...	19 1	17 8	26 4	23 5	...	...	...	...
Kya[illegible]	...	...	...	...	14 4	12 10	17 4	14 1	...	...	...	...
Akyab	[illegible]	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	13 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	15 —	13 6	17 8	16 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 1½	7 1½	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	7 —	5 10	...	...	5 1	5 3	5 10	6 5	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	36 —	36 —	39 —	39 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	16 —	16 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	8 —	8 —	...	...	13 —	12 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nagá Hills	...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	11 — and 15 —	11 8 and 15 —	12 — and 15 12	12 — and 16 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	15 4	15 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Dacca	10 8	10 8	32 —	32 —	10 8	10 8	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	10 —	10 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	9 4	6 12	14 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	9 8	10 —	...	...	10 8	10 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 8 and 11 12	9 8 and 11 12	13 — and 16 —	13 — and 16 4	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	10 —	10 10	16 —	17 12	8 —	8 —	11 6	11 6	13 —	12 4	9 —	10 10
Hooghly	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	16 —	16 —	...	...	6 2	6 11	12 5	12 13	...	...	...	...
Jessore	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	14 8	17 12	27 —	33 11	6 —	6 —	14 8	15 8	...	...	...	...

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt. *		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	9 —	11 3	...	...	6 —	7 —	12 8	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	8 12	8 12	13 8	13 8	Pegu.
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 —	...	...	10 12	10 12	20 —	20 —	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 5	16 5	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharrawaddi.
...	...	...	...	11 14	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	14 4	14 4	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	14 3	14 3	Prome.
...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Toungoo.
...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	37 9	37 9	10 7	10 7	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	16 —	14 9	28 —	33 —	7 3	7 4	19 12	13 1	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	5 5	4 14	...	...	7 1	7 1	14 2	14 2	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	15 —	13 5	...	...	12 7	12 4	14 3	14 3	Pakôkku.
...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	28 7	28 7	5 —	5 —	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Sandoway.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	8 8	9 12	10 8	10 8	Sylhet.
...	...	...	...	10 10½	9 2¼	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 2¼	9 2¼	Cachar.
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	7 11	6 2	16 —	16 —	6 2	6 3	8 —	6 8	Khási and Jaintiá Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	Gáro Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	Manipur.
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	8 8	9 —	10 —	10 —	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Kamrúp.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Darrang.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Nowgong.
...	...	...	...	10 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	Sibsagar.
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 12	4 —	4 4	4 8	Nágá Hills.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj.
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Noakhali.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 4	10 4	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Tippera.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	Maimensingh.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Khulna.
...	...	...	...	15 —	13 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 10	10 8	24-Parganas.
...	...	...	...	13 8	14 8	...	...	10 —	11 8	11 —*	11 —	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 10	Howrah.
...	...	10 —	10 —	14 8	13 —	14 8	13 —	10 —	10 10	11 —	11 —	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	11 9	12 1	12 5	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	10 —	9 2	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	16 —	20 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	10 —	10 —	Faridpur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1900—*continued*. *(The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued.*												
Central—												
Bankura	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	13 5*	14 8	...	...	12 12	12 —	14 4	13 8	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	10 — and 14 —	13 — and 17 —	27 —	23 —	13 —	14 —	14 8	15 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	10 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Pabna	16 8	16 8	35 —	35 —	6 10	6 10	16 8	16 —	...	...	...	...
Bogra	9 15¾	7 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 12	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	13 8	13 8	27 —	27 —	9 12	10 8	12 12	16 8	...	...	...	...
Malda	12 —	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rungpur	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	17 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	13 8	13 —	12 8	12 8	13 —	13 —	18 —	16 12	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 4	5 4	15 8	16 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	5 4	5 8	11 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	9 3	9 8	...	...	9 3	9 3	15 12	17 1	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...
Balasore	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 8	12 —	13 —	14 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	12 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	13 —	14 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
[illegible]ánbhum	11 —	10 8	16 —	...	10 —	11 —	13 —	12 8	16 —	20 —	...	...
Ra[illegible]	7 4 to 11 —	7 4 to 10 8	13 —	12 —	8 —	7 8	11 —	9 14	...	...	...	...
Pala[illegible]	12 6	12 10½	16 14	16 14	10 11	10 6½	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...
Hazar[illegible]	12 —	11 8	16 —	16 —	6 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	13 2	12 8	...	...	10 12	12 —	12 10	14 2	...	...	...	...
Gaya	14 —	14 —	17 —	19 —	12 —	10 —	14 —	14 4	...	14 8	...	...
Patna	14 —	16 —	19 —	20 —	12 —	12 —	15 —	16 8	15 —	15 —	...	...
Shahabad	11 8 and 12 —	12 — and 13 —	16 —	17 —	7 8	8 —	11 — and 12 8	12 — and 14 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	13 —	13 —	...	...	15 —	16 —	16 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	13 4	13 14	20 4	20 4	12 10	12 10	14 8	15 2	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	11 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	8 —	8 4	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	12 3	13 —	18 —	18 —	7 —	7 —	13 4	13 12	...	...	...	...
Saran	12 4	12 —	14 —	18 8	10 —	10 —	12 3	13 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	13 —	13 8	20 8	21 —	7 8	7 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	10 8	10 —	14 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —
Benares	10 10	11 10	13 13	13 13	7 2½	7 2½	10 13½	10 13½	13 2½	13 2½	12 3	12 3
Ghazipur	11 8	11 8	13 8	15 8	6 —	7 —	13 —	14 8	14 8	16 4	12 8	14 8
Jaunpur	11 —	13 —	14 8	16 —	6 4	6 4	12 8	12 8	14 —	14 —	15 8	15 8
Allahabad	11 —	10 —	14 8	15 —	8 8	8 8	11 4	11 4	14 —	14 —	12 —	11 4
Central—												
Banda	10 4	10 8	13 —	13 —	5 4	5 4	10 8	10 8	13 4	13 4	11 12	12 —
Fatehpur	10 12	10 8	12 12	14 —	7 —	7 —	11 4	12 —	13 —	14 8	11 —	12 4
Hamirpur	10 —	10 4	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	10 4	10 4	13 4	13 4	11 —	11 4
Jalaun	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 8	11 —	11 —
Cawnpore	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 12	...	...	10 8	11 —	12 —	12 8	11 —	11 —
Jhansi	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 4	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 8	11 —	11 —
Etawah	11 10	11 10	13 10	13 12	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	14 4	14 4	11 4	11 2
Farukhabad	11 4	11 4	13 10	13 10	4 12	4 12	11 9½	11 9½	12 4	12 9½	11 8	10 14½
Mainpuri	12 4	11 14	13 12	13 12	...	...	11 —	12 —	13 4	13 4	11 10	11 10
Etah	11 6	11 4	13 8	13 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	13 —	11 —	11 8
Western—												
Meerut	11 8	11 4	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —
Agra	10 2	10 12	12 8	12 8	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	11 8	12 8	10 8	10 4
Muttra	11 —	10 12	13 —	12 8	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	10 12	11 4
Aligarh	11 8	11 4	12 4	12 8	5 —	5 —	...	...	12 4	13 8	11 4	11 4
Bulandshahr	12 2	11 8	13 8	12 4	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	12 —	11 8
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	11 —	13 —	14 —	17 —	6 4	6 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	16 —	12 —	14 —
Azamgarh	11 2	11 2	14 11	16 1	7 10	7 10	12 8	13 4	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	12 10	13 8	13 1	15 12	10 12	11 3	12 10	13 15	...	...	...	...
Basti	13 —	13 8	18 8	18 12	8 12	9 —	12 12	12 —	...	13 4	...	...

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1899 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1898—*continued.*

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Central Provinces—*contd.*						
Central—						
Narsinghpur	5 — —	5 — —	5 — —	6 — —	12 — —	12 — —
Saugor	4 — —	5 — —	5 — —	7 8 —	10— to 12—	11— to 12-8
Damoh	5 — —	5 — —	6 — —	6 — —	12 — —	12 — —
Jubbulpore	3 8 —	3 — —	5 8 —	6 — —	8— to 12—	10— to 15—
Mandla	3 — —	3 — —	6 — —	6 — —	12 — —	10— „ 12—
Seoni	5 — —	4 — —	6 — —	6 — —	15 — —	15 — —
Bálághát	5 10 —	3 12 —	5 — —	6 — —	11— to 15—	10— to 12—
Bhandára	4 — —	5 — —	6 — —	6 — —	15 — —	15 — —
Chánda	5 — —	3 12 —	6 — —	7 — —	10— to 15—	11-4 to 13-2
Eastern—						
Biláspur	4 — —	4 — —	6 — —	5 — —	15 — —	12— to 16—
Raipur	4 — —	3 — —	6 — —	6 — —	10 — —	7 8 —
Sambalpur	2 2 —	3 12 —	4 — —	4 — —	12 — —	12 — —
Berar—						
Buldána	5 — —	4 — —	7 — —	7 — —	22 — —	15 — —
Básim	5 10 —	3 12 —	6 — —	4 — —	16 14 —	12 8 —
Akola	7 8 —	3 12 —	7 8 —	6 — —	21 — —	8 12 —
Ellichpur	6 — —	5 — —	6 — —	6 — —	18 — —	13 — —
Amráoti	7 8 —	5 — —	7 — —	6 — —	19 — —	13 — —
Wun	5 — —	5 — —	7 8 —	7 8 —	15 — —	15 — —
Nizam's Territories—						
Secunderabad	9— to 10—	9— to 10—	8— to 9—	8— to 9—	22— to 25—	22— to [illegible]
Boláram	...	...	6— „ 8—	6— „ 8—	15— „ 30—	15— [illegible]
Chadarghát	7 2 —	7 2 —	8 — —	8 — —	15 — —	15 — —
Madras—						
Malabar Coast—						
Malabar	8 2 —	8 2 —	7 12 —	7 12 —	15-5 to 16-13	14-9 to 16-1
S. Canara	8 7 —	8 7 —	6 12 —	6 12 —	16-14 „ 18-12	16-14 „ 18-12
South, Central—						
Coimbatore	4 6 —	3 14 —	6 5 —	6 3 —	16-4 to 18-12	16-4 to 18-12
Nilgiris	7 8 —	7 8 —	8 12 —	8 12 —	23 12 —	23 12 —
Salem	4 3 —	4 6 —	7 — —	7 — —	12— to 13-12	12— to 14—
Central—						
Bellary	6 4 —	7 8 —	7 — —	7 8 —	18-12 to 20-10	15— to 16-14
Anantapur	5 — —	5 10 —	6 — —	7 8 —	15 — —	15 — —
Cuddapah	7 8 —	7 8 —	7 8 —	7 8 —	15 — —	15 — —
Karnul	5 10 —	5 11 —	6 — —	5 12 —	15— to 18-12	15— to 16-14
East Coast, north—						
Ganjam	4 15 —	4 15 —	6 — —	6 — —	9-10 to 11-14	9-10 to 11-14
Vizagapatam	4 11 —	4 9 —	5 4 —	5 6 —	11-4 „ 13-5	11-4 „ 13—
Godávari	5 13 —	6 3 —	6 3 —	6 3 —	16-5 „ 16-11	16-5 „ 16-11
East Coast, central—						
Kistna	7 3 —	7 3 —	7 5 —	7 5 —	17-4 to 19-4	14-11 to 17-15
Nellore	6 — —	5 — —	6 12 —	5 8 —	15— „ 17 8	15 — —
East Coast, south—						
Madras	6 — —	6 — —	6 8 —	6 8 —	13— to 16—	13— to 16—
Chingleput	5 6 —	4 3 —	5 8 —	5 8 —	13-6 „ 15-5	13-6 „ 14-11
N. Arcot	6 2 —	5 11 —	6 3 —	6 3 —	15-3 „ 17-13	15— „ 17-7
S. Arcot	5 1 —	5 10 —	6 3 —	6 3 —	13-2 „ 13-12	12-8 „ 13-2
Tanjore	6 4 —	5 14 —	6 10 —	6 10 —	15-15 „ 16-14	15-6 „ 16-14
Trichinopoly	5 13 —	6 — —	7 — —	7 — —	13-2 „ 15—	13-2 „ 15—

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1899 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1898—*concluded*.

Districts.	Average Wages per month.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Madras—*contd.*						
Southern—						
Tinnevelly	5 4 —	5 9 —	6 11 —	6 15 —	12-7 to 14-13	14-9 to 15-8
Madura	5 12 —	5 12 —	6 2 —	6 2 —	13-15 „ 14-1	13-15 „ 14-1
Mysore—						
Mysore	22 8 —	18 12 —	9 — —	8 — —	15— to 30	15 — —
Bangalore	22-8 to 30 —	28— to 30—	7 — to 8 —	8 — —	15— „ 30—	22-8 to 30—
Kolar	15 — „ 20—	6— „ 7—	8 — —	8 — „ 10 —	22-8 „ 30—	25— — —
Tumkur	7 8 —	7 8 —	6 — —	6 — —	15— „ 25—	15—to 25—
Hassan	3-12 to 7-8	3-2 to 5-10	8 — —	8 — —	22-8 „ 30—	22-8 „ 30—
Kadur	15— „ 20—	15— „ 20 —	8 — to 15—	8 to 15 —	22-8 „ 30—	22-8 „ 25—
Shimoga	2-8 „ 5 —	5 — —	3 — „ 8 —	8 — —	10— „ 25—	25 — —
Chitaldrug	5 — —	5 — —	7 — „ 8 —	7 — to 8 —	20— „ 30—	20—to 30—
Coorg	7-8 to 10 —	7-8 to 10 —	9 — to 11 —	9— to 10—	22 8 —	22 8 —
Aden	...	...	10— „ 15—	10— „ 15—	30— to 37-8	30— to 37

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Bengal—*continued.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	*11 4	12 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Bankura.
...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	...	...	10 8	...	11 14	11 14	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	13 8	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 12	10 8	10 8	Birbhum.
...	...	...	...	19 —	20 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 8	Murshidabad.
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	17 —	18 —	16 —	17 —	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 4	...	...	9 12	9 —	9 12	9 12	Pabna.
...	...	...	...	12 —	13 8	...	...	...	...	10 8	9 12	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	21 —	...	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi.
...	...	...	...	17 —	18 —	...	...	9 —	11 —	10 —	9 8 and 10 —	Malda.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	17 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 —	8 4	10 —	10 —	Dinajpur.
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Jalpaiguri.
												Hills—
14 8	14 —	...	...	11 —	9 8	18 —	20 —	6 8	6 8	8 4	...	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	15 12	16 6	...	...	9 3	9 3	13 —	13 4	Puri.
...	...	...	...	17 1*	16 6*	...	...	18 6	19 11	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	Balasore.
												Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Singhbhum.
...	...	...	...	13 —	14 8	16 —	17 —	11 8	11 —	10 —	10 —	Mánbhum.
19 8	19 —	...	...	12 8 to 13 8	12 8 to 13 8	16 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 —	Ranchi.
...	33 12	...	...	16 5	16 5	13 —	12 15	13 8	13 8	9 9	9 8	Palámau.
16 —	17 —	...	...	14 8	14 8	14 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	Hazaribagh.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	17 4	17 13	..	16 12	14 8	14 11	10 8	10 4	Monghyr.
...	...	13 —	...	16 —	18 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 8	11 —	Gaya.
...	...	15 —	16 —	17 8	18 —	16 —	13 —	14 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	Patna.
...	...	...	...	14 — and 15 —	15 — and 15 8	...	12 — and 14 —	12 —	12 — and 13 —	10 8	10 —	Shahabad.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Purnea.
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 6	17 12	17 12	11 6	11 8	10 —	10 —	Bhágalpur.
21 —	23 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 8	10 —	10 4	10 8	10 8	Darbhanga.
20 —	20 —	...	...	15 8	16 —	14 12	15 4	11 4	16 —	11 8	11 8	Muzaffarpur.
20 —	20 —	12 —	12 —	14 4	16 8	13 —	15 —	13 —	13 8	11 —	11 —	Saran.
20 —	20 —	...	...	14 8	14 8	15 12	16 —	12 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Champáran.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
...	...	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Mirzapur.
15 3	15 3	14 1½	14 1½	13 9	13 9	13 13	13 13	10 14½	10 14½	10 6½	10 6½	Benares.
...	...	10 8	11 —	13 —	15 12	...	...	11 8	10 8	9 4	9 4	Ghazipur.
...	...	16 8	16 —	14 8	15 —	14 —	16 —	12 8	14 —†	11 6	11 6	Jaunpur.
...	...	16 —	16 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	11 8	11 —	10 4	10 4	Allahabad.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	11 —	11 —	9 12	10 8	Banda.
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 4	...	...	12 —	12 12†	10 12	10 12	Fatehpur.
...	...	...	...	13 12	13 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 4	10 4	Hamirpur.
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 4	10 —	Jalaun.
15 8	15 8	14 —	14 —	13 —	13 4	11 4	12 8	12 —	12 8†	11 8	11 8	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 8	12 4	13 4	10 12	11 8	11 4	11 —	Jhánsi.
14 —	14 —	13 —	14 4	13 8	13 12	14 4	14 4	12 —	12 —†	9 12	9 12	Etawah.
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 15	12 15	13 10	11 9½	10 14½	11 4	11 4	Farukhabad.
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	14 12	14 4	11 8	11 12	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
...	...	...	...	13 4	12 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	Etah.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 4	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Meerut.
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 12	12 —	12 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	Agra.
...	...	...	...	11 8	12 —	12 8	12 8	10 —	9 8	11 8	11 8	Muttra.
...	...	12 —	...	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 12	10 8	10 8	11 4	11 4	Aligarh.
...	...	13 —	14 —	12 4	12 8	13 —	12 12	10 —	11 —	11 8	11 8	Bulandshahr.
												Submontane, east—
15 —	15 —	13 —	15 —	14 —	16 —	15 —	16 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Ballia.
...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	14 12	13 7	13 7	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh.
17 1	17 1	9 7	9 7	18 15	14 6	...	14 6	13 —	14 —	10 12	10 12	Gorakhpur.
...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	18 4	18 8	13 12	14 —	10 4	10 4	Basti.

* Kalai. † Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1900—*continued.* (*The figures*

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.				JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Andropogon sorghum*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
					Best sort.		Common.					
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	12 —	11 8	14 8	14 —	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	12 4	12 4
Budaun	10 8	10 4	11 12	11 12	7 4	7 4	10 —	9 2	12 —	11 12	11 4	10 12
Pilibit	12 4	11 —	13 2	14 8	5 4	5 4	9 15	10 7	14 11	13 4	11 12	11 12
Bareli	10 13	10 10	12 10	12 8	5 5	5 10	9 11	9 1	12 10	12 13	11 9	11 9
Moradabad	11 10	11 2	13 10	12 10	5 4	5 4	9 11	9 11	13 10	13 2	11 14	11 6
Bijnor	11 —	10 6	14 10	13 8	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	10 2	10 2	12 —	11 4
Muzaffarnagar	11 8	11 2	12 10	11 13	...	...	9 —	9 4	...	...	...	...
Saharanpur	11 8	11 —	12 5	12 5	4 5	4 5	8 9	8 9	10 12	10 12	11 14	11 4
Dehra-Dún	11 8	10 —	15 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 —	12 —	11 8
Hills—												
Naini Tal	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	10 —
Almora	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	11 —	11 —	12 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	12 —	12 —	16 —	15 4	...	..	13 —	13 —	15 —	15 —	13 —	13 8
Sultanpur	12 12	12 8	15 4	16 8	7 8	7 —	13 —	13 8	15 —	16 —	13 —	12 8
Rae-Bareli	12 8	12 4	16 —	17 —	5 —	5 —	12 8	12 8	13 8	14 8	13 —	14 —
Unao	10 12	11 —	13 —	13 8	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 8	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —
Lucknow	11 4	11 2	14 2	14 4	5 8	5 4	10 10	10 12	13 —	13 2	11 14	11 12
Hardoi	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 8	13 —	13 —	13 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	11 8	11 8	15 —	15 —	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	14 8	14 8	12 —	12 —
Barabanki	11 4	10 8	14 —	14 —	5 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	14 —	12 —	13 —
Gonda	12 4	12 4	14 —	14 —	...	...	13 8	12 4	14 —	15 —	13 —	14 —
Bahraich	12 —	12 —	16 —	17 8	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	14 8	15 4	13 —	14 —
Sitapur	12 —	12 —	15 —	14 —	5 —	...	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 —	12 8	11 —
Kheri	12 4	11 8	16 8	15 8	4 —	4 —	10 8	11 —	13 8	13 8	12 8	12 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	7 12	7 12	10 —	9 11	4 13½	4 13	6 —	6 12	8 8	8 11	...	...
Bánswára	8 12	8 12	8 8	8 8	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	..	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	8 4	6 10	9 4	7 6	7 13	6 10	8 4	7 —	9 4	7 13	8 4	6 10
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	7 —	7 8	6 8	7 8	4 8	4 8	5 4	5 —	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	7 4 and 8 —	7 4	10 —	10 —	5 12	5 8	7 4	6 —	8 —	9 —	7 4	7 8
Erinpura	8 12	8 15	10 13	11 —	6 13	6 14	8 11	8 10	9 15	10 4	8 11	8 12
Ajmer	8 12	8 12	9 12	10 4	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	9 8	10 4	8 13½	9 —
Abu	7 15 and 8 10	8 5 and 9 —	9 13	10 10	5 13	5 11	6 11	6 9	...	...	8 3	8 5
Kishangarh	9 12	9 8	10 12	10 8*	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 4	10 8	9 8
Bundi	7 8	8 4	9 —	9 12	6 12	6 12	7 8	7 8	8 4	9 —	...	...
Kotah	7 8	8 8	8 —	9 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	8 2	9 2	8 —	8 —
Jhalawar	7 10	8 3	8 3	8 3	5 14	5 14	7 7	8 4	8 7	9 8	8 8	9 —
Tonk	7 12	8 8	9 9	10 6½	5 8	5 —	8 4	8 —	9 9	10 3	9 10	9 15
Jaipur	9 1	9 1	13 7	13 7	6 11	6 12	8 1	8 1	10 1	11 12	9 7	9 7
Karauli	8 7	8 12	9 6	10 5	7 3	6 14	8 2	7 8	9 6	10 —	8 7	8 12
Dholpur	10 10½	10 11	13 8	13 8	7 14	7 14	8 11½	8 11½	12 15	12 1	11 —¾	11 5
Bhartpur	10 4	10 8	12 7	12 10	5 —	5 —	7 4	7 4	11 6	12 4	9 15	10 4
Alwar	10 2	10 —	11 11	11 10	5 12	5 12	8 11	8 14	11 8	11 9	10 3	10 5
Deoli Cantonment	8 12	9 7	10 1	10 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	10 2	10 10	9 9	9 10
Nasirabad Cantonment	8 12	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 4
Balmer	7 13	7 13	8 15	...	4 —	4 8	7 —	7 —	8 15	8 15	8 2	8 2
Anádra	8 3 and 8 7	8 5 and 8 15	9 5	9 8	6 —	6 —	7 12	7 12	9 5	9 8	8 —	8 4
Shahpura	8 4	8 4	10 8	10 8	7 4	7 —	10 —	7 4	10 6	10 —	10 6	10 8
Western—												
Jodhpur	8 2 and 8 5	7 3	9 11	10 2¼	5 15	5 11½	7 7	6 2	8 10	9 13¼	8 5	8 7 and 8 8
Jaisalmer	8 —	8 2	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 12	8 —	9 4	9 —	7 8	7 12
Bikaner	8 5	8 11½	10 8	10 3¾	3 12	3 12	4 8	4 8	...	...	8 4	8 8
Central India—												
Indore	7 8	8 —	11 —	10 8	8 —	8 —	8 4	8 4	9 12	9 8	9 8	9 8
Nimach Cantonment	8 12	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 8	9 —	9 8
Gwalior	9 7	9 6	...	...	7 1½	7 6	7 14	7 12	10 —	10 14	10 4	10 2
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	10 4	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	10 [illegible]	10 —
Ferozpur	10 —	9 12	12 12	12 12	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 12	10 12	9 12	9 12
Central—												
Lahore	10 8	10 1	13 12	13 8	...	...	8 2	8 4	11 —	11 8	10 6	11 4
Gujranwála	11 2	10 12	16 —	15 —	...	...	9 4	9 4	12 —	13 —	11 —	12 —
Gujrat	10 10	10 4	12 —	12 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 12	11 8	11 —	11 4
Jhelam	10 8	10 —	13 8	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	12 —	11 —	10 —

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt. *		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	13 4	12 12	...	...	11 —	11 —§	11 —	11 —	Shahjahanpur.
...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	11 12	13 —	13 —	10 12	10 8	10 12	10 12	Budaun.
...	10 6	...	..	14 14	13 —	14 11	14 —	11 13	11 4	11 —	11 —	Pilibhit.
...	...	10 2	10 5	12 13	12 8	13 12	12 13	10 7	9 6	10 5	10 10	Bareli.
...	...	13 12	13 2	12 12	12 —	13 12	13 2	10 4	10 4	11 —	11 —	Moradabad.
...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 6	12 10	9 9	9 9	10 4	10 11	Bijnor.
...	...	...	...	11 —	9 15	...	...	9 15	9 15	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar.
12 14	12 14	11 13	11 13	11 8	11 —	12 1	12 1	9 11	9 11	11 4	11 4	Saháranpur.
14 —	14 —	...	...	11 4	10 —	12 —	11 8	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Dehra Dún.
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	6 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal.
12 8	12 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	Almora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	Garhwál.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
18 —	17 —	...	...	15 8	16 —	...	...	13 —	13 4	10 12	10 12	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	15 8	16 8	15 —	15 —	13 —	12 8	10 8	10 8	Sultanpur.
18 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	15 8	15 8	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	10 8	10 8	Rae Bareli.
13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 8	13 8	14 4	12 —	12 —	11 —	10 8	Unao.
...	...	12 —	12 —	13 6	13 8	12 2	13 2	11 4	11 —	10 12	10 8	Lucknow.
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	13 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Hardoi.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	13 8	13 8	12 8	12 8	10 —	10 —	Fyzabad.
15 —	15 —	11 —	12 —	14 8	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 6	11 8	10 —	10 —	Barabanki.
...	...	12 —	12 —	13 12	14 4	13 4	15 8	12 8	12 8	10 8	10 8	Gonda.
...	...	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 8	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 8	Bahraich.
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 8	13 —	13 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Sitapur.
25 8	24 —	8 —	8 —	14 8	14 —	13 —	13 8	13 8	12 —	11 —	11 —	Kheri.
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	8 —	8 4	7 12	7 12	10 10½	10 10	Partabgarh.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	Banswara.
...	...	7 13	6 10	9 4	7 10	8 12	7 6	7 13	6 10	9 12	7 13	Mewar (Udaipur).
...	...	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 —	7 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	Hilly Tracts of Mewar. (Dungarpur).
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 4	...	9 —	10 8	11 —	Sirohi.
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 9	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Erinpura.
...	...	9 8	9 8	9 12	10 8	9 8	9 13½	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmer.
...	...	...	...	9 6	9 4	8 13	8 15	7 — and 7 7	7 — and 7 7	11 2	11 2	Abu.
*	*	*	*	10 8	10 8	10 4	10 8	*	*	12 12	13 —	Kishangarh.
...	...	...	...	8 4	9 —	8 4	9 —	...	...	10 8	10 —	Bundi.
...	...	...	...	8 2	9 —	8 2	10 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Kotah.
...	...	14 2	14 2	8 3	9 7	...	9 13	8 3	8 4	9 11	9 11	Jhalawar.
...	...	...	...	9 11	10 7	9 9	10 9	...	...	11 6	12 6	Tonk.
*	*	11 7	12 2	10 7 and 11 2	10 7 and 10 13	10 12	10 13	13 7	14 10	12 13	12 13	Jaipur.
...	...	12 8	12 8	9 11	10 5	...	...	8 7	8 7	10 2	10 10	Karauli.
...	...	11 4	11 14	12 13½	13 1	...	...	10 —½	10 5	11 4	11 4	Dholpur.
...	...	10 —	10 —	12 1	12 1	12 —	12 8	12 8	9 4	11 8	11 8	Bharatpur.
...	...	10 5	10 8	11 9	11 7	11 —	11 8	12 4	12 8	12 8	12 10	Alwar.
...	...	...	...	9 5	10 3	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Deoli Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	9 12	10 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
*	*	...	...	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15	...	...	13 8	13 8	Balmer.
...	...	...	...	8 5	9 —	8 8	9 —	...	7 4	11 —	11 —	Anádra.
...	...	...	...	10 2	10 4	8 —	10 12	...	...	11 8	11 8	Shahpura.
												Western—
} ...	...	...	...	9 6	10 5	8 12	9 4	8 14½	8 10	13 11	13 11	Jodhpur.
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
...	...	...	...	9 9½	9 12½	...	...	9 4	9 4	8 13½	10 2½	Bikaner.
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 8	10 —	10 —	7 6	7 8	11 —	11 —	Indore.
*	*	...	...	9 12	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	Nimach Cantonment.
...	...	8 2	8 2	11 6	11 4	...	...	9 7	9 12	10 9½	10 9	Gwalior.
												Punjab—
												Southern—
‡	‡	†	†	11 4	11 4	†	†	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
‡	‡	11 12	11 12	11 4	11 4	11 12	11 12	7 —	7 —	12 8	12 8	Ferozpur.
												Central—
‡	‡	11 8	12 12	11 5	11 4	12 5	12 4	8 8	8 14	12 14	12 10	Lahore.
‡	†	11 4	12 —	11 6	11 8	12 —	12 —	†	†	13 12	13 12	Gujranwála.
‡	†	*	*	11 2	11 4	12 —	12 4	†	†	13 4	13 8	Gujrát.
*	*	*	*	11 12	11 —	11 12	12 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Jhelum.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1900—*continued.* *(The figures*

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE. Best sort.		RICE. Common.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Andropogon sorghum*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*continued.*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	10 4	9 14	11 12	11 12	...	...	8 4	8 4	10 14	9 12	10 8	10 8
Delhi	10 8	10 4	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 —	10 8	10 —
Rohtak	10 8	10 —	12 —	11 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 8	12 —	10 8	10 8
Karnál	11 —	10 8	12 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 8
Submontane—												
Ambala	11 8	10 12	14 —	*	...	...	10 —	9 —	12 8	12 —	11 —	11 4
Ludhiána	11 12	10 —	12 8	12 —	...	...	9 —	8 12	9 12	9 4	10 —	9 8
Jalandhar	12 —	11 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	10 —	10 —
Hoshiárpur	11 8	11 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	11 —	11 —
Gurdaspur	11 12	11 12	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	‡	‡
Amritsar	11 —	11 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Siálkot	11 —	10 6	14 8	13 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 8	11 —	11 —
Hills—												
Simla	8 10	8 4	11 4	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	10
Kángra	12 —	11 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	10 —	10 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	7 4	6 12	14 —	14 —	11 —	10 —
Hazara	12 8	11 12	18 —	16 8	...	...	9 8	9 4	15 8	17 —	12 —	12 —
Peshávar	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 4	8 8	17 —	17 —	10 —	11 —
Kohát	10 8	10 1	14 13	14 6	...	...	10 8	10 3	‡	‡	12 12	12 8
Bannu	12 1	11 7	18 —	17 13	...	...	9 6	10 3	16 —	15 —	13 2	12 8
Western—												
Sháhpur	10 8	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	11 —
Jhang	11 —	11 —	13 —	12 8	...	...	8 8	10 —	14 4	14 —	13 —	*
Multan	10 8	11 4	13 8	14 4	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 8	13 —	11 —	11 —
Montgomery	10 10	11 2	‡	‡	...	...	9 —	9 —	‡	‡	‡	‡
Dera Ismail Khan	10 —	9 15	13 8	13 12	...	...	6 12	7 —	13 —	13 —	12 8	11 4
Muzaffargarh	11 12	12 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	13 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	11 2	10 15	14 1	14 1	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 6	15 —	12 8	11 14
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	11 —	9 —	9 8
Hyderabad	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	8 8	8 —	11 —	10 12	10 —	10 —
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	9 4	9 4
Shikárpur	12 8	12 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	13 8	13 8	11 —	11 —
Upper Sind Frontier	11 —	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	12 8	13 —	11 —	10 8
Quetta	10 — to 10 6	10 2 to 10 14	12 8	12 8	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	8 —	8 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	7 6	7 6	...	...	7 1	7 1	9 10	9 10	9 8	9 8	6 9	9 6
Ratnagiri	6 12	6 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 5	10 5	9 2	9 2	8 10	8 10
Alibag	7 6	7 6	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 14	9 14	...	...	7 6	7 6
Bombay	5 14	5 14	...	...	6 6	5 2	9 2	9 2	8 9	8 9	8 10	8 10
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 11	9 11	*	*	8 11	8 11
Deccan—												
Dharwar	11 —	10 2	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 10	8 10	12 4	12 4	...	...
Belgaum	8 2	8 10	...	...	7 14	7 14	8 6	8 6	11 7	11 7	9 12	9 12
Satara	8 11	8 11	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 15	7 15	8 7	8 1	8 5	8 5
Sholapur	8 13	8 13	...	...	9 9	9 2	10 4	9 9	11 3	10 4	9 13	9 13
Bijapur	9 5	9 12	...	...	7 6	7 6	9 8	9 —	11 11	10 12	10 9	10 2
Poona	7 9	7 9	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 13	7 13	9 12	9 12	8 10	8 10
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 9	7 9	8 15	8 15	8 13	8 12
Nasik	8 1	7 9	...	...	6 10	6 10	8 12	8 7	9 13	*	8 8	8 8
Dhulia	7 15	7 15	...	...	6 8	7 6	8 7	9 6	8 15	8 15	8 9	8 9
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 6	7 6	...	...	6 —	5 8	10 3	10 3	9 4	8 5	8 5	7 14
Broach	9 4	9 4	...	...	6 12	7 4	9 12	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 8	8 14
Kaira	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	8 8	9 —	8 8	8 8
Baroda Cantonment	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —
Ahmadabad	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 4	7 8	9 —	9 8	8 8	8 8
Godhra	7 4	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	*	*	7 8	8 —
Disa Cantonment	8 4	8 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 6	8 4	8 4
Káthiawár—												
Rajkot	8 2	7 15	...	...	5 10	5 8	9 4	9 2	8 11	9 —	8 —	8 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 3	9 3	9 —	9 1	...	...
Khandwa	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8
Hoshangabad	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 15	8 15	9 11	9 11	...	...
Betul	8 13	9 —	...	...	7 11	7 11	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Chhindwára	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	7 4	9 7	9 7	9 10	9 10	...	...
Nagpur	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 9	6 4	10 —	10 —	10 6	10 6	...	...
Wardha	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	7 4	10 11	10 11	...	...

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Panjab—*continued.*
												South-eastern—
†	†	†	†	11 12	11 2	11 8	11 8	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
†	†	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	11 8	12 —	10 —	10 8	12 —	12 —	Delhi.
†	†	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 —	11 —	11 8	11 8	Rohtak.
14 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 —	12 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál.
												Submontane—
‡	‡	‡	‡	12 2	11 4	12 —	12 —	10 —	12 —	12 12	12 12	Ambala.
†	†	13 8	13 8	11 12	11 —	12 —	11 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Ludhiána.
‡	‡	12 —	12 —	12 —	11 12	13 —	12 8	‡	‡	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
11 —	11 —	10 —	10 8	12 —	11 4	12 4	11 12	7 8	7 8	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur.
‡	‡	12 —	12 —	13 8	12 4	13 —	12 8	†	†	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur.
‡	‡	10 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	11 —	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.
‡	‡	‡	‡	11 8	11 4	12 —	12 —	‡	‡	13 12	13 12	Siálkot.
												Hills—
13 —	13 —	6 8	6 4	9 4	9 —	10 2	10 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Simla.
‡	‡	*	*	10 —	10 8	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Kángra.
												Northern—
*	*	15 —	15 —	12 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	9 12	9 12	13 4	13 —	Ráwalpindi.
†	†	12 —	12 —	9 12	9 —	15 8	15 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Hazára.
†	†	12 —	12 —	11 —	10 —	13 —	12 —	10 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	Peshávar.
†	†	‡	‡	11 15	11 8	13 12	12 12	†	†	15 —	15 —	Kohát.
13 1	13 1	7 8	7 8	15 8	13 13	16 2	15 8	8 7	8 7	21 4	20 15	Bannu.
												Western—
14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	*	*	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur.
22 —	22 —	20 —	20 —	11 8	11 —	*	14 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Jhang.
†	†	16 —	18 —	11 4	11 8	12 4	12 8	†	†	12 —	12 —	Multan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	11 8	11 10	‡	‡	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	Montgomery.
‡	‡	*	*	13 2	12 11	14 —	14 13	7 12	7 8	16 —	16 —	Dera Ismael Khan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	11 12	11 8	‡	‡	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh.
‡	‡	‡	‡	11 9	11 2	‡	‡	‡	‡	11 4	11 14	Dera Ghazi Khan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
‡	‡	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Karáchi.
‡	‡	...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad.
‡	‡	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot).
‡	‡	...	...	11 8	12 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	Shikarpur.
‡	‡	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
‡	‡	6 —	6 —	10 2	10 2	11 —	11 —	7 — to 8 —	8 —	9 12	9 8	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
11 11	11 11	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 14	8 14	Karwar.
11 3	11 3	...	...	6 14	6 3	...	...	7 7	7 7	13 —	12 6	Ratnágiri.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 12	12 12	Alibág.
7 14	7 14	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 9	9 9	Bombay.
*	*	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	8 3	8 11	12 4	12 4	Tanna.
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 11	8 11	9 —	9 —	Dharwar.
13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 14	9 14	Belgaum.
...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	...	...	7 11	7 11	11 10	11 10	Satara.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 3	8 12	11 8	11 8	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	...	...	9 3	9 3	11 6	11 6	Bijapur.
*	*	...	...	8 10	8 10	...	...	7 10	7 10	11 13	11 13	Poona.
												Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	7 11	7 11	11 —	11 —	Ahmadnagar.
10 6	9 12	...	...	9 1	*	...	...	8 9	7 13	12 1	12 1	Násik.
...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	...	...	7 12	7 12	10 13	10 13	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	8 5	7 6	...	...	7 14	7 14	12 —	12 —	Surat.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Broach.
9 —	9 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	Kaira.
9 —	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 12	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
9 8	9 8	...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Godhra.
*	*	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 8	8 —	13 4	13 4	Disa Cantonment.
												Káthiawár—
*	*	...	...	8 14	10 5	...	...	8 —	8 7	81 10	81 10	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	10 12	11 3	...	...	8 4	8 12	11 4	11 4	Nimar.
*	*	...	...	*	*	...	...	*	*	9 —	9 —	Khandwa.
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 11	10 11	Hoshangabad.
...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	...	...	7 15	7 15	9 —	8 —	Betul.
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 3	7 3	9 2	9 2	Chhindwára.
...	...	...	...	12 8	11 4	...	...	8 2	8 2	10 —	10 —	Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11	Wardha.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1900—*concluded.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	9 2	9 2	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11	...	...
Saugor	9 4	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 4	...	...
Damoh	8 14	9 11	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 12	8 14	12 8	12 8	...	...
Jubbulpore	11 —	10 8	.	..	6 8	6 12	11 —	11 —	11 8	11 —	...	...
Mandla	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 —	7 8	10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Seoni	10 12	11 —	..	..	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Bálághát	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Chánda	9 7	8 13	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 1	11 —	10 14	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	10 11	10 11	...	...	8 8	8 —	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...
Raipur	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	.	...
Sambalpur	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 12	8 4	8 —
Básim	9 5	9 5	...	...	5 10	5 10	8 10	8 10	9 7	9 7	...	...
Akola	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	4 12	8 12	9 8	10 —	10 —	...	...
Ellichpur	7 —	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —
Amráoti	8 —	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 8	10 12	10 12	8 —	8 8
Wun	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 8	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	6 4	6 6⅓	*	*	4 6	4 6	8 12	9 1	11 5⅔	12 6	12 9	13 2
Boláram	6 9	6 14	*	*	5 4	6 —	8 15	9 —	11 10	11 13	*	*
Chadarghát	6 4	6 4	*	*	4 11	4 10	7 14	7 14	11 4	11 4	13 12	13 12
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 11	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	...	...
South central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	15 —	15 3	17 8	17 8
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	9 14	13 13	13 6	12 5	12 11
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	.	...	...	...	9 3	9 11	13 6	13 3	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	16 —	16 —	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	9 2	13 8	12 10	11 10	11 3
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	14 6	14 6	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	*	*
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 6	11 8	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	14 3	14 3	*	*
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 11	13 6	12 14	11 6	12 5
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	8 14	12 3	11 10	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 8	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	..	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	*	*	*	*
S. Arcot	...	...	...	..	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	15 6	16 14
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 —	...	...	15 3	15 3
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 6	12 6	13 5	15 3	13 14
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	*	*	12 6	11 13
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	8 14	14 10	12 3	13 3	12 8
Mysore—												
Mysore	8 2	8 2	...	...	8 7	8 7	9 13	9 —	14 10	13 13	...	...
Bangalore	9 6	9 6	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	14 —	14 —	21 —	21 —
Hassan	7 —	8 —	6 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	7 —	7 —	8 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	..	...
Shimoga	8 15	8 6	8 15	8 15	7 6	7 6	8 15	9 7	14 7	14 11	...	...
Chitaldrug	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	5 8	5 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Aden	5 9	5 9	...	...	5 6	5 6	6 6	6 6	8 6	8 4	7 —	7 —

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Central Provinces—*contd.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur.
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11	Saugor.
...	...	...	...	11 7	11 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 2	9 2	Damoh.
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 8	9 8	Mandla.
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	9 —	9 2	9 2	Seoni.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Bálághát.
...	...	...	...	12 8	11 12	...	...	9 4	8 12	10 —	10 —	Bhandára.
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	8 8	9 7	9 —	9 —	Chánda.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	10 11	10 11	9 2	9 2	Biláspur.
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Raipur.
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Sambalpur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	9 12	10 —	...	...	7 12	7 12	10 8	10 8	Buldána.
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 4	9 —	Básim.
...	...	...	...	10 8	8 12	...	...	7 8	7 4	12 —	12 —	Akola.
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	11 —	Amráoti.
...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 8	Wun.
												Nizam's Territories—
12 9	12 9	*	*	10 —	9 13½	*	*	9 8½	9 8½	9 8½	9 8½	Secunderabad.
*	*	*	*	10 —	10 8	*	*	*	...	8 12	8 12	Boláram.
*	*	*	*	10 —	10 —	*	*	8 12	9 6	8 12	8 12	Chadarghát.
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 —	Malabar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	S. Canara.
												South, central—
16 6	16 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Nilgiris.
14 14	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	Salem.
												Central—
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	11 8	Bellary.
14 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anantapur.
14 3	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah.
14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	Karnul.
												East Coast, north—
17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	Ganjam.
19 6	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Vizagapatam.
16 6	16 6	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Godávari.
												East Coast, central—
15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna.
14 6	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
13 11	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	Madras.
13 11	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput.
13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	N. Arcot.
14 5	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot.
15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Tanjore.
16 6	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
16 6	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	Tinnevelly.
14 13	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	Madura.
												Mysore—
12 14	13 2	...	...	9 11	10 4	...	...	6 11	6 6	11 9	11 9	Mysore.
14 —	15 —	...	...	8 5	9 3	...	...	7 4	7 8	11 6	11 8	Bangalore.
13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar.
16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Tumkur.
15 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Hassan.
14 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kadur.
17 5	17 14	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 15	8 15	11 —	11 8	Shimoga.
16 —	18 —	16 —	16 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Chitaldrug.
												Coorg—
12 8	13 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 8	11 —	11 —	Coorg.
...	*	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 6	5 6	32 —	32 —	**Aden.**

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
March 9, 1900.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1899 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1898.

Districts.	Average Wages per month.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Burma—						
Tenasserim—						
Mergui	15 — —	15 — —	15 — —	15 — —	30 — —	30 — —
Tavoy	10 — —	10 — —	15 — —	15 — —	25 — —	25 — —
Moulmein and Amherst	17 — —	17 — —	12— to 15—	12— to 15—	12— to 45—	15— to 45—
Pegu (deltaic)—						
Pegu	12—8 —	13 — —	15 — —	12 — —	10 — —	30 — —
Rangoon	15 — —	12 — —	12 — —	15 — —	45 — —	45 — —
Thôngwa	30 — —	25 — —	12 — —	12 — —	30 — —	30 — —
Bassein	25 — —	25 — —	13 — —	12 — —	30 — —	30 — —
Pegu (inland)—						
Tharawadi	15— to 20—	15— to 20—	12— to 15—	12— to 15—	30— to 45—	30— to 45—
Henzada	15 — —	15 — —	12 — —	12 — —	22 — —	22 — —
Prome	16 — —	15 — —	15 — —	12 — —	30 — —	30 — —
Toungoo	14 — —	25 — —	14 — —	14 — —	30 — —	30 — —
Thayetmyo	15 — —	15 — —	12 — —	12 — —	25 — —	30 — —
Upper Burma—						
Mandalay	10 — —	12 — —	15 — —	14 — —	22 — —	25 — —
Bamo	15 — —	10 — —	20— to 30—	15 — —	30— to 45—	30— to 60—
Pakôkku	15 — —	12 8 —	14 — —	12 8 —	15 — —	15 — —
Meiktila	11 — —	11 — —	15 — —	15 — —	30 — —	30 — —
Arakan—						
Sandoway	15 — —	15 — —	12 — —	12 — —	30 — —	30 — —
Kyaukpyu	8— to 10—	8— to 10—	10— to 12—	10— to 12—	30 — —	30 — —
Akyab	15— „ 20—	15— „ 20—	10— „ 12—	10— „ 12—	15— to 20—	15— to 20—
Assam—						
Surma—						
Sylhet	8 — —	7 — —	7— to 9—	7— to 10—	13— to 30—	13— to 30—
Cachar	7 8 —	6 — —	7 — —	7 — —	15— „ 16—	14— „ 16—
Hill tracts—						
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	11— to 22-8	13— to 20—	8— to 12—	8— to 12—	15— to 60—	17— to 60—
Gáro Hills	7 — —	7 8 —	9— „ 12—	9— „ 12—	18— „ 30—	18— „ 30—
Manipur	7— to 10—	7— to 10—	8— „ 10—	8— „ 10—	15— „ 25—	15— „ 25—
Brahmaputra—						
Goálpára	7-8 to 9-8	7-8 to 11—	8— to 10—	8— to 10—	15— to 30—	15— to 30—
Kámrúp	10 — —	10 — —	12 — —	12 — —	35 — —	35 — —
Darrang	5— to 8-12	5— to 8-12	8— to 10—	7-8 to 10—	10— to 30—	10— to 30—
Nowgong	9— „ 13—	9— „ 13—	10— „ 12—	10— „ 12—	15— „ 30—	15— „ 30—
Sibságar	6— „ 15—	9— „ 15—	8— „ 12—	8— „ 12—	15— „ 45—	15— „ 40—
Lakhimpur	8— „ 11—	8— „ 11—	10— „ 15—	10— „ 15—	12— „ 60—	12— „ 60—
Bengal—						
Eastern hill tracts—						
Nágá Hills	11-4 to 15—	7-8 to 15—	12— to 15—	10— to 15—	21— to 50—	21— to 40—

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1899 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1898—*continued.*

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Bengal—*continued.*						
Eastern—						
Backerganj	10— to 15—	10— to 15—	8— to 10—	8— to 10—	8— to 15—	8— to 15—
Noakhali	7 8 —	7 8 —	7— „ 8—	7— „ 8—	10— „ 20—	10— „ 20—
Chittagong	9— to 10—	8— to 9—	8 — —	8 — —	10— „ 15—	10— „ 15—
Tippera	10 — —	10 — —	8 — —	8 — —	15 — —	15 — —
Dacca	5— to 7—	5— to 7—	5— to 7—	5— to 7—	10— to 15—	10— to 15—
Maimensingh	7 —	7 — —	8 — —	7 — —	12— „ 14—	12— „ 14—
Deltaic—						
Khulna	7-8 to 9-6	9 6 —	7— to 9—	7— to 9—	10— to 30—	10— to 30—
24-Parganas	9 6 —	11 4 —	7 — —	7 8 —	15— „ 22-8	15— „ 18—
Midnapur	10 — —	8 8 —	7 8—	7 8 —	12— „ 18—	12— „ 18—
Howrah	12 — —	12 — —	9— to 11—	10— to 11—	16— „ 25—	20— „ 30—
Calcutta	...	...	8 — —	8 — —	18— „ 20—	18— „ 20—
Hooghly	11 4 —	11 4 —	7 — —	7 — —	14— „ 20—	14— „ 20—
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	7 8 —	7 8 —	6 — —	6 — —	10— „ 15—	10— „ 15—
Jessore	9-6 to 10-8	9-6 to 10-8	7— to 8—	7— to 8—	15— „ 18—	15— „ 18—
Faridpur	8— „ 12—	9-6 „ 11-4	7— „ 10—	8— „ 10—	8— „ 20—	15— „ 20—
Central—						
Bankura	6— to 7—	6— to 7-8	5 — —	5— to 7—8	8— to 9—	8— to 12—
Bardwan	8 — —	9 — —	6 4—	7 — —	13-4 „ 15—	12— „ 16—
Birbhum	6— to 7-8	6— to 7-8	4— to 6—	4— to 6—	7-8 „ 12—	7-8 „ 12—
Murshidabad	4 — —	4 — —	5— and 6—	5— and 6—	12— „ 14—	12— „ 14—
Santhal Parganas	3-12 to 4-12	4— to 8—	5— to 6—	5— to 7—	9-6 „ 15—	9-6 „ 22-8
Pabna	5— „ 7-8	5— „ 7-8	6— „ 8—	6— „ 8—	7— „ 20—	7— „ 20—
Bogra	7 8 —	7 8 —	5— „ 8—	5— „ 8—	10— „ 20—	10— „ 20—
Rajshahi	3— to 7-8	7 8 —	4— „ 7—	4— „ 6—	5 „ 20—	5 „ 15—
Malda	6 — —	7 — —	6 — —	6 — —	10— „ 15—	10— „ 15—
Northern—						
Rangpur	7 8 —	7 8 —	7 8—	8 — —	15— —	15 — —
Dinajpur	7 — —	7 — —	6 — —	6 — —	10— to 25—	12— to 22—
Jalpaiguri	7 8 —	7 8 —	8 — —	8 — —	15— „ 20—	15— „ 20—
Hills—						
Darjeeling	8— to 9—	7— to 10—	8— to 10—	7— to 11—	12— to 30—	12— to 25—
Orissa—						
Puri	6 — —	6 — —	6 — —	6 — —	9— to 11—	9— to 11—
Cuttack	5 10 —	5 10 —	5 — —	5 — —	7-8 „ 18-12	7-8 „ 18-12
Balasore	5-10 to 6-9	5-10 to 6-9	4— to 7—	4— to 7—	9-6 „ 15—	9-6 „ 15—
Chota-Nagpur—						
Singhbhum	4 — —	4 — —	7 — —	7 — —	12 — —	12 — —
Mánbhum	4 11 —	4 11 —	6 — —	6 — —	11-4 to 15—	11-4 to 15—
Ranchi	3 — —	3 — —	5 — —	5 — —	8 — —	8 — —
Palámau	6 1 6	6 1 6	4— to 5—	4— to 5—	7-8 to 9-6	7-8 to 9-6
Hazáribágh	4— to 6—	3-12 to 4-12	5— „ 7—	4-12 „ 5-12	6-8 „ 9—	7-8 „ 9—
Bihár, South—						
Monghyr	4— —	4 to 5—	4— to 6—	4— to 6—	6— to 10—	6— to 10—
Gaya	5— to 6—	3-8 „ 5—	3-8 to 4-8	3— „ 5—	6— „ 10—	6— „ 12—
Patna	4— „ 5—	4— „ 5—	4-8 „ 5—	4-8 „ 5—	6— „ 7—	6— „ 7—
Shahabad	3 12 —	4 11 —	5-8 „ 6—	4 — —	5-8 „ 10—	7-8 „ 9-6
Bihár, North—						
Purnea	4-11 to 7-8	4-11 to 7-8	4— to 6—	4— to 6—	12— to 15—	12— to 15—
Bhágalpur	6 8 —	6 8 —	5 — —	5 — —	6— „ 10—	6— „ 10—
Darbhanga	3 12 —	3-12 to 5—	3— to 4—	3— to 5—	3-12 „ 9-6	3-12 „ 12—
Muzaffarpur	3 — —	3 „ 4—	4 — —	3— „ 4—	7— „ 8—	6— „ 8—
Sáran	3-12 to 4-11	3-12 „ 4-11	4— to 8—	4— „ 8—	7-8 „ 10—	7-8 „ 10—
Champáran	4 — —	4 — —	4 — —	4 8 —	7 — —	5-8 „ 6-8

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1899 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1898—*continued*.

Districts.	Average Wages per month.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
N.-W. Provinces—						
Eastern—						
Mirzapur	4 — —	4 — —	5 — —	4 — —	8 — —	8 — —
Benares	3 12 —	3 12 —	3 8 —	3 8 —	5 10 —	5 10 —
Ghazipur	3 — —	3 — —	4 — —	4 — —	7 8 —	7 8 —
Jaunpur	3 8 —	3 8 —	4 — —	4 — —	7 8 —	7 8 —
Allahabad	3 1 9	3 2 6	3 12 10	3 6 6	7 — 8	7 — 5
Central—						
Bánda	3 — —	3 — —	4 — —	4 — —	8 — —	7 — —
Fatehpur	3 1 6	3 5 3	4 — —	4 — —	5-10 to 7-6	5-10 to 7-6
Hamírpur	3 2 —	3 2 —	4 1 —	4 1 —	6 6 6	6 6 6
Jalaun	3 5 8	3 5 6	4 8 —	4 8 —	7 — —	7 — —
Cawnpore	3-7 and 5—	3-7-3 and 5—	4-5 to 6—	4-5 and 6 —	7-8 and 9-6	7-9-3 and 9-6—
Jhánsi	3 7 —	3 8 —	5 — —	5 — —	8 — —	7 13 —
Etáwah	5 — —	5 — —	5 — —	5 — —	10 — —	10 — —
Farukhabad	3-8 to 4—	3-8 to 4 —	4 — to 5 —	4— to 5—	8 — to 8-4	8— to 8-4
Mainpuri	5 — —	5 — —	5 — —	5 — —	8 — —	8 — —
Etah	5 — —	5 — —	5 — —	5 — —	9— to 10-8	9— to 10-8
Western—						
Meerut	4 8 —	4 5 4	4 10 8	4 10 —	10 8 —	10 4 —
Agra	4— to 5 —	4— to 5—	5— to 6—	5— to 6—	8— to 10—	8— to 10—
Muttra	5 10 —	5 10 —	5 — —	5 — —	9 4 —	9 4 —
Aligarh	4— and 5—	4 — and 5—	5 — —	5 — —	10— to 15—	10— to 15—
Bulandshahr	5 — —	5 — —	5 — —	5 — —	10 — —	10 — —
Submontane, East—						
Ballia	3 12 —	3 12 —	4 — —	4 — —	7 8 —	7 8 —
Azamgarh	2 15 11	3 1 9	3 14 11	3 15 8	6 9 6	7 — 5
Gorakhpur	3 2 11	3 2 5	3— and 3-12	3 8 2	7-3-1 and 7-10-5	7-4-11 to 7-8-2
Basti	3 12 —	3 12 —	4— to 5—	4— to 5—	8— to 12—	8— „ 12—
Submontane, West—						
Shahjahánpur	2 — to 3 —	3— to 4—	3-8 to 6—	3-8 to 6—	7— to 10—	7— to 10—
Budaun	3 8 —	4 — —	4 — —	5 — —	7 8 —	7 8 —
Pilibít	3 12 —	4 1 —	4 — —	4 2 —	8 — —	7 11 —
Bareli	3 4 5	3 4 —	4 9 —	4 3 2	8 — 9	8 1 9
Moradabad	5 — —	5 — —	5 4 —	5 — —	10 — —	10 — —
Bijnor	3 — to 5 —	2-12 to 4-8	5 — —	4— to 5—	8— to 9-12	7-8 to 9—
Muzaffarnagar	4 —and 4-8	4— and 4-8	4— and 5—	4— and 5—	11—and 12—	11—and 12—
Saháranpur	5 — —	5— „ 6—	5— „ 6—	5— „ 6—	10— „ 12—	10— „ 12—
Dehra-Dún	6 — to 7 —	6 — to 7 —	5— to 7—	5— to 7—	12— to 15—	12— to 15—
Hills—						
Naini Tal	5 — —	5 — —	6 — —	6 — —	10 — —	10 — —
Almora	4 — to 8 —	4— to 8—	5— to 6—	5— to 6—	10— to 12—	10— to 12—
Garhwál	4-11 „ 5-10	4-11 „ 5-10	5— „ 6—	5— „ 6—	7-8 „ 15—	7-8 „ 15—
Oudh—						
Southern—						
Partábgarh	3 — —	3 — —	3 8 —	3 8 —	6 — —	6 — —
Sultanpur	3 — 9	3 — —	4 — —	4 — —	7 4 3	7 4 —
Rae-Bareli	4 3 —	4 2 —	4 8 —	4 8 —	7 12 —	7 14 —
Unao	3— and 4—	3— and 4—	4— and 4-8	4— and 4-8	7-8 and 8-8	7-8 and 8-8
Lucknow	3 8 —	3 8 —	4 — —	4 — —	7 8 —	7 8 —
Hardoi	3 7 —	3 8 —	4 4 —	4 4 —	7 14 —	8 — —
Northern—						
Fyzabad	1-14 to 3-12	1-14 to 4 —	4 — —	4 — —	5-10 to 7-8	5-10 to 7-8
Barabanki	3 12 —	3 12 —	4 — —	4 — —	7 8 —	7 8 —
Gonda	2 6 —	2 12 —	3 8 —	3 8 —	8 — —	8 — —
Bahraich	3 — —	3 — —	4— to 5—	4— to 5—	8— to 10—	8— to 10—
Sitapur	3 — —	3 — —	3 8 —	3 8 —	6 6 —	6 6 —
Kheri	2 12 —	3 — —	4 — —	4 — —	8 — —	8 6 —
Rajputana—						
Eastern—						
Partábgarh	7 8 —	7 8 —	5 10 —	5 10 —	15— to 16-14	15— to 16-14
Bánswára	5 — —	5 — —	5 — —	5 — —	11-4 „ 18-12	11-4 „ 18-12
Mewar (Udaipur)	4— to 6—	4— to 6—	6— to 8—	5-8 to 8—	22— „ 25—	22— „ 35—
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	5 — —	5 4 —	5 4 —	4 9 —	12-3 „ 15—	12-3 „ 15—

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1899 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1898—*continued*.

Districts.	Average Wages per month.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Rajputana—*contd.*						
Eastern—contd.						
Sirohi	5— and 6—	5— and 6—	5— and 6—	5— and 6—	15 — —	10 — —
Erinpura	6 — —	5 13 —	...	5 — —	12 — —	11 10 —
Ajmer	4-11 to 7-8	4-11 to 7-8	5— to 8—	5— to 8	7-8 to 15—	7-8 to 15—
Abu	7 — —	7 — —	6— and 7—	6— and 7—	18-12 and 22-8	22 8—
Kishangarh	4— to 5—	4— to 5—	5— to 7—	5— to 7—	9— to 30—	10— to 30—
Bundi	5 10 —	5 10 —	5 10 —	5 10 —	7-8 „ 11-4	7-8 „ 11-4
Kotah	4 — —	4 — —	4 — —	4 — —	7-8 „ 8—	7-8 „ 8—
Jhalawar	4— to 5—	4— to 5—	4— to 7—	4— to 5—	5— „ 30—	5— „ 30—
Tonk	3 12 —	3 12 —	3 12 —	3 12 —	3-12 „ 7-8	3-12 „ 7-8
Jaipur	2-13 to 3-12	2-13 to 3-12	3-8 to 6—	3-8 to 6—	7-8 „ 11-4	7-8 „ 11-4
Karauli	2 8 —	2 8 —	...	...	6— „ 8—	6 — „ 8—
Dholpur	1-14 to 4-11	1-14 to 4-11	...	...	5-10 „ 20—	5-10 „ 20—
Bharatpur	2-8 „ 4—	3— „ 5—	...	...	4— „ 17—	5— „ 17—
Alwar	2-5-6 „ 5-10	2-5-6 „ 5-10	...	...	5-10 „ 15—	5-10 „ 15—
Deoli Cantonment	5 10 —	...	...	...	7 8 —	9 6 —
Nasirabad Cantonment	7 8 —	7 8 —	7— to 9—	7— to 9—	10— to 15—	10— to 15—
Bálmer	6 — —	7 8 —	...	5 10 —	10 — —	15 — —
Anádra	7 — —	7 — —	...	6 — —	...	...
Shahpura	5 10 —	5 10 —	5 10 —	5 10 —	7-8 to 11-4	7-8 to 11-4
Western—						
Jodhpur	5 — —	7 8 —	6 — —	5 10 —	15 — —	15 — —
Jaisalmer	8— and 14—	8— and 14—	6 — —	6 — —	15 — —	15 — —
Bikaner	4 11 —	2 13 —	4 3 6	4 3 6	9-6—to 12-6-9	9-6—to 11-4
Central India—						
Indore	5— to 6—	5 — —	6— to 7—	7 — —	15 — —	15 — —
Nimach Cantonment	6 — —	5 — —	7 — —	7 — —	13 — —	10—to 13—
Gwalior	4-11 to 5-10	5-10 to 7-8	4— to 6—	4— to 6—	7-8 to 15—	11-4 „ 18-12
Panjab—						
Southern—						
Hissar	6 — —	5 — —	5 — —	5 — —	10 — —	10 — —
Ferozpur	6 — —	5 — —	6 — —	6 — —	19 — —	15 — —
Central—						
Lahore	6 — —	6 — —	6 — —	6 8 —	17 7 —	17 7 —
Gujránwála	5 — —	4 8 —	5 8 —	6 8 —	13 8 —	13 8 —
Gujrát	4 — —	5 — —	4 — —	6 — —	14 — —	15 — —
Jhelam	6 — —	6 — —	7 — —	7 — —	22 8 —	15 — —
South-eastern—						
Gurgáon	5 10 —	5 — —	4 8 —	5 — —	15 — —	13 5 4
Delhi	5 10 —	7 12 —	5 10 —	5 13 —	13 2 —	15 8 —
Rohtak	6 — —	6 — —	6 — —	6 — —	9 5 4	9 5 4
Karnál	7 8 —	7 8 —	7 — —	7 — —	15 — —	15 — —
Submontane—						
Ambala	7 8 —	4 4 —	6 — —	5 — —	12 — —	12 — —
Ludhiána	7 8 —	5 8 —	6 8 —	5 — —	13 8 —	15 — —
Jalandhar	6 — —	6 — —	6 — —	6 — —	13 — —	13 — —
Hoshiárpur	5 — —	5 — —	6 — —	6 — —	10 — —	10 — —
Gurdáspur	6 — —	6 — —	6 — —	6 — —	15 — —	15 — —
Amritsar	8 — —	8 — —	6 — —	6 — —	15 — —	15 — —
Siálkot	6 — —	6 — —	6 — —	6 — —	15 — —	15 — —
Hills—						
Simla	7 8 —	7 8 —	6 1 6	6 1 6	20 — —	20 — —
Kángra	8 — —	8 — —	6 — —	6 — —	15 — —	15 — —
Northern—						
Ráwalpindi	7 — —	7 — —	7 — —	7 — —	24 5 4	22 8 —
Hazára	7 10 8	7 8 —	7 8 —	8 — —	22 8 —	18 12 —
Peshawar	5 8 —	5 8 —	7 — —	7 — —	21 9 —	22 8 —
Kohat	10 — —	8 — —	9 8 —	9 8 —	22 — —	25 — —
Bannu	6 — —	6 — —	6 — —	6 — —	15 13 4	15 13 4

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1899 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1898—*continued.*

Districts.	Average Wages per month.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Panjab—*contd.*						
Western—						
Sháhpur	3 — —	6 — —	6 — —	6 — —	11 — —	15 — —
Jhang	10 — —	10 — —	7 — —	7 8 —	17 8 —	18 8 —
Multan	12 — —	12 — —	7 — —	7 — —	26 — —	26 — —
Montgomery	11 8 —	8 — —	6 — —	6 8 —	17 8 —	20 — —
Dera Ismael Khan	8 — —	5 — —	7 — —	6 8 —	23 — —	21 4 —
Muzaffargarh	8 — —	5 — —	8 — —	6 8 —	17 8 —	19 8 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	4 — —	4 — —	6 — —	6 — —	15 — —	15 — —
Sind and Baluchistan—						
Karáchi	12— to 18—	11— to 13—	10— to 12—	10— to 14—	30— to 45—	25— to 35—
Hyderabad	7 — —	8 — —	9 — —	9 — —	30 — —	30 — —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 — —	12 — —	8 — —	8 — —	30 — —	30 — —
Shikárpur	12 — —	15 — —	11 — —	10 — —	30— to 35—	30 — —
Upper Sind Frontier	9 — —	9 — —	9 — —	9 — —	22-8 „ 30—	22-8 to 30—
Quetta	15 — —	15 — —	10— to 15—	10— to 15—	30— „ 40—	30— „ 40—
Bombay—						
Konkan—						
Karwar	8 — —	8 — —	10 — —	10 — —	20— to 25—	20— to 25—
Ratnágiri	7 8 —	6 8 —	11 4 —	10 — —	11-4 „ 15—	11 4 —
Alibág	7 — —	7 — —	10 — —	10 — —	15— „ 30—	15— to 30—
Bombay	11 — —	11 — —	9 8 —	9 8 —	27-8 „ 42—	27-8 „ 42—
Tanna	7 8 —	7 8 —	10 — —	10 — —	22-8 „ 30—	15— „ 22-8
Deccan—						
Dharwar	7 8 —	7 — —	7 8 —	7 — —	15— to 20—	15— to 18—
Belgaum	5 12 —	6 — —	7 12 —	7 12 —	14 — —	14 — —
Satara	6 — —	7 8 —	10 — —	8 — —	12— to 15 —	15 — —
Sholapur	7 — —	6 — —	8 — —	8 — —	20 — —	15— to 20—
Bijapur	5 10 —	4 11 —	8 — —	8 — —	15— to 22-8	15— „ 22-8
Poona	7— to 8—	6— to 7—	7— to 10—	7— to 10—	15— „ 30—	15— „ 27—
Khandesh—						
Ahmadnagar	5 — —	5— to 6—	8 — —	8 10 —	15— to 30—	12— to 25—
Násik	8 — —	7 8 —	8 — —	10 — —	15— „ 26-4	15— „ 28-8
Dhulia	7 8 —	3 14 —	8 — —	9 — —	22 8 —	15-8 „ 22-8
Gujarat—						
Surat	10— to 12—	6— to 8—	7— to 10—	6— to 10—	20— to 30—	16— to 30—
Broach	7 — —	5 — —	7 — —	7 — —	15— „ 30—	15— „ 30—
Kaira	4 13 6	2 5 6	9 — —	7 8 —	9-11 „ 19-6	7— „ 15—
Baroda Cantonment	7 8 —	7 8 —	7 — —	7 — —	18-12 „ 22-8	18-12 „ 22-8
Ahmadabad	7 8 —	5 10 —	8 — —	7 — —	22 8 —	18— „ 22-8
Godhra	5 10 —	3 4 —	7 — —	5 — —	15— to 22-8	15— „ 18-12
Disa Cantonment	5 13 —	5 13 —	8 — —	8 — —	19 6 —	19 6 —
Káthiawár—						
Rájkot	9 6 —	8 — —	7 — —	7 — —	22 8 —	15— to 22-8
Central Provinces—						
Western—						
Nimar	6 — —	5 — —	6 — —	6 — —	15 — —	15 — —
Khandwa	6 — —	6 — —	...	...	15 — —	15 — —
Hoshangabad	5 — —	5 — —	6 — —	6 — —	15 — —	15— to 18—
Betul	4 — —	5 — —	6 — —	6 — —	15— to 20—	15 — —
Chhindwára	4 — —	4 — —	8 — —	5 — —	17 8 —	15 — —
Nagpur	5 — —	5 — —	7 — —	7 — —	15 — —	15 — —
Wardha	5 10 —	5 10 —	7 — —	7 — —	15— to 20—	15— to 18-12

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CALCUTTA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1900.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1900-1901.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1900-1901.

PART I.

INTRODUCTION.

1. In introducing the Financial Statement last year my predecessor dwelt with cautious satisfaction on the rapid recovery of the country from the effects of famine. It was generally hoped, and not without reason, that the two years of good harvests which had contributed to this recovery, were ushering in a period of agricultural prosperity, and that the word famine would not be on men's lips again for some time. That hope was doomed to cruel disappointment. While the ravages of plague continue, India has once more been afflicted by a visitation of famine nearly as widespread as the greatest famines of the century, and, in many respects, unprecedented in intensity. The significance, therefore, of the figures which I have to submit to this Council will very largely relate to the agricultural situation.

2. The Indian Financial Statement has to deal with three years. In the first year of the present triad, 1898-99, the total revenue was £67,595,815 and the expenditure charged against Revenue was £64,954,942. The accounts therefore yield a surplus of £2,640,873, a surplus due to the abundant harvests of 1897 and 1898. The results of those good harvests continued to make themselves felt in the earlier months of the year now passing away, 1899-1900. My predecessor had estimated a surplus of £2,621,800. He had, moreover, taken exchange at a very prudent figure, and it was anticipated that this surplus would be considerably exceeded. It has been slightly reduced. The Revised Estimates for 1899-1900 show a Revenue of £68,532,400 and an Expenditure of £65,979,600, while the surplus works out at £2,552,800. It is needless to say that famine, in the closing months of the year, has caused the disappointment. If the crops had not failed the year would have closed with a surplus in the neighbourhood of £4,500,000 or of 6 to 7 crores. Without famine, again, the year upon which we are shortly entering, 1900-1901, might have been expected to show an ample surplus. The Budget Estimates are—

	£
Revenue	70,155,800
Expenditure	69,995,500
Surplus	160,300

Accounts of 1898-99.

3. Turning now to the examination of the total results of each year, the differences between the Accounts of 1898-99, which were published two months ago, and the anticipations formed in March 1899, will be seen in the following table:—

		Revised Estimate.	Accounts.	Accounts, better.	Accounts, worse.
REVENUE.					
India	Rx.	101,217,400	101,062,361	...	155,039
England	£	232,500	242,561	10,061	...
Exchange	Rx.	116,200	121,771	5,571	...
TOTAL	Rx.	101,566,100	101,426,693	...	139,407
EXPENDITURE.					
India—					
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	Rx.	71,603,300	71,510,267	93,033	...
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	Rx.	+1,417,900	+1,467,351	...	49,451
NET	Rx.	73,021,200	72,977,618	43,582	...
England	£	16,323,700	16,303,197	20,503	...
Exchange	Rx.	8,161,800	8,184,568	...	22,768
TOTAL	Rx.	97,506,700	97,465,383	41,317	...
SURPLUS	Rx.	4,059,400	3,961,310	...	98,090

The differences are small and do not call for comment. It will be noticed that the figures in the above table are set forth in a different form from that adopted in the statements in the Appendices to this Budget Statement. The change in the form of the Appendices is the result of a decision to make an important change in the form of the Estimates and Accounts which I will now explain. The table in the preceding paragraph is the last place in which the now familiar but much misunderstood headings of "Rx." and "Exchange" will appear in this or in future Financial Statements.

Change in the Form of Accounts.

4. The method in which our combined accounts of transactions in India and in England have hitherto been stated may be shortly described as follows. In respect of Revenue and Expenditure, including Expenditure not charged against Revenue, we had, first, columns showing the rupee transactions in India in tens of rupees; secondly, a column showing the sterling figures in pounds sterling; thirdly, a column headed "Exchange" showing the addition required to the sterling figures in order to convert them into rupees, or rather tens of rupees, this addition being the difference between the equivalent of the sterling at a conventional rate of exchange of *2s.* the rupee and at the average rate obtained for Council Bills for the year; and, lastly, a column which gave the figures of the preceding columns added together and exhibited the total of the rupee and sterling transactions in tens of rupees. These entries showed with absolute accuracy the figures for rupee and sterling transactions both separately in tens of rupees and in pounds sterling, respectively, and when combined, in tens of rupees, while the rupee equivalent of the sterling figures was readily ascertainable by adding together the columns for £ and "Exchange." Nevertheless the method of stating exchange in a separate column gave rise to misapprehension. The figures under the head Exchange, of great magnitude since exchange fell largely below the former rate of *2s.* the rupee, were frequently confounded by the public with real losses by exchange. To prevent this misapprehension, the meaning of the word Exchange, as used in the Accounts and Estimates, was clearly explained in footnotes, but these did not suffice wholly to disabuse the public, or even English financial experts, of the erroneous impression. Footnotes are not always read. Moreover, the separation of a portion of the rupee equivalent of the sterling figures under the title of "Exchange" was often criticised on the ground that it was based on the assumption of a fictitious rate of exchange, namely, *2s.* the rupee, and that the figures in the column did not really represent Rx. or indeed any other monetary unit. However, in the absence of any stable rate of exchange between India and England, it was not till now found practicable to devise a better method of converting and combining the rupee and sterling accounts. Next, in respect of the figures falling under the Debt and Deposit heads, the rupee figures were shown in one column headed "Rx." and the sterling figures in another headed "£", figures relating to exchange being shown in the "Rx." column, but not distributed over the separate heads; the sterling figures and the ten rupee figures, without any addition for exchange were, however, added together in the column for the total. These combined totals under the separate heads indicated no precise facts, for they represented neither a stated number of tens of rupees nor of pounds sterling, and in recognition of this the total column had no heading assigned to it. The Government of India had always recognised that this plan of stating the combined accounts was open to serious criticism, but they acquiesced in its continuance, because complications of this nature seemed inseparable from a system wherein transactions stated in two currencies having no stable relation in value are combined in one account.

5. The adoption of a gold standard for India, on the basis of R15 = £1, having linked the Indian currency with that of Great Britain, and having given a stable rate of exchange that will only vary within the gold points on either side of *16d.* to the rupee, it has been decided to remove the misapprehension connected with the present method of statement of exchange in our accounts, and to outflank the difficulty of stating the totals of the Debt and Deposit figures, by the simple expedient of stating the figures in fifteens of rupees instead of tens of rupees. This is equivalent to converting the whole account of revenue and expenditure into sterling at the rate of *16d.* the rupee, and the combined figures under the Debt and Deposit heads represent with close accuracy so many pounds sterling. Advantage of the opportunity has

been taken to discontinue altogether the use of the symbol "Rx.," with which the misapprehensions described above were undoubtedly connected.

The main changes in the form of the estimates and accounts are—

(1) The Imperial and Provincial-Local Revenue and Expenditure in India are shown in separate columns in rupees instead of in tens of rupees as formerly;

(2) The totals under each head in the India columns are stated in £ at the rate of R15 to the £;

(3) The column headed "Exchange" is omitted;

(4) The "total" column is the sum of the Indian total column and the sterling column;

(5) Any small differences connected with exchange caused by variations of the actual rates from the fifteen rupee standard are brought to account through the heads XXIV.—Exchange as Revenue, or 31.—Exchange as Expenditure, as the case may be.

6. Having thus explained the reasons and nature of the change of form, I give in the new form the same comparison that was given in the old form in the table in paragraph 3:—

	Revised Estimate.	Accounts.	Accounts, better.	Accounts, worse.
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£
India	67,478,300	67,353,254	...	125,046
England	232,500	242,561	10,061	...
TOTAL	67,710,800	67,595,815	...	114,985
EXPENDITURE.				
India—				
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	47,735,500	47,673,511	61,989	...
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	945,300	978,234	...	32,934
NET	48,680,800	48,651,745	29,055	...
England	16,323,700	16,303,197	20,503	...
TOTAL	65,004,500	64,954,942	49,558	...
SURPLUS	2,706,300	2,640,873	...	65,427

The final result is not of course affected by the change in form. The surpluses of £2,706,300 and £2,640,873 in the new form are the equivalents at 16*d.* the rupee of the surpluses of Rx. 4,059,400 and Rx. 3,961,310 in the old form. The same is true of the total Revenue and of the total Expenditure in any Accounts and Estimates in which the average rate of exchange is taken at exactly 16*d.* the rupee, but not in any in which the average rate differs from that standard. The rate was 16*d.* the rupee in the Revised Estimate of 1898-99, and the total Revenue shown in the new form, £67,710,800, is the equivalent at 16*d.* the rupee of the total Revenue shown in the old form, R1,01,56,61,000, and the total Expenditure, £65,004,500, the equivalent of R97,50,67,000. But in the Accounts the average rate of exchange slightly differed from the standard rate, being 15·9784578*d.* the rupee. The total Revenue in the new form, £67,595,815, converted into rupees at 16*d.* the rupee is less than the total in the old form by R3,29,700, the total Expenditure, £64,954,942, similarly converted is less than the total in the old form, R97,46,53,830, by the same amount.

These differences are caused by the alteration in the treatment of the difference in the equivalents of the sterling figures when converted at 16*d*. the rupee and at the actual average rate. That difference under the old form was distributed over the various heads of Revenue and Expenditure, and under the new form is not so distributed but brought to account through the head XXIV or 31.—Exchange.

The Famine Relief and Insurance Entry.

7. Before leaving these arid questions of Accounts, I should also like to draw attention to the change (in the Revised Estimates of 1899-1900 and the Budget Estimates of 1900-1901) in one entry, under the head of Famine Relief and Insurance, which may have escaped Honourable Members. The recent Famine Commission suggested that the full amount of one-and-a-half crores or £1,000,000 should be provided in the Estimates for the Famine Grant, a recommendation in which the Government entirely agreed. That is to say, the Famine Grant, or the unappropriated balance thereof, will, in ordinary years, when receipts exceed expenditure, be a surplus within the surplus. But the allocation of this first surplus in recent years has been obscured by the practice of charging against it expenditure on works which are not exclusively of a protective, *i.e.*, famine character. To make the situation clear it has now been decided that protective works, the cost of which may be charged against the Famine Grant, shall include only such works as may be sanctioned solely and exclusively in view of their value as a protection from famine. This is an extension to Railway works of a practice which has been uniformly followed in respect of Irrigation works. The programme of purely protective Railway works has been practically exhausted, and that of Irrigation works has been much reduced of late years, and, though the latter may be capable of some expansion, the expenditure on these works will not be large, while the amount required to cover the loss on the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways, which it was specially decided to charge to the grant some years ago, will not usually exceed R30,00,000. There will therefore, now that the grant is relieved from charges for such Railways as the East Coast and South Indian, be a large balance in normal years when there is no direct expenditure on famine, a balance likely to increase as the loss on the Indian Midland and the Bengal-Nagpur lines diminishes. It has hitherto been the practice to show this unappropriated balance under the heading of Reduction of Debt, a heading which has puzzled people who ask how there can be a reduction of debt in a year when fresh loans are raised or in which no debt is discharged? We hope to clear up the difficulty by altering this heading to that of Reduction or Avoidance of Debt. It may lead people to grasp more readily what is actually happening in a normal year. In such a year the Indian Government raises more revenue than it actually requires to meet its ordinary charges against revenue by the amount of the unappropriated balance of the Famine Grant. This amount is devoted to expenditure on public works which would otherwise have to be provided by loan. For instance, in a normal year, in which ordinary revenue and expenditure balanced, the Government of India instead of raising a loan of three crores for public works would be able to reduce the three crores by the unappropriated balance, say a crore, of the Famine Grant. Less debt would be incurred in normal years and the credit of Government would be higher, when it was compelled to borrow.

Part I and Part II.

8. Another change is introduced into the Financial Statement this year. Honourable Members are aware that Part I of the Financial Statement is the only part which is actually inflicted on their suffering ears. Part II, Details of Accounts and Estimates—on which no doubt they fling themselves eagerly when this meeting terminates—was separated off from the main statement some ten years ago, in order to release the main statement (Part I) from being overloaded. Sir David Barbour, a master of clear exposition, effected the separation. Since that time Part II has always been compiled by the Financial Secretary but has issued under the signature of the Finance Member. I think sufficient experience has been obtained to show that the permanent relegation of the Details of Accounts and Estimates to a second chapter or part is useful. It is proposed to continue this practice and to publish Part II with Part I. But as Part II is prepared by the Financial Secretary, it should bear his signature, and its relation to Part I should be explained.

Revised Estimates of 1899-1900.

9. It has already been stated that the surplus of £2,621,800 taken last year, which there was so much reason to think would be exceeded, has remained practically the same, being £2,552,800. Receipts improved by £607,400, but the expenditure increased by £676,400, reducing the anticipated surplus by £69,000. The principal differences will be seen in the following statement:—

Estimates of 1899-1900.

Principal Heads of Revenue.	Revenue.		
	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Difference, + Better — Worse.
	£	£	£
Land Revenue	18,427,900	17,240,800	—1,187,100
Opium	4,002,500	4,403,800	+401,300
Salt	5,838,100	5,879,100	+41,000
Stamps	3,264,700	3,231,700	—33,000
Excise	3,852,200	3,860,600	+8,400
Customs	3,099,100	3,153,300	+54,200
Other Heads	6,060,300	5,959,700	—100,600
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	44,544,800	43,729,000	—815,800
Interest	619,000	604,600	—14,400
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	2,043,400	2,466,300	+422,900
Receipts by Civil Departments	1,183,700	1,175,300	—8,400
Miscellaneous	522,200	545,300	+23,100
Railways	15,640,600	16,464,300	+823,700
Irrigation	2,300,700	2,415,200	+114,500
Buildings and Roads	458,800	441,800	—17,000
Receipts by Military Departments	611,800	690,600	+78,800
TOTAL REVENUE	67,925,000	68,532,400	+607,400

	Expenditure.		
	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Difference, + Better — Worse.
	£	£	£
Direct Demands on Revenue	7,568,300	7,467,500	+100,800
Interest	1,964,400	1,954,500	+9,900
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	1,985,100	1,972,100	+13,000
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	10,913,400	10,782,200	+131,200
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	4,072,400	4,051,900	+20,500
Famine Relief and Insurance	753,100	2,072,900	—1,319,800
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	2,400	2,400	Nil.
Railway Revenue Account	16,133,400	16,472,700	—339,300
Irrigation	2,223,200	2,241,800	—18,600
Buildings and Roads	4,536,000	4,130,800	+405,200
Army Services	15,768,000	15,029,600	+738,400
Special Defence Work	...	200	—200
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	65,919,700	66,178,600	—258,900
Add—Provincial Surpluses	...	247,000	—247,000
Deduct—Provincial Deficits	616,500	446,000	—170,500
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	65,303,200	65,979,600	—676,400
Surplus	2,621,800	2,552,800	—69,000

10. Revenue shows a falling-off of £1,187,100 or 178 lakhs under the head of Land Revenue. This is mainly due to shorter collections and to remissions rendered

necessary by famine. The principal losses occurred in the Central Provinces 35 lakhs, Punjab 37 lakhs, and in Bombay 84 lakhs. The collections in Madras also fall short of the Budget Estimate by about 19 lakhs owing to scanty crops. Opium, however, has come to the rescue with 60 lakhs owing to Bengal Opium fetching better prices. Customs show an increase of over 8 lakhs; a loss in the excise duty on cotton goods on the Bombay side and in the export duties on Burma rice diverted to India, is more than counterbalanced by the new countervailing duty on beet sugar and a larger import of spirits. Receipts from Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint improved by £422,900 or over 63 lakhs. The Mint brought in over 45 lakhs, 32 lakhs came from the profit on new silver coinage, and the remainder was derived from profits on a large coinage of copper coin required for famine relief, and on an increased dollar coinage for the Far East. An increase of 13½ lakhs occurred also under the Telegraph earnings, due to the great number of telegrams relating to the war in South Africa and to transactions in grain, many of them speculative. The famine was also largely responsible for an increase in gross receipts of nearly £820,000 or nearly a crore-and-a-quarter under Railway receipts. The real increase from this cause was even larger than this figure would make it appear, for the Railway earnings had fallen off in the earlier months of the year, and there was a good deal of lee-way to be made up in the autumn. The Railways that contributed principally to this result, taking the difference between the Budget and Revised Estimates of their net earnings, were the—

	Lakhs.
Rajputana-Malwa with a net improvement of	30
East Indian " "	26
Bengal-Nagpur " "	16
Oudh and Rohilkhund " "	12
Indian Midland " "	7

On the other hand, the check in the export trade to our western seaboard, due to plague and famine, resulted in a net loss on the Great Indian Peninsula of 30 lakhs and on the North-Western of 13 lakhs. The net increase in the total Railway receipts, in spite of the large increase in gross receipts, did not exceed 73 lakhs or £484,400. There was also a net improvement under Irrigation of over 14 lakhs, largely owing to the failure of rain in the Punjab.

11. There is not much to arrest the attention of any one running his eye down the comparative column in the Expenditure figures, until the entry of Famine Relief and Insurance is reached, except a satisfactory reduction under Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments of about 20 lakhs, due almost entirely to the fact that the reserve for Plague expenditure was scarcely trenched upon, the Provincial Governments having generally kept the expenditure on plague within their Provincial grants. The difference shown in the statement above in the entries in the Budget and Revised Estimates under Famine Relief and Insurance is £1,319,800 or nearly two crores. This is, of course, the difference under that entry. But, with reference to my previous explanation, I may point out that the entry under Famine Relief and Insurance does not show the whole of the Famine Grant. To any critic who might ask where, then, in the Budget Estimate is your total crore-and-a-half, the answer is that part of the Famine Grant is shown in the Railway Revenue Account. It may be well to clear up this matter, once for all, since there has been some misunderstanding about it, by running through the total provision for famine purposes made in the Budget and Revised Estimates. Last March the total Famine Insurance Grant, £1,000,000 or one-and-a-half-crores, was appropriated as follows: 113 lakhs to Famine Relief and Insurance, including Famine Protective Works and Avoidance of Debt, while 37 lakhs was taken in the Railway Revenue Account to cover the net loss on the Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midland Railways. The total provision made for famine purposes in the Revised Estimate is £2,162,400 or 324 lakhs. Of this, £2,054,800 or 308 lakhs will, it is expected, be devoted to direct famine relief in British districts. A small sum of £18,000 or 2¾ lakhs will also be applied to certain Protective Irrigation Works. Both of these sums are charged under Famine Relief and Insurance. An amount of £89,500 or 13½ lakhs taken in the Railway Revenue Accounts will suffice to make good the interest on the Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midland Railways owing to the improved earnings, mainly on the former Railway. Of the expenditure on direct famine relief the Central Provinces, where the famine made itself earliest felt, absorb 154 lakhs, Bombay takes 110 lakhs, the Punjab accounts for 22 lakhs, Ajmere 17 lakhs, and other Provinces 4 lakhs.

I may also mention here that loans have also been made to Native States to the amount of 48 lakhs, but these are, of course, not charged against Revenue.

The increase of £339,300 in the Expenditure chargeable to the Railway Revenue Account was required to earn the larger Revenue. The large saving of £405,200 in the grants for Buildings and Roads represents the usual lapses from the grants for Civil Works which were especially large this year owing to the exigencies of famine requiring greater attention to relief works and to economies in ordinary expenditure. Army expenditure shows a reduction of £738,400 owing chiefly to the despatch of troops to South Africa, Ceylon, and Singapore, the cost of which will be borne by Her Majesty's Imperial Government, and a considerable decrease in the payments for Ordnance stores in England also contributed to the result. The correcting entries after "Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial," relate to the net improvement in the Provincial Accounts as compared with the Budget Grants. The Famine expenditure has been mainly Imperial, and certain Provinces, principally Burma and Bengal, exempt from famine, have participated in the general improvement that, apart from famine, has taken place, to the extent of some 70 lakhs.

Before dismissing the fiscal history of the passing year, it may be noted with satisfaction that we were not obliged to have recourse to a loan. My predecessor left me with high balances, and it was decided last March to husband the anticipated surplus of the year in view of the pending report of the Currency Committee. We have not found it necessary to use a single rupee of the surplus for the purposes of our currency reforms, and it was therefore available and sufficed for all our other purposes.

Rate of Exchange.

12. The rate of exchange taken for the Budget Estimate last March was 15⅞*d.* I think Sir James Westland would be the first to admit that he caused some surprise by taking so modest a figure. However that may be, the average rate during the first six months of the year was 16·002*d.*, but the average rate up to February 28 was 16·069*d.* The expectation is that this year will exemplify the oscillation of the rate in future; that is to say, that in the slack season it will be lower and may approximate to 1*s.* 3⅞*d.*, and in the busy season it will be steady at 1*s.* 4⅛*d.* We expect, when this year closes, to have remitted by Council Bills, including those issued against gold received in London, £19,000,000 equal to 2,837 lakhs of rupees.

I need hardly say that for next year we have taken 1*s.* 4*d.* as the rate, and with this remark I may pass to the Budget Estimate.

Budget Estimate.

13. It has already been stated that the Budget Estimate for 1900-1901 gives £70,155,800 as the Revenue, £69,995,500 as the Expenditure, and £160,300 or 24 lakhs of rupees as the Surplus. Following the usual practice I may now run through the various heads, illustrating them by comparison with the same heads in the Revised Estimate of the year which is still with us. The statement below will make the comparison easy :—

Budget Estimates of 1900-1901 compared with the Revised Estimates of 1899-1900.

	Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.	Difference, + Better — Worse.
Revenue—			
Principal Heads of Revenue—	£	£	£
Land Revenue	17,240,800	18,078,700	+837,900
Opium	4,403,800	4,559,800	+156,000
Salt	5,879,100	5,845,100	—34,000
Stamps	3,231,700	3,267,400	+35,700
Excise	3,860,600	3,819,300	—41,300
Customs	3,153,300	3,134,200	—19,100
Other Heads	5,959,700	6,019,000	+59,300
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	43,729,000	44,723,500	+994,500

	Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.	Difference, +Better —Worse.
	£	£	£
Interest	604,600	627,300	+22,700
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	2,466,300	2,397,500	—68,800
Receipts by Civil Departments	1,175,300	1,177,500	+2,200
Miscellaneous	545,300	544,200	—1,100
Railways	16,464,300	17,131,500	+667,200
Irrigation	2,415,200	2,406,200	—9,000
Buildings and Roads	441,800	443,900	+2,100
Receipts by Military Department	690,600	704,200	+13,600
TOTAL REVENUE	68,532,400	70,155,800	+1,623,400
Expenditure—			
Direct Demands on the Revenues	7,467,500	7,657,100	—189,600
Interest	1,954,500	1,961,800	—7,300
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	1,972,100	2,111,100	—139,000
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	10,782,200	11,089,600	—307,400
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	4,051,900	3,934,100	+117,800
Famine Relief and Insurance	2,072,900	3,368,300	—1,295,400
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	2,400	85,200	—82,800
Railway Revenue Account	16,472,700	17,616,900	—1,144,200
Irrigation	2,241,800	2,300,400	—58,600
Buildings and Roads	4,130,800	4,162,800	—32,000
Army Services	15,029,600	16,258,800	—1,229,200
Special Defence Works	200	...	+200
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	66,178,600	70,546,100	—4,367,500
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	247,000	...	+247,000
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	*446,000*	*550,600*	+104,600
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	65,979,600	69,995,500	—4,015,900
SURPLUS	2,552,800	160,300	—2,392,500

14. Land Revenue, it will be seen, has been taken at £837,900 or one crore and a quarter higher in the Budget than in the Revised Estimate. It is hoped that famine will have disappeared by the end of next September. The increases in the different Provinces are, Bombay 67 lakhs, Madras 31 lakhs, and Punjab 27 lakhs. There is not much that calls for comment under the other Principal Heads. We have taken Opium at £4,559,800 or 684 lakhs. It is very difficult to forecast the course of prices. But the average price this year has been R1,221 a chest, and recent prices have been so good as to warrant us taking an average price of R1,200 a chest next year. The small decreases under other Principal Heads are due to famine. Passing further down the columns there is a decrease of £68,800 or over 10 lakhs under Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint. It will be remembered that there was an item of 32 lakhs in the Revised Estimates, profits on silver coinage. To what extent we may have to issue fresh silver coinage next year, after the very large additions that have been made to the volume of our rupee currency this year (this subject will be gone into more fully in another place), is uncertain. But meanwhile we are equipping ourselves with a further half million pounds worth of silver. The Secretary of State has bought this amount, which we expect to receive in April. The profit on coining it is taken at 32 lakhs, the same amount as this year. Profits from copper coinage, however, are not likely to be as large as this year, and we take 3 lakhs less under Telegraph revenue. The anticipated receipts from Railways require some explanation,

and it is necessary to cast a glance down to the Railway Revenue Account entry below under Expenditure. A great part of the increase in the receipts is only nominal, because in the last nine months of the year the Great Indian Peninsula will be a State Railway. In the case of a Guaranteed Railway, which the Great Indian Peninsula will continue to be for the first three months, the net receipts only are shown on the Revenue side of the account, and the working expenses are not shown in our expenditure. In the case of a State Railway, gross receipts, of course, are shown on the Revenue side, and working expenses on the Expenditure side. The acquisition of the Great Indian Peninsula, therefore, means a larger addition to either side of the account. Apart from this change in accounting, the Railway Revenue for the year is 53 lakhs less than the Revised Estimates, but we hope that grain traffic will not again be stimulated by Famine.

15. To pass to Expenditure, under Direct Demands on Revenue there is an increase of 28 lakhs, 18 lakhs of which occur under Land Revenue mainly owing to Famine establishments. The increase of £139,000 or 21 lakhs under Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint is attributable to the normal growth of the first two Departments. Any increase under Salaries is usually jealously noticed. The increase of 46 lakhs in respect of Civil Departments is due to a variety of causes. Eight lakhs under Jails are due to Famine, *i.e.*, high prices of food grains; 15 lakhs under Police are largely due to the same cause; Scientific and Minor Departments get 14 lakhs, of which 7 lakhs will go to Census, and the increased expenses of Law Courts will take over 7 lakhs. The striking item in the expenditure columns is, unfortunately, famine relief. I have explained how the total expenditure of £2,162,400 or 324 lakhs in the Revised Estimate is arrived at. The total expenditure for famine purposes of all kinds next year will be £3,505,400 or 526 lakhs, of which all but 5 lakhs will go to direct famine relief in British India, while 20½ lakhs will be provided to make up the loss on the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways. Bombay alone requires over 248 lakhs and Central Provinces 180 lakhs. The Punjab demands 37 lakhs; Ajmer will want 16 lakhs, and other Provinces, chiefly Madras, will want 19½ lakhs. We are meeting the demands of the Provincial Governments in full. We are also assisting the Native States by loans to the amount of nearly 75 lakhs. Grants under the head of Buildings and Roads have been generally reduced in the Provinces owing to famine, but Burma, where the Provincial finances are prosperous, proposes to spend an additional 21½ lakhs out of its wealth on these objects. Military Works expenditure has once more been confined within 115 lakhs. Army Services show an increase of £1,229,200 or 184 lakhs. Of this amount, 37 lakhs must be put down to higher prices of food supplies for men and animals, 22 lakhs are on account of replacement of additional horses sent to South Africa which will be eventually recovered from Her Majesty's Government, and 13 lakhs are on account of the Troopship Service, the cost of which was abnormally low this year owing to the partial suspension of the Home reliefs. Eliminating these items, I may state the increase to Military Estimates at 112 lakhs, of which the re-armament of the Native Army absorbs more than a third. The increase in the Military Estimates is, of course, a payment towards National Insurance. The Military Estimates, and their bearing on our Military policy, are explained by the Honourable Military Member in his Memorandum.

Railway Construction.

16. Under existing arrangements it is the practice of the Government of India to prepare triennial programmes of Railway Construction embracing all Capital expenditure for which Government undertakes any financial responsibility or gives any direct guarantee. The figures for any year included in the triennial programme are also examined in October or November of the preceding year, and the programme of expenditure of the ensuing year is then finally settled in communication with the Secretary of State with reference to immediate requirements for expenditure and to the general Ways and Means of Government.

17. The last triennial programme of Capital outlay on Railways was prepared in November 1898 and contemplated an expenditure of just over 20 crores in the three years from 1899-1900 to 1901-1902 distributed as follows :—

			R
1899-1900	£4,515,100	equivalent to	6,77,27,000
1900-1901	£4,485,600	" "	6,72,84,000
1901-1902	£4,547,300	" "	6,82,10,000
	13,548,000		20,32,21,000

For reasons already explained by Sir J. Westland last year, it was decided in 1899-1900 to add to the amount originally contemplated, a considerable amount which, as he said, might "be regarded as arrears of the old programme handed on to the new one" and the grant announced in the Budget Statement was for R8,82,27,000. But this increased grant has been exceeded, and we found ourselves obliged to make additional grants of 46 lakhs during the year to meet expenditure beyond their allotments in which the East Indian and the Assam-Bengal Railways had involved themselves.

18. The expenditure of R6,72,84,000 proposed for the year 1900-1901 in the triennial programme adopted in November 1898 included 1½ crores for new projects. But when, in October last, we resurveyed the programme in the light of the situation at that date, it was found impossible to restrict the expenditure on open line Capital, and on projects already begun, to the amounts contemplated in November 1898. It would have been necessary, in order to meet this class of demand, and also to provide for the new projects set down for the year, to increase the total expenditure on Railway Construction to R8,22,84,000. The enormous demands for famine which were looming on the near horizon, prevented any thought of expansion. All new projects had, to our great regret, to be swept aside, and even outlay on works in progress did not escape some reduction. Instead of increasing the figure of R6,72,84,000 we reduced it in October to R6,54,00,000, but special additional provision has been made for the Assam-Bengal Railway since October, and the final figure for next year will be R7,30,84,000 or £4,872,300. The totals, £6,188,500 or R9,28,27,000 in the Revised Estimates and £4,872,300 or R7,30,84,000 in the Budget, are distributed as follows:—

	Revised, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.
	R	R
I. State lines managed by the State or Companies .	5,25,29,000	3,80,14,000
II. Lines of Old Guaranteed Companies and extensions	1,00,86,000	49,96,000
III. Lines of other Guaranteed or Assisted Companies .	2,87,32,000	2,96,24,000
IV. Branch lines on firm guarantee	14,80,000	4,50,000
TOTAL .	9,28,27,000	7,30,84,000

Capital Expenditure on Irrigation.

19. For some years it has been the practice to provide a fixed grant of 75 lakhs a year for Capital expenditure on Irrigation Works. In the Budget Estimate of the current year the grant was raised to 85 lakhs. We desired to raise the grant substantially during the year, but our necessities curtailed the proposed increase to some 5 lakhs which, moreover, the Department undertook to spend on works providing labour in famine districts. This year's grant will, therefore, absorb about 90 lakhs. Looking to the very remunerative character of the greater part of our Irrigation outlay, and to the immense value in times of scarcity of the food supplies which can be relied upon with confidence to come from the irrigated areas, the Government of India has resolved to spare no effort to make ample provision for irrigation. In pursuance of this policy it has been decided, in spite of our difficulties, to raise the irrigation grant in the Budget to a full crore.

20. The following are the details of the estimates:—

	Revised, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.
	R	R
Mandalay Canal	11,00,000	9,00,000
Lower Ganges Canal (including Fatehpur Branch)	9,45,000	4,16,000
Chenab Canal	9,15,000	7,90,000
Jhelum Canal	26,86,000	34,14,000
Jamrao Canal	12,07,000	7,51,000
Other Projects	21,20,000	37,29,000
TOTAL .	89,73,000	1,00,00,000

Remittance and Debt.

21. The following are the usual details of the requirements of the Secretary of State:—

(A)

	Revised, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.
Requirements on Government Account—	£	£
Excess of expenditure on Revenue Account . .	16,249,700	17,071,500
Expenditure not charged to Revenue . .	644,000	6,835,900
Net payments on Remittance Account, etc. . .	—419,700	330,000
Total Requirements	16,474,000	24,237,400
Transactions of Railway Companies—		
Net receipts on account of Capital	1,606,300	3,413,500
Payments for Stores, etc.	3,054,400	2,740,600
Net Outgoings .	1,448,100	—672,900
Net Funds required .	17,922,100	23,564,500

The following figures show how the above requirements will be met:—

(B)

	Revised, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.
	£	£
By sale of Council Bills	19,000,000	16,440,000
Transfer of gold to or from Currency under Act II of 1898	—1,500,000	500,000
Purchase of silver for coinage	—500,000	...
By addition to Permanent Debt . . .	...	5,922,400
Increase of Temporary Debt	...	500,000
Reduction of Cash Balance	922,100	202,100
	17,922,100	23,564,500

According to the programme announced in the last Financial Statement the Secretary of State intended to renew £4,500,000 Temporary Debt on the security of India Bills, and no addition to the Permanent Debt of Government was intended. This intention has been carried out, but the amount of Temporary Debt created and discharged has been £6,500,000 owing to some of the India Bills having been issued for six months and having consequently to be replaced twice within the year.

22. The heavy trade demands for remittances during the year enabled the Secretary of State to raise his drawings on India from £17,000,000 to £19,000,000, but owing to the Famine expenditure, the treasury balances in India were not sufficient to meet the demand in full, and £1,500,000 out of the total drawings were met out of the Currency reserve, the gold being set apart in England under Act II of 1898. The Secretary of State has also employed £500,000 of the proceeds of Council Bills for the purchase of silver for coinage into rupees, the Government of India having decided that a further coinage of rupees, in addition to the coinage of the present year, is desirable. Thus the net addition to the Home Treasury balances by means of Council Bills in the year has been £17,000,000, the same amount as was entered in the Budget Estimate. A sum of £650,000 will be received from Her Majesty's Government in repayment of the disbursements in India in connection with the despatch of Troops to South Africa. With other insignificant differences the total reduction of cash balance during the year is now estimated at £922,100 against £1,487,100 taken in the Budget Estimate.

23. It will be seen from Statement A in paragraph 21, that the gross requirements of the Secretary of State for 1900-1901 amount to £24,237,400. The first item is "Excess of Expenditure on Revenue Account" £17,071,500. The second item, £6,835,900 opposite "Expenditure not charged to Revenue," is exceptional in character. Part of this expenditure is, as usual, for stores, but the far greater part, £5,922,400, is really a book entry connected with the purchase of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and will be explained below. The gross requirements are reduced by the surplus of the money raised by Railway Companies over the issues to be made to them (that is, by £672,900). Therefore the net requirements become £23,564,500. Statement B will show how it is proposed to meet this net requirement. The Secretary of State's drawings will be limited to £16,440,000 to which are added £500,000 from an increase in Temporary Debt in the form of India Sterling Bills, while £202,100 will be taken from the Cash Balance in London. In addition, the Secretary of State will receive a further sum of £500,000 from gold forming part of the Currency Reserve, but held in London, on the payment of the equivalent in India into the Currency Reserve here from silver purchased this year for coinage in India. The entry opposite Permanent Debt of £5,922,400 completes the £23,564,500. It represents the Debentures and Debenture Stock of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, which will be purchased on June 30. This is really no increase to the Permanent Debt, and no new liability, for when the Great Indian Peninsula was a Guaranteed Railway, the Secretary of State was always ultimately liable. It is in fact a book entry: and balances a book entry of a corresponding amount included under the item of £6,835,900 in the statement of the Secretary of State's gross requirements. Owing to the assistance procured in these various ways the Secretary of State avoids raising fresh Permanent Sterling Debt.

We estimate that in India we shall have to borrow for Ways and Means up to three crores of rupees.

24. These announcements, both as regards the amount of Council Bills and as regards loans in England and in India, are made with the usual reservation of entire liberty to the Secretary of State and the Government of India to vary the amounts as may be found convenient.

Financial Changes in 1899-1900.

25. In turning to the financial changes of the year, it must be premised that under the pressure of famine Government can do little more than cope with immediate difficulties, and mark time so far as the fiscal system is concerned. Nevertheless, this year has witnessed the working of new economic legislation destined, perhaps, to be far-reaching in its effects. I refer to the Tariff Amendment Act whereby countervailing duties were imposed on bounty-fed beet sugar. The Act received the assent of the Governor General on March 20, 1899, but, as it did not apply to sugar in transit, its actual operation dates from the current financial year. Responsibility for the actual introduction of a more momentous measure belongs exclusively to the twelvemonth now terminating. India has at length emerged from a period of transition in her currency, has reached the goal to which she has been struggling for years, has established a gold standard and a gold currency, and has attained that practical fixity in exchange which has brought a relief alike to the private individual and to the Government finances. Yet, it is not only as regards currency that India has been called upon to set her house in order. Her equipment as regards banking is admittedly unsatisfactory and retards her development. There is, indeed, unanimous agreement on this point, although, as is natural, in a matter of extreme intricacy and where divergent, or apparently divergent, interests are concerned, there are various opinions as to the really weak places in the equipment, and as to the remedies to be applied. The outgoing year has witnessed no legislation on this important subject, but there have been discussions which, I venture to think, have contributed to clear up some of the issues involved, and the Secretary of State has the views of the Government of India now under consideration. I may perhaps beg the indulgence of Council if I proceed to touch in some detail on these three important events which distinguish the year, countervailing duties, currency legislation, and the examination of our banking position.

Countervailing Duties.

26. The countervailing duties on bounty-fed beet sugar came into force, as I have said, in the current year, practically not until May. We have, therefore, the experience

of less than a year to guide us, and indeed the figures from May 1899 to January 1900 are all that are now available. It is most unfortunate that trade was conducted under abnormal conditions of plague, or of plague and famine, during this period, and we cannot, in consequence, even look to these months as throwing light on the effect of the measure under normal conditions. Nevertheless, the figures will have considerable interest for Council, though I should myself like further experience, under more normal conditions, before drawing any final conclusion. Austria is our great purveyor of beet sugar. The total exports of beet sugar from Austria-Hungary to all the world are worth about £5,500,000, and constitute one-twelfth part of that empire's entire exportations; Austria-Hungary is therefore likely to fight hard for this trade. The total amount 498,484 cwt. received by India from Austria during the nine months I have taken was 26 per cent less than the amount in the corresponding period of 1898-99 and 25 per cent less than that of 1897-98. German beet sugar, which had been largely displaced by its Austrian rival before our legislation was undertaken, dwindled from 300,604 cwt. in the nine months of 1898-99 to 31,138 cwt. in the nine months ending last January. The total imports of beet sugar, 530,705 cwt., the additional duties on which are expected to yield in the whole year some 7 lakhs, were accordingly 44·6 per cent *less* than in the corresponding months of 1898-99 and 63·5 per cent *less* than in the corresponding months of 1897-98, but they were 63·3 per cent *more* than the average in the same months of the five preceding years. The fluctuating character of the importation is very noticeable. Nevertheless, the diminution in the imports this year compared with the last two years is striking, and taken by itself the decline might be held to indicate that the import of beet sugar had been arrested; but, at the same time, it must be remembered that there was a quite sudden and abnormal expansion of imports in 1897-98, that stocks were unusually large in Bombay in 1898, and that the entire decline in the imports of beet sugar has occurred in Bombay and Karachi, indicating also, I am afraid, that the purchasing power of the people on our Western sea-board has been sadly reduced by their accumulated disasters. The total import of sugar into India during the nine months was beet sugar and cane-sugar together, an aggregate of 2,308,432 cwt. or 11·7 per cent less than in the previous corresponding nine months, 22 per cent less than in the same months of 1897-98. The value in sterling was £1,681,138. The decline in beet has been in part made up for by larger imports of cane sugar. As regards these, I find that the imports from Mauritius are smaller than last year but larger than the year before; those from Java and China rose considerably. Passing to the influence of the Act upon prices, it is notable that prices rose immediately after the Act, though they are now tending to decline, and the rise in prices may, I think, be assigned principally to the measure. Producers of cane-sugar in China and Java have profited by the rise in price. How far it has benefited Indian producers it is impossible as yet to say. We are awaiting replies from the Local Governments on this point, and are not yet able to say whether native refining industries have received any stimulus.

Trade and the 1*s*. 4*d*. Rate.

27. Before proceeding to the second event, which distinguishes the financial year, the introduction of the gold standard and gold currency, I would, as a preliminary, invite attention to the volume of trade in the past ten months. Special reason exists for looking closely into these figures both with regard to the trade balance on which India depends to meet her foreign obligations, and with regard to the sterling rate fixed for the rupee. Strong objections were taken to stereotyping the rupee at 1*s*. 4*d*. on the ground that the trade of 1898-99 was altogether unprecedented and abnormal, that such a volume of trade was unlikely to recur, and that the normal volume of trade required a rupee at a lower sterling ratio. It was further urged that a rupee appreciated to 1*s*. 4*d*. would check exports, and would, in particular, exercise an evil influence on our opium revenue and trade with China. How far have these objections been supported by facts, how far do the figures of the year indicate what is the normal volume of Indian trade? The answer to these questions will, I think, dispel any apprehensions that may still linger as a consequence of the objections mentioned. It might, indeed, have been expected that our trade would not have kept at the level of 1898-99. It has been carried out under conditions which have certainly checked anything like a normal rate of growth. Plague has been with us the whole time, the failure of the rains and famine came early, and the cotton-spinning and weaving industry has been more or less in a

critical condition owing, I think, to over-production in relation to the Chinese market. In spite of these adverse conditions the total volume of our trade, excluding Government transactions, measured in sterling compares as follows with the trade of the corresponding ten months of preceding years :—

First Ten Months.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
1897-98	48,932,487	55,976,774	104,909,261
1898-99 . . .	44,252,991	65,045,099	109,298,090
1899-1900 . . .	50,367,975	64,993,058	115,361,033

The import trade completely recovered from its depression, at any rate as far as the earlier months of the year were concerned. Some part in this increase is due to fresh capital coming out to India, and the imports of gold, in sovereigns from Australia and in gold yen from Japan, play a large part. But it was the effect of the 1*s*. 4*d*. rupee on the export trade that was chiefly dreaded, and it was in respect of exports that 1898-99 was declared to be an unprecedented year. The figures do not bear this out, although there has been a serious decline in the export of wheat and in the export of rice, owing, as regards the latter, to the rice, which would otherwise have been exported to foreign countries, being diverted to the famine districts in India. Nevertheless, in spite of this, the decline in the whole value of the exports is a very small fraction. Whether February and March, with the continued diversion of rice to India, and the failure of cotton and oil-seeds in Western India owing to the drought, will yield results on the same scale as the months under review, is doubtful. But I think it is clear that our exports, even under the depressing circumstances of this year, show that 1898-99 was in no sense an exceptional year, and that their expansion in happier times may confidently be counted upon. I have alluded to the diversion of Burma rice to India. The extent to which Burma is becoming the food reservoir of India is remarkable, as the following figures will show :—

First Ten Months.	Total quantity of Burma rice produced.	Quantity of rice sent to India.	Value of Burma rice crop [based on Rangoon prices in the rice season].
	Tons.	Tons.	£
1896-97	2,384,000	168,500	12,800,000
1897-98	2,611,000	500,300	12,400,000
1898-99	2,243,000	259,000	10,650,000
1899-1900	2,790,000	427,700	14,100,000

Rice indeed is our premier export crop. The hopes that were once founded upon wheat have been disappointed. In the last six years the average annual value of the wheat trade has been about £2,700,000, that of the rice trade over £8,500,000. Wheat in India is a very uncertain crop, and the demand for it hardly exists except when crops are short elsewhere. But Lower Burma has never known a failure of the rice-crop ; the demand for Burma rice is constant, and the Burma crop is a dominating factor in the markets of Europe, Asia and South America. Looking further into the figures of our exports it is notable that the export of food grains is about £5,050,000 less than last year, but other articles have come to the rescue, including, amongst many others, tea, raw sugar, wool, jute and its manufactures, coffee, hides, opium. The increase in the last item but one, hides, is not, however, a matter for congratulation, as it is largely due to the mortality among cattle in consequence of drought. But the statistics for opium do not support the allegation that the enhancement of the rupee, and the fall in the China exchange on India, would check the opium revenue. The demand in China has been brisker, and the average price R1,221 realized per chest is higher than the average prices R1,023 and R1,055 in 1897-98 and in 1898-99. I trust that this examination of our trade will be considered sufficient to allow me now to pass to the gold standard without further discussion of the sterling rate adopted for the rupee.

Gold Legal Tender.

28. The measure passed on the 15th September to make gold legal tender in India was the outcome of the Indian Currency Committee's Report. Clear and convincing as the Report was, and desirable as it seemed to give immediate effect to its recommendations, the Government was subjected to considerable pressure to defer action when the Report appeared. We received urgent representations from several important quarters to hold our hands. It was contended that in making the sovereign legal tender Government abandoned the advantages which the monopoly position of the rupee gave for

attracting gold; that the moment the sovereign was legal tender, it would cease to reach Government, it would be absorbed, would disappear like rain into the sea, etc., so that the gradual accumulation of gold would be arrested, and that Government would be driven into borrowing for its stock of gold. We considered these objections carefully, but decided that the case for postponing action was not made out, and believed that exchange would tend to settle, at any rate in the busy season, at the maximum level possible under our policy, and that gold would not be deflected but would still reach us. The result is well known. The alarmist predictions of our friends have not been verified. Instead of gold ceasing to reach us we have almost been swamped with gold. Difficulties, of a temporary character, it is true, have arisen from its plethora, not from its scarcity, so true is it that the unexpected always happens.

29. I do not venture to claim for one moment that Government foresaw the enormous inrush of gold which has been brought about by the withdrawals of silver up-country on account of famine relief by unusual movements of grain, and by the requirements of an exceptionally large rice crop in Burma and also by capital coming out to India. But it is not unfair to claim that the reasons which decided Government to take instant action have proved sound, and that, independently of the abnormal causes to which I have alluded, the operation of other causes on which Government relied has not disappointed us. As I have said, we have been nearly swamped (temporarily) by gold. The amount in our currency reserve on April 1, 1899, was £2,030,000. It stood on March 7, 1900, at £7,069,800; the amount accumulated in London under Act II of 1898 stood at £1,500,000 making the aggregate £8,569,800. The difficulty has been that of meeting the demand for rupees in exchange for notes or gold tendered to us. To meet this demand we could rely in the first place upon the silver liberated from the currency reserve by the gold taking its place. But it is obvious that a certain number of rupees must be kept to meet the needs of the public, and that the stock of rupees must not, therefore, be unduly reduced, while the amount of gold that can conveniently be kept in the actual currency reserve in India must depend partly on the extent to which gold will pass into circulation. It has been decided as a tentative measure to hold £5,000,000 in our reserve in times of low balances, though this normal amount may be increased in the time of high balances, and to pay out any gold in excess of the £5,000,000 minimum reserve. Now, if we had only paid out silver up to the extent of five millions of gold, we should of course have released 7½ crores of rupees. But the gold which has been passed into us for silver in India amounted up to the 10th of March to £7,208,000 and has drawn out from us 10 crores and 81 lakhs of rupees. In addition there was the amount paid out on account of gold received in London, so that our balance of coin in silver rupees began to run low. We decided, therefore, to re-coin some uncurrent silver we had by us and also to buy new silver for coinage. Our new rupee coinage will amount to about 2½ crores. We neither propose to add more rupees than are necessary of new coinage to the circulation, nor to hamper trade by refusing rupees for gold or notes presented.

To sum up, before the beginning of the present year we had added 305 lakhs from our reserve to the volume of silver circulation in exchange for gold presented to us. In this year we have added 776 lakhs in exchange for gold presented in India, and 225 lakhs in exchange for gold paid in at home, a total for the year of 10 crores 1 lakh. To enable us to make these additions we have had to coin new rupees, amounting to about 1½ crores, and to ensure our meeting further demands we have decided upon supplementary coinage to the extent of 1 crore, a total, as stated above, of 2½ crores.

The Rupee Currency.

30. This brings us to the important question of the relation of the silver currency of India to the functions which it has to perform. Perhaps it is not rash to assume that in 1893 the silver currency was redundant. It is impossible to arrive at mathematical accuracy on this subject; but its importance is extreme, and although I am aware that I shall be treading on controversial ground, it is not right to pass by on one side. There are such enormous deductions to be made from the quantitative theory in western countries amply equipped with credit money, with progressive transport, and with constant reductions in the number of hands employed in given industries, that the theory virtually disappears from sight, and that the quantity of standard coin offering in the market probably operates only in so far as Bank

reserves may be concerned. But in India where these deductions cannot be largely made, and where other conditions do not change rapidly, the quantity of currency being supplied and offering in the market must have a very material effect in regulating its value in exchange with other commodities. Therefore the relation between the volume of the currency, and the duty that is thrown upon it, is very important in India, not only as regards rupee prices in the country, but as regards exchange through the influence of rupee prices on exchange. I am not of course denying that exchange also depends upon the relation between our exports and imports, but it must not be forgotten that the volume of currency as influencing rupee prices is another material factor. To put it in an extreme form, could it be denied that if the quantity of currency offering in the country was suddenly doubled, other things being equal, that is to say, other conditions remaining unchanged, prices would not also tend to double, and exchange to fall in a corresponding ratio? Therefore our currency policy, as a whole, must be affected by the relation between the volume of currency and the number of transactions, and it is essential that the currency should adapt itself automatically to the requirements of trade. Looking to the events of this passing year my own impression is that the redundancy or superfluity of the silver currency that formerly existed has been absorbed. At the same time the normal march of affairs has been complicated by unusual factors, such as the famine and drain of silver to relief works, and there is need for caution. We shall be in a much better position to form a sound opinion as to the sufficiency or otherwise of our silver currency when silver coin flows back to trade centres from famine districts, and when we have had the experience of contracted trade in the summer months. The influence of the return of this silver and of the after-effects of famine must be awaited with some anxiety on the part of Government—an anxiety which, however, will be mitigated by the fact that the accumulation of gold, available for foreign remittance, has been much larger than we could have reasonably expected. I say the after-effects of famine because I believe, though it may seem paradoxical, that famine stimulates exchange. Or, rather, that this is the immediate effect of famine owing to the withdrawal of rupees from trade centres and the consequent greater demand for the rupees left in those centres, while the curtailment in exports resulting from shorter crops does not influence exchange until some months after famine has made its appearance and after the expenditure on famine relief has begun. However, under our present system the volume of the silver currency may be fairly regarded—under normal circumstances, for I must except famine demands—as adjusting itself automatically to the duty thrown upon it; in other words, to the demands for it. I should indeed shudder if it were left to the Government to determine, with nothing to guide it, whether the currency was or was not redundant, and to take action accordingly. It would be more than difficult to steer a middle course between the Scylla of stringency with lowering of prices and the Charybdis of dilution of the currency with depression of exchange. But henceforward the Government will be guided by the trade demand for our silver-circulating medium, for our notes printed on silver as we may really regard our rupees as being, the trade demand expressing itself in the presentation of gold. As long as Government refrains from coining rupees, except upon the demand of trade, there can be no dilution of the currency. There can be no contraction, as long as trade, if it needs rupees, has only to tender a sovereign to obtain silver coin in exchange, coin already in our balances or new silver coin if the balances will not suffice. The only difficulty will consist in closely watching the times and seasons so that the supply may be there to meet the demand and not be forestalled, as rupees take time to coin. But experience will soon supply indications for the future. It has already been stated that we are in process of equipping ourselves with additional silver to the value of one million sterling. The only other intervention of Government that I can foresee will possibly be recourse to shipping surplus gold to Europe as a temporary corrective in abnormal times, such as upon the return from up-country of silver coins after a famine. It might, under such circumstances, be desirable to restrict Council Bills temporarily. But the inflow and outflow of gold through private agency, according as the demand varies in either direction, is expected to become a regular factor in Indian business.

Gold in Circulation.

31. Having thus dealt with the general question of our currency, I may now turn to an interesting point: how far gold coins are passing and are likely to pass into general circulation? It has been said that we resolved when our gold reserve exceeded

the fixed minimum of £5,000,000 to pay out gold. We began to give out gold on January 15. I may perhaps explain that Government has no intention of forcing gold upon a reluctant public, although, now that the public has spontaneously taken a certain number of sovereigns, we thought it was not unjustifiable to familiarize people more widely with gold by cashing Postal Orders in Presidency towns of the value of R15 or £1 in gold coins, and we also propose to pay certain salaries in gold in the Presidency towns. Recipients of these gold coins can, of course, always get silver for them, if they really desire silver, by tendering them at the Currency Offices. The amount of gold taken out from the Currency Offices voluntarily by presenters of notes from January 15 to March 10 has been £130,700. Calcutta easily ranks first on the list of towns that are taking to the use of gold. Calcutta has absorbed £84,309. I believe that the rate at which gold is taken is likely to increase slowly, and that gold will pass gradually into general circulation in our sea-ports and large towns. No expectation was ever formed, nor is there any reason to desire, that gold would penetrate into the interior, or that the large mass of transactions in the country would ever be conducted except through the medium of silver and copper. Gold is behaving very much as we anticipated. We have been frequently told, and with perfect justice, that we could never claim to have a true gold standard in India until we were prepared to exchange gold for rupees as well as rupees for gold. By being prepared to exchange I do not mean that we should accept a legal liability to give gold for rupees, but that in practice, as for example in France, anybody who wanted gold for internal purposes should be able to obtain gold freely, without let or hindrance. Theorists, indeed, argue that neither France nor the United States possess a gold standard in the full and complete sense of the words. But I think no one will dispute that if we can advance to the same position as France we shall have attained a gold standard for all practical purposes. A year ago it seemed that we should probably have to sit for a long while under the reproach of our critics, and put up with what has been termed an "exchange standard." It then appeared impossible that in twelve months we should be paying out gold to anybody who asked for it. We are doing so now. Whether we shall be able to continue to do so without check or interruption, whether now we have once started giving gold for rupees we may not have to suspend temporarily, is not a matter about which confident prediction can be made. But it would be reasonable to say that the auguries are not unfavourable for our being able to pursue the path on which we have entered. Our position in respect of gold is strong. In India and in London we have accumulated nearly £8,600,000. We have, as I have explained, set aside £5,000,000 for the present as our minimum reserve against eventualities, against the contingency of the Secretary of State's being obliged to restrict or curtail his drawings and to ask us to ship home gold to enable him to meet his obligations. Any gold received in excess of this minimum, or of such minimum gold reserve as may, with further experience, be established, we shall be ready to pay out as we are paying it out. But the probability is that the gold reserve, ultimately available for foreign remittance, will continue to exceed the minimum experimental reserve. Gold is still coming in, though the inflow is expected to slacken, and may, with confidence, be expected to reach us at least in every busy season. And in addition to the gold received from abroad, we may reckon upon the gold mined in India. It has been decided to constitute a branch of the Royal Mint at the Bombay Mint for the coinage of gold. The terms of the proclamation to be issued under the Imperial Coinage Act have been settled, and we are merely awaiting now until the Royal Mint has satisfied itself as regards the Mint premises and appliances at Bombay. A representative of the Royal Mint is starting this week for Bombay to report. The gold from the Mysore mines is, indeed, already reaching us in anticipation of coinage, and we count upon receiving an annual increment to our stock of gold of from one-and-a-half to two millions from this source. And may I perhaps express satisfaction in passing that we have been able to assist the Indian gold mining industry by saving it the freight and charges incidental to the transmission of its gold to London?

Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers.

32. It is but a few years ago, since a Finance Member exclaimed at this season "Exchange is still the only burden of my song," and on looking back through the Financial Statements and discussions of the last twenty years exchange is writ large, very large, on every page. There is little to be said about exchange this year. The object of the Government, a stable exchange between the gold points, *i.e.*, an exchange

varying between 1*s.* 3⅞*d.* and 1*s.* 4⅛*d.* or, in the case of telegraphic transfers, 1*s.* 4$\frac{5}{32}$nds., has been maintained. Indeed there would be nothing to be said about exchange, were it not for the fact that for a brief period, and for exceptional reasons, exchange advanced above 1*s.* 4$\frac{5}{32}$nds. I refer to the action of the Secretary of State in deciding in January to limit telegraphic transfers under Act II of 1898, whereby silver can be obtained from the currency reserve against the deposit of gold in London: to limit them, I should explain, by progressively enhancing the price for such accommodation. The situation that dictated such action was to some extent caused by the Exchange Banks, who, as profitable employment for money existed in London, had not brought out money to India at the beginning of the season. Indeed the Exchange Banks in December urged that any loans which Government might be able to make to the public should be made to them as well as to the Presidency Banks, or failing this, if the loans were made through the Presidency Banks, they demanded to have a first refusal of this money to the exclusion of merchants, European and Native. The request was refused.

33. The season opened, therefore, without the assistance of the money that is usually brought out before Christmas by the Exchange Banks. But after Christmas, when rates grew easier in England, there was a sudden demand for transfers to obtain money here, while at the same time there were unprecedented demands for coin to move a record rice crop in Burma, together with an increasing drain of silver to the famine districts, and an inflow of gold exceeding expectations. The silver coin reserve of Government in consequence rapidly neared a point at which it was impossible to continue to meet unlimited transfers. Therefore the Secretary of State decided to limit the demands by gradually raising the rate, thus meeting the most urgent demands, and weeding out the less urgent, while warning those whose demands were not so urgent to ship gold to India. No other course was practical. The liability of the Secretary of State to keep the tap turned on indefinitely at 1*s.* 4$\frac{5}{32}$nds. has been asserted. But I cannot see that any positive liability exists, and I wonder if those who assert its existence would have preferred that the stability of our currency (whose situation they were well able to appreciate and follow) should have been affected by the reserve of rupees being dangerously reduced? There is another observation to be made, though I am afraid it may be resented in certain quarters because it is inconveniently true. The incident exemplifies the difficulties which Indian trade is likely to run into, if the Banks and merchants trust to Government always meeting their demands from its resources instead of supplying themselves with funds.

Banking Discussion.

34. I have already stated that the current year has been marked by much discussion on the banking situation in India. It was inevitable that this discussion should arise. Recent years in India have abounded in periods of stringency, and more than one exceptional measure, such as the reduction of the silver in the currency reserve, has been taken to deal with an imminent crisis. It has long been clear that something is amiss, if not actually rotten, in the State of Denmark. Writing in December last the Bengal Chamber recorded a deliberate opinion that its members "are convinced that in the busy season the banking facilities of India are not sufficient for the trade and satisfactory development of the country, and at times of pressure the existing arrangements for giving relief seem to them to be quite inadequate." These are grave words. That discussion indeed has not supervened earlier may be attributed to the existence of general hesitation while India was passing through the transitional stage immediately following the closure of the Mints. But the moment India emerged from that stage the subject pressed for consideration, and this is an answer to the somewhat wild statement that Government has forced on this question, because the establishment of a gold standard was not proceeding fast enough in its judgment, in order to hasten this desired consummation. In so far as the establishment of a gold standard (which has perhaps proceeded even faster than our desires) has had any influence on the matter it is this. We have been told to expect with a stable exchange that British capital will more readily seek investment in India, and indeed there are more than indications that reasonable expectations will not be disappointed, for a not inconsiderable amount of capital has come out. The tide has turned. But if capital seeks India more readily, investments will no doubt be made in mines, railways and industrial enterprize generally, and there will arise a demand for banking facilities in connection with these investments. The revision of our banking situation was, therefore, in nowise part of a design to hurry

on the gold standard, but followed upon the initiation of that standard. The matter was brought to a head by a request, and a very natural request from the Presidency Banks, for the extension of their statutory powers. We thoroughly sympathized with that request; not so much in the interests of the Banks, as in the interests of the development of India. But a doubt existed, and had previously found expression, how far, in view of their capital and resources, it was prudent to extend the operations of Banks which are the custodians of the public balances, and in whose cash balances the Government account bulks so largely. The Bank of Bengal stated in a letter of the 2nd of December last that the Directors were of opinion that the restrictions imposed on their operations might be "withdrawn with safety and advantage without *in ordinary times* overtaxing the resources of the Banks," and added that they "would not be disposed to countenance any great extension of the Bank's investments in securities which might not be easily realizable." But we have to legislate for extraordinary as well as for ordinary times, and the securities of Assisted Railways and District Boards will probably not be easily realizable for some time to come. The discussion of the banking situation to my mind has been of great utility, and I cannot believe that the discussion, to which valuable suggestions have been contributed from many quarters, and in which the public has taken so much interest, will not, sooner or later, result in some important improvement. The Government of India for its part carefully considered the various representations and arguments that have been made, and has submitted comprehensive recommendations to the Secretary of State. No answer has yet been received, nor, considering the importance of the subject and the shortness of the time, could an answer have been received. As anything which can elucidate the subject is not amiss, I may perhaps before leaving the question offer one explanation. Considerable criticism has been directed against the proposed project of a "State Bank." It was not unnatural perhaps that some misconceptions should arise until the exact recommendations of the Government are made public. But, on the other hand, nothing has been stated by the Government, nothing was said by myself, when I had the honour to explain in Council, in answer to the Honourable Mr. Arthur, the suggestions I should make to Government, on which an allegation could be founded that the creation of a State Bank was contemplated. It is right to say this to remove the apprehensions that have been expressed in certain quarters of State intervention, State competition and other unspeakable horrors. What I then said I would suggest to Government for consideration was that a Central Bank of India, with branches possessing large local autonomy, might be formed by the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks; that this Bank might, under certain conditions and restrictions, have access to London; and that to this Bank, as to an Agent, might (though this is not an essential condition) be entrusted the management of the Paper Currency. The arrangement as regards the note issue would be analogous to that which obtains in England. As regards its banking side, the Bank would have, as the Presidency Banks have now and as the Bank of England has now, the custody, at any rate to a large extent, of the public balances; and as in the case of the Bank of England, the profit derivable from the Government balances would be considered in fixing the remuneration of the Bank for doing the public business. If anybody cares to call a Bank framed on these lines, a Bank in which the Government holds no shares, on whose Board it has no Director, in whose banking profits it has no interest—if there is anybody who desires to term such an institution a State Bank, and to detect behind it the gruesome spectre of State competition, of course he is at liberty to do so. But he must then be equally prepared to call the Bank of England a State Bank, which it notoriously is not in the accepted meaning of language.

Government Balances.

35. There is yet another question at which I beg leave to glance in connection with the history of the year. I mean the utilisation of the Government balances in the busy season. It may be as well, perhaps, though the matter has been frequently discussed and explained of late, to go over the ground once more. Government keeps its working balance in the Government Treasuries, the Reserve Treasuries and the Presidency Banks. Government Treasuries are maintained where there are no Presidency Banks or their branches. The Reserve Treasuries were instituted by Lord Northbrook to give Government control over a certain sum of money for emergencies, Government having been resisted and hampered on two occasions when it required to withdraw its own funds from the Banks for pressing needs. As regards the Presidency Banks, Government

keeps a balance at their Head Offices maintained at a fairly constant figure, and this balance may, in fact, in so far as it exceeds what is really required for treasury purposes, be considered as additional to the real working balance of Government. But there are seasons when the Government receipts exceed the amount required for its working balances and for the constant balance at the Banks. It might be supposed that this excess should naturally go into the balances at the Presidency Banks, and that the Government balance should shrink or expand according to the receipts or outgoings of Government. It has, however, been the arrangement, and a deputation from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in 1898 recognised that it was advantageous, to have a fairly constant balance with the Presidency Banks, while the excess receipts of which I have been speaking flow into the Reserve Treasuries which, rather than the Banks, are thereby primarily exposed to the sudden and fluctuating demands which war and famine and all the exigencies of a great Government may entail. So far, therefore, as the Government balances in the Presidency Banks do not, as might be expected, mount up in the busy season, which is also the season of revenue collections, the Government is not open to the reproach of locking up its balances. I do not see that the arrangement could be changed under present circumstances, and Government could hardly move in the matter except at the request of the business community who were a party to it. Whether it would be not more natural to pass in all the Government receipts if the Banks had a larger capital and larger resources, and the Government could always count on getting its own money without serious disturbance, and whether the Reserve Treasuries are not an anomaly, but a disagreeable necessity, due to existing circumstances, are other and larger questions. If the Reserve Treasuries did not exist, if there was a Bank powerful enough to ensure Government obtaining any money it called for, a larger part of the money collected by Government would be returned into ordinary channels and be available for trade. The real gist, however, of the accusation that Government locks up its balances is concerned with the granting or refusal of temporary loans in the busy season from those funds which I have described above as the receipts in excess of our working balance. That was a subject which was gone into last year, and the Secretary of State has laid down and made public the conditions under which such loans may be granted. There is no unreadiness to make loans under those conditions; but the history of this year enforces the danger of relying on such loans. We had one application this year for a loan for 30 lakhs to Bombay to avert, so we were assured, a most imminent crisis. We were not in a position to make the loan; and moreover those who principally urged us to make the loan, who were representatives of the Exchange Banks, could always have procured funds for their customers through the Secretary of State's telegraphic transfers. Indeed this was admitted: but it was urged that transfers at the rate at which the Secretary of State was then selling were to be boycotted. The crisis was conjured without our assistance: but I refer to it as showing the danger of relying upon Government assistance and indicating doubts as to the sufficiency of banking strength in Bombay. To have a crisis threatened in an Imperial City of the importance of Bombay for want of R30 lakhs points to a very narrow margin.

Conclusion.

36. Famine has left a deep impress upon the financial history of this year, and will make an even deeper impress upon the year we are shortly entering. But looking back on the past twelvemonth we may congratulate ourselves, at least, on having passed to a gold standard through the continued closure of the Mints and the ordinary operations of trade without having added to the indebtedness of India. The uncertainties in both public and private finance owing to a fluctuating and falling exchange have, it may be hoped, become a thing of the past. In the year now passing away India has been able not only to relieve the suffering population in her midst, but to invest revenue in productive public works She will not be able to escape borrowing in the coming year. But the difficulties will be chiefly those of Ways and Means. Nevertheless, after providing for famine and after making a substantial addition to the payment for national insurance, the Indian Government can count upon a surplus with reasonable confidence.

March 21, 1900. C. E. DAWKINS.

PART II.

BEING A MEMORANDUM BY THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY EXAMINING THE DETAILS OF THE ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Section I.—The Accounts of 1898-99.

1898-99. General Result.

37. The surplus of the year in the Accounts was less by R9,80,900, than that anticipated when the Revised Estimate was framed in March last.

The variations between the figures finally entering into the Accounts and those taken in the Budget and Revised Estimates of the year are fully explained in the Appropriation Report published in the *Gazette of India* of the 11th instant.

Tables giving a general comparison of the Revised Estimates with the Accounts have been given above in Part I, paragraph 3 in the old form and paragraph 6 in the new form.

1898-99. Revenue in India.

38. The Revenue in India was less than taken in the Revised Estimate by R15,50,390. The falling-off is accounted for by a decline in Land Revenue of R22,00,870: the collections were considerably lower than the Estimate in Bombay and Madras, while there were smaller improvements in Burma and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. There was also a decline in the Customs Revenue of R9,62,380 under the heads of silver, oils, and cotton goods. The payment of interest due on April 1, 1899, on the preceding day by the Bombay Port Trust increased the Interest receipts by R8,65,260. Smaller variations under other heads resulted in a net improvement of R7,47,600.

1898-99. Expenditure in India.

39. The Expenditure in India was less than the Revised Estimate by R9,30,330 the result of a number of small differences, the largest of which are, on the side of excess, R10,86,910 in the Working Expenses of State Railways, and, on the side of reduction, R7,60,670 under Army.

40. The net deterioration in India of R6,20,060 was distributed thus between the Imperial Section and the Provincial and Local Section: an Imperial deterioration of R11,14,570 and a Provincial and Local improvement of R4,94,510.

1898-99. Revenue and Expenditure in England.

41. The Sterling Revenue in England was higher by £10,061 and the Sterling Expenditure was less by £20,503.

1898-99. Exchange.

42. The fractional difference between the average rate of exchange and the rate of 16*d*. the rupee of the Revised Estimate caused an increase of expenditure of R1,71,970.

Section II.—Revised Estimate of 1899-1900.

1899-1900. Statement of the gross figures.

43. The following is a general comparison of the Budget Estimates with the Revised Estimates of 1899-1900:—

	Budget.	Revised.	Revised, better.	Revised, worse.
	£	£	£	£
Revenue.				
India	67,717,900	68,284,700	566,800	
England	207,100	247,700	40,600	
Total	67,925,000	68,532,400	607,400	
Expenditure.				
India— Imperial, Provincial, and Local	49,388,100	49,681,200		293,100
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	—616,500	—199,000		417,500
Net	48,771,600	49,482,200		710,600
England	16,531,600	16,497,400	34,200	
Total	65,303,200	65,979,600		676,400
Surplus	2,621,800	2,552,800		69,000

1899-1900. General features.

44. The striking feature of the year is the recurrence of famine, involving an expenditure on direct relief of £2,054,800, over three crores of rupees, in addition to indirect expenditure and to loss of revenue—the reduction below the Budget Estimate under the one head of Land Revenue is £1,187,100, over a crore-and-three-quarters of rupees. To help in meeting this unforeseen expenditure, we have had, in addition to the unappropriated portion of the famine grant of over a crore, improvements in net Revenue under Opium, Mint, Railways, and Irrigation amounting to nearly 2 crores, savings in expenditure on the Army and plague preventive measures amounting to nearly a crore-and-a-half, and savings of nearly half a crore in consequence of the rate of exchange having been more than a farthing above the extremely cautious rate of 15¾*d.* the rupee which was adopted in the Budget Estimate. These improvements have diminished the reduction in the estimated surplus of the year, £2,552,800 as compared with £2,621,800, to the insignificant amount of about ten lakhs of rupees. It is very probable that the actual surplus in the Accounts of the year will exceed that of the Budget Estimate.

45. In India there is an increase of Revenue of R85,01,000 or £566,800, and an increase of Expenditure of R43,96,000 or £293,100. These variations are divided between the Imperial and Provincial-Local sections of the accounts thus: a deterioration under Imperial of R21,57,000 or £143,800, and an improvement under Provincial and Local of R62,62,000 or £417,500. In England the Revenue is higher than the Budget Estimate by £40,600 and the Expenditure less by £34,200, giving an improvement of £74,800, which, deducted from the net deterioration on the Imperial section in India of £143,800, results in a reduction of the surplus by £69,000.

1899-1900. Revenue in India.

46. The important increases of Revenue in India are—

	R
Opium	60,20,000
Salt	6,15,000
Customs	8,12,000
Forest	7,49,000
Telegraph	13,50,000
Mint	45,24,000
Railways—	
State, Gross Receipts more R1,45,87,000 } Guaranteed, Net Receipts less R23,75,000 }	1,22,12,000
Irrigation, Major Works	20,89,000
Army	11,28,000

1899-1900. Opium.

47. The increase in Opium Revenue occurs in Bengal, and is mainly due to the average price realised at the monthly sales having been R1,221 a chest, while the price was taken at R1,100 a chest in the Budget Estimate: on the 40,800 chests taken in the Budget Estimate as to be sold, this rise in price accounts for an improvement of R49,36,800. The sales in the last three months of the year were also increased by 900 chests, the receipts from which at the average rate realised amount to R10,98,900. The receipts from the pass duty on the exports of Malwa Opium from Bombay are expected to be slightly less than in the Budget Estimate, and the receipts on Excise Opium slightly higher.

1899-1900. Salt.

48. The Salt Revenue has improved in Madras by R8,57,000, the fall from the abnormally high receipts of 1898-99 having been less than anticipated, and in Bengal by R6,40,000, low prices and the favourable circumstances of the year in that Province having stimulated imports; while it has decreased by R2,15,000 in Bombay due to the famine, and by R6,17,000 in the Northern India Salt Department in consequence of the drought in Rajputána which has caused a deterioration in the quality of the salt produced at Sambhar Lake and a diminution in the sales at that source.

1899-1900. Customs.

49. The Customs receipts have improved in the three Maritime Provinces unaffected or only slightly affected by famine by a total of R14,24,000, but in Bombay the famine and plague have caused a decrease of R6,05,000.

1899-1900. Forest.

50. The Forest Revenue in Burma has improved by the large sum of R12,33,000 due to the high price of teak inducing large extractions: Bengal shows an increase of R1,55,000; but in Bombay there has been a falling-off of R3,16,000, in Madras of R1,20,000, and in the Central Provinces of R1,38,000, all attributed to famine.

51. The abnormally large increase in Telegraph receipts is caused by the interest in the war news from South Africa and by the great use of telegrams in connection with the movements of grain caused by the famine.

1899-1900. Telegraph.

52. The increase in the Mint receipts is exceptional. The larger part of it, R32,00,000, represents the profit on the coinage of about one crore of rupees from purchased silver bullion, the Government of India having found it necessary to resort to coinage to meet the great demand for rupees which has been so marked a characteristic of this cold weather: that demand is surmised to have been caused by the withdrawal of rupees from the trade centres to meet famine expenditure, and by the exceptionally large rice crop in Burma.

1899-1900. Mint.

The coinage of dollars has also been much greater than was assumed in the Budget Estimate; and the receipts in Bombay have consequently increased by R4,79,000.

The famine has caused a large demand for copper coin, on the coinage of which there is a gain, brought to account when the coins pass into circulation: the increase from this cause amounts to R8,50,000.

There is a small set off to these large receipts in the increased charges of the Mints, amounting to R2,23,000.

53. The large improvement in Railway earnings is due partly to the ordinary development of traffic and the earnings of new lines and additions to existing lines, and to a brisk coal trade, but mainly to the increase in grain traffic to meet the requirements of the famine-stricken districts, and to the carriage of troops to the seaports for despatch to South Africa.

1899-1900. Railway Receipts.

The improvement has been fairly generally distributed, the only two lines of which the receipts will fall far short of the Budget Estimate being the Great Indian Peninsula Railway,—the failure of the cotton and grain crops in the districts served by that Railway and the continued prevalence of plague have seriously interfered with its traffic,—and the North-Western Railway,—the traffic on that Railway varies from year to year, up and down, more than on any other Railway, with the greater or smaller movement of troops to or from the North-West frontier: the famine has also diminished the receipts of the line, and the exports of wheat have been much smaller than last year.

54. There has been a large development of Irrigation, the larger portion of the increase occurring in the Punjab: this is partly due to the failure of the rains.

1899-1900. Irrigation Revenue.

55. The increase in Army Receipts is due chiefly to the recovery of the value of stores, etc., sent with the troops to South Africa.

1899-1900. Army Receipts.

56. The more important decreases in Revenue are:—

1899-1900. Decreases in Revenue in India.

	R
Land Revenue	1,78,07,000
Provincial Rates	17,97,000
Interest	7,57,000

57. The Land Revenue in Bengal and Assam is expected to be slightly higher than the Budget Estimate, but the only Province in which a substantial increase has occurred is the extraordinarily prosperous Province of Burma. There an increase of R21,11,000 has been taken. In every other Province there are very serious decreases. In Bombay the falling-off is R84,37,000, in the Punjab R37,00,000, in the Central Provinces R35,43,000, and in the small Provinces administered directly by the Government of India, of which the most important are Ajmer, Baluchistan, and Coorg, R2,63,000: all of these are direct consequences of the famine prevailing in those Provinces, which has necessitated heavy suspensions and remissions. In Madras the unfavourable character of the north-east monsoon led the Local Government to anticipate that considerable suspensions would be necessary in February and March, and a decrease of R18,89,000 has been taken in that Province. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh a decrease of R23,01,000 is shown: the collections of the arrears remaining over from the last famine are expected to be smaller than assumed in the Budget Estimate.

1899-1900. Land Revenue.

58. The decline in the Revenue from Provincial Rates follows generally in distribution the decline in Land Revenue and is due to the same causes.

1899-1900. Provincial Rates.

1899-1900. Interest Receipts.

59. The fall in Interest receipts is not a real reduction in Revenue. The interest on the debt of the Bombay Port Trust falls due for payment on April 1, and the annual payment was included in the Budget Estimate. The payment was, however, made on March 31, 1899, and the receipts on account of that debt in 1898-99 were accordingly doubled while there are none this year.

1899-1900. Increase in Expenditure in India.

60. The important increases in Expenditure in India are:—

	R
Forest	4,52,000
Political	6,31,000
Famine Relief	3,06,86,000
State Railways, Working Expenses	59,24,000
Irrigation, Working Expenses	5,39,000

1899-1900. Forest Expenditure.

61. The increase in Forest Expenditure occurs in Burma, R1,43,000, and Bombay, R3,83,000, the expenditure in other Provinces differing but slightly from the Budget Estimate. In Burma the increase was required to earn the increase in Revenue noticed in paragraph 50. In Bombay the increase is caused by the sanction to a scheme for supplying fodder to the cattle in the famine-stricken districts of Bombay. It is expected that more than half of the cost will be recovered from the owners of the cattle, as they will be charged for the fodder supplied to them. Part of the expenditure in that scheme was incurred in the Central Provinces also, but other lapses reduce the total expenditure there almost to the Budget figure.

1899-1900. Political Expenditure.

62. The increase in Political Expenditure is due to the Amir of Afghanistan having drawn more of his subsidy than the amount due for the year: he draws his subsidy somewhat irregularly.

1899-1900. Famine Relief.

63. The very large expenditure on Famine Relief has been fully explained in other parts of this Statement.

1899-1900. Railway and Irrigation Expenditure.

64. The increases in Railway and Irrigation Expenditure were required to earn the increased Revenue discussed in paragraphs 53 and 54, the real gain being only the net amount.

1899-1900. Savings in Expenditure in India.

65. The necessity of meeting the large expenditure connected with the famine has led to the restriction of ordinary expenditure wherever possible; and there are savings under the great majority of heads. The more important decreases are the following:—

	R
3.—Land Revenue	8,47,000
Opium	6,01,000
13.—Interest	10,27,000
Law and Justice, Jails	6,58,000
Police	5,65,000
Medical	29,05,000
31.—Exchange	21,46,000
Construction of Protective Railways	49,00,000
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	60,39,000
Military Works	6,70,000
Civil Works	57,67,000
Army	52,05,000

1899-1900. Land Revenue Expenditure.

66. Grain compensation allowances caused by famine prices have prevented any saving in the Land Revenue Expenditure in the Central Provinces and Bombay, in which the charges slightly exceed the Budget Estimate, and have reduced the savings in the Punjab. In Bengal there is an increase of R1,46,000, mostly under Survey and Settlement. But there are savings of R2,77,000 in Burma—where some schemes of improvement were not brought into operation so soon as anticipated and the charges for the collection of Revenue were overestimated; of R3,57,000 in Madras—where one scheme of improvement was partially postponed, and the progress of expenditure under several heads was less than provided for in the Estimates; and of R3,06,000 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where it was found that the grants under several heads were not fully required.

67. Though the poppy crop was a better one than we have had for many years, it was not quite up to the standard which we assume as the average, and for which we provide every year in the Budget Estimate. The payments to the cultivators for their opium were therefore smaller than taken in the Estimate, and there will be a saving of about six lakhs of rupees.

1899-1900. Opium.

68. The Capital Expenditure on the construction of Railways in 1898-99 was higher than anticipated in the Revised Estimate for that year, because of the postponement from last year to this of the issue of Debenture Capital by the East Indian Railway Company : the advances on which interest is charged against Railway Companies were also higher than estimated ; and consequently the transfer from Ordinary to Railway Debt was increased above the Budget Estimate by R5,42,000, causing a saving of that amount in ordinary Interest payments. The remainder is due to arrear payments of Interest warrants having proved to be less than provided for in the Estimate of last March.

1899-1900. Interest Payments.

69. Famine prices have caused small excesses over the Budget Estimates for Expenditure on Jails in Bombay and the Punjab. In all other Provinces there are savings, due partly to the Jail population having been less than anticipated, partly to the opening of new Jails having been postponed, and partly to the specially low price for provisions in the earlier months of the year when stocks were purchased.

1899-1900. Expenditure on Jails.

70. In Bombay, the Punjab and the Central Provinces the Police Expenditure has exceeded the Budget Estimates in consequence of the famine necessitating large payments of grain compensation allowances. In the other Provinces there are substantial savings, due partly to economies such as the substitution of locally-manufactured for imported cloth for uniforms, partly to the absence of officers on leave, and partly to the slower introduction of some schemes of reform.

1899-1900. Police.

71. Only a small part of the reserve of R20,95,000, provided for new plague preventive expenditure as stated in paragraph 146 of the Budget Statement of last March, was required, and there is a saving of R19,42,000 in the India General Revised Estimate of Medical Expenditure. The Madras and Central Provinces Governments have also not found it necessary to spend so much as expected on plague prevention, and there are savings under the head in Madras of R10,19,000 and in the Central Provinces of R1,58,000. On the other hand, the Bengal Government increased its expenditure on those measures and there is an increase in that Province of R3,59,000.

1899-1900. Medical Expenditure.

72. The changes in the form of Accounts and Estimates described in paragraphs 4 to 6 of Part I of this Statement affect very materially the entries under the two heads XXIV and 31.—Exchange. In the Budget Estimate, as published last March in the old form, the final figure resulting from the calculations was R6,90,000 on the receipt side, under XXIV.—Exchange. The calculations under the new form give a figure on the charge side, under 31.—Exchange, of R31,96,000 (or £213,000). The explanation of this large difference is that under the new form the whole of the difference between the rate of exchange assumed in the Budget Estimate, 15$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* the rupee, and the standard rate of 16*d.* the rupee is brought to account through the heads XXIV and 31.—Exchange, whereas under the old form that difference was (like the difference between the 2 shilling rate and the standard rate under both the old and new forms) distributed over the various heads of Revenue and Expenditure under which sterling transactions occur.

1899-1900. 31.—Exchange.

In the Revised Estimate, in the new form, the entry of R31,96,000 (£213,000) on the charge side, 31.—Exchange is reduced to R10,50,000 (£70,000). The reason of this difference is that the average rate of exchange of the year will be slightly over 16*d.* the rupee instead of 15$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* the rupee taken in the Budget Estimate. This in itself would have caused the whole 32 lakhs to disappear; but the remittances of some Railway Companies were made at a lower rate than the average rate of Council Bills, which acted on the figure in the contrary direction.

73. The entries under the two heads named in the margin in the Budget Estimate of this year together made up the amount required to bring the Famine Relief and Insurance Grant up to the sum of a crore and a half of rupees. As the expenditure on Famine Relief in the Revised Estimate far exceeds that sum,

1899-1900. Protective Railways and Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.

there is no room for the expenditure under the two heads and the entries are omitted.

The amount shown under Reduction or Avoidance of Debt disappears absolutely from the Expenditure of the year. But the expenditure represented by the entry under 34.—Construction of Protective Railways has not been stopped: it has merely been removed to Expenditure not charged to Revenue under head 48.—State Railways—Construction. It may be mentioned here that this transfer would have been made even if the Famine Relief expenditure had not occurred and swallowed up the whole of the Famine Grant. For under the decision described in paragraph 7 of Part I of this Statement, expenditure on Railways of the class for which the entry in the Budget Estimate was made will in future be charged to head 48, and not to head 34.

1899-1900. Military Works Expenditure.

74. The reduction in the Expenditure in India on Military Works represents partly a transfer of Expenditure from India to England, and partly the usual lapses which always occur.

1899-1900. Civil Works Expenditure.

75. Assam is the only Province which shows an increase (R41,000) in the Expenditure on Civil Works: funds being available from Provincial Revenues the Chief Commissioner pressed on the repair of the damages caused by the great earthquake. The decrease in Burma (R2,65,000) is an ordinary one, the progress of expenditure not being so rapid as expected when the Budget grant was fixed. The savings in the other Provinces varying from R14,57,000 in Bombay to R5,62,000 in the Punjab may all be taken as being the result of the efforts of the Local Governments to reduce ordinary expenditure to provide funds for the famine, and to a small extent for other Provincial needs.

1899-1900. Army.

76. The main cause of the saving in Military Expenditure is the despatch, without replacement, of British troops to South Africa, and of two Native Infantry Regiments to Ceylon and Singapore, the charges for all of which are borne by Her Majesty's Government. This saving is estimated at R39,09,000.

There have also been savings in the charges for military operations and special services, R6,42,000: in Exchange Compensation Allowance R3,89,000, the rate of exchange having been over 16*d.* the rupee, whereas the Budget Estimate assumed a rate of $15\frac{3}{4}$*d.*: in Regimental Pay and Allowances R4,00,000: in the pay of officers transferred for plague duty to the Civil Department R3,64,000: in the annual relief movements R2,20,000: in the purchase of malt liquor R2,60,000: from the postponement of the purchase of a reserve of fodder because of the famine prices, R3,76,000: the postponement of other mobilization requirements R1,84,000: in the purchase of mules and horses in India R4,40,000; and under Medical, chiefly Cantonment General Hospitals, R4,13,000.

On the other hand, the high prices have caused an extra expenditure of R10,00,000—this would have been much greater had it not been that very low prices prevailed in the earlier months of the year: the orders issued this year regarding the messing allowance of British soldiers have entailed an additional expenditure of R9,85,000: there have been special grants of R1,32,000 for the purchase of land, and of R1,22,000 for the purchase of equipment of transport corps and supply trains; and the stoppage of the troopship service, causing a large saving in sterling expenditure as noticed below, has necessitated the chartering of two vessels to convey details to England at a cost of R4,10,000.

1899-1900. Revenue in England.

77. The Revenue in England is expected to exceed the Budget Estimate by £40,600, the bulk of which occurs under Interest. The Secretary of State had larger amounts available from his cash balance for temporary investment, and the rate of interest obtained was high during a portion of the year.

1899-1900. Expenditure in England.

78. The Expenditure in England is expected to be less than the Budget Estimate by £34,200. There is an increase of £71,500 in the payments of interest on India Bills partly owing to the rate of interest being higher and partly to some of the Bills being issued for six months and replaced within the year, which involves an interest charge this year for 18 months: £62,600 are to be spent on the purchase of land for the Store Department and for the installation of electric light in the India Office: the payments for the Indian troopship *Hardinge*, now being built, are increased by £110,700: the last quarterly payment in 1898-99 of the subsidy to the Admiralty for the Indian Defence Vessels was withheld pending settlement of a doubtful point, and the

sum of £15,200 has to be added to the payments this year. On the other hand, the payments for the Indian Troopship Service are reduced by £124,800, the South African War having prevented the despatch of the usual reliefs to India: The expenditure on Army Stores has been less than expected by £205,900: and the non-effective Army charges mainly pensions have been less than the Estimate by £73,800.

1899-1900.
Exchange.

79. As explained in paragraph 5, exchange no longer appears separately on the Accounts and Estimates. But, of course, any rise or fall in the rate of exchange affects them to the same extent as before the change in form. In the Budget Estimate the rate of exchange for the year was taken at 15¾*d.* the rupee, and the average rate obtained on the Secretary of State's drawings will be slightly above 16*d.* the rupee: the Revised Estimate places the rate at 16·072*d.* the rupee. The net sterling expenditure in the Revised Estimate is £16,249,700. The equivalent of that amount is R24,76,14,000 at 15¾*d.* the rupee and R24,26,53,000 at 16·072*d.* the rupee. The difference between these two amounts, R49,61,000, represents the saving secured by the rise in the rate above that assumed in the Budget Estimate. In addition, the higher level of exchange has caused reductions in the payments of exchange compensation allowance amounting to R6,97,000.

Section III.—Budget Estimate of 1900-1901.

1900-1901.
Statement of the gross figures.

80. The following is a general comparison of the Budget Estimate of 1900-1901 with that of 1899-1900:—

	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1900-1901, better.	1900-1901, worse.
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£
India	67,717,900	69,978,300	2,260,400	...
England	207,100	177,500	...	29,600
TOTAL .	67,925,000	70,155,800	2,230,800	...
EXPENDITURE.				
India—				
Imperial, Provincial and Local	49,388,100	53,297,100	...	3,909,000
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit .	—616,500	—550,600	...	65,900
NET .	48,771,600	52,746,500	...	3,974,900
England	16,531,600	17,249,000	...	717,400
TOTAL .	65,303,200	69,995,500	...	4,692,300
SURPLUS .	2,621,800	160,300	...	2,461,500

1900-1901.
Main features.

81. The famine, involving a direct expenditure of just over five crores of rupees besides loss of Revenue and indirect Expenditure, and the undertaking of new Military expenditure of nearly a crore are the leading characteristics of next year. To meet this outlay the surplus shown in the Budget Estimate of the present year of nearly four crores goes a long, though not the whole, way. But increases in Revenue and strict economies in other Expenditure suffice to enable us to show a small surplus in the coming year.

82. In India an increase of Revenue of R3,39,06,000 or £2,260,400 and an increase of Expenditure of R5,86,34,000 or £3,909,000 are estimated. This net deterioration of R2,47,28,000 or £1,648,600 represents an improvement in the Provincial and Local Section of R9,88,000 or £65,900 and a deterioration in the Imperial Section of R2,57,16,000 or £1,714,500. The Revenues in England are expected to be less by £29,600 and the expenditure greater by £717,400. The total Imperial falling off, £2,461,500, reduces the surplus to the small sum of £160,300..

1900-1901. Increases of Revenue in India.

83. The heads which mainly contribute to the large increase in Revenue in India above shown are—

		R
Railways, State, Gross Receipts	more R3,63,12,000	2,22,61,000
Guaranteed, Net „	less R1,40,51,000	
Opium		83,60,000
Customs		5,26,000
Post Office		7,75,000
Telegraph		10,50,000
Mint		34,87,000
Irrigation, Major Works		13,56,000
Army		17,45,000

1900-1901. Railway Receipts.

84. A considerable part of the increase under Railways is nominal only, being caused by the change in the status of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for nine months of the year from a Guaranteed Railway, of which the receipts are shown net, to a State Railway, of which the gross receipts are shown on the Revenue side, and the working expenses on the Expenditure side. The amount of this nominal addition to the Revenue and Expenditure is R1,53,00,000, and that amount should be deducted from the figure above given to arrive at the real increase in Railway Revenue, which will then be R69,61,000.

The Railway Revenue is estimated at an amount less by R52,51,000 than the Revised Estimate of 1899-1900, because it is not considered prudent to assume that the whole of the increase secured by the very exceptional traffic of the present year will be retained in the coming year.

1900-1901. Opium.

85. Part of the increased Revenue from Opium is obtained by the sale of 3,600 more chests than were taken in the Budget Estimate of the present year: at the price of R1,100 a chest taken in the Budget Estimate of 1899-1900 this accounts for an increase of R39,60,000. The high prices secured at the opium sales this year, particularly in the last half of it, justify us in anticipating a higher average price than R1,100 next year: the average has been taken at R1,200 a chest; and this accounts for an increase of R44,40,000.

1900-1901. Customs Revenue.

86. The Customs Revenue in Bombay is expected to be lower than in the Budget Estimate of this year by R7,66,000 in consequence of famine and plague; but in the other Maritime Provinces increases aggregating R13,05,000 are anticipated. The Estimate is taken at about three lakhs lower than the Revised Estimate of this year: the decrease is distributed over the Rice Export Duty, Articles of Food and Drink, Silver, Cotton Goods, and Manufactured Articles.

1900-1901. Post Office Receipts.

87. The Estimate of Post Office Revenue assumes that the Revenue next year will exceed that of this year by about the same amount as the latter exceeded that of 1898-99, there being nothing abnormal in the receipts this year or last.

1900-1901. Telegraph Receipts.

88. The Telegraph Revenue having increased by an abnormal amount this year owing to special causes, the estimate for next year is placed somewhat lower than the Revised Estimate of 1899-1900.

1900-1901. Mint Receipts.

89. It has been decided to coin in the beginning of next year a further crore of rupees: this will yield a profit of R32,00,000. The gain on copper coinage is also taken higher by R2,00,000 than in the Budget Estimate of this year, and the receipts for Dollar coinage are also placed slightly higher, though much lower than in the Revised Estimate of this year.

1900-1901. Irrigation Revenue.

90. The Irrigation Revenue was especially high this year, and it is improbable (as it is most undesirable) that the seasons next year will be as favourable for irrigation. The estimate has accordingly been taken over seven lakhs lower than the Revised Estimate though thirteen and-a-half lakhs higher than the Budget Estimate of this year.

1900-1901. Army Receipts.

91. The increase in the Army Receipts represents recoveries from Her Majesty's Government of the value of horses, stores, etc., sent to South Africa with the troops.

1900-1901. Decreases in Revenue in India.

92. The important decreases in Revenue in India are:—

	R
Land Revenue	52,39,000
Excise	4,92,000
Provincial Rates	3,19,000

93. The famine will necessitate suspensions and remissions of Land Revenue and Provincial Rates next year as well as in the current year, though not to so great an extent. The decrease under the latter head would have been considerably greater were it not that the Madras Government has decided to increase the rate at which a local cess is levied and there is an increase under the head in that Province of R3,69,000.

1900-1901. Land Revenue and Provincial Rates.

94. In ordinary times the Excise Revenue increases from year to year in all Provinces in which no special measure leading to a check has been adopted for administrative reasons. This normal increase is expected next year in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and Burma. In the latter Province, however, one such measure has been adopted leading to a loss of Revenue moderately estimated at R1,50,000 a year: it is the decision to stop the sale by auction of licenses to sell opium in Lower Burma in order to diminish the temptation to the licensees to traffic in illicit opium.

1900-1901. Excise Revenue.

In Bombay and the Central Provinces the famine is expected to cause a serious decline in Excise Revenue, and in the Punjab the same cause has restricted the usual increase.

In Madras a very large decrease of R12,64,000 is anticipated by the Local Government. The Excise Revenue in that Province advanced more rapidly than that of any other Province till two years ago when it began to decline, and the Local Government expects that the decline will continue next year for special reasons some being connected with difficulties—temporary it is hoped—in the administration of the special system in force in that Province, and some with the unfavourable character of the seasons.

95. The important increases in expenditure in India are :—

1900-1901. Increases in Expenditure in India.

		R
3.—Land Revenue		10,18,000
Forest		5,76,000
Post Office		7,35,000
Police		9,33,000
Political		5,85,000
Scientific and Minor Departments		11,63,000
Famine Relief		4,99,68,000
37.—Construction of Railways charged to Revenue		12,42,000
State Railways, Working Expenses		1,93,58,000
Interest on Railway Debt	14,82,000	
Interest on Irrigation Debt	3,90,000	22,82,000
Interest on Advances chargeable against Companies	4,10,000	
Army		41,43,000

96. The increase in the Expenditure under 3.—Land Revenue is partly caused by the famine, partly by pressing on Surveys and Settlements, partly by larger charges for the collection of the Revenue, and partly by carrying out various schemes for the improvement of District Administration.

1900-1901. Land Revenue Expenditure.

97. The increase in Forest Expenditure occurs mainly in Burma, R4,61,000, necessary to earn the increased Revenue, and in Bombay, R1,03,000, caused by the fodder scheme mentioned in paragraph 61.

1900-1901. Forest Expenditure.

98. The increase in Post Office Expenditure is a necessary outcome of the development of this progressive department, and is less than the increase in Revenue.

1900-1901. Post Office.

99. The more important increases in Police Expenditure occur in the Punjab R1,79,000, Burma R2,18,000, Bombay R2,85,000, and the Central Provinces R1,09,000. In the first two the cause is the intended increase to Border Military Police and in the two last the famine.

1900-1901. Police Expenditure.

100. The increase in Political Expenditure occurs mainly in the Punjab where it amounts to R4,82,000. It provides for the establishment of the Tochi Militia and for additional expenditure on the Kurram Militia and the Khyber Rifles, all these measures being connected with the scheme for withdrawing some of the outlying garrisons of the regular Army, which will result in a considerable saving on the whole.

1900-1901. Political Expenditure.

1900-1901. Scientific and Minor Departments.

101. The larger part of the increase under Scientific and Minor Departments is caused by the provision for the Census which is to be taken on March 1, 1901. The amount of that provision is R7,32,000, being about the same as the provision entered in the Budget Estimates of 1890-91. The expenditure of the Meteorological Department shows an increase of R54,000, and that of the Civil Veterinary Department an increase of R1,84,000, part of which, however, is nominal only, being a transfer of the cost of the Hissar Cattle Farm from the head Army. In Madras there is an increase of a lakh and-a-half for the charges of the aluminium manufactory started in the School of Arts: the receipts from the sale of the articles will more than cover the charges.

1900-1901. Famine Relief.

102. The Famine Relief Expenditure has been explained in other parts of this Statement.

1900-1901. 37.—Construction of Railways.

103. The increase under 37.—Construction of Railways charged to Revenue is an item of Local Expenditure. The Tanjore Local Board intends to spend R12,73,000 next year, from the accumulations of the local railway cess, on the commencement of an extension of the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway. To complete the extension it will be necessary for the Board to borrow, but the loan will not be issued in the coming year.

1900-1901. Working Expenses of State Railways.

104. It has been explained in paragraph 84 that from the increase shown under State Railways, a deduction of R1,53,00,000, the charges of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for nine months, must be made to arrive at the real increase. The amount then becomes R40,58,000, an addition which is necessitated by the larger traffic expected to bring in the increase in Receipts of R69,61,000 mentioned in paragraph 84.

1900-1901. Interest on Railway and Irrigation Debt.

105. The increase in the Railway and Irrigation Debt is the interest on the new capital expenditure. The amount is transferred from Interest on ordinary Debt.

1900-1901. Army Expenditure.

106. The famine is responsible for a large part of the increased Military expenditure in India, the cost of food supplies for men and animals being taken R47,30,000 higher than in the Budget Estimate of the present year. The orders regarding the messing allowances of British soldiers involve a higher expenditure of R6,63,000. The cost of the annual reliefs is expected to be higher by R2,56,000. The purchase of horses to replace those sent to South Africa with Cavalry Regiments and Batteries of Artillery will cost R22,00,000; and the replacement of stores sent to South Africa with the Indian troops will cost R2,60,000. The maintenance of a larger number of transport animals adds R2,43,000 to the Estimates. A special purchase of 2,000 mules will cost R9,10,000 including the keep of the animals for a part of the year; and the purchase of 1,000 Persian mules for ordinary requirements R1,70,000. The new scheme regulating the promotion of Commissariat Officers will cost R1,00,000. The provision for "Regimental Pay and Allowances" has been raised by R1,30,000, and that for the Native Army Reserves, which have been increased in strength, by R1,39,000. Under Ordnance an increase of R1,87,000 has been taken, mainly to provide for larger purchase of hides for the Cawnpore Saddlery Factory from which large issues of leather were made to the South African force. The following additions have been made to the Estimates: R9,01,000 for the improvement of Commissariat-Transport arrangements: R5,64,000 for improvements in the organization of Horse and Field Batteries and additions to Mountain Battery establishments: R4,94,000 for the reorganisation of the four Heavy into two Howitzer Batteries: R4,00,000 for an addition of 92 officers to the Staff Corps: R3,81,000 for the increased cost of ammunition for the new rifle to be supplied to the Native Army; and R1,27,000 for the purchase of equipment to complete transport corps and supply trains.

On the other hand, the despatch of three Native Regiments to Ceylon, Singapore and Mauritius secures a saving of R6,40,000; and the expectation that the British troops sent to South Africa will not be replaced before October, a saving of R38,50,000. The grants for mobilization and clothing expenditure are less by R8,71,000, for Camps of Exercise by R1,45,000, and for Exchange Compensation Allowance by R3,35,000. And a smaller provision for special services has been made giving a reduction of R29,11,000: the bulk of this is due to the decision to withdraw regular troops from several outlying posts in the frontier, replacing them by Militia.

1900-1901. Decreases in Expenditure in India.

107. The important savings in Expenditure in India are :—

	R
Interest on Ordinary Debt	6,77,000
Medical	26,28,000
31.—Exchange	31,96,000
Protective Railways	49,00,000
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	60,39,000
Guaranteed Railways, Surplus Profits, etc.	27,48,000
Military Works	14,87,000
Civil Works	41,05,000

1900-1901. Interest.

108. The Interest on Ordinary Debt is reduced by R22,82,000, being the amount transferred to Railway and Irrigation Debt, see paragraph 105; and a smaller provision has been made for arrear payments than in the Budget Estimate of the present year. On the other hand, we have made a provision of R20,00,000 for the interest and possible discount on the loan which is to be raised in India in the coming year.

1900-1901. Medical Expenditure.

109. The saving in Medical Expenditure is accounted for by the facts that it is unnecessary to repeat the provision of a reserve of R20,95,000 for plague preventive measures, and that the Madras and the Central Provinces Governments have reduced their provisions for that purpose by R9,77,000 and R51,000. On the other hand, the Bengal Government has provided R2,00,000 for plague preventive measures, and there are small increases in general Medical Expenditure in the other Provinces, some of them caused by famine.

1900-1901. 31.—Exchange.

110. The explanation of the difference under 31.—Exchange is given in paragraph 72.

111. The explanation of the reduction under Protective Railways and Reduction or Avoidance of Debt has been given in paragraph 73.

1900-1901. Surplus Profits, etc.

112. The reduction in the payments of surplus profits, etc., to Guaranteed Railways occurs mainly on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, of which the earnings will be very low in the half-year ending June 30, the last in which such payments will fall due in respect of it, as it will then become a State Railway.

1900-1901. Military Works.

113. In the Budget Estimate of this year a special addition of 15 lakhs was made to the Military Works grant for the cost of defensive works on the frontier. The financial position does not admit of a similar addition next year.

1900-1901. Civil Works.

114. The great bulk of the expenditure on Civil Works is Provincial. Burma is the only Province of which the Provincial Revenues are in a really prosperous condition, but Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Assam are fairly well off: all the others have difficulty in securing equilibrium in the Provincial finances. The Burma Government has provided for an increase in Public Works expenditure of R21,97,000. The Chief Commissioner of Assam estimates for a reduction of R8,63,000, but the reason is that the expenditure this year was exceptional, being the continuation of the repair of earthquake damages for which Imperial Revenues made a large special grant: the back of that special expenditure has been broken, and a reduction is possible next year. In all the other Provinces large reductions have been made to help the Local Governments to secure equilibrium in the Provincial Revenues. The amounts are :—

	R
Bombay	13,79,000
Bengal	11,90,000
The Punjab	10,57,000
Madras	8,52,000
The Central Provinces	5,31,000
The North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3,38,000

1900-1901. Revenue in England.

115. The sterling Revenue next year is taken less than in the Budget Estimate of this year by £29,600. Almost the whole of this decrease is due to the omission of receipts in connection with the Indian Troopship Service, a net amount for the Service being provided on the Expenditure side.

1900-1901. Expenditure in England.

116. The sterling expenditure is increased by £717,400. The larger items of increase are :—

£

37,500 in interest payments, the amount of India Bills being higher by £500,000, and the probable rate of interest being taken at 3 instead of 2½ per cent.

£

51,400 for Telegraph Stores, which require replenishment.

11,500 in payments for the Indo-European Telegraphs, the increase in the homeward traffic, and the carriage of a larger percentage by the Indo-European route being expected to continue.

114,800 in payments for the Troopship *Hardinge* under construction.

40,000 in payments of civil furlough allowances and pensions.

183,300 in the interest payments connected with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The Railway is to be purchased by the Government by means of terminable annuity, and the amount charged to Railway Revenue will include the part of the annuity which goes towards repayment of the capital.

62,900 in payments of interest on capital deposited by Railway Companies, caused by further receipts of capital.

321,700 in the payments for Ordnance and other Military stores. This is caused by the decision to re-arm the Native Army in India and to adopt other measures to increase the efficiency of the Army.

On the other hand, the Army non-effective charges are reduced by £69,500; and the payments to the War Office in respect of British Forces in India are expected to be less by £30,000 owing to the absence of troops in South Africa.

1900-1901. Exchange.

117. The adoption of the rate of 16*d.* the rupee in the Budget Estimate for next year yields a saving as compared with the Budget Estimate of this year, in which the rate of 15¾*d.* was adopted. The net sterling Expenditure next year is £17,071,500. The equivalent is R26,01,37,000 at 15¾*d.* the rupee and R25,60,72,000 at 16*d.* the rupee. The difference R40,65,000 represents the saving due to the rise in the rate of exchange. The saving in exchange compensation allowance from the same cause amounts to R5,81,000.

Section IV.—Statements comparing the figures of the Estimates under the more important heads of Revenue and Expenditure with those of past years.

LAND REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	1900-1901, Budget.
REVENUE—						
Including that due to Irrigation—	R	R	R	R	R	R
India General	14,74,710	14,86,540	14,89,725	14,35,000	11,72,000	12,39,000
Central Provinces	66,04,030	66,77,540	87,39,102	95,43,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Burma	2,39,69,610	2,64,62,700	2,80,72,302	2,76,49,000	2,97,60,000	2,96,55,000
Assam	60,62,310	59,61,230	62,84,108	62,00,000	63,00,000	63,49,000
Bengal	3,87,68,380	3,97,82,190	4,04,47,854	4,07,85,000	4,09,00,000	4,09,00,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5,10,43,740	5,71,96,780	6,75,46,330	6,77,82,000	6,55,24,000	6,55,88,000
Punjab	2,32,97,550	2,51,08,920	2,63,20,213	2,61,75,000	2,23,73,000	2,51,96,000
Madras	5,25,03,720	5,61,28,780	5,75,23,953	5,78,47,000	5,56,48,000	5,91,20,000
Bombay	4,47,38,020	4,76,79,120	4,82,57,124	4,94,34,000	4,10,88,000	4,78,04,000
TOTAL	24,84,62,970	26,64,83,800	28,46,80,711	28,68,50,000	26,87,65,000	28,18,51,000
Shown under XXIX.—Irrigation	87,18,080	96,47,380	1,00,87,584	1,04,31,000	1,01,53,000	1,06,71,000
Shown under I.—Land Revenue	23,97,44,890	25,68,36,420	27,45,93,127	27,64,19,000	25,86,12,000	27,11,80,000
EXPENDITURE—						
India—						
District Administration	1,89,33,760	1,94,40,420	1,87,44,040	1,91,78,000	1,90,66,000	1,96,97,000
Other Charges	2,21,58,710	2,24,21,510	2,17,82,698	2,29,03,000	2,21,68,000	2,34,02,000
TOTAL	4,10,92,470	4,18,61,930	4,05,26,738	4,20,81,000	4,12,34,000	4,30,99,000
England—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Other Charges	214	901	1,255	900	600	600

118. The effect of the famines of 1896 and 1897 and of 1899 and 1900, is apparent in the figures in the above statement. The effect of the present famine on this head is explained in paragraphs 57 and 93.

OPIUM.

	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	1900-1901, Budget.
INDIA.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Revenue—						
Bengal—Sale of Opium	4,85,03,520	3,99,10,480	4,16,38,180	4,48,80,000	5,09,15,000	5,32,80,000
Bombay—Pass Fees	1,33,48,470	96,69,850	1,32,89,500	1,28,40,000	1,27,54,000	1,27,54,000
Excise Opium and other Revenue	22,40,390	22,17,390	23,25,020	23,17,000	23,88,000	23,63,000
TOTAL	6,40,92,380	5,17,97,720	5,72,53,300	6,00,37,000	6,60,57,000	6,83,97,000
Expenditure—						
Payments to Cultivators, including purchase of Opium	2,26,48,860	2,15,72,470	2,14,33,650	2,40,00,000	2,37,24,000	2,40,00,000
Other Charges	22,03,410	22,89,740	22,76,040	25,39,000	22,14,000	25,38,000
TOTAL	2,48,52,270	2,38,62,210	2,37,09,690	2,65,39,000	2,59,38,000	2,65,38,000
ENGLAND.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Other Charges	882	1,853	1,545	2,200	2,000	1,600
Statistics—						
Bengal—						
Chests sold	39,000	39,000	39,450	40,800	41,700	44,400
Average Price R	1,244	1,023	1,055	1,100	1,221	1,200
Chests produced	45,041	45,500	44,075	...	51,719	...
Chests in Balance, March 31st	20,587	36,080	40,696	...	50,715	...
Reserve, December 31st	−5,699	330	6,830	10,105	10,096	17,415
Bombay—						
Chests passed for export	21,751½	17,432½	24,000	25,680	25,508	25,508
Rate of Duty R	650 & 600	600 & 500	500	500	500	500

119. The only remark which need be added to the explanations given in paragraphs 47, 67, and 85 is that in June last the Government decided to discontinue the purchases of Malwa Opium for excise purposes which have been made for six years. These purchases were resorted to only as a temporary measure in view of the abnormally small produce of the poppy crops and the consequent exhaustion of the reserve and great reduction in the annual sales. Now that somewhat better crops have enabled us to make moderate additions to the annual sales and to the reserve, it is undesirable to continue the purchase of Malwa Opium. This decision does not affect the provision for expenditure next year, as the practice is to provide for a normal crop, and no addition was made to the total provision because of the Malwa purchases.

SALT.

	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	1900-1901, Budget.
REVENUE.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Northern India (a)	1,84,87,550	1,94,78,100	2,04,07,302	2,00,26,000	1,94,09,000	1,95,58,000
Burma (b)	14,09,280	15,67,440	15,81,548	16,00,000	15,50,000	15,87,000
Bengal (b)	2,50,01,190	2,46,33,150	2,51,23,488	2,50,00,000	2,56,40,000	2,53,23,000
Madras (a)	1,69,41,640	1,72,69,610	1,99,84,130	1,79,31,000	1,87,88,000	1,85,88,000
Bombay (a)	2,23,77,390	2,29,93,950	2,39,02,245	2,30,15,000	2,28,00,000	2,26,20,000
TOTAL	8,42,17,050	8,59,42,250	9,09,98,713	8,75,72,000	8,81,87,000	8,76,76,000
CHARGES.	R	R	R	R	R	R
India	52,30,350	47,30,150	46,53,139	53,64,000	50,07,000	52,96,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England	191	468	258	600	700	200

(a) Chiefly excise on local manufacture. | (b) Chiefly duty on imported salt.

120. The Salt Revenue this year, though higher than the moderate Budget Estimate, is considerably lower than the high figure attained in 1898-99. The famine has rendered it necessary to estimate the Revenue next year at an amount decidedly lower than what should now be taken as the normal in an ordinary year.

STAMPS.

	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	1899-1900.		1900-1901, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Court Fees and Plain Paper . .	3,21,60,050	3,30,53,760	3,34,43,390	3,37,12,000	3,38,34,000	3,41,63,000
Commercial and other Stamps . .	1,47,68,700	1,45,60,340	1,36,26,220	1,44,79,000	1,36,92,000	1,39,95,000
Other Revenue	8,48,670	7,56,330	9,06,890	7,80,000	9,49,000	8,53,000
TOTAL .	4,77,77,420	4,83,70,430	4,79,76,500	4,89,71,000	4,84,75,000	4,90,11,000
CHARGES.	R	R	R	R	R	R
India	9,70,060	9,79,980	9,47,390	10,04,000	9,40,000	10,13,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England (Stores) . . .	40,808	35,844	35,296	39,300	40,000	25,300

121. The usual increase in Stamp Revenue received a check in 1898-99 as occasionally happens. There has been some recovery this year, though not to the extent assumed in the Budget Estimate. A further recovery of an amount sufficient to bring the total up to the Budget Estimate of this year is anticipated next year.

EXCISE.

	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	1899-1900.		1900-1901, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Bengal	1,33,99,310	1,27,47,750	1,34,27,050	1,35,00,000	1,40,00,000	1,40,00,000
North-Western Provinces . .	44,64,440	45,14,960	56,84,850	55,75,000	63,50,000	63,50,000
Madras	1,48,96,570	1,46,19,450	1,36,77,420	1,42,00,000	1,34,00,000	1,29,36,000
Bombay	1,09,96,500	1,09,49,960	1,14,39,070	1,14,60,000	1,06,00,000	1,07,85,000
Other Provinces	1,23,85,180	1,20,62,420	1,32,05,830	1,30,47,000	1,35,59,000	1,32,19,000
TOTAL .	5,61,42,000	5,48,94,540	5,74,34,220	5,77,82,000	5,79,09,000	5,72,90,000
CHARGES.	R	R	R	R	R	R
India	21,24,800	24,02,710	24,30,140	26,16,000	24,73,000	26,23,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England	226	123	...	100	...	...

122. The increase of Excise Revenue this year has been smaller than the usual increase, and next year we estimate for a decline. The famine is the main reason in both cases, though in Madras, where the decline is largest, other causes are in operation as explained in paragraph 94.

PROVINCIAL RATES.

	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	1900-1901, Budget.
REVENUE.	R	R	R	R	R	R
District Local Funds	2,08,60,800	2,26,97,310	2,38,92,880	2,37,44,000	2,27,30,000	2,36,80,000
Provincial Cesses, including Famine Insurance	65,72,600	64,17,310	66,84,340	67,56,000	65,03,000	66,45,000
Village Service and Patwaris	66,74,870	67,83,990	72,00,980	74,86,000	69,76,000	73,61,000
Other Cesses	12,60,280	13,34,290	14,37,230	15,29,000	15,09,000	15,10,000
TOTAL	3,53,68,550	3,72,32,900	3,92,21,430	3,95,15,000	3,77,18,000	3,91,96,000
Charges	5,43,010	5,25,300	5,57,370	6,06,000	5,94,000	6,66,000

123. The revenue under this head follows in the main the variations in Land Revenue.

CUSTOMS.

	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	1900-1901, Budget.
IMPORT DUTIES—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	3,72,150	3,57,280	3,47,390	3,42,000	3,23,000	3,28,000
Liquors—Spirits	59,90,450	60,60,880	63,66,060	59,83,000	} 71,26,000	71,45,000
Other sorts	6,01,200	5,52,240	5,86,610	6,52,000		
Articles of Food and Drink	30,59,530	38,70,630	35,36,810	35,74,000	33,84,000	32,26,000
Countervailing Sugar duties	...	...	...	...	7,09,000	7,66,000
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, etc.	9,21,080	10,69,330	10,77,070	10,34,000	10,69,000	11,14,000
Silver Bullion and Coin	32,64,810	43,38,990	28,67,800	23,70,000	22,03,000	20,63,000
Other Metals and Manufactures of Metals	20,24,800	22,24,240	10,85,530	21,87,000	17,30,000	19,98,000
Oils	42,90,670	55,60,150	48,59,460	44,94,000	42,34,000	45,66,000
Manufactured Articles	50,87,990	43,65,910	49,87,900	48,48,000	55,64,000	52,33,000
Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	8,80,810	9,94,800	8,46,550	9,41,000	7,88,000	8,68,000
Cotton Goods	91,78,160	79,57,200	84,63,910	90,21,000	94,67,000	91,05,000
TOTAL IMPORT DUTIES	3,56,71,650	3,73,51,650	3,59,25,090	3,54,46,000	3,65,97,000	3,64,12,000
Excise Duty on Cotton Goods	11,23,440	11,61,880	13,72,910	13,29,000	11,50,000	11,44,000
EXPORT DUTIES—						
Rice	75,51,670	72,48,190	1,01,12,130	90,00,000	88,05,000	87,25,000
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	5,68,010	6,51,230	6,11,490	7,12,000	7,47,000	7,32,000
GRAND TOTAL	4,49,14,770	4,64,12,950	4,80,21,620	4,64,87,000	4,72,99,000	4,70,13,000
Charges	20,33,860	21,13,790	21,48,440	23,21,000	22,85,000	23,53,000

124. The Revenue from Import Duties shows a considerable increase over last year and the Budget Estimate of this year. The main item of improvement is the new source of revenue from the countervailing Sugar Duties (see paragraph 26, Part I) which are expected to yield R7,09,000 this year and R7,66,000 next year. Important increases also occur under Liquors, Manufactured Articles and Cotton Goods, while there are decreases under the other subdivisions of the Tariff.

The Export Duties have fallen off in consequence of the famine which diverts rice from the foreign export trade to India.

ASSESSED TAXES.

	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	1900-1901, Budget.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Deduction by Government from Salaries, Pensions, and Interest payments	43,92,590	44,44,940	43,62,540	44,97,000	43,68,000	43,70,000
Other Collections	1,43,35,500	1,45,09,710	1,48,59,370	1,49,91,000	1,51,72,000	1,52,07,000
TOTAL .	1,87,28,090	1,89,54,650	1,92,21,910	1,94,88,000	1,95,40,000	1,95,77,000
Charges	3,03,230	3,22,780	3,28,120	3,35,000	3,34,000	3,44,000

125. This head Revenue continues its slow but steady improvement.

FOREST.

	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	1900-1901, Budget.
India—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Revenue	1,73,38,690	1,73,95,140	1,85,98,680	1,79,07,000	1,86,56,000	1,78,33,000
Expenditure	98,03,280	99,51,680	97,95,850	1,05,67,000	1,10,19,000	1,11,43,000
NET .	75,35,410	74,43,460	88,02,830	73,40,000	76,37,000	66,90,000
Equivalent in sterling . .	502,361	496,231	586,855	489,300	509,100	445,900
Expenditure in England . .	8,205	4,172	7,421	7,200	10,900	9,000
NET REVENUE .	494,156	492,059	579,434	482,100	498,200	436,900

126. The variations under this head have been explained in paragraphs 50, 61, and 97.

INTEREST RECEIPTS.

	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	1900-1901, Budget.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
India . . .	91,27,660	84,06,810	1,01,46,264	91,36,000	83,79,000	92,60,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England . . .	102,231	20,190	29,867	10,000	46,000	10,000

INTEREST EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	1900-1901, Budget.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Interest on Debt—						
India . . .	3,75,34,600	3,81,97,240	3,90,61,132	3,94,95,000	3,90,00,000	4,11,00,000
Deduct charged to—						
Irrigation .	*1,25,34,790*	*1,28,42,490*	*1,31,26,938*	*1,34,59,000*	*1,34,49,000*	*1,38,49,000*
Railways .	*3,87,34,010*	*4,07,90,090*	*4,29,27,622*	*4,45,45,000*	*4,50,87,000*	*4,64,37,000*
Balance charged to Interest .	—1,37,34,200	—1,54,35,340	—1,69,93,428	—1,85,09,000	—1,95,36,000	—1,91,86,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in sterling	—915,613	—1,029,023	—1,132,895	—1,233,900	—1,302,400	—1,279,100
England .	2,630,704	2,879,215	2,805,866	2,844,100	2,905,600	2,881,600
TOTAL .	1,715,091	1,850,192	1,672,971	1,610,200	1,603,200	1,602,500
Interest on other Obligations—						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
On Savings Bank Balances converted at R15 = £1 . . .	231,037	218,029	215,282	224,400	221,500	234,500
Other items . .	74,422	125,459	129,265	129,800	129,800	124,800
TOTAL .	2,020,550	2,193,680	2,017,548	1,964,400	1,954,500	1,961,800
Debt outstanding, March 31—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sterling .	114,883,233	123,274,680	124,268,605	124,389,780	124,267,305	130,689,705
Rupee Debt—	R	R	R	R	R	R
4 per cent .	5,31,63,800	5,19,62,040	5,07,61,960	4,95,62,040	4,94,21,960	4,80,61,960
3½ per cent .	90,91,86,100	93,93,70,300	95,14,12,400	95,13,70,300	95,12,28,400	98,10,78,400
3 per cent .	10,95,48,200	10,97,23,500	11,07,05,100	10,97,23,500	11,07,05,100	11,07,05,100
Other Debt .	1,92,52,430	1,59,00,500	1,36,67,520	1,39,48,500	1,33,91,520	1,33,51,520
Savings Bank Balances . .	10,88,67,920	10,55,67,340	10,79,12,020	11,25,52,340	11,12,54,020	11,35,40,020

127. The only remark regarding the Interest Receipts and Expenditure, and the Debt Balances, which need be added to the explanations given in paragraphs 59, 68, 77, 78, 108 and 116, is that the famine is expected to cause this year a net reduction of over seven lakhs in the Savings Bank Balances, apart from the addition of interest: next year we assume that there will be a net withdrawal, apart from interest, of 20 lakhs.

POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.

	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	1900-1901, Budget.
Post Office—	R	R	R	R	R	R
India—						
Revenue	1,78,34,740	1,87,91,630	1,91,40,671	1,90,33,000	1,94,69,000	1,98,08,000
Expenditure	1,51,80,080	1,56,19,620	1,55,86,694	1,64,69,000	1,63,41,000	1,72,04,000
NET REVENUE IN INDIA .	26,54,660	31,72,010	35,53,977	25,64,000	31,28,000	26,04,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in sterling . .	176,977	211,467	236,932	171,000	208,600	173,500
Net expenditure in England .	111,452	107,165	111,013	94,700	96,200	100,700
TOTAL NET REVENUE .	+65,525	+104,302	+125,919	+76,300	+112,400	+72,800
Telegraph—	R	R	R	R	R	R
India—						
Revenue Accounts—						
Revenue	1,06,51,810	1,30,28,230	1,06,96,792	1,09,50,000	1,23,00,000	1,20,00,000
Expenditure	67,65,670	68,63,160	70,08,805	72,81,000	73,64,000	75,41,000
NET .	38,86,140	61,65,070	36,87,987	36,69,000	49,36,000	44,59,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in sterling . .	259,070	411,005	245,865	244,600	329,100	297,300
Net expenditure in England .	53,020	81,093	62,492	62,800	69,300	73,800
	+206,050	+329,912	+183,373	+181,800	+259,800	+223,500
Capital Expenditure—						
India (converted at R15 = £1) .	48,558	54,437	54,828	81,400	57,400	64,200
England	61,984	96,127	92,430	114,900	103,300	166,600
	110,542	150,564	147,258	196,300	160,700	230,800
TOTAL NET REVENUE .	95,508	179,348	36,115	−14,500	99,100	−7,300
Mint—	R	R	R	R	R	R
India—						
Revenue	15,66,350	18,20,440	7,79,115	6,05,000	51,29,000	40,92,000
Expenditure	6,13,860	8,02,730	10,80,762	6,37,000	8,60,000	7,35,000
NET REVENUE .	9,52,490	10,17,710	−3,01,647	−32,000	42,69,000	33,57,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in sterling . .	63,499	67,847	−20,110	−2,200	284,500	223,800
Net expenditure in England .	263	5,293	3,603	1,300	1,800	2,900
TOTAL NET REVENUE .	63,236	62,554	−23,713	−3,500	282,700	220,900

128. The introduction of the one anna postage rate for letters to British Possessions, in the case of the Post Office, and the decision to deliver deferred messages by messenger as received instead of delivering them by the first post of the next day, in the case of the Telegraph Department, are the two administrative improvements which have, for a time, checked the rate of increase of the Revenue of these two progressive and most efficiently managed departments.

Notwithstanding, the figures in the above table show satisfactory progress. The Telegraph Revenue has also been affected by special causes which have been explained in paragraph 51, and both the Revenue Expenditure and the Capital Expenditure have to be specially high next year to enable the department to cope with the annually increasing traffic, to keep the older lines in proper repair, and to carry out the extensions which have been ordered.

129. The Mint figures are explained in paragraphs 52 and 89.

CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	1900-1901, Budget.
Expenditure.						
INDIA.	R	R	R	R	R	R
General Administration	1,58,72,780	1,58,80,160	1,58,14,295	1,57,92,000	1,58,29,000	1,59,42,000
Law and Justice. Courts	3,09,33,110	3,13,24,810	3,07,27,343	3,15,50,000	3,10,93,000	3,18,53,000
Law and Justice. Jails	1,08,22,460	1,11,87,030	1,02,88,204	1,08,39,000	1,01,81,000	1,10,13,000
Police	4,15,55,770	4,23,28,550	4,17,95,480	4,30,30,000	4,24,65,000	4,39,63,000
Marine	36,68,660	34,47,620	33,60,546	35,12,000	32,07,000	36,29,000
Education	1,57,34,000	1,57,86,630	1,59,56,775	1,67,32,000	1,63,31,000	1,68,77,000
Ecclesiastical	18,91,440	17,35,790	16,97,403	18,52,000	17,20,000	18,20,000
Medical	1,06,51,580	1,32,89,520	1,60,12,347	1,67,81,000	1,38,76,000	1,41,53,000
Political	96,32,320	89,57,600	86,60,466	98,03,000	1,04,34,000	1,03,88,000
Scientific and Minor Departments	47,39,380	49,47,060	52,23,538	56,56,000	54,06,000	68,19,000
TOTAL INDIA	14,55,01,500	14,88,84,770	14,95,36,397	15,55,47,000	15,05,42,000	15,64,57,000
ENGLAND.	£	£	£	£	£	£
General Administration	260,322	257,745	252,496	253,300	321,900	254,200
Marine	212,785	213,853	204,787	226,500	355,600	341,100
Other heads	65,807	72,871	60,461	63,800	68,600	63,700
TOTAL ENGLAND	538,914	544,469	517,744	543,600	746,100	659,000

130. The special features affecting these heads have been already explained in earlier paragraphs of this Statement.

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.

	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	1899-1900.		1900-1901, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Expenditure.						
INDIA.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Territorial and Political Pensions . . .	42,14,660	42,78,710	41,36,446	41,03,000	40,52,000	40,41,000
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances .	7,460	7,630	15,949	7,000	10,000	9,000
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions .	1,00,59,610	1,04,85,950	1,06,59,923	1,09,32,000	1,10,01,000	1,12,52,000
Stationery and Printing	61,00,880	63,89,830	64,19,119	64,67,000	69,13,000	67,40,000
Exchange . . .	...	...	...	31,96,000	10,50,000	...
Miscellaneous . .	20,88,050	19,28,780	21,40,491	21,39,000	22,67,000	21,30,000
TOTAL INDIA .	2,24,70,660	2,30,90,900	2,33,71,928	2,68,44,000	2,52,93,000	2,41,72,000
ENGLAND.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	225,783	187,640	259,009	226,000	284,500	247,500
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions .	1,874,519	1,901,744	1,942,917	1,969,000	1,973,100	1,987,500
Other Heads . .	73,090	90,702	84,309	87,900	108,100	87,600
TOTAL ENGLAND .	2,173,392	2,180,086	2,286,235	2,282,900	2,365,700	2,322,600

131. There is nothing requiring remark in these figures.

FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	1899-1900.		1900-1901, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Famine Relief	2,07,95,250	5,32,56,080	4,00,541	57,000	3,08,22,000	5,00,25,000
Construction of Protective Railways	...	...	69,03,526	49,00,000	...	...
Ditto ditto Irrigation Works	4,68,300	3,75,170	1,16,695	3,00,000	2,72,000	5,00,000
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt .	...	...	44,52,378	60,39,000	...	...
TOTAL .	2,12,63,550	5,36,31,250	1,18,73,140	1,12,96,000	3,10,94,000	5,05,25,000
Net Charge on account of the Bengal-Nagpur and the Indian Midland Railways shown in the Railway Revenue Account . . .	43,88,570	35,29,480	31,26,860	37,04,000	13,43,000	20,56,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE TO THE FAMINE GRANT . .	2,56,52,120	5,71,60,730	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000	3,24,37,000	5,25,81,000

132. The direct expenditure on Famine Relief is distributed among the Provinces and between Imperial and Provincial as under :—

	1899-1900 (Revised Estimate).			1900-1901 (Budget Estimate).		
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	TOTAL.	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
India, chiefly Ajmer	17,48,000	...	17,48,000	17,54,000	...	17,54,000
Central Provinces	1,53,60,000	40,000	1,54,00,000	1,80,00,000	...	1,80,00,000
Bengal	...	93,000	93,000	...	4,68,000	4,68,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	1,10,000	1,10,000	...	2,00,000	2,00,000
Punjab	19 70,000	2,05,000	21,75,000	35,50,000	1,76,000	37,26,000
Madras	...	2,17 000	2,17,000	7,20,000	3,05,000	10,25,000
Bombay	1,09,70,000	30,000	1,10,00,000	2,47,92,000	60,000	2,48,52,000
England converted into Rupees at R15 = £1	79,000	...	79,000	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,01,27,000	6,95,000	3,08,22,000	4,88,16,000	12,09,000	5,00,25,000

133. The ordinary rule of the Provincial Settlements is that this expenditure is Provincial. But outlay on the scale necessitated by the present famine is beyond the power of the Provincial Revenues to meet, and it has been necessary for Imperial to come to the assistance of Provincial Revenues in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and the Punjab: the Government of India has also agreed to treat as Imperial any expenditure next year in Madras in excess of 3 lakhs.

134. In addition to the direct expenditure, the famine entails indirect expenditure and loss of revenue. The following table gives an estimate of these items :—

	1899-1900, Revised.	1900-1901, Budget.
Loss of Revenue—		
Land Revenue—	R	R
Remissions	1,97,00,000	45,00,000
Suspensions		13,00,000
Salt	5,00,000	10,00,000
Excise	9,00,000	12,00,000
Provincial Rates—		
Remissions	2,00,000	1,00,000
Suspensions	15,00,000	6,00,000
Forest	8,00,000	4,00,000
Railways (net)	...	30,00,000
	2,36,00,000	1,21,00,000
Increase of Expenditure—		
Compensation for dearness of provisions and other charges	37,00,000	71,00,000
Total estimated cost of famine in addition to the charge under 33.—Famine Relief	2,73,00,000	1,92,00,000

135. These do not exhaust the calls on our resources made by the famine. The present famine affects large tracts in Native States. The administration of famine relief is left to the rulers of the States, the Government of India merely offering advice through its political officers, and lending officers to such States as require that assistance. But the resources of the States are not in all cases equal to the strain on them, and the Government of India have freely promised help in the way of loans. The amount of those loans this year exceeds R48,00,000 and in 1900-1901 a provision has been made in the Ways and Means Estimate of R75,00,000.

Moreover, in British India one measure resorted to for combating famine is to increase the amount of agricultural advances : the increase on that account is R37,75,000 this year and about R20,00,000 next year.

RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	1899-1900.		1900-1901, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
STATE RAILWAYS—						
Gross Receipts .	17,63,96,038	19,04,45,247	19,61,39,693	20,23,74,000	21,69,61,000	23,86,86,000
Working Expenses .	8,81,95,533	9,20,12,021	9,98,52,913	10,04,70,000	10,63,94,000	11,98,28,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Net Revenue equivalent at R15 = £1 .	5,880,034	6,562,215	6,419,119	6,793,600	7,371,200	7,923,900
Interest and other Charges—						
India converted at R15 = £1 .	2,592,366	2,730,395	2,872,834	2,981,200	3,017,200	3,108,400
England . .	3,629,600	3,687,127	3,711,690	3,751,200	3,741,300	4,599,600
Net Result . .	—341,932	144,693	—165,405	61,200	612,700	215,900
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS—						
Net Traffic Receipts converted at R15 = £1 . . .	1,756,109	1,467,595	2,055,115	2,128,400	1,970,000	1,191,600
Surplus Profits, Interest and other Charges—						
India converted at R15 = £1 .	322,406	90,075	270,962	381,200	357,200	200,900
England . .	2,160,967	2,154,784	2,162,525	2,185,300	2,172,300	1,590,300
Net Result . .	—727,264	—777,264	—378,372	—438,100	—559,500	—599,600
Other Receipts .	16,035	9,926	29,439	20,600	30,200	27,500
Other Charges .	99,280	86,659	105,827	136,500	91,800	129,200
STATISTICS—						
State Railways—						
Capital Expenditure to March 31—						
Expenditure by Government .	95,833,433	98,257,493	101,571,314	103,284,393	104,018,214	110,910,114
Expenditure by Companies .	27,538,341	29,684,713	31,552,051	33,415,713	33,431,051	35,385,951
Outlay on the East Indian Railway from Debentures raised by the Company . .	950,000	1,550,000	1,550,000	3,050,000	2,558,000	4,158,000
Outlay on the South Indian Railway by the Company .	...	...	...	...	...	50,000
TOTAL .	124,321,774	129,492,206	134,673,365	139,750,106	140,007,265	150,504,065
Miles open on April 1 . .	14,721	15,378	15,582	16,696	16,643	17,136
Guaranteed Railways—						
Miles open on April 1 . .	2,587	2,588	2,588	2,592	2,588	2,627

136. The Revised Estimate of net receipts on State Railways in 1899-1900 is higher than the Budget Estimate by R86,63,000 or £577,600. The improvement is chiefly on the East Indian, Rajputana-Malwa and Bengal-Nagpur Railways and is due to general development of traffic following an increased open mileage, to heavier coal and food-grain traffic and to the movement of troops sent to South Africa.

137. The increase in the Interest charges in India is due chiefly to the East Indian Railway Company not having raised during 1898-99 debentures

to the extent of £1,000,000 as was anticipated in the Revised Estimate for that year, in consequence of which the outlay on the line was provided from funds under the head 48 and interest charged in India.

138. The net receipts from State Railways in 1900-1901 are estimated at R82,91,000 or £552,700 higher than the Revised Estimate for 1899-1900. This increase is merely nominal as it is due to the inclusion under this head of the net receipts of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway which in the previous year were included in those of the Guaranteed Railways. Excluding the transactions of this Railway the results show a falling-off of R39,09,000 or £260,600, it is not considered prudent to anticipate a continuance of the exceptional traffic obtained in 1899-1900. The increase under working expenses is due, as explained above, to the inclusion of the transactions of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway under this head. The increase in Interest charges in India is due to the progress of Capital Outlay, and in England to provision having been made for the purchase of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by means of an annuity, the interest charges in England being reduced for the same cause.

139. The Revised Estimate of net receipts from Guaranteed Railways is lower than the original Estimate by R23,75,000 or £158,400 due to a falling-off in traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway consequent on the failure of the cotton and grain crops.

140. The decrease in surplus profits and other charges is due to the same cause.

IRRIGATION.

IRRIGATION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	1900-1901, Budget.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
MAJOR WORKS.						
Revenue { Direct Receipts .	2,06,79,610	2,37,77,440	2,21,29,300	2,17,18,000	2,38,07,000	2,30,74,000
Revenue { Land Revenue .	87,18,080	96,47,380	1,00,87,584	1,04,31,000	1,01,53,000	1,06,71,000
Expenditure { Working Expenses.	87,11,800	89,21,190	94,03,929	95,81,000	1,01,20,000	98,91,000
Expenditure { Interest .	1,25,34,790	1,28,42,490	1,31,26,938	1,34,59,000	1,34,49,000	1,38,49,000
NET .	+81,51,100	+1,16,61,140	+96,86,017	+91,09,000	+1,03,91,000	+1,00,05,000
MINOR WORKS.						
Receipts—Direct. .	21,08,700	22,73,820	24,13,856	23,62,000	22,68,000	23,49,000
Expenditure . .	1,12,63,500	96,77,170	94,03,466	1,03,08,000	1 00,57,000	1,07,67,000
STATISTICS OF MAJOR WORKS.						
Capital Outlay to March 31 . .	31,89,71,390	32,63,98,030	33,31,93,720	34,25,90,030	34,25,34,720	35,31,57,720

141. The increase in the receipts from Major Works in 1899-1900 is due chiefly to the greater demand for canal water consequent on short rainfall in the districts served by the canals; the small decrease in the receipts from Minor Works is mainly due to the short supply of water in the tanks in Baluchistan. The Budget Estimate of receipts from Major Works anticipates a decrease of R7,33,000 as it is not expected that the seasons will be so favourable for Irrigation as in 1899-1900. The Estimate, however, provides for an increase of R5,35,000 in the revenue from the Chenab Canal, the direct receipts from which are expected to rise to R35,80,000 in 1900-1901, being about 50 per cent more than the actual receipts of 1898-99. The increase of Irrigation in 1899-1900 necessitated an increase in the charges for the collection of revenue as well as in the charges for maintenance and repairs.

142. The financial results obtained during 1897-98 and 1898-99 from Irrigation Works, for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, are given below:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
MAJOR WORKS.	R	R
Capital Outlay—		
Direct and Indirect . { During the year . .	77,51,250	70,71,840
{ To end of year . .	34,12,73,360	34,83,46,160
Revenue Account—		
Gross Revenue	3,38,26,840	3,26,50,990
Maintenance and Working	99,32,500	1,04,70,930
Net Revenue .	2,38,94,340	2,21,80,060
Interest	1,28,42,500	1,31,26,950
Net profit .	1,10,51,840	90,53,110
Percentage of net Revenue of the year on the Capital Outlay to end of the year . . .	7·00	6·37
MINOR WORKS.		
Capital Outlay—		
Direct and Indirect . { During the year . .	13,22,000	6,85,160
{ To end of year . .	5,29,24,470	5,36,09,630
Revenue Account—		
Gross Revenue	58,86,930	58,44,310
Maintenance and Working	23,95,120	27,58,610
Net Revenue .	34,91,810	30,85,700
Percentage of net Revenue of the year on the Capital Outlay to end of the year . . .	6·60	5·75

The figures in this table are taken from the administrative accounts. In the case of Minor Works interest on the Capital Outlay is not charged, as the Capital Expenditure is incurred from Revenue.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	1899-1900.		1900-1901, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
EXPENDITURE.	R	R	R	R	R	R
India—						
Military Works	1,11,59,427	1,05,95,397	1,13,26,765	1,29,96,000	1,23,26,000	1,15,09,000
Civil Works, Imperial	65,76,316	30,21,205	40,89,677	38,59,000	37,47,000	40,62,000
Civil Works, Provincial	2,13,17,826	2,25,80,177	2,49,41,915	3,25,14,000	2,76,71,000	2,80,81,000
Civil Works, Local	1,68,51,234	1,56,40,103	1,60,53,002	1,71,35,000	1,63,23,000	1,72,60,000
TOTAL INDIA	5,59,04,803	5,18,36,882	5,64,11,355	6,65,04,000	6,00,67,000	6,09,12,000
England—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Military Works	24,725	69,633	52,531	14,900	34,000	13,400
Civil Works	91,371	80,866	99,043	87,500	92,300	88,600
TOTAL ENGLAND	116,096	150,499	151,574	102,400	126,300	102,000
RECEIPTS.						
India . . . R	65,26,606	62,26,319	65,91,962	64,38,000	61,92,000	62,48,000
England . . £	26,224	28,911	30,519	29,600	29,000	27,300

143. The expenditure on Imperial Military Works during 1899-1900 is expected to be less than the Budget Estimate by R6,70,000. This is chiefly due to expenditure on defensive works on the frontier having fallen short of the estimate. No special grant for the frontier works has been made in 1900-1901.

144. Under Imperial Civil Works a lapse of R1,10,000 is expected in Baluchistan. The Budget grant for 1900-1901 is higher than that for 1899-1900 owing to provision being made for special works at Bangalore and for a contribution to the Simla Municipality for expenditure on the extension project.

145. The expenditure on Provincial and Local Civil Works during 1899-1900 is expected to fall short of the Budget Estimates by R48,43,000 and R8,12,000, respectively. Under Provincial, the Budget Estimate was abnormally high, as it provided for spending the contributions from Imperial to Provincial Revenues, aggregating about R60,00,000. Owing to the occurrence of famine, expenditure, especially in the Central Provinces, Punjab, and Bombay, was restricted. The only point deserving notice in connection with the Provincial Budget Estimates for 1900-1901 is that Burma provides for expenditure to the extent of about R20,00,000 more than in the previous year. The decrease under Local Civil Works is entirely due to restriction of expenditure in connection with famine.

ARMY SERVICES.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-1899.	1899-1900.		1900-1901, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
INDIA—						
Effective Services—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Regimental Pay and Allowances	8,59,86,700	8,27,82,180	8,13,00,170	8,10,49,000	7,78,94,000	7,86,35,000
Commissariat	3,90,05,880	3,74,75,520	3,62,16,420	3,84,77,000	3,83,62,000	4,45,91,000
Ordnance	92,13,620	85,20,060	82,71,720	82,37,000	73,82,000	88,68,000
Other Heads	2,93,44,600	6,56,23,780	3,97,70,180	3,22,34,000	3,11,88,000	3,19,93,000
	16,35,50,800	19,44,01,540	16,55,58,490	15,99,97,000	15,48,26,000	16,40,87,000
Non-effective Services	90,62,630	92,23,850	93,32,840	91,26,000	90,92,000	91,79,000
TOTAL INDIA	17,26,13,430	20,36,25,390	17,48,91,330	16,91,23,000	16,39,18,000	17,32,66,000
ENGLAND—						
Effective Services—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Payments to War Office in respect of British Forces serving in India.	723,894	729,719	764,400	730,000	739,400	700,000
Furlough Allowances and Pay during Voyage of British Forces serving in India.	108,806	98,390	107,875	108,000	104,000	108,000
Furlough Allowances of officers of the Indian Service.	221,273	195,800	203,833	230,000	220,000	230,000
Indian Troop Service	240,362	228,944	276,556	260,600	135,800	250,000
Other Heads	24,137	49,388	29,813	38,000	55,700	41,000
Stores for India—						
Clothing	158,825	177,184	190,574	193,400	147,300	204,600
Ordnance	290,835	269,377	281,890	352,200	203,500	643,800
Other Heads	74,151	80,580	65,284	84,100	73,000	103,000
	1,842,283	1,829,382	1,920,225	1,996,300	1,678,700	2,280,400
Non-effective Services—						
Payments to War Office for retired pay, etc., of British Forces for services in India	468,795	506,847	527,523	554,000	556,900	569,000
Pay and Pensions of Non-effective and Retired officers of the Indian Service	1,767,795	1,771,591	1,756,045	1,800,000	1,725,000	1,710,000
Other Heads	132,262	136,407	138,111	142,800	141,100	148,300
	2,358,852	2,414,845	2,421,679	2,496,800	2,423,000	2,427,300
TOTAL ENGLAND	4,211,135	4,244,227	4,341,904	4,493,100	4,101,700	4,707,700
	R	R	R	R	R	R
RECEIPTS—						
India	82,41,230	80,93,320	83,87,271	81,66,000	92,94,000	99,11,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England	77,797	46,402	57,133	67,400	71,000	43,500

146. In paragraphs 76 and 106, the numerous items accounting for the variations in the Expenditure under this large and important head have been detailed. But it will be convenient here to state the causes for the increase in expenditure next year in a somewhat different way.

147. We may take first the causes which are beyond the power of the Government of India to control. The famine adds R47,30,000 to the expenditure by increasing the price of food supplies. And the despatch of troops out of India, without replacement, secures a net saving of R42,40,000—the gross saving is R44,90,000, but the absence of the troops involves a reduction in receipts of R2,50,000. The net addition to the expenditure for unavoidable reasons is accordingly R4,90,000.

148. The other class of items consists of increases which are the result of orders of the Government of India or of the Secretary of State. The savings effected by such orders amount to R29,11,000, being the result chiefly of the decision to withdraw regular troops from several outlying posts on the frontier: there is some set-off against this saving in the Civil Estimates where provision is made for the Militia or Military Police which will replace the troops.

149. On the other hand, the Government of India has deemed it prudent to sanction several measures involving increased Military Expenditure considered necessary to improve the efficiency of the Army.

The first and most important of these is the re-armament of the Native Army with the Lee-Enfield Rifle. The manufacture and supply of the arms will necessarily be spread over some years, and the provision made next year is R44,50,000. This represents part of the increase shown in the above table in the Sterling charge for Ordnance Stores.

Next comes the provision of Lyddite shells for a howitzer battery and siege train howitzers for which a provision of R2,77,000 is made.

For the improvement of Commissariat-Transport arrangements the estimates provide R10,00,000.

An addition of 92 officers to the Indian Staff Corps is estimated to cost next year R4,00,000.

The four Heavy Field Batteries are to be reorganised into two Howitzer Batteries, improvements are to be made in the organisation of the Mounted Artillery Batteries, and additions have been sanctioned to the establishments of Mountain Batteries. The cost of these measures next year will be R10,59,000.

Four Mountain Batteries are to be armed with a new gun, costing R90,000.

Fifty miles of light railway material are to be purchased costing R8,00,000.

The purchase of 2,000 mules has been ordered costing, with their keep for a part of next year, R9,10,000.

A sum of R75,000 has been provided to admit of experiments being made to determine the best method of adding military balloons to the equipment of the army.

The total cost of these measures exceeds R90,00,000.

Section V.—Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

150. As explained in paragraphs 16 to 19 of Part I, the Expenditure on Railway Construction for which the Government undertakes any financial responsibility or gives any direct guarantee will be R9,28,27,000 in the current year and R7,30,84,000 in 1900-1901, the amount having been R8,84,21,189 in 1898-99, and R8,82,27,000 in the Budget Estimate of this year. The distribution of the total

Expenditure on Railway Construction through State and Companies' Agency in each of the three years from 1898-99 to 1900-1901, is as follows :—

	1898-99, Accounts.	1899-1900, Revised.	1900-1901, Budget.
Expenditure in England.	£	£	£
1. State Lines	766,839	634,000	910,000
2. Old Guaranteed Railways	893,241	715,300	638,000
3. Extensions of ditto	77,584	76,100	120,400
4. Other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways	746,056	908,300	702,200
TOTAL	2,483,720	2,333,700	2,370,600
Equivalent in rupees of Expenditure in England.	R	R	R
1. State Lines	1,15,18,097	94,67,000	1,36,50,000
2. Old Guaranteed Railways at contract rates	97,44,453	1,02,35,000	88,55,000
3. Extensions of ditto at prescribed rates	11,71,306	11,41,000	18,05,000
4. Other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways at contract rates	1,13,35,322	1,36,27,000	1,05,26,000
TOTAL	3,37,69,178	3,44,70,000	3,48,36,000
Expenditure in India.			
1. State Lines	3,80,80,744	4,30,62,000	2,43,64,000
2. Old Guaranteed Railways (net repayments)	—47,92,616	—47,00,000	—67,27,000
3. Extensions of ditto ditto	15,05,298	34,10,000	10,63,000
4. Other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways	1,77,92,827	1,51,05,000	1,90,98,000
5. Branch Lines on firm guarantee	20,65,758	14,80,000	4,50,000
TOTAL INDIA	5,46,52,011	5,83,57,000	3,82,48,000
TOTAL OF PROGRAMME	8,84,21,189	9,28,27,000	7,30,84,000

151. The figures in the above table do not include the expenditure of Branch Line Companies not in receipt of a direct guarantee nor that of other Companies whose transactions are outside the Government accounts. Including this expenditure and also the expenditure from Provincial and Local Revenues on local lines, the total expenditure on Railway Construction in the three years may be stated as follows :—

	Accounts, 1898-99.	Revised, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.
	R	R	R
Total as in table in paragraph 150	8,84,21,189	9,28,27,000	7,30,84,000
Branch lines not on firm guarantee	89,27,019	41,82,000	—55,000
Railways outside Government accounts	68,07,000	57,61,000	66,42,000
Provincial and Local State lines	14,526	36,000	12,78,000
GRAND TOTAL	10,41,69,734	10,28,06,000	8,09,49,000

152. The following are the details of the Expenditure on State lines:—

	Accounts, 1898-99.	Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.
	R	R	R
Expenditure by State Agency—			
Open lines—			
North Western	39,65,065	24,60,000	28,15,000
Frontier Railway Reserve	—33,656	—10,000	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	11,10,887	12,40,000	7,13,000
Eastern Bengal	18,05,308	29,00,000	33,56,000
Warora Colliery	—71,508	—57,000	—39,000
East Coast (including Bezwada-Madras)	71,98,582	9,12,000	8,00,000
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	9,04,000
Stores transactions	4,69,859	—4,30,000	—12,51,000
Umaria Colliery	—70,145	—9,09,000	...
Burma	—5,589	...	...
Peshawar Railway Reserve Material	—6,281	...	...
TOTAL	1,43,63,522	61,06,000	72,98,000
Lines under construction—			
Teesta Bridge	3,97,743	8,15,000	4,00,000
Cooch Behar-Santrabari	3,05,213	2,00,000	...
Godavari Bridge	16,67,516	21,83,000	6,00,000
Mari-Attock	14,43,427	2,00,000	4,00,000
Indus Bridge	10,20,896	2,52,000	1,00,000
Kaunia-Dhubri Extension	18,182	6,50,000	20,00,000
Lyallpur-Khanewal	8,89,777	8,51,000	4,00,000
Shadipalli-Jodhpore Frontier	9,70,558	10,04,000	10,00,000
Ghaziabad-Moradabad	18,59,513	36,55,000	22,75,000
Rajbari-Fareedpur	2,21,980	—20,000	...
Nowshera-Dargai	...	9,14,000	5,73,000
Agra-Delhi Chord	352	1,00,000	...
Jullunder-Hoshiarpur	—981	...	...
TOTAL	87,94,176	1,08,04,000	77,48,000
Expenditure by Agency of Companies—			
Open lines—			
East Indian Railway, including extensions	1,25,59,624	1,95,00,000	1,28,20,000
Rajputana-Malwa System	—1,15,096	18,00,000	12,00,000
Tirhoot	11,49,707	5,90,000	18,00,000
Bhopal	18,638	60,000	50,000
Dhond and Manmad	29,601	1,30,000	50,000
South Indian	—19,58,792	5,00,000	5,00,000
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	—3,780	...	...
TOTAL	1,16,79,902	2,25,80,000	1,64,20,000
Lines under construction—			
Assam-Bengal — Land, Part I	2,16,247	70,000	1,00,000
Assam-Bengal — Construction, Part II	1,17,92,594	97,50,000	41,00,000
Assam-Bengal — Chittagong jetties	4,63,766	2,16,000	10,000
Hajipur-Kathiar extension	22,88,634	24,10,000	15,38,000
Madura-Paumben	...	2,65,000	...
Tinnevelly-Quilon—British section	...	3,28,000	8,00,000
TOTAL	1,47,61,241	1,30,39,000	65,48,000
GRAND TOTAL	4,95,98,841	5,25,29,000	3,80,14,000

153. The following are the details of the expenditure on the Old Guaranteed Companies and their extensions :—

	Accounts, 1898-99.	Revised, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.
	R	R	R
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	40,21,367	51,81,000	10,00,000
Great Indian Peninsula	6,71,947	—4,21,000	5,28,000
Great Indian Peninsula Extensions	21,55,473	33,00,000	3,68,000
Madras Railway	2,58,523	7,75,000	6,00,000
Madras Railway Extensions	5,21,131	12,51,000	25,00,000
TOTAL	76,28,441	1,00,86,000	49,96,000

154. The details of the figures under Other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways are the following :—

	Accounts, 1898-99.	Revised, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.
	R	R	R
Assam-Bengal	......	......	84,00,000
Bengal Central	6,16,262	4,00,000	2,50,000
Bengal-Nagpur	10,06,858	5,90,000	10,00,000
Bengal-Nagpur Extensions	1,74,42,230	1,71,10,000	95,00,000
Burma Railways	72,12,253	78,00,000	88,00,000
Indian Midland, including Saugor-Katni	19,05,920	22,88,000	7,00,000
Lucknow-Bareilly	1,28,139	69,000	3,74,000
Mysore	3,45,421	1,75,000	2,00,000
Southern Mahratta	4,71,066	3,00,000	4,00,000
TOTAL	2,91,28,149	2,87,32,000	2,96,24,000

155. The details of the expenditure on Branch lines having a direct guarantee are :—

	Accounts, 1898-99.	Revised, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.
	R	R	R
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	5,56,414	8,00,000	4,00,000
Hardwar-Dehra	15,09,344	6,80,000	50,000
TOTAL	20,65,758	14,80,000	4,50,000

156. The following are the details of Branch lines without a guarantee :—

	Accounts, 1898-99.	Revised, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.
	R	R	R
Ahmedabad-Parantij	5,965	—18,000	45,000
Mymensingh-Jamalpur	6,95,143	4,00,000	2,00,000
South Behar	22,37,461	9,35,000	—6,00,000
Tapti Valley	59,88,450	28,65,000	3,00,000
TOTAL	89,27,019	41,82,000	—55,000

157. The Railways outside Government Accounts shown above are the following :—

	Accounts, 1898-99.	Revised, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.
	R	R	R
Bengal and North-Western Railway Extensions	55,55,000	37,00,000	15,50,000
Sewgoli-Rakshal Railway	2,06,000	...	...
Kalka-Simla	...	4,20,000	20,00,000
Bengal Doars	5,14,000	13,91,000	30,92,000
Nilgiri Railway	5,32,000	2,50,000	...
TOTAL	68,07,000	57,61,000	66,42,000

158. The expenditure on the Provincial and Local State lines is distributed as follows :—

	Accounts, 1898-99.	Revised, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.
	R	R	R
Jorhat and Cherra-Companygunge lines	15,885	14,000	5,000
Mayaveram-Mutupet	−1,989	22,000	12,73,000
Hyderabad Shadipalli	630	...	...
TOTAL	14,526	36,000	12,78,000

49.—Irrigation Construction.

159. The figures are :—

Accounts, 1898-99.	Budget, 1899-1900.	Revised, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.
R	R	R	R
65,35,482	85,00,000	89,73,000	1,00,00,000

Owing to vigorous prosecution of work on the Jhelum Canal in the Punjab, an additional grant of R5,00,000 was made during the year. The Budget grant for 1900-1901 has been fixed at R1,00,00,000 to permit of work on the large projects now in hand being vigorously pushed on.

51.—Redemption of Liabilities.

160. The Budget Estimate for 1900-1901 provides £5,922,400 under this head representing the Permanent Debt brought on the Government books on account of the Debentures and Debenture Stock of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for which the Secretary of State will incur the liability on the purchase of their undertaking.

Section VI.—Ways and Means.

HOME TREASURY.

161. The following are the details of the transactions of the Home Treasury in the Budget and Revised Estimate for 1899-1900 and in the Budget Estimate for 1900-1901 :—

	Budget, 1899-1900.	Revised, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£
Council Bills	17,000,000	19,000,000	16,440,000
Permanent Debt incurred	...	...	5,922,400
Temporary Debt "	4,500,000	6,500,000	5,000,000
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies—			
for discharge of debt	1,248,600	2,700	1,774,200
" expenditure	1,473,000	603,100	1,766,500
Deposits and Advances, net	...	—2,500	2,500
Add—Opening Balance	4,304,444	3,145,768	2,223,668
TOTAL	28,526,044	29,249,068	33,129,268
OUTGOINGS.			
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	16,324,500	16,249,700	17,071,500
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—			
(*a*) Capital Outlay	682,100	644,000	913,500
(*b*) Redemption of Liabilities	...	...	5,922,400
Permanent Debt discharged	...	1,300	...
Temporary Debt "	4,500,000	6,500,000	4,500,000
Issues to Railway Companies on Capital Account—			
for discharge of debt	1,248,600	2,700	1,774,200
" expenditure	1,948,700	1,704,500	1,463,600
Remittances from India, net—			
(*a*) Railway Companies' Remittances	736,000	346,700	—370,000
(*b*) Family and other Remittances	268,800	—423,500	332,500
(*c*) Gold held under Act II of 1898	...	1,500,000	—500,000
(*d*) Purchase of Silver	...	500,000	...
Add—Closing Balance	2,817,344	2,223,668	2,021,568
TOTAL	28,526,044	29,249,068	33,129,268

1899-1900. Home Treasury Ways and Means.

162. In preparing the Budget Estimates of the current year, the cash balance in the Home Treasury on the 1st of April 1899 was taken at £4,304,444, and it was assumed that with the sale of Bills on India to the amount of £17,000,000 the Secretary of State would be able, without any additions to the Sterling Debt, to meet a net disbursement of £18,487,100 during the year by drawing upon his cash balances to the extent of £1,487,100.

The East Indian Railway Company did not raise until May 1899 £1,000,000 Debenture Capital which they intended to raise in March: the sales of Council Bills in 1898-99 were less by £307,623 than the amount entered in the Revised Estimate; while, on the other hand, the net disbursements of the year were less than in the Revised Estimate of 1898-99 by £148,947. The actual cash balance on the 1st of April 1899 was consequently lower than that taken in the Budget Estimate by £1,158,676.

The heavy trade demands for funds in India enabled the Secretary of State to increase his drawings in the current year, and it is now expected that the total Bills and Transfers sold during the year will be £19,000,000 instead of the £17,000,000 entered in the Budget Estimate. But the balances in the Indian Treasuries were not sufficient to meet the whole of the drawings, and it was therefore decided to hold £1,500,000 out of the total drawings in a separate Currency

Account in the Bank of England under Act II of 1898. A sum of £500,000 has also been used for the purchase of silver for coinage into rupees in India, so that £17,000,000 out of the total drawings have been available for the ordinary disbursements of the Secretary of State. These disbursements, apart from the purchases of gold and silver mentioned above, are now expected to amount to £17,922,100, being £565,000, less than the amount, £18,487,100, entered in the Budget Estimate.

Deducting the decrease in the ordinary disbursements of £565,000 from the decrease of £1,158,676 in the opening balance, we get the diminution of the closing balance of 1899-1900 below the amount taken in the Budget Estimate, namely, £593,676, as shown in the Revised Estimate.

1899-1900. Temporary Sterling Loans.

163. No addition to the Sterling Debt was made by the Secretary of State during the year. But in accordance with the programme of the Budget Estimate, Temporary Debt for £4,500,000 was replaced by issuing an equivalent amount during the year. £2,500,000 were issued in May and £2,000,000 in September, the results of the loans having been as follows :—

Month of Issue.	Amount tendered.	Amount accepted.		Average rate of interest per cent per annum.		
	£	£		£	s.	d.
May 1899	7,290,000	1,500,000	for twelve months.	2	14	11½
		1,000,000	for six months.	2	10	2
September „	6,535,000	1,000,000	for twelve months.	3	4	2
		1,000,000	for six months.	3	9	9

As the two millions issued for six months fell due during the year, they had again to be replaced, raising the gross amount issued and discharged to £6,500,000 in the Revised Estimate. The additional issues of two millions have been made with the following results :—

Month of Issue.	Amount tendered.	Amount accepted.		Average rate of interest per cent per annum.		
	£	£		£	s.	d.
November 1899	2,580,000	500,000	for twelve months.	4	2	11
March 1900	4,232,000	1,000,000	Do.	3	18	1
		500,000	for six months.	3	17	5

The rates of interest payable on the temporary loans issued after May have been unusually high owing to the stringency in the London money market.

1899-1900. Capital of Railway Companies.

164. The net issues to Railway Companies in England during 1899-1900 are now estimated to be £1,101,400 against £475,700 entered in the Budget Estimate, showing an increase of £625,700. The usual details are as follows :—

	Budget.	Revised.
RECEIPTS.	£	£
Subscribed Capital—		
(*a*) State Lines	1,754,400	401,000
(*b*) Guaranteed Lines	964,200	200,000
Miscellaneous	3,000	4,800
TOTAL	2,721,600	605,800
ISSUES.		
For Discharge of Debentures—		
(*a*) State Railways	1,234,400	*Nil.*
(*b*) Guaranteed Lines	14,200	2,700
For Stores, Establishment Charges, etc.—		
(*a*) State Railways	997,200	910,000
(*b*) Guaranteed Lines	951,500	794,500
TOTAL	3,197,300	1,707,200

The decrease of £2,117,600 in the receipts on account of subscribed Capital is made up as follows:—

	£
Receipts on account of Capital, less by—	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	500,000
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	250,000
Indian Midland Railway	70,000
Southern Mahratta Railway	50,000
Madras Railway	2,700
	872,700
Deduct—	
Bengal-Nagpur Railway, more by	— 1,000
	871,700
Debentures renewed instead of being replaced by fresh Capital—	
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	1,234,400
Madras Railway	11,500
TOTAL	2,117,600

The state of the London Money Market made it desirable to postpone the raising of fresh capital as much as possible.

165. As regards the reduced drawings for expenditure on stores, etc., the estimates generally prove too high, and in the current year this is likely to be the case as regards the programmes originally settled for the Bengal-Nagpur, the Indian Midland, the Madras, and Great Indian Peninsula Railways.

166. The following are the details of the remittance transactions of Railway Companies working State lines in India to whom advances of funds are made in England for the purchase of stores, etc., against adjustments in India by debit to the Railway accounts:—

	Budget.	Revised.
	£	£
Advances for Purchase of Stores—		
East Indian Railway	1,000,000	1,147,000
Rajputana-Malwa Railway	100,000	103,400
South Indian Railway	68,000	54,500
Bengal and North-Western Railway	70,000	52,000
TOTAL	1,238,000	1,356,900
East Indian Railway Debentures	500,000	1,008,000
Transfer fees, etc.	2,000	2,200
TOTAL	502,000	1,010,200
Net Remittance from India	736,000	346,700

As stated already in paragraph 162, the East Indian Railway Company issued in May 1899 £1,000,000 Debentures entered in March last in the Estimates for 1898-99. Only £8,000 will, therefore, have been raised in the current year against the Budget Estimate of £500,000, the issue of further amounts being deferred to next year.

The advances for purchase of stores do not differ much from the original estimates.

1899-1900. Family and other Remittances.

167. The Family and other Remittances during the year are now expected to result in a net receipt of £423,500 instead of a net payment of £268,800 entered in the Budget Estimate. The difference of £692,300 is due chiefly to the repayment by Her Majesty's Government of £650,000 in respect of disbursements in India in connection with the despatch of Troops to South Africa.

1900-1901. Home Treasury Ways and Means.

168. The net disbursements at the Home Treasury in 1900-1901 on account of Government Expenditure and Miscellaneous Family and other Remittances are estimated at £18,315,000. This amount it is proposed to provide in the following way, namely :—

(1) the Secretary of State intends to draw £16,440,000 by Bills on India, and to issue £500,000 additional India Sterling Bills in addition to replacing those outstanding at the end of this year ;
(2) large amounts of additional capital will be issued by Railway Companies in England in 1900-1901, and there will be a net receipt in England of £672,900 from Companies ;
(3) the sum of £500,000 spent by the Secretary of State in the purchase of silver this year will be refunded to him by releasing gold held in the Bank of England on Currency account, on the payment of its equivalent in India to the Currency Department out of the proceeds of the coinage ;
(4) the total of the receipts in England mentioned above is £18,112,900 as compared with the total of £18,315,000 required and the remainder, £202,100, will be met by a reduction in the cash balances.

Purchase of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

169. In the table in paragraph 161, a sum of £5,922,400 is shown as Permanent Debt to be incurred during the year. This represents the Debentures and Debenture Stock of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, for which the Secretary of State will incur the direct liability on the purchase of the Undertaking on the 30th of June next, and the amount will be brought to account as Debt incurred against the charge of the same amount as Capital Outlay on Railways not charged to Revenue under the head Redemption of Liabilities. This is part of the purchase money of the Railway. Under the contract of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company with the Secretary of State, dated August 17, 1849, the Secretary of State has given notice of his intention to purchase the Undertaking on the 30th of June next. The contract provides for the payment, at the option of the Secretary of State, of the share Capital of the Company either in cash or by annuities expiring on the 16th August 1948, the amount of the Capital being determined by the average price of the Stock for the three years preceding the date of notice to purchase. It has been decided to effect the purchase by means of an annuity. The exact amount of the annuity to be paid half-yearly has not yet been settled, but for the purpose of the estimates one half-year's annuity has been taken at £687,500 and entered as a charge in the Railway Revenue Account (see paragraph 116). The decision to make the payments by annuity avoids the necessity of any sterling loan for the discharge of the share Capital, and only the outstanding Debentures and Debenture Stock of the Company are entered in the estimates as an addition to the Debt.

170. According to the programme now announced, the Secretary of State will obtain £16,440,000 by sale of Bills on India in 1900-1901 and no additions to the Sterling Debt of Government will be made by new loans during the year except a Temporary Debt of £500,000 by means of India Bills. The programme is announced with the usual reservation and no pledge is given that the Secretary of State will adhere to it.

INDIA.

1899-1900. Main Features.

171. The main feature of the Ways and Means in India in 1899-1900 was a large reduction in the cash balances in the closing months of the year caused by the expenditure on famine relief. No Rupee loan was required in the year: ordinarily our loans in India are raised in July or August, but the effects of famine were not felt till September and October, and the drain on the balances was not very heavy until after the period of low Treasury balances—November-December—had passed. The expenditure on the direct relief of distress in the current year will be about 308 lakhs and the loss of revenue and other increases of expenditure are estimated at a total of about 273 lakhs. Additional grants of over 86 lakhs were made during the year for loans to Native States and agriculturists for the relief of distress, and an addition of 51 lakhs was

made to the total grant for Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works. A charge of over one-and-a-half crores was incurred on account of the troops sent from India to South Africa to be recovered from Her Majesty's Government in England. These increased outgoings were partly counter-balanced by an increase in the Railway revenue, an increase in the Opium receipts and by profits on the coinage of silver and copper. There was a substantial reduction in the Army expenditure: and expenditure on plague preventive measures was considerably lower than was taken in the Budget Estimate; and there were general economies in ordinary expenditure of Local Governments. The total reduction in the cash balances during the year is now expected to be 353 lakhs, while a reduction of 39 lakhs only was anticipated in the Budget Estimates.

The following table compares the leading figures of the estimates of the current and the next year:—

	1899-1900.				1900-1901.	
	BUDGET ESTIMATE.		REVISED ESTIMATE.		BUDGET ESTIMATE.	
	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.
RECEIPTS.	R	£	R	£	R	£
1. Excess of Revenue over Expenditure . . .	28,41,94,000	18,946,300	28,20,37,000	18,802,500	25,84,78,000	17,231,800
2. Rupee Loan . . .	...	...	...	...	3,00,00,000	2,000,000
3. Increase of Unfunded Debt, mostly Savings Bank Deposits, net .	52,19,000	347,900	39,21,000	261,400	29,70,000	198,000
4. Other items, net . .	78,91,000	526,100	47,86,000	319,000	39,10,000	260,600
5. Remittance to Secretary of State, net—						
(a) *Railway Companies' Remittances* .	1,10,40,000	736,000	52,00,000	346,700	—55,50,000	—370,000
(b) *Transfer of gold through Currency under Act II of 1898* . . .	...	...	2,25,00,000	1,500,000	—75,00,000	—500,000
(c) *Other Remittances* .	33,31,000	222,100	—1,12,39,000	—749,300	67,69,000	451,300
Add—Opening Balance .	17,07,20,430	11,381,362	16,76,65,040	11,177,669	13,23 20,040	8,821,369
TOTAL .	48,23,95,430	32,159,762	47,48,70,040	31,657,969	42,13,97,040	28,093,069
OUTGOINGS.						
6. Excess Expenditure charged to Provincial Balances . . .	92,47,000	616,500	29,85,000	199,000	82,59,000	550,600
7. Expenditure not charged to Revenue . . .	3,29,19,000	2,194,600	3,59,80,000	2,398,700	95,62,000	637,500
8. Rupee Debt discharged .	19,00,000	126,700	18,00,000	120,000	15,50,000	103,300
9. Loans to Municipalities, etc., net . . .	24,88,000	165,900	76,66,000	511,000	90,52,000	603,400
10. *Issues on Capital Account to Railway Companies, net*	1,17,66,000	784,400	1,24,86,000	832,400	1,23,23,000	821,600
11. *Council Bills* . . .	25,72,81,000	17,152,100	28,16,33,000	18,775,500	24,46,47,000	16,309,800
Add—Closing Balance .	16,67,94,430	11,119,562	13,23,20,040	8,821,369	13,60,04,040	9,066,869
TOTAL .	48,23,95,430	32,159,762	47,48,70,040	31,657,969	42,13,97,040	28,093,069

The headings in italics are connected with, and explained by, the corresponding figures of the Secretary of State's account in England. The others refer to purely Indian transactions.

172. A remarkable feature of the year 1899-1900 in the above table is that the net Revenue in India is taken in the Revised Estimate only 21½ lakhs less than in the Budget Estimate, notwithstanding the famine. The smallness of the reduction is partly due to the improvement in Revenue and economies in Expenditure mentioned in Section II, but three items may be mentioned here as largely accounting for it. First, 49 lakhs have been transferred from Expenditure against Revenue, under the Famine Grant to Expenditure not charged to Revenue (see paragraph 73), and the entry—No. 7—under the latter

head is increased by that amount. Second, the 60 lakhs taken in the Budget Estimate under Reduction or Avoidance of Debt are omitted altogether in the Revised Estimate, there being no unappropriated balance of the Famine Grant. Thirdly, some portion of the recoveries from Her Majesty's Government in connection with the despatch of troops to South Africa, though brought to account in India as Revenue, is paid in sterling to the Secretary of State.

1900-1901. Main Features.

173. The year 1900-1901 is expected to open with a cash balance of 1323 lakhs. A balance of 13 crores being low for the month of April, we have nothing available from the cash balances to help us in meeting the disbursements of the year, whereas in 1899-1900 we reduced the cash balance by 353 lakhs. The net Revenue in India in 1900-1901 is expected to fall short of the Revised Estimate of the current year by 236 lakhs, and the excess expenditure charged to Provincial Balances (No. 6) is greater by 53 lakhs. As compared with the current year the means at our disposal are therefore less to the extent of about six crores and a half. We have to make up the deficiency partly by loans in India and partly by reduction in the Capital Expenditure on Railways and in the Secretary of State's drawings. The reduction in the Capital Expenditure in India will be about 2 crores, and the net payments of Council Bills will be less by about 70 lakhs. The charges connected with the despatch of Troops to South Africa will also be smaller next year by about a crore. These items amount to 370 lakhs. We accordingly estimate that a new loan of three crores will be required in India which, after taking into account other unimportant variations, will leave us a balance of 1360 lakhs on March 31, 1901, being about 37 lakhs more than the opening balance of the year.

Discharge of 7s. per cent portion of the 4½ per cent Loans of 1879.

174. No new Rupee loans were raised in India in 1899-1900, but the small balance of the 7*s*. per cent portion of the Transfer loan of 1879 was discharged during the year. Under the terms of this portion of the loan, the Promissory Notes could be discharged on or after the 15th of September 1893 by the payment of the equivalent in rupees of eight pounds fifteen shillings sterling for each hundred rupees of their amount—the said equivalent being calculated at the rate of exchange of the year fixed for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Indian and Imperial Governments. This rate of exchange was considerably lower than 16*d*. from 1893-94 to 1898-99, and the seven shilling per cent portion of the Transfer loan of 1879 was not therefore included in the notices of discharge of Rupee loans issued since 1892-93. The rate of exchange for the year 1899-1900 was fixed at 16*d*., and as that is the rate which will prevail in future years, and no further rise will occur, it was decided to pay off the small outstanding balance (R2,23,000) of the loan. Accordingly by Notification No. 2710, dated June 15, 1899, issued in a Gazette Extraordinary of the same date, this small remnant of the 4½ per cent loans was notified for discharge; the amount has been completely paid off during the year.

Savings Banks, etc.

175. The following table gives the details of the transactions of Savings Banks during the last few years and the estimated transactions for 1899-1900 and 1900-1901:—

YEAR.	Net additions to deposits, cash.	Interest.	Total Addition.
	R	R	R
1891-92	51,79,000	30,62,000	82,41,000
1892-93	54,89,000	33,94,000	88,83,000
1893-94	17,99,000	36,80,000	54,79,000
1894-95	—8,45,000	29,70,000	21,25,000
1895-96	24,77,000	33,85,000	58,62,000
1896-97	—58,11,000	34,66,000	—23,45,000
1897-98	—65,71,000	32,70,000	—33,01,000
1898-99	—8,84,000	32,29,000	23,45,000
1899-1900, Budget	12,65,000	33,66,000	46,31,000
1899-1900, Revised	19,000	33,23,000	33,42,000
1900-1901, Budget	—12,31,000	35,17,000	22,86,000

In the Budget Estimate of the current year, allowance was made for a small addition to the Savings Bank Deposits in 1899-1900. There was a considerable increase in the net deposits during the first six months of the year, but since October there have been heavy withdrawals partly in consequence of the famine and partly in consequence of the low price of Government Securities stimulating investments in them by withdrawals from Saving Banks. It is, therefore, now expected that there will, apart from Interest, be a net withdrawal of about seven lakhs from Savings Banks during the year. For the Budget Estimate of 1900-1901 a net withdrawal of 20 lakhs, apart from Interest, is assumed in view chiefly of the famine. The other Savings Bank accounts included in the figures in the above table do not show any noticeable variations.

Loans by Government.

176. The transactions during the year 1899-1900 under the head of Loans granted by the Government were affected by the famine. The net disbursements are now expected to amount to R76,66,000 against R24,88,000 entered in the Budget Estimate. Additional grants of over 86 lakhs were made during the year, for loans to Native States and Agriculturists, but, as usually happens, the allotments made at the beginning of the year to Provinces exempt from famine have proved too high, and the net excess issues on account of the loans are now taken at only about 52 lakhs.

In fixing the Budget Estimates of 1900-1901, the Government of India have been compelled to curtail grants of loans for ordinary Public Works undertaken by Local Bodies as much as possible in order that the famine requirements may be fully met; the total provision for loans next year is taken at R1,66,62,000, against which there will be recoveries on account of past loans amounting to R76,10,000, making the estimate of net issues during the year R90,52,000. Nearly three-fourths of the gross amount of the loans of R1,66,62,000 are required for relief of famine.

1900-1901. New Rupee Loan.

177. According to the programme now announced, it is the intention of the Government of India to raise in India three crores of rupees by new loans, but full liberty is reserved as usual to vary the programme as now announced to any extent that may be considered desirable.

March 21, 1900. J. F. FINLAY.

APPENDIX I.

ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Accounts	. . . . .	1898-99
Revised Estimates	. . .	1899-1900
Budget Estimates	. . .	1900-1901

CONTENTS.

General Statement of the Accounts and Estimates of the Revenu
India, in Indi

	For details, *vide* Statement.	RECEIPTS.			
		Accounts, 1898-99.	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.
Revenue—		£	£	£	£
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A	18,306,208	18,427,900	17,240,800	18,078,700
Opium	"	3,816,887	4,002,500	4,403,800	4,559,800
Salt	"	6,066,581	5,838,100	5,879,100	5,845,100
Stamps	"	3,198,433	3,264,700	3,231,700	3,267,400
Excise	"	3,828,948	3,852,200	3,860,600	3,819,300
Customs	"	3,201,441	3,099,100	3,153,300	3,134,200
Other Heads	"	6,036,720	6,060,300	5,959,700	6,019,000
Total Principal Heads	...	44,455,218	44,544,800	43,729,000	44,723,500
Interest	A	706,285	619,000	604,600	627,300
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	"	2,048,535	2,043,400	2,466,300	2,397,500
Receipts by Civil Departments	"	1,151,024	1,183,700	1,175,300	1,177,500
Miscellaneous	"	679,236	522,200	545,300	544,200
Railways	"	15,160,534	15,640,600	16,464,300	17,131,500
Irrigation	"	2,308,716	2,300,700	2,415,200	2,406,200
Buildings and Roads	"	469,983	458,800	441,800	443,900
Receipts by Military Department	"	616,284	611,800	690,600	704,200
Total Revenue	...	67,595,815	67,925,000	68,532,400	70,155,800
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	C	2,553,052	...	...	7,819,100
Temporary Debt (net Incurred)	"	...	...	...	500,000
Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	"	196,118	347,900	261,400	198,000
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	1,733,929	...	17,500	...
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Repayments)	"	27,861	...	...	...
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Repayments)	"	264,618	...	...	...
Remittances (net)	"	72,489	...	...	118,800
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	"	18,692,377	17,000,000	19,000,000	16,440,000
Total Receipts	...	91,136,259	85,272,900	87,811,300	95,231,700
Balance on 1st April—India	...	10,654,962	11,381,362	11,177,669	8,821,369
England	...	2,534,244	4,304,444	3,145,768	2,223,668
GRAND TOTAL	...	104,325,465	100,958,706	102,134,737	106,276,737

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
The 21st March 1900.

W. H. DOBBIE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of and in England.

	For details, *vide* Statement.	DISBURSEMENTS.			
		ACCOUNTS, 1898-99.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1899-1900.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1899-1900.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1900-1901.
Expenditure—		£	£	£	£
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	7,100,949	7,568,300	7,467,500	7,657,100
Interest	"	2,017,548	1,964,400	1,954,500	1,961,800
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	"	1,910,214	1,985,100	1,972,100	2,111,100
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	"	10,486,837	10,913,400	10,782,200	11,089,600
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	"	3,844,363	4,072,400	4,051,900	3,934,100
Famine Relief and Insurance	"	791,543	753,100	2,072,900	3,368,300
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	"	968	2,400	2,400	85,200
Railway Revenue Account	"	15,780,699	16,133,400	16,472,700	17,616,900
Irrigation	"	2,128,956	2,223,200	2,241,800	2,300,400
Buildings and Roads	"	3,912,331	4,536,000	4,130,800	4,162,800
Army Services	"	16,001,326	15,768,000	15,029,600	16,258,800
Special Defence Works	"	974	...	200	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	...	63,976,708	65,919,700	66,178,600	70,546,100
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	End of B	978,234	...	247,000	...
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	"	...	*616,500*	*446,000*	*550,600*
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	...	64,954,942	65,303,200	65,979,600	69,995,500
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	End of B	3,279,316	2,876,700	3,042,700	1,551,000
Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities			...	...	5,922,400
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Discharged)	C	...	126,700	121,300	...
Temporary Debt (net Discharged)	"	1,500,000	...	...	...
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	...	90,400	...	287,500
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Advances)	"	...	7,900	268,900	503,100
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Advances)	"	...	158,000	242,100	100,300
Capital of Railway Companies (net Payments)	"	1,383,891	1,260,100	1,933,800	518,700
Remittances (net)	"	...	46,700	725,800	...
Secretary of State's Bills paid	"	18,883,879	17,152,100	18,775,500	16,309,800
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	...	90,002,028	87,021,800	91,089,700	95,188,300
Balance on 31st March—India	...	11,177,669	11,119,562	8,821,369	9,066,869
England	...	3,145,768	2,817,344	2,223,668	2,021,568
GRAND TOTAL	...	104,325,465	100,958,706	102,134,737	106,276,737

Revenue	67,595,815	67,925,000	68,532,400	70,155,800
Expenditure chargeable thereon	64,954,942	65,303,200	65,979,600	69,995,500
Surplus (+) Deficit (−)	+2,640,873	+2,621,800	+2,552,800	+160,300

A. F. COX,
Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

A.—*Statement of the* Revenue *of*

HEADS OF REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1898-9.					REVISED	
	INDIA. (RUPEE FIGURES.)		Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	TOTAL.	INDIA. (RUPEE FIGURES.)	
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.				Imperial.	Provincial and Local.
Principal Heads of Revenue—	R	R	£	£	£	R	R
I.—Land Revenue	14,87,13,733	12,58,79,394	18,306,208	...	18,306,208	14,34,17,000	11,51,95,000
II.—Opium	5,72,53,305	...	3,816,887	...	3,816,887	6,60,57,000	...
III.—Salt	9,00,74,759	9,23,954	6,066,581	...	6,066,581	8,72,72,000	9,15,000
IV.—Stamps	1,22,85,082	3,56,91,414	3,198,433	...	3,198,433	1,23,91,000	3,60,84,000
V.—Excise	3,88,49,495	1,85,84,726	3,828,948	...	3,828,948	3,89,72,000	1,89,37,000
VI.—Provincial Rates	57,998	3,91,63,432	2,614,762	...	2,614,762	27,000	3,76,91,000
VII.—Customs	4,76,50,520	3,71,099	3,201,441	...	3,201,441	4,68,19,000	4,80,000
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,07,59,378	84,62,536	1,281,461	...	1,281,461	1,09,08,000	86,32,000
IX.—Forest	95,16,367	90,82,307	1,239,912	...	1,239,912	95,42,000	91,14,000
X.—Registration	22,14,727	21,97,031	294,117	...	294,117	21,18,000	21,03,000
XI.—Tributes from Native States	90,97,013	...	606,468	...	606,468	92,61,000	...
TOTAL	42,64,72,377	24,03,55,893	44,455,218	...	44,455,218	42,67,84,000	22,91,51,000
XII.—Interest	79,58,409	21,87,855	676,418	29,867	706,285	61,97,000	21,82,000
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—							
XIII.—Post Office	1,90,47,980	92,691	1,276,045	...	1,276,045	1,93,41,000	1,28,000
XIV.—Telegraph	1,06,96,792	...	713,119	7,417	720,536	1,23,00,000	...
XV.—Mint	7,79,115	...	51,941	13	51,954	51,29,000	...
TOTAL	3,05,23,887	92,691	2,041,105	7,430	2,048,535	3,67,70,000	1,28,000
Receipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts	69,667	36,18,966	245,909	...	245,909	75,000	35,18,000
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	2,84,105	28,01,426	205,702	...	205,702	3,08,000	30,11,000
XVII.—Police	12,039	43,50,005	290,803	...	290,803	13,000	42,77,000
XVIII.—Marine	3,77,491	15,29,137	127,109	...	127,109	5,04,000	15,13,000
XIX.—Education	19,145	22,89,331	153,898	...	153,898	23,000	23,33,000
XX.—Medical	2,277	8,37,744	56,001	1,547	57,548	2,000	8,75,000
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,06,088	9,38,029	69,608	447	70,055	1,43,000	10,06,000
TOTAL	8,70,812	1,63,64,638	1,149,030	1,994	1,151,024	10,68,000	1,65,33,000
Miscellaneous—							
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	12,03,137	5,34,918	115,870	92,698	208,568	11,95,000	5,25,000
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	3,21,729	5,49,521	58,083	...	58,083	3,50,000	5,31,000
XXIV.—Exchange	4,29,420	...	28,628	...	28,628	...	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	14,23,261	40,00,177	361,563	22,394	383,957	9,73,000	32,23,000
TOTAL	33,77,547	50,84,616	564,144	115,092	679,236	25,18,000	42,79,000
Railways—							
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	19,55,60,150	5,76,093	13,075,750	230	13,075,980	21,63,96,000	5,62,000
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,08,26,730	...	2,055,115	...	2,055,115	2,95,50,000	...
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	4,37,146	...	29,143	296	29,439	4,38,000	...
TOTAL	22,68,24,026	5,76,093	15,160,008	526	15,160,534	24,63,84,000	5,62,000
Irrigation—							
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,52,27,126	69,02,174	1,475,287	...	1,475,287	1,66,99,000	71,08,000
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	1,00,87,584	...	672,505	...	672,505	1,01,53,000	...
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	7,69,521	16,44,335	160,924	...	160,924	7,16,000	15,52,000
TOTAL	2,60,84,231	85,46,509	2,308,716	...	2,308,716	2,75,68,000	86,60,000
Buildings and Roads—							
XXXI.—Military Works	5,42,345	...	36,156	...	36,156	5,20,000	...
XXXII.—Civil Works	98,503	59,51,114	403,308	30,519	433,827	1,07,000	55,65,000
TOTAL	6,40,848	59,51,114	439,464	30,519	469,983	6,27,000	55,65,000
Receipts by Military Department—							
XXXIII.—Army: Effective	70,84,884	...	472,326	41,919	514,245	84,56,000	...
Non-effective	8,87,903	...	59,193	15,214	74,407	8,38,000	...
Military operations	4,14,484	...	27,632	...	27,632	...	...
TOTAL	83,87,271	...	559,151	57,133	616,284	92,94,000	...
TOTAL REVENUES	73,11,39,408	27,91,59,409	67,353,254	242,561	67,595,815	75,72,10,000	26,70,60,000

INDIA, in India and in England.

ESTIMATE, 1899-1900.			Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1899-1900.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1900-1901.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1900-1901, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1899-1900.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1900-1901, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1899-1900.
				INDIA. (RUPEE FIGURES.)						
Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	TOTAL.		Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	TOTAL.		
£	£	£	£	R	R	£	£	£	£	£
17,240,800	...	17,240,800	—1,187,100	15,20,19,000	11,91,61,000	18,078,700	...	18,078,700	—349,200	+837,900
4,403,800	...	4,403,800	+401,300	6,83,97,000	...	4,559,800	...	4,559,800	+557,300	+156,000
5,879,100	...	5,879,100	+41,000	8,67,45,000	9,31,000	5,845,100	...	5,845,100	+7,000	—34,000
3,231,700	...	3,231,700	—33,000	1,25,40,000	3,64,71,000	3,267,400	...	3,267,400	+2,700	+35,700
3,860,600	...	3,860,600	+8,400	3,85,37,000	1,87,53,000	3,819,300	...	3,819,300	—32,900	—41,300
2,514,500	...	2,514,500	—119,800	6,000	3,91,90,000	2,613,000	...	2,613,000	—21,300	+98,500
3,153,300	...	3,153,300	+54,200	4,65,26,000	4,87,000	3,134,200	...	3,134,200	+35,100	—19,100
1,302,700	...	1,302,700	+3,500	1,09,24,000	86,53,000	1,305,200	...	1,305,200	+6,000	+2,500
1,243,700	...	1,243,700	+49,900	91,43,000	86,90,000	1,188,800	...	1,188,800	—5,000	—54,900
281,400	...	281,400	—26,400	22,10,000	21,92,000	293,500	...	293,500	—14,300	+12,100
617,400	...	617,400	— 7,800	92,77,000	...	618,500	...	618,500	—0,700	+1,100
43,729,000	...	43,729,000	—815,800	43,63,24,000	23,45,28,000	44,723,500	...	44,723,500	+178,700	+994,500
558,600	46,000	604,600	—14,400	71,35,000	21,25,000	617,300	10,000	627,300	+8,300	+22,700
1,298,000	...	1,298,000	+29,100	1,96,91,000	1,17,000	1,320,500	...	1,320,500	+51,600	+22,500
820,000	6,400	826,400	+92,200	1,20,00,000	...	800,000	4,200	804,200	+70,000	—22,200
341,900	...	341,900	+301,600	40,92,000	...	272,800	..	272,800	+232,500	—69,100
2,459,900	6,400	2,466,300	+422,900	3,57,83,000	1,17,000	2,393,300	4,200	2,397,500	+354,100	— 68,800
239,500	...	239,500	—6,500	77,000	36,27,000	246,900	...	246,900	+900	+7,400
221,300	...	221,300	—11,200	3,24,000	28,93,000	214,500	...	214,500	—18,000	—6,800
286,000	...	286,000	—7,900	12,000	43,41,000	290,200	...	290,200	—3,700	+4,200
134,500	...	134,500	+16,200	1,80,000	15,45,000	115,000	...	115,000	—3,300	—19,500
157,100	...	157,100	—800	24,000	23,61,000	159,000	...	159,000	+1,100	+1,900
58,400	1,500	59,900	+300	3,000	8,87,000	59,300	1,500	60,800	+1,200	+900
76,600	400	77,000	+1,500	1,27,000	12,35,000	90,800	300	91,100	+15,600	+14,100
1,173,400	1,900	1,175,300	—8,400	7,47,000	1,68,89,000	1,175,700	1,800	1,177,500	—6,200	+2,200
114,600	90,300	204,900	—4,100	12,06,000	5,39,000	116,300	87,000	203,300	—5,700	—1,600
58,700	...	58,700	+3,600	3,12,000	5,26,000	55,900	...	55,900	+800	—2,800
...	...	...	...	1,81,000	...	12,100	...	12,100	+12,100	+12,100
279,800	1,900	281,700	+23,600	6,95,000	33,60,000	270,400	2,500	272,900	+14,800	—8,800
453,100	92,200	545,300	+23,100	23,94,000	44,25,000	454,700	89,500	544,200	+22,000	—1,100
14,463,900	200	14,464,100	+972,500	23,83,16,000	3,67,000	15,912,200	200	15,912,400	+2,420,800	+1,448,300
1,970,000	...	1,970,000	—158,400	1,78,74,000	...	1,191,600	...	1,191,600	—936,800	—778,400
29,200	1,000	30,200	+9,600	3,98,000	...	26,500	1,000	27,500	+6,900	—2,700
16,463,100	1,200	16,464,300	+823,700	25,65,88,000	3,67,000	17,130,300	1,200	17,131,500	+1,490,900	+667,200
1,587,100	...	1,587,100	+139,300	1,61,60,000	69,14,000	1,538,200	...	1,538,200	+90,400	—48,900
676,900	...	676,900	—18,500	1,06,71,000	...	711,400	...	711,400	+16,000	+34,500
151,200	...	151,200	—6,300	7,67,000	15,82,000	156,600	...	156,600	—900	+5,400
2,415,200	...	2,415,200	+114,500	2,75,98,000	84,96,000	2,406,200	...	2,406,200	+105,500	—9,000
34,700	...	34,700	+800	5,26,000	...	35,100	...	35,100	+1,200	+400
378,100	29,000	407,100	—17,800	1,12,000	56,10,000	381,500	27,300	408,800	—16,100	+1,700
412,800	29,000	441,800	—17,000	6,38,000	56,10,000	416,600	27,300	443,900	—14,900	+2,100
563,700	53,500	617,200	+76,400	90,84,000	...	605,600	25,000	630,600	+89,800	+13,400
55,900	17,500	73,400	+2,400	8,27,000	...	55,100	18,500	73,600	+2,600	+200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
619,600	71,000	690,600	+78,800	99,11,000	...	660,700	43,500	704,200	+92,400	+13,600
68,284,700	247,700	68,532,400	+607,400	77,71,18,000	27,25,57,000	69,978,300	177,500	70,155,800	+2,230,800	+1,623,400

B.—STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE chargeable on the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1898-99. INDIA. (RUPEE FIGURES). Imperial.	ACCOUNTS, 1898-99. INDIA. (RUPEE FIGURES). Provincial and Local.	ACCOUNTS, 1898-99. Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	ACCOUNTS, 1898-99. England.	ACCOUNTS, 1898-99. TOTAL.	REVISED. INDIA. (RUPEE FIGURES). Imperial.	REVISED. INDIA. (RUPEE FIGURES). Provincial and Local.
Direct Demands on the Revenues—	R	R	£	£	£	R	R
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	22,04,270	8,39,068	202,889	...	202,889	20,55,000	8,69,000
2.—Assignments and Compensations	48,90,042	1,03,11,259	1,013,420	...	1,013,420	53,52,000	1,06,18,000
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*:—							
3.—Land Revenue	11,33,580	3,93,93,158	2,701,783	1,255	2,703,038	10,59,000	4,01,75,000
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	2,37,09,092	...	1,580,046	1,545	1,582,191	2,59,38,000	...
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	42,54,543	3,98,596	310,209	258	310,467	45,91,000	4,16,000
6.—Stamps	*—3,44,080*	12,91,469	63,159	35,296	98,455	*3,64,000*	13,04,000
7.—Excise	16,04,314	8,25,826	162,009	...	162,009	16,38,000	8,35,000
8.—Provincial Rates	...	5,57,372	37,158	...	37,158	...	5,94,000
9.—Customs	8,10,712	13,37,733	143,230	65	143,295	8,48,000	14,37,000
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,64,543	1,03,178	21,875	...	21,875	1,67,000	1,67,000
11.—Forest	51,20,604	46,75,245	653,057	7,421	660,478	57,63,000	52,56,000
12.—Registration	12,45,575	12,39,532	165,674	...	165,074	12,42,000	12,35,000
TOTAL	4,47,93,795	6,10,32,836	7,055,109	45,840	7,100,949	4,82,89,000	6,29,06,000
Interest—							
13.—Interest on Debt	3,19,01,740	71,59,392	2,604,076	3,991,656	6,595,732	3,18,06,000	71,94,000
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways†	*4,29,27,622*	...	*2,861,842*	*1,185,790*	*4,047,632*	*4,50,87,000*	...
" Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	*75,39,145*	*55,87,793*	*875,129*	...	*875,129*	*78,21,000*	*56,28,000*
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	*—1,85,65,027*	15,71,599	*—1,132,895*	2,805,866	1,672,971	*—2,11,02,000*	15,66,000
14.—Interest on other Obligations	51,14,105	53,189	344,486	91	344,577	52,27,000	41,000
TOTAL	*—1,34,50,922*	16,24,788	*—788,409*	2,805,957	2,017,548	*—1,58,75,000*	16,07,000
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—							
15.—Post Office	1,43,20,145	12,66,549	1,039,113	111,013	1,150,126	1,50,54,000	12,87,000
16.—Telegraph	78,31,225	...	522,082	162,339	684,421	82,25,000	...
17.—Mint	10,80,762	...	72,051	3,616	75,667	8,60,000	...
TOTAL	2,32,32,132	12,66,549	1,633,246	276,968	1,910,214	2,41,39,000	12,87,000
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—							
18.—General Administration	63,35,048	94,79,247	1,054,286	252,496	1,306,782	64,70,000	93,59,000
19.—Law and Justice { Courts	2,60,358	3,04,66,985	2,048,490	927	2,049,417	2,67,000	3,08,26,000
19.—Law and Justice { Jails	14,36,732	88,51,472	685,880	...	685,880	14,33,000	87,48,000
20.—Police	6,42,747	4,11,52,733	2,786,365	778	2,787,143	6,61,000	4,18,04,000
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	16,09,479	17,51,067	224,037	204,787	428,824	14,26,000	17,81,000
22.—Education	1,73,040	1,57,83,735	1,063,785	1,917	1,065,702	1,78,000	1,61,53,000
23.—Ecclesiastical	16,97,403	...	113,160	795	113,955	17,20,000	...
24.—Medical	4,92,497	1,55,19,850	1,067,490	10,273	1,077,763	5,37,000	1,33,39,000
25.—Political	79,60,029	7,00,437	577,364	24,627	601,991	97,05,000	7,29,000
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	31,36,130	20,87,408	348,236	21,144	369,380	32,38,000	21,66,000
TOTAL	2,37,43,463	12,57,92,934	9,969,093	517,744	10,486,837	2,56,35,000	12,49,07,000
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—							
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	41,36,446	...	275,763	11,577	287,340	40,52,000	...
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	15,949	...	1,063	259,009	260,072	10,000	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	8,04,625	98,55,298	710,662	1,942,917	2,653,579	7,98,000	1,02,03,000
30.—Stationery and Printing	12,11,284	52,07,835	427,941	49,458	477,399	14,54,000	54,59,000
31.—Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	10,50,000	...
32.—Miscellaneous	5,88,973	15,51,518	142,699	23,274	165,973	3,92,000	18,75,000
TOTAL	67,57,277	1,66,14,651	1,558,128	2,286,235	3,844,363	77,56,000	1,75,37,000
Famine Relief and Insurance—							
33.—Famine Relief	17,246	3,83,285	26,702	1	26,703	3,00,48,000	6,95,000
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	69,03,526	...	460,235	...	460,235	...	...
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	1,16,695	...	7,780	...	7,780	2,72,000	...
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	44,52,378	...	296,825	...	296,825	...	...
TOTAL††	1,14,89,845	3,83,285	791,542	1	791,543	3,03,20,000	6,95,000
Carried over	9,65,65,590	20,67,15,043	20,218,709	5,932,745	26,151,454	12,52,64,000	20,89,39,000

† Included under the following heads:—

	ACCOUNTS, 1898-99. INDIA. Amount in Rupees.	ACCOUNTS, 1898-99. INDIA. Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	ACCOUNTS, 1898-99. England.	ACCOUNTS, 1898-99. TOTAL.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1899-1900. INDIA. Amount in Rupees.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1899-1900. INDIA. Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1899-1900. England.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1899-1900. TOTAL.
	R	£	£	£	R	£	£	£
State Railways Interest on Debt	4,15,96,849	2,773,123	966,906	3,740,029	4,32,82,000	2,885,500	959,500	3,845,100
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	13,30,773	88,719	218,884	307,603	18,05,000	120,300	218,900	339,200
TOTAL	4,29,27,622	2,861,842	1,185,790	4,047,632	4,50,87,000	3,005,800	1,178,500	4,184,300

Revenues of India, in India and in England.

ESTIMATE, 1899-1900.			Increase + Decrease − of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1899-1900.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1900-1901.					Increase + Decrease − of Budget, 1900-190 , as compared with Budget Estimates, 1899-1900.	Increase + Decrease − of Budget, 1900-1901, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1899-1900.
Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	TOTAL.		INDIA (RUPEES FIGURES). Imperial.	INDIA (RUPEES FIGURES). Provincial and Local.	Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	TOTAL.		
£	£	£	£	R	R	£	£	£	£	£
194,900	...	194,900	− 3,400	20,45,000	8,25,000	191,300	...	191,300	−7,000	−3,600
1,064,700	...	1,064,700	+ 10,600	52,54,000	1,05,33,000	1,052,500	...	1,052,500	−1,600	−12,200
2,749,000	600	2,749,600	−56,700	11,54,000	4,19,45,000	2,873,300	600	2,873,900	+67,600	+124,300
1,729,200	2,000	1,731,200	−40,300	2,65,38,000	...	1,769,200	1,600	1,770,800	−700	+39,600
333,800	700	334,500	−23,700	48,74,000	4,22,000	353,000	200	353,200	−5,000	+18,700
62,600	40,000	102,600	−3,600	−3,61,000	13,74,000	67,500	25,300	92,800	−13,400	−9,800
164,900	...	164,900	−9,600	17,35,000	8,88,000	174,900	...	174,900	+400	+10,000
39,600	...	39,600	−800	...	6,66,000	44,400	...	44,400	+4 000	+4,800
152,300	300	152,600	−2,200	8,50,000	15,03,000	156,900	100	157,000	+2,200	+4,400
22,300	...	22,300	...	1,74,000	1,70,000	22,900	...	22,900	+600	+600
734,600	10,900	745,500	+33,700	58,20,000	53,23,000	742,900	9,000	751,900	+40,100	+6,400
165,100	...	165,100	−4,800	12,91,000	12,82,000	171,500	...	171,500	+1,600	+6,400
7,413,000	54,500	7,467,500	−100,800	4,93,74,000	6,49,31,000	7,620,300	36,800	7,657,100	+88,800	+189,600
2,600,000	4,084,100	6,684,100	+28,500	3,37,81,000	73,19,000	2,739,900	4,154,500	6,894,400	+238,800	+210,300
3,005,800	*1,178,500*	*4,184,300*	−36,100	*4,64,37,000*	...	*3,095,800*	*1,272,000*	*4,368,700*	−220,500	−184,400
896,600	...	*896,600*	+600	*81,86,000*	*56,63,000*	*923,200*	...	*923,200*	−26,000	−26,600
−1,302,400	2,905,600	1,603,200	−7,000	−2,08,42,000	16,56,000	−1,279,100	2,881,600	1,602,500	−7,700	−700
351,200	100	351,300	−2,900	53,48,000	40,000	359,200	100	359,300	+5,100	+8,000
−951,200	2,905,700	1,954,500	−9,900	−1,54,94,000	16,96,000	−919,900	−2,881,700	1,961,800	−2,600	+7,300
1,089,400	96,200	1,185,600	−7,000	1,58,21,000	13,83,000	1,147,000	100,700	1,247,700	+55,100	+62,100
548,300	179,000	727,300	−21,400	85,04,000	...	566,900	244,600	811,500	+62,800	+84,200
57,400	1,800	59,200	+15,400	7,35,000	...	49,000	2,900	51,900	+8,100	−7,300
1,695,100	277,000	1,972,100	−13,000	2,50,60,000	13,83,000	1,762,900	348,200	2,111,100	+126,000	+139,000
1,055,200	321,900	1,377,100	+71,000	64,23,000	95,19,000	1,062,800	254,200	1,317,000	+10,900	−60,100
2,072,900	700	2,073,600	−30,100	2,58,000	3,15,95,000	2,123,500	700	2,124,200	+20,500	+50,600
678,700	...	678,700	−43,900	14,97,000	95,16,000	734,200	...	734,200	+11,600	+55,500
2,831,000	600	2,831,600	−37,700	6,53,000	4,33,10,000	2,930,900	600	2,931,500	+62,200	+99,900
213,800	355,600	569,400	+108,800	16,00,000	20,29,000	242,000	341,100	583,100	+122,500	+13,700
,088,700	1,800	1,090,500	−26,500	1,83,000	1,66,94,000	1,125,200	1,600	1,126,800	+9,800	+36,300
114,700	400	115,100	− 8,800	18,20,000	...	121,300	300	121,600	−2,300	+6,500
925,100	12,300	937,400	−191,600	5,05,000	1,36,48,000	943,500	10,200	953,700	−175,300	+16,300
695,600	23,900	719,500	+42,300	96,35,000	7,53,000	692,600	24,000	716,600	+39,400	−2,900
360,400	28,900	389,300	−14,700	43,16,000	25,03,000	454,600	26,300	480,900	+76,900	+91,600
,036,100	746,100	10,782,200	−131,200	2,68,90,000	12,95,67,000	10,430,600	659,000	11,089,600	+176,200	+307,400
270,200	11,400	281,600	−3,300	40,41,000	...	269,400	11,400	280,800	−4,100	−800
700	284,500	285,200	+58,700	9,000	...	600	247,500	248,100	+21,600	−37,100
733,400	1,973,100	2,706,500	+8,700	7,99,000	1,04,53,000	750,200	1,987,500	2,737,700	+39,900	+31,200
460,800	56,700	517,500	+37,100	11,22,000	56,18,000	449,300	54,900	504,200	+23,800	−13,300
70,000	...	70,000	−143,000	...	...	...	...	...	−213,000	−70,000
151,100	40,000	191,100	+21,300	3,31,000	17,99,000	142,000	21,300	163,300	−6,500	−27,800
,686,200	2,365,700	4,051,900	−20,500	63,02,000	1,78,70,000	1,611,500	2,322,600	3,934,100	−138,300	−117,800
049,500	5,300	2,054,800	+2,051,000	4,88,16,000	12,09,000	3,335,000	...	3,335,000	+3,331,200	+1,280,200
...	—	...	−326,700	...	...	...	...	...	−326,700	...
18,100	...	18,100	−1,900	5,00,000	...	33,300	...	33,300	+13,300	+15,200
...	...	...	−402,600	...	...	...	...	...	−402,600	...
067,600	5,300	2,072,900	+1,319,800	4,93,16,000	12,09,000	3,368,300	...	3,368,300	+2,615,200	+[illegible],295,400
946,800	6,354,300	28,301,100	+1,044,400	14,14,48,000	21,66,56,000	23,873,700	6,248,300	30,122,000	+2,865,3[illegible]0	+1,820,900

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1900-1901.			
INDIA. Amount in Rupees.	INDIA. Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	England.	TOTAL.
R	£	£	£
,26,000	2,955,100	1,054,000	4,009,100
,11,000	140,700	218,900	359,600
,37,000	3,095,800	1,272,900	4,368,700

†† The following further sums, which are included under XXVI and 38.—State Railways, are chargeable to the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance as representing the net charge on the Revenues on account of Protective Railways constructed through the agency of Companies:—

	Accounts, 1898-99.	Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.
Indian Midland Railway	95,973	38,600	81,400
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	111,764	50,900	55,700
TOTAL £	207,737	89,500	137,100

B.—*Statement of the Expenditure chargeable on the*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1898-99.					REVISED	
	INDIA. (RUPEE FIGURES.)		Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	TOTAL.	INDIA. (RUPEE FIGURES.)	
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.				Imperial.	Provincial and Local.
	R	R	£	£	£	R	R
Brought forward	9,65,65,590	20,67,15,043	20,218,709	5,932,745	26,151,454	12,02,64,000	20,89,39,000
37.—Construction of Railways (Charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	...	14,526	968	...	968	...	36,000
Railway Revenue Account—							
38.—State Railways: Working Expenses	9,93,33,404	5,19,509	6,656,861	...	6,656,861	10,59,82,000	4,12,000
Interest on Debt	4,15,96,849	...	2,773,123	966,906	3,740,029	4,32,82,000	...
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	...	...	1,714,016	1,714,016	...	...
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	13,30,773	...	88,719	218,884	307,603	18,05,000	...
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	1,64,684	...	10,992	811,884	822,876	1,71,000	...
39.—Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision	39,82,340	...	265,489	...	265,489	52,26,000	...
Interest	82,089	...	5,473	2,162,525	2,167,998	1,32,000	...
40.—Subsidized Companies: Land, etc.	9,42,142	1,01,909	69,603	...	69,603	7,27,000	40,000
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	5,48,415	—5,049	36,224	...	36,224	6,09,000	1,000
TOTAL	14,79,80,856	6,16,369	9,906,484	5,874,215	15,780,699	15,79,34,000	4,53,000
Irrigation—							
42.—Major Works: Working Expenses	53,80,935	40,22,994	626,929	...	626,929	60,53,000	40,67,000
Interest on Debt	75,39,145	55,87,793	875,129	...	875,129	78,21,000	56,28,000
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	28,41,978	65,34,263	625,083	1,815	626,898	31,10,000	69,28,000
TOTAL	1,57,62,058	1,61,45,050	2,127,141	1,815	2,128,956	1,69,84,000	1,66,23,000
Buildings and Roads—							
44.—Military Works	1,13,26,765	...	755,118	52,531	807,649	1,23,26,000	...
45.—Civil Works	40,89,677	4,09,94,917	3,005,639	99,043	3,104,682	37,47,000	4,39,94,000
TOTAL	1,54,16,442	4,09,94,917	3,760,757	151,574	3,912,331	1,60,73,000	4,39,94,000
Army Services—							
46.—Army: Effective	15,49,83,237	...	10,332,216	1,902,482	12,234,698	15,48,26,000	...
Non-Effective	93,32,845	...	622,190	2,421,679	3,043,869	90,92,000	...
Military operations	1,05,75,245	...	705,016	17,743	722,759	...	...
TOTAL	17,48,91,327	...	11,659,422	4,341,904	16,001,326	16,39,18,000	...
Special Defence Works—							
47.—Special Defence Works	453	...	30	944	974	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	45,06,16,766	26,44,85,905	47,673,511	16,303,197	63,976,708	47,51,73,000	27,00,45,000
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	1,46,73,504	978,234	...	978,234	...	37,05,000
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	...	...	...	...		...	*66,90,000*
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	45,06,16,766	27,91,59,409	48,651,745	16,303,197	64,954,942	47,51,73,000	26,70,60,000

	ACCOUNTS, 1898-99.			
	INDIA.			
	Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	England.	Total.
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—	R	£	£	£
Capital Outlay, Railways and Irrigation Works—				
48.—State Railways	3,11,92,723	2,079,515	766,839	2,846,354
49.—Irrigation Works	64,85,663	432,378	3,321	435,699
50.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements	—41,053	—2,737	...	—2,737
TOTAL	3,76,37,333	2,509,156	770,160	3,279,316
51.—Redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...

Revenues of India, in India and in England—continued.

ESTIMATE, 1899-1900.			Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1899-1900.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1900-1901.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1900-1901, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1899-1900.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1900-1901, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1899-1900.
				India. (Rupee Figures.)						
Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	Total.		Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	Total.		
£	£	£	£	R	R	£	£	£	£	£
21,946,800	6,354,300	28,301,100	+1,044,400	14,14,48,000	21,66,56,000	23,873,700	6,248,300	30,122,000	+2,865,300	+1,820,900
2,400	...	2,400	...	...	12,78,000	85,200	...	85,200	+82,800	+82,800
7,092,900	...	7,092,900	+394,900	11,95,45,000	2,83,000	7,988,500	...	7,988,500	+1,290,500	+895,600
2,885,500	959,600	3,845,100	+29,200	4,43,26,000	...	2,955,100	1,054,000	4,009,100	+193,200	+164,000
...	1,718,600	1,718,600	—600	...	...	...	2,410,300	2,410,300	+691,100	+691,700
120,300	218,900	339,200	+6,900	21,11,000	...	140,700	218,900	359,600	+27,300	+20,400
11,400	844,200	855,600	—9,400	1,89,000	...	12,600	916,400	929,000	+64,000	+73,400
348,400	...	348,400	—27,300	28,87,000	...	192,500	...	192,500	—183,200	—155,900
8,800	2,172,300	2,181,100	—9,700	1,26,000	...	8,400	1,590,300	1,598,700	—592,100	—582,400
51,100	...	51,100	—32,100	11,26,000	52,000	78,500	...	78,500	—4,700	+27,400
40,700	...	40,700	—12,600	7,50,000	10,000	50,700	...	50,700	—2,600	+10,000
10,559,100	5,913,600	16,472,700	+339,300	17,10,60,000	3,45,000	11,427,000	6,189,900	17,616,900	+1,483,500	+1,144,200
674,700	...	674,700	+35,900	58,00,000	40,91,000	659,400	...	659,400	+20,600	—15,300
896,600	...	896,600	—600	81,86,000	56,63,000	923,200	...	923,200	+26,000	+26,600
669,200	1,300	670,500	—16,700	33,09,000	74,42,000	716,700	1,100	717,800	+30,600	+47,300
2,240,500	1,300	2,241,800	+18,600	1,72,95,000	1,71,96,000	2,299,300	1,100	2,300,400	+77,200	+58,600
821,700	34,000	855,700	—25,600	1,15,09,000	...	767,300	13,400	780,700	—100,600	—75,000
3,182,800	92,300	3,275,100	—379,600	40,62,000	4,53,41,000	3,293,500	88,600	3,382,100	—272,600	+107,000
4,004,500	126,300	4,130,800	—405,200	1,55,71,000	4,53,41,000	4,060,800	102,000	4,162,800	—373,200	+32,000
10,321,800	1,678,700	12,000,500	—662,300	16,40,87,000	...	10,939,200	2,280,400	13,219,600	+556,800	+1,219,100
606,100	2,423,000	3,029,100	—76,100	91,79,000	...	611,900	2,427,300	3,039,200	—66,000	+10,100
10,927,900	4,101,700	15,029,600	—738,400	17,32,66,000	...	11,551,100	4,707,700	16,258,800	+490,800	+1,229,200
...	200	200	+200	...	...	...	...	...	...	—200
49,681,200	16,497,400	66,178,600	+258,900	51,86,40,000	28,08,16,000	53,297,100	17,249,000	70,546,100	+4,626,400	+4,367,500
247,000	...			...	...	...	...			
		199,000	+417,500					*550,600*	+65,900	—351,600
446,000	...			...	*82,59,000*	*550,600*	...			
49,482,200	16,497,400	65,979,600	+676,400	51,86,40,000	27,25,57,000	52,746,500	17,249,000	69,995,500	+4,692,300	+4,015,900

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1899-1900.				BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1900-1901.			
India.				India.			
Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	England.	Total.	Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	England.	Total.
R	£	£	£	R	£	£	£
2,71,57,000	1,810,500	634,000	2,444,500	—3,86,000	—25,700	910,000	884,300
88,23,000	588,200	10,000	598,200	99,48,000	663,200	3,500	666,700
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
3,59,80,000	2,398,700	644,000	3,042,700	95,62,000	637,500	913,500	1,551,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,922,400	5,922,400

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements*

	Accounts, 1898-99.			Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.			Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue (from Statement A)	67,353,254	242,561	67,595,815	68,284,700	247,700	68,532,400	69,978,300	177,500	70,155,800
Permanent Debt incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
India 2½ p. c. Stock .	...	5,297,654			...			...	
Debenture and Debenture stock of the G. I. P. Ry. . .	...	...		...	...			5,922,400	
Rupee Debt—									
3½ p.c. Rupee Loan .	800,000	...			...		2,000,000	...	
Total .	800,000	5,297,654	6,097,654			...	2,000,000	5,922,400	7,922,400
Net .		...	2,553,052			0			7,819,100
Temporary Debt incurred—									
Temporary Loans .	...	4,500,000	4,500,000	...	6,500,000	6,500,000	...	5,000,000	5,000,000
Net .		...	0			0			500,000
Unfunded Debt—									
Treasury Notes . .	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	94,399	...		97,100	...		96,200	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	2,673,126	...		2,784,200	...		2,834,500	...	
Total .	2,767,525	...	2,767,525	2,881,300	...	2,881,300	2,930,700	...	2,930,700
Net .		...	196,118		...	261,400			198,000
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments . .	978,234	...		247,000	...		...	...	
Appropriation for reduction of Debt . .	296,825	...		...	...		...	...	
Excluded Local Funds .	564,723	...		573,200	...		554,900	...	
Railway Funds . .	49,770	..		49,600	...		40,000	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	8,720	...		8,500	...		8,800	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits . .	13,531,822	...		13,981,300	...		13,723,200	...	
Advances	5,840,934	243		2,916,300	...		2,608,700	2,500	
Suspense Accounts .	45,152	...		37,000	...		6,600	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts, net . .	...	...		700	...		...	...	
Miscellaneous . .	52,154	...		...	...		3,100	...	
Total .	21,368,340	243	21,368,583	17,813,600	...	17,813,600	16,945,300	2,500	16,947,800
Net .			1,733,929			17,500			0
Carried over .	92,289,119	10,040,458		88,979,600	6,747,700		91,854,300	11,102,400	

of the Government of India, in India and in England.

	Accounts, 1898-99.			Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.			Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Statement B)	47,673,511	16,303,197	63,976,708	49,681,200	16,497,400	66,178,600	53,297,100	17,249,000	70,546,100
Add—Provincial Surpluses, transferred to "Deposits"	978,234	...	978,234	247,000	...	247,000	...	...	...
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, charged against "Deposits"	...	...	...	*446,000*	...	*446,000*	*550,600*	...	*550,600*
Total	48,651,745	16,303,197	64,954,942	49,482,200	16,497,400	65,979,600	52,746,500	17,249,000	69,995,500
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—									
Capital outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	2,509,156	770,160		2,398,700	644,000		637,500	913,500	
Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities— G. I. P. Railway	...	...	3,279,316	...	...	3,042,700	...	5,922,400	7,473,400
Permanent Debt discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
India 4 p. c. Stock	...	478			...		...	...	
India 3½ p. c. Debentures	...	3,000,000			...		...	...	
Oude and Rohilkund Railway Debenture Stock	...	383,500			1,200		...	...	
E. I. Railway Debenture	...	...			100		...	...	
Rupee Debt—									
5½ p. c. Loans	67	...		900	...		...	...	
5 p. c. Loans	11,354	...		...	...		...	...	
4½ p. c. Loans	2,580	...		2,700	...		2,700	...	
4 p. c. Loans	110,098	...		89,300	...		90,600	...	
3½ p. c. Loans	36,100	...		12,200	...		10,000	...	
7 s. per cent.	...	...		14,900	...		...	...	
Treasury Bills	420	...		...	...		...	...	
Stock Notes	5	...		...	...		...		
Total	160,624	3,383,978	3,544,602	120,000	1,300	121,300	103,300	...	103,300
Net			0			121,300			0
Temporary Debt discharged—									
Temporary Loans	...	6,000,000	6,000,000	...	6,500,000	6,500,000	...	4,500,000	4,500,000
Net			1,500,000			0			0
Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	181	...		...	...		...	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	72,037	...		80,800	...		74,700	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	2,499,189	...		2,539,100	...		2,658,000	...	
Total	2,571,407	...	2,571,407	2,619,900	...	2,619,900	2,732,700	...	2,732,700
Net			0			0			0
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	...	...		446,000	...		550,600		
Excluded Local Funds	554,416	...		578,100	...		547,700	...	
Railway Funds	47,079	...		47,500	...		51,300	...	
Sinking Funds	...	...		3,300	...		...	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	13,326,329	...		14,002,000	...		13,752,900	...	
Advances	5,562,839	...		2,689,100	2,500		2,324,600	...	
Suspense Accounts	134,890	...		24,600	...		8,200	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts, net	881	...		...	...		...	...	
Miscellaneous	8,033	187		3,000	...		...	...	
Total	19,634,467	187	19,634,654	17,793,600	2,500	17,796,100	17,235,300	...	17,235,300
Net			0			0			287,500
Carried over	73,527,399	26,457,522		72,414,400	23,645,200		73,455,300	28,584,900	

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements*

	Accounts, 1898-99.			Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.			Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	92,289,119	10,040,458		88,979,600	6,747,700		91,854,300	11,102,400	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	92,824	...	92,824	127,100	...	127,100	82,000	...	82,000
Net		...	27,861		...	0		...	0
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	542,302	...	542,302	447,700	...	447,700	425,300	...	425,300
Net		...	264,618		...	0		...	0
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies—									
On account of Subscribed Capital	689,533	1,388,569		285,100	601,000		290,700	3,537,700	
Repayments	1,560,091	43,203		1,494,200	4,800		853,400	3,000	
Total	2,249,624	1,431,772	3,681,396	1,779,300	605,800	2,385,100	1,144,100	3,540,700	4,684,800
Net		...	0			0			
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	17,436,785	...		18,000,000	...		18,333,400	...	
Other Local Remittances	27,568	...		1,303,200	...		836,600	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	474,883	...		443,500	...		320,100	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office	145,419	...		262,500	...		160,000	...	
Telegraph	18,576	...		66,400	...		30,500	...	
Guaranteed Railways	2,441,343	...		2,157,900	...		1,296,800	...	
Public Works	682,153	...		...	...		782,900	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Marine	145,680	...		575,100	...		208,200	...	
Military	10,788,907	...		10,520,500	...		10,800,700	...	
Public Works	...	...		135,100	...		...	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Railway transactions	889,516	1,938		1,356,900	1,010,200		1,881,700	2,251,700	
Other "	429,565	234,866		1,984,300	954,000		358,000	659,900	
Total	33,480,395	236,804	33,717,199	36,805,400	1,964,200	38,769,600	35,008,900	2,911,600	37,920,500
Net			72,489			0			118,800
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	18,692,377	18,692,377	...	19,000,000	19,000,000		16,440,000	16,440,000
Total Receipts	128,654,264	30,401,411		128,139,100	28,317,700		128,514,600	33,994,700	
Opening Balance	10,654,962	2,534,244		11,177,669	3,145,768		8,821,369	2,223,668	
GRAND TOTAL	139,309,226	32,935,655		139,316,769	31,463,468		137,335,969	36,218,368	

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 21st March 1900.

W. H. DOBBIE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

of the Government of India, in India and in England—continued.

	Accounts, 1898-99.			Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.			Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	73,527,399	26,457,522		72,414,400	23,645,200		73,455,300	28,534,900	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	64,963	...	64,963	396,000	...	396,000	585,100	...	585,1
Net		...	0		...	268,900		...	503,1
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	277,684	...	277,684	689,800	...	689,800	525,600	...	525,6
Net		...	0		...	242,100		..	100,3
Payments to Railway Companies on Capital Account—									
For discharge of Debentures	...	205,500		...	2,700		...	1,774,200	
For Expenditure	3,099,703	1,760,084		2,611,700	1,704,500		1,965,700	1,463,600	
Total	3,099,703	1,965,584	5,065,287	2,611,700	1,707,200	4,318,900	1,965,700	3,237,800	5,203,5
Net		...	1,383,891	...	...	1,933,800	...		518,7
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	17,451,694	...		18,000,000	...		18,333,400	...	
Other Local Remittances	...	...		1,303,200	...		836,600	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	470,629	...		443,500	...		320,100	...	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office	145,407	...		262,500	...		160,000	...	
Telegraph	18,148	...		66,400	...		30,500	...	
Guaranteed Railways	2,441,343	...		2,157,900	...		1,296,800	...	
Public Works	540,368	...		...	...		782,900	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Post Office	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Marine	144,267	...		575,100	...		208,200	...	
Military	10,788,907	...		10,470,500	...		10,800,700	...	
Public Works	...	...		85,100	...		...	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Railway transactions	...	891,454		1,010,200	1,356,900		2,251,700	1,881,700	
Other "	277,166	475,327		1,233,600	2,530,500		406,700	492,400	
Total	32,277,929	1,366,781	33,644,710	35,608,000	3,887,400	39,495,400	35,427,600	2,374,100	37,801,7
Net		...	0	...		725,800			0
Secretary of State's Bills paid	18,883,879	...	18,883,879	18,775,500	...	18,775,500	16,309,800	...	16,309,8
Total Disbursements	128,131,557	29,789,887		130,495,400	29,239,800		128,269,100	34,196,800	
Closing Balance	11,177,669	3,145,768		8,821,369	2,223,668		9,066,869	2,021,568	
GRAND TOTAL	139,309,226	32,935,655		139,316,769	31,463,468		137,335,969	36,218,368	

A. F. COX,
Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

D.—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue, and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Settlements.*

Provincial and Local Balances.

NOTE.—These balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	£
Accounts, 1898-99.											
Balance at end of 1897-98 . .	1,13,277	3,58,414	59,12,538	8,86,817	29,05,058	8,63,593	19,87,753	44,56,361	36,60,563	2,11,44,374	1,409,625
Added in 1898-99	1,762	1,99,296	41,53,413	8,60,037	22,21,229	38,94,641	12,83,014	11,64,251	8,95,861	1,46,73,504	978,234
Balance at end of 1898-99 . .	1,15,039	5,57,710	1,00,65,951	17,46,854	51,26,287	47,58,234	32,70,767	56,20,612	45,56,424	3,58,17,878	2,387,859
Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.											
Balance at end of 1898-99 (by Accounts).	1,15,039	5,57,710	1,00,65,951	17,46,854	51,26,287	47,58,234	32,70,767	56,20,612	45,56,424	3,58,17,878	2,387,859
Added in 1899-1900 . .	...	...	24,02,000	...	7,12,000	5,91,000	...	...	...	37,05,000	247,000
Spent in 1899-1900	14,000	3,08,000	...	8,27,000	...	...	22,24,000	11,12,000	22,05,000	66,90,000	446,000
Balance at end of 1899-1900 .	1,01,039	2,49,710	1,24,67,951	9,19,854	58,38,287	53,49,234	10,46,767	45,08,612	23,51,424	3,28,32,878	2,188,859
Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.											
Balance at end of 1899-1900 (by Revised Estimate) . .	1,01,039	2,49,710	1,24,67,951	9,19,854	58,38,287	53,49,234	10,46,767	45,08,612	23,51,424	3,28,32,878	2,188,859
Spent in 1900-1901	15,000	1,49,000	29,14,000	3,21,000	9,73,000	15,75,000	3,57,000	16,97,000	2,58,000	82,59,000	550,600
Balance at end of 1900-1901 .	86,039	1,00,710	95,53,951	5,98,854	48,65,287	37,74,234	6,89,767	28,11,612	20,93,424	2,45,73,878	1,638,259

W. H. DOBBIE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

A. F. COX,
Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 21st March 1900.

E.—*Statement of Net Revenue and Expenditure—India and England.*

Part I.—Income.

Revenue.	Accounts, 1898-99.		Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.		Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue, etc.:						
1. Land Revenue	18,266,769		17,206,300		18,044,300	
2. Forest	1,230,910		1,240,900		1,185,500	
3. Tributes from Native States	604,408		617,000		618,100	
	20,108,087		19,064,200		19,847,900	
Deduct,— Assignments	*744,016*		*763,900*		*764,500*	
Net	—	19,364,071	—	18,300,300	—	19,083,400
II.—Opium, Net Receipts	2,233,699		2,671,700		2,787,800	
Deduct,— Assignments	*3,391*		*3,400*		*3,400*	
Net	—	2,230,308	—	2,668,300	—	2,784,400
III.—Taxation:						
1. Salt	6,041,280		5,859,300		5,822,600	
2. Stamps	3,161,672		3,191,900		3,230,100	
3. Excise	3,809,739		3,840,300		3,800,600	
4. Provincial Rates	2,609,663		2,509,500		2,608,800	
5. Customs	3,138,803		3,090,000		3,073,600	
6. Assessed Taxes	1,274,020		1,295,300		1,297,300	
7. Registration	293,175		280,700		292,700	
	20,328,352		20,067,000		20,125,700	
Deduct,— Assignments	*266,013*		*297,400*		*284,600*	
Net	—	20,062,339	—	19,769,600	—	19,841,100
IV.—Miscellaneous Receipts (*i.e.*, Mint, Exchange and Miscellaneous)	—	222,899	—	303,300	—	342,600
		41,879,617		41,041,500		42,051,500
Excess of Expenditure over Income		—		—		—
	—	41,879,617		41,041,500		42,051,500

Part II.—Expenditure.

Charges.	Accounts, 1898-99.		Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.		Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Debt Services	—	1,311,263	—	1,349,900	—	1,334,500
II.—Military Services:						
1. Army	15,385,042		14,339,000		15,554,600	
2. Military Works	771,493		821,000		745,000	
3. Special Defence Works	974		200		—	
Total	—	16,157,509	—	15,160,200	—	16,300,200
III.—Collection of Revenue:						
1. Land Revenue, including District Administration	2,703,038		2,749,600		2,873,900	
2. Forest	660,478		745,500		751,900	
3. Other Heads	938,933		981,600		1,016,700	
Total	—	4,302,449	—	4,476,700	—	4,642,500
IV.—Commercial Services:						
Net Expenditure—						
Railway	620,165		8,400		485,400	
Telegraph	...		...		7,300	
	620,165		8,400		492,700	
Deduct—Net Receipts—						
Irrigation	179,760		173,400		105,800	
Post Office	125,919		112,400		72,800	
Telegraph	36,115		99,100		...	
	341,794		384,900		178,600	
Net	—	278,371	—	−376,500	—	314,100
V.—Civil Services:						
1. Civil Departments	9,335,813		9,606,900		9,912,100	
2. Miscellaneous Civil Charges	3,411,739		3,527,200		3,511,600	
3. Famine Relief and Insurance	791,543		2,072,900		3,308,300	
4. Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	968		2,400		85,200	
5. Civil Works	2,670,855		2,868,000		2,973,300	
Add or Deduct,—	16,210,918		18,077,400		19,850,500	
Provincial Surplus or Deficit	978,234		—199,000		—550,000	
Total	—	17,189,152	—	17,878,400	—	19,299,900
		39,238,744		38,483,700		41,[illegible]91,200
Excess of Income over Expenditure		2,640,873		2,552,800		160,300
		41,879,617		41,041,500		42,051,500

W. H. DOBBIE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

A. F. COX,
Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 21st March 1900.

APPENDIX II.

Memorandum by the Hon'ble Major-General Sir Edwin Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B., on Military, Military Works, and Marine Expenditure for the years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901.

The estimates with which the Military and Marine Department of the Government of India is concerned, are the following:—

I—Indian Military Estimates.
II—Home (India) Military Estimates.
III—Military Works Estimates.
IV—Marine Estimates.

2. They will be dealt with in the order given above, but I shall preface the detailed explanation of these estimates with some general remarks on the causes which lead to increased military expenditure under the first two heads, in the coming year, and shall make a short statement in connection with the work of the military administration during the year 1899-1900.

3. Taking the Indian and the Home (India) Military estimates together, the expenditure for the year 1900-1901 is estimated to exceed the amount provided in the budget for 1899-1900 by R59,74,500 (£398,300). This figure, however, does not give the true increase to military expenditure in the coming year, as compared with the provision in the budget of the current year. To arrive at the true figure, abnormal causes of variation must be eliminated. In the first place, the large increase, amounting to R47,00,000 (£313,333), which has been provided in the budget for next year, to meet the expected rise in the cost of food supplies for men and animals, must be thrown out. Again, the savings amounting to R42,00,000 (£280,000) which will accrue owing to the absence of the troops lent for service in South Africa, and in the Mauritius, Singapur, and Ceylon, must be taken into consideration.

Eliminating both these items, the increase comes to R54,74,500 (£365,000). On the other hand, if a comparison be made between the budget of the coming year and the revised estimate of 1899-1900, it will be found (in this case taking the gross figures) that the increase is R1,84,00,000 (£1,229,200). To arrive at a correct comparison, so far as increased military expenditure is concerned, the abnormal items affecting this figure must also be eliminated. The result will be to show an increase in military expenditure in the budget of next year, as compared with the normal expenditure of the current year in accordance with the revised estimate (Home and Indian together) of R1,12,00 000 (£746,000). The increase in military expenditure is due to the provision for re-armament, increase of officers, transport, and other matters.

4. For some years past it has been evident that many improvements would be necessary, if the Army of India was to maintain its high standard of efficiency. Various proposals have been made, many of which have been thoroughly discussed, reported on by committees, and generally threshed out, while some of them have been the subject of correspondence between the Government of India and Her Majesty's Government. But except for war expenditure, or expenditure that was patent to every one as urgently necessary, such as the increase of pay to the Native Army, it has been impossible to obtain the money required for large improvements or changes, owing to the great financial difficulties caused by the depreciation of the gold value of the rupee and by famine, war, and plague. Thus in 1896, on the military side, we had to restrict expenditure in consequence of famine, and in 1897-98 we had the war expenditure to face, besides that which was entailed later on in connection with the garrison and defence of the frontier.

5. Last year the Government of India came to the conclusion that some of these projects of improvement were so pressing that they should be taken in hand, and an endeavour made to find the required funds. Notwithstanding the heavy expenditure to be met next year on account of famine, the stability of exchange and other beneficial causes have allowed a considerable extra expenditure for military purposes, although we have had to postpone many items, large and small, which might have found a place in the estimates had it not been for the visitation of famine. It was therefore decided, with the concurrence of Her Majesty's Government, to provide for

those measures which were considered to be the most important. We grouped the requirements under the following heads:—

First—Proposals necessitated by improvement in arms and ammunition;
Secondly—Proposals for improving manufacturing establishments;
Thirdly—Proposals for improvement of the organisation of the army in India;
Fourthly—Proposals for improvements of transport and commissariat arrangements.

6. In each of these groups there were several entries, and a selection had to be made. The most important measure proposed, in the *first* group or indeed in any group, is the rearmament of the native army and of the volunteer forces with the magazine rifle. The total cost of rearming the native army is calculated at R1,36,92,377. The rearmament of the volunteers will cost R15,44,085. The rearmament of the whole of the native army will take several years to complete, taking into consideration the probable funds likely to be available annually. We have provided for the rearmament of the field army this year. It must be recollected that there also will be considerable extra recurring expenditure for ammunition. The provision of apparatus for the manufacture of lyddite and for filling shells with this explosive, so that we may be independent of England in this respect, the rearmament of mountain batteries with the new 10-pounder B.-L. gun, R90,000, and the provision of mountings for Maxim guns to be made up in India, have all been included. After prolonged trials I hope that a satisfactory mounting for Maxim guns has been obtained for use with pack transport.

7. The *second* group includes proposals, alluded to by me in previous years, for improvement in the manufacturing establishments. The first is the institution of a cordite factory and the second is the establishment of a central gun-carriage factory. We have received the approval of the Secretary of State for the cordite factory, a suitable site has been selected, and we have provided in the Military Works estimates for a portion of the cost of the buildings. When this factory is in working order it will give us a saving of about R4,00,000 a year in comparison with the trade price at home. Only preliminary arrangements have been made in respect to the central gun-carriage factory.

8. In the *third* group, embracing matters connected with the organisation of the army, one of the first and most important is the addition of officers to the Native Army. This also I have alluded to in past years. A step has been made, and we have provided in the estimates for an increase of 92 officers. This number is made up by the addition of one officer to each battalion of native infantry in the Punjab and Bengal Commands, and a further increase of 28 officers in order to institute a general reform, *viz.*, the discontinuance of the present practice of appointing fresh officers to regiments in the place of absentees. In future two officers will be added permanently to the establishment of all native cavalry and infantry regiments, to provide for absences on furlough, etc. One of the advantages of this plan is that regimental establishments will be more permanent than heretofore. The cost of this addition of 92 officers will be R4,00,000 in the coming year.

9. The next proposal in this group is the reorganisation of horse, field, and mountain batteries in India, and the conversion of the existing heavy batteries into howitzer batteries. After the experience gained in 1897 we were confirmed in the opinion that the existing method of mobilising artillery in this country was defective. The question was considered by a committee, and they submitted proposals with the object of increasing the efficiency of batteries and ammunition columns, and of rendering them capable of being more rapidly mobilised. The proposals include the raising of another native mountain battery. The re-organisation of the heavy field batteries and converting them from four batteries of four guns each, drawn by elephants and bullocks, to two howitzer batteries of six guns each, we discussed last year, and it was agreed that, instead of four of these batteries of four pieces each, it would be better to have two more powerful howitzer batteries with horses for draught, and an additional mountain battery. Events have shewn that these heavy batteries should be more mobile and have a more powerful armament. The net results of these proposals would, if completely carried out, be an initial expenditure of about 12½ lakhs and an annual expenditure of 7½ lakhs, but for next year we have taken in the estimates a sum of R10,58,640.

10. The fourth group includes the various proposals which we have had under consideration for improving matters connected with the Commissiariat-Transport Department. This is also a subject to which I have alluded on previous occasions. With regard to the permanent re-organisation of the transport, all that can be said is that it is one involving large expenditure and great consideration. Connected with that are proposals for the increase of the Supply Branch of the Commissariat

Transport Department, for the appointment of probationers, for the improvement of the Indian ambulance system, and the creation of a reserve of transport drivers. In this group also is the purchase of 2,000 mules in addition to the present complement. We have entered a certain sum provisionally in the estimates to meet charges on account of these measures. I may also mention that a system of time-promotion in the Commissariat-Transport Department has been adopted, which, although involving some increase of expenditure, will we trust prove more satisfactory than the present system.

11. In addition to the measures which can be placed in these groups we have provided for a certain amount of military light railway, and also for experiments with war balloons. Some of the foregoing items are only provisionally provided for, subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State to the detailed proposals. The total sum provided in the estimates of next year for all these measures comes to about R90,00,000.

12. Although we have not yet established a new permanent transport organisation, a great deal has been done in the past year to improve our transport according to our existing means. A system of collection of transport has been prepared, the numbers of animals to be produced from the various districts have been assigned, and in conjunction with the civil authorities, an endeavour has been made to arrive at an improved knowledge of the transport districts, and to provide for a better method of collection. We have also arranged for the organisation of our existing transport into self-contained units, *i.e.*, into corps and cadres, the latter of which can be filled up when an emergency occurs, and we have laid down an organisation for the numbers of transport animals which have to be purchased or hired on every considerable expedition. The concessions to be granted to owners of hired transport and hired attendants have been defined and published. This may sound an easy matter, but it involves the consideration of an immense number of details. We have also been arranging for special grants of land to camel owners on the Chenab canal so as to obtain, we hope, a large number of camels when required. Further, the Secretary of State's sanction has been obtained to the establishment of a reserve of drivers and artificers. We have provided for the reorganisation of the siege-train bullocks and for the redistribution of bullock transport in India. The equipment required to complete transport corps, supply trains, etc., has been detailed, and is provided for partly this year and partly in next year's estimates. The question of our reserves of mule saddles, gear, and equipment generally, has received consideration, and it is satisfactory to know that we have sufficient, with a large amount of manufacturing power behind.

13. During the financial year which is now coming to a close, India has been afflicted by famine and plague, but we have not had to send any expeditions into the field, with the exception of the small Mishmi expedition in the north-east of Assam. But famine and plague have both, although not in the same degree, affected the army. The rise in prices has increased our estimates and of course affects the Native Army; while with regard to plague we have been able to supply a large number of officers and men for work and it has affected military movements. Last September we despatched a small force to South Africa, and had the satisfaction of receiving the acknowledgments of Her Majesty's Government for the promptitude with which the force was equipped and sent off. Up to the beginning of this month we had sent over 8,000 officers and men, over 3,000 natives for non-combatant services, 6,700 horses, about 1,600 mules and ponies, and the necessary field hospitals and other equipments.

14. We have been able to assist the War Office in other ways during the South African campaign, and the possession of reserves and manufacturing power for army equipments have enabled us to meet their requirements. The army clothing department have turned out or have under supply 100,000 warm coats, 40,000 havresacks, 5,000 pairs jack spurs, 40,000 suits of khaki, and 45,000 helmets; the army boot factory at Cawnpore 70,000 pairs of boots; the harness and saddlery factory at Cawnpore made up and issued 2,650 sets of mounted infantry saddlery, of which 1,800 were completed in a fortnight and the remaining 1,050 at intervals of a few days, and we have also sent a large quantity of veterinary stores. The native cavalry of India, the Imperial service troops, and the splendid liberality of a number of Native States have enabled us to send 2,450 horses for mounted infantry work; the commissariat-transport department have collected and despatched one transport corps composed of 460 mule drivers and artificers, and 2,000 equipped bhistis. I should also mention the liberality of Khan Bahadur Dhanjibhoy of Rawal Pindi, who has presented a completely fitted train of twenty-five ambulance tongas; of Rai Bahadur Boota Singh, also of Rawal Pindi, who has given a number of tents for hospital purposes; and of several other Indian firms, who have come forward with gifts of various descriptions for the troops in South Africa.

15. On the frontier considerable saving has been effected by the withdrawal of a battalion of native infantry from Chitral, and it is also contemplated to withdraw

troops from certain advanced posts on the frontier as soon as the militia or police corps which are to be located at these posts have been organized. The troops have been withdrawn from Landi Kotal, and that post has been handed over to the Khyber Rifles. By the withdrawal of troops from other frontier outposts and in Burma, considerable economy will be effected; defensive works on the frontier have been steadily proceeded with, and we hope they will be completed in the coming financial year. An important redistribution of commands—long-needed, but delayed from various causes—which will greatly contribute to the efficiency of the army, will be effected on the North-West Frontier, will have effect from the 1st April, and certain reductions may be made in commands and staff in Burma. As regards the railways on the frontier, the Nowshera-Dargai line has been steadily progressing, and surveys made in other directions.

16. In what may be called our military domestic affairs, a good deal has been done. Continued attention has been paid to the all-important question of improving the health of the British troops in India and of checking the terrible ravages of enteric fever. With this object constant investigations have been conducted by Major Davies, Royal Army Medical Corps, and other special sanitary officers. The sanitation and water-supply of a number of cantonments have been carefully examined, and remedial measures are being pushed forward; further experiments have been made in the disposal of sewage, an officer has been specially deputed to study the question, drainage works have been extended, and inoculation for protection against typhoid is now allowed. In the same connection we are pursuing the policy of establishing dairies to supply the troops with milk and butter at places where no good supply by private enterprise exists; dairies have been opened at Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra, and Belgaum, and others are contemplated. We are endeavouring to ensure continuous efficient management of these and of grass farms, by specially training officers and non-commissioned officers at the Allahabad farm, under the personal supervision of Captain Meagher, now Special Forage Officer for Bengal, a development of the training classes for non-commissioned officers and men which I mentioned last year. I shall not see the completion of this work, but our experimental combination of grass and dairy farms has been so far very successful, and I believe that if the work is persevered in, the whole of the forage for the mounted branches will be provided from these farms, and a large financial result will eventually be attained, besides advantages to the army in the supply of milk, dairy farm produce, and the fattening of slaughter-cattle.

17. I regret to say that the remount department has during the last year been overtaken by a serious catastrophe in the form of an outbreak of virulent glanders at the country-bred depôt at Hapur. The disease was imported into the depôt last spring. It has resulted in the loss of a number of valuable horses, and the supply of country-bred remounts to the army has necessarily been stopped through fear of spreading contagion. This is particularly unfortunate at the moment when the requirements of regiments sent to South Africa have occasioned an unusually large demand for remounts. This outbreak of glanders is not confined to our depôts. The disease has been virulent in several parts of Northern India, and the country-bred horse market has been injured by this and by the existing famine. We are making large purchases of Australian horses to replace those sent to South Africa. The supply of mules has fallen short of our requirements and we have been obliged to again resort to the costly expedient of purchasing outside India. The development of the mule supply in this country is receiving earnest attention.

18. The transfer of the direct control of the ordnance factories to the Director General of Ordnance has, I have reason to believe, already resulted in considerable saving owing to the facility afforded for regulating the supply of stores to meet the actual requirements of the service generally, for controlling demands for war material, and for comparing rates paid for labour and material in the different manufacturing establishments. The expansion of the manufacturing power of the ordnance factories has been and will continue to be a source of saving to Indian revenues. The factories in this country have been equipped with plant and skilled labour for the manufacture of all kinds of small arms, ammunition, fuzes and tubes, and almost all descriptions of projectiles likely to be required in India, and in addition are in a position to meet the requirements of steel in other departments. The gunpowder factory at Kirkee has been closed as we have the Ishapore Factory for the manufacture of black powder and large quantities of reserves. The question of our reserves of war material continues every year to engage attention, but I am satisfied that they are generally ample. We have been able to supply the War Office with tents, fuzes and tubes, ordnance stores of different kinds, signalling apparatus, etc.

19. Special commissioners have been employed in the investigation of the existing rules relating to compensation for dearness of food and forage, and other cognate matters, and we expect considerable economy to result from their labours. A committee has been examining the question of the supply of medical stores and equipments. Laborious work has been done in the direction of reducing returns and correspondence and in the curtailment of reports, although I cannot announce at this moment the actual results which will follow. Among miscellaneous items, I may mention that we have taken steps to improve the efficiency of coast defence lascars; native troops will be trained regimentally in army signalling; increased rates of wound pensions have been allowed to non-commissioned officers and men of the native army; increased rates of injury and family pensions or gratuities, for followers, to those who receive these by special award have been given; and the rates of the pensions of widows of warrant officers will be raised.

I shall now proceed to explain the details of the various estimates which I have to present. But before doing so, I must refer, however briefly, to the calamity which has overtaken the Government of India and the whole Army of India, by the death of the Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency General Sir William Lockhart. This is not the place to record his great services and distinguished career, but it is, I venture to think, eminently the occasion on which a colleague and friend may allude to the sorrow which is felt by all, and to the loss the Military Administration of this country has sustained, by the death of one whose every thought was for the efficiency and well-being of the Army.

I.—Indian Military Estimates.

Revised Estimates, 1899-1900.

Comparison—
Revised for 1899-1900
and
Budget for 1899-1900.

20. The revised Indian Military Estimates for 1899-1900, compared with the Budget for the year, show a net saving of R63,33,000 caused by an increase in receipts of R11,28,000 and a decrease in expenditure of R52,05,000.

21. The increase in receipts is chiefly due to credits on account of the value of animals and stores sent to South Africa, the cost of which is debitable to the Imperial Government.

22. The more important causes which have led to the decrease in expenditure are as under:—

(*a*) There is a decrease of R39,09,000 due to the despatch of the force to South Africa, India being relieved of all expenditure in connection therewith. This includes the saving on account of the two Madras Infantry battalions sent to Ceylon and Singapore.

(*b*) The actual strength of the Kohat-Kurram Force has been less than estimated for; and the Khyber Force was withdrawn earlier than anticipated. On the other hand, expenditure unprovided for has been incurred on account of the Mishmi expedition. The total decrease is R6,42,000.

(*c*) There is also a decrease of R3,89,000 on account of exchange compensation allowance, owing to exchange having been favourable during the year.

(*d*) Again, savings have accrued owing to the despatch of the 27th Madras Infantry to Mauritius, and to the transfer of the administration of the Somali Coast Protectorate to Her Majesty's Government. The employment of officers on plague duty has also the effect of relieving these estimates.

(*e*) Changes made in the sanctioned programme of reliefs, owing to the war in South Africa, scarcity and plague, have resulted in a saving of R2,20,000.

(*f*) In addition to the foregoing, the following are the chief causes which have contributed towards reducing expenditure:—

(*i*) Under Grant 3 (*Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges*) there are savings to the extent of R4,00,000 owing to ordinary fluctuation.

(*ii*) Under Grant 4 (*Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services*) savings aggregating R2,60,000 are due to smaller purchases of malt-liquor owing to decreased consumption; and there is a considerable saving in connection with Commissariat-Transport.

(*iii*) Under Grant 5 (*Remount and Veterinary Establishments, Supplies and Services*) there are savings amounting to R2,80,000 due to the absence of officers on furlough and to smaller native establishments; to smaller purchases of young stock; and to a

more favourable rate of exchange for converting the fixed price of Australian horses bought.

(*iv*) Under Grant 9 (*Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services*) the savings aggregate R4,13,000 due to various causes.

23. On the other hand, there have been increases in expenditure, the more important of which are the following:—

(*a*) High prices of food supplies for men and animals owing to scarcity (R10,00,000).

(*b*) Larger payments of messing allowance to British soldiers in consequence of Army Order No. 78 of 1899 having been extended to India under which soldiers enlisted before 1st April 1898, who have not yet elected to draw messing allowance, can do so at any time; to arrival in India of drafts who were in receipt of the allowance; and to arrears, with effect from 1st June 1898, to men electing the new rules on or before 31st March 1899 (R9,85,000).

(*c*) Cost of chartering two vessels as transports to convey details to England (R4,10,000).

(*d*) Cost of equipment required to complete transport corps, supply trains, etc. (R1,22,000).

Estimates, 1900-1901.

Comparison—Budget for 1899-1900 and Estimate for 1900-1901.

24. The estimates for 1900-1901, in the net, amount to R16,33,55,000, or R23,98,000 more than the budget for 1899-1900. This is due to an increase in receipts of R17,45,000 and an increase in expenditure of R41,43,000.

25. In comparing the estimates of next year with the budget for the current year, it will be found that the increase in *receipts* is mainly due to credit having been taken for the value of horses forming the peace complement of units that have been despatched to South Africa, debits on account of which will be raised against the Imperial Government.

26. The more important causes of the increase in *expenditure* are the following:—

(*a*) The rise in prices of food supplies for men and animals; an increase of R47,30,000 is anticipated.

(*b*) The proposed purchase of additional horses to replace those sent to South Africa, R22,00,000.

(*c*) The purchase and maintenance of 2,000 additional mules, R9,10,000.

(*d*) For the improvement of commissariat-transport arrangements the sum of R9,01,000 has been provided.

(*e*) Messing allowance charges are likely to exceed the current year's provision to the extent of R6,63,000 as a larger number of British soldiers are now drawing the allowance, and those enlisted before the 1st April 1898 can elect to draw it at any time.

(*f*) A provision of R5,64,000 is made for improvements in the organisation of the artillery, and of R4,94,000 for the conversion of heavy into howitzer batteries.

(*g*) The sanctioned addition of 92 officers to the Staff Corps accounts for an increase of R4,00,000.

(*h*) Rupees 3,81,000 is provided for the ·303-inch ammunition to be supplied to the Native army as a part of the scheme of re-armament.

27. Among other causes of increased expenditure the following may be mentioned:—

The alteration in the establishments of Native army reservists in the four commands (R1,39,000); the maintenance of transport animals surplus to the ordinary complement to provide for garrison at present retained on the frontier (R2,43,000); the new scheme for promotion of officers of the Commissariat-Transport Department (R1,00,000); the annual reliefs next year are anticipated to cause additional expenditure to the extent of R2,56,000; the purchase of mules from abroad for ordinary requirements (R1,70,000); the equipment required to complete the transport corps, etc. (R1,27,000); R99,000 is provided for the formation of a reserve of mule-drivers and artificers; larger provision (R1,87,000) under the grant for Ordnance, due chiefly to increased purchase of hides for the Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore.

28. The foregoing increases in expenditure will, however, be partly counterbalanced by certain decreases, the more important of which are the following:—

(*a*) In consequence of the anticipated absence for half the financial year of British troops on service in South Africa, R38,50,000.

(*b*) Smaller provision to the extent of R29,11,000 in connection with military operations and special services.

(*c*) Saving in the Indian estimates in consequence of three Madras infantry regiments sent to Mauritius, Ceylon, and Singapore, the full cost of which is borne by Her Majesty's Government, R6,40,000.

(*d*) Owing to a more favourable rate of exchange having been adopted, charges on account of exchange compensation allowance next year are expected to be smaller, R3,35,000.

(*e*) R2,59,000 more than last year has been deducted from the Indian estimate in adjustment of excess provision in the home estimates.

29. A statement is appended showing the net amounts under each of the grants for effective and non-effective services, and for military operations:—

	STRENGTH.	
	1900-1901.	1899-1900.
British Army	63,384*	71,495
Native Army	137,871†	142,237‡
Total .	201,255	214,732

* Exclusive of 9,108 men absent in South Africa and left at depôts in India.

† Exclusive of 2,785 men absent in South Africa, Ceylon and Singapore, 1,570 men stationed at Mauritius, and 192 men on the Somali coast.

‡ Exclusive of 784 men stationed at Mauritius.

Grants.	—	NET ESTIMATES. 1900-1901.	NET ESTIMATES. 1899-1900.	DIFFERENCE ON NET ESTIMATES. Increase.	DIFFERENCE ON NET ESTIMATES. Decrease.	REMARKS.
	Effective Services.	R	R	R	R	
1	Army and Garrison Staff . .	54,40,680	54,12,900	27,780	...	
2	Administrative Staff . . .	2[illegible],43,900	20,55,420	...	11,520	
3	Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges	7,85,74,210	8,09,81,420	...	24,07,210	
4	Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services . .	4,02,85,060	3,38,24,300	64,60,760	...	
5	Remount and Veterinary Establishments, Supplies and Services .	43,66,630	34,44,110	9,22,520	...	
6	Clothing Establishments, Supplies and Services	17,56,330	20,78,940	...	3,22,610	
7	Barrack Establishments, Supplies and Services	20,[illegible]4,500	24,38,080	...	4,13,580	
8	Administration of Martial Law .	4,26,600	4,29,050	...	2,450	
9	Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services	74,99,000	74,30,780	68,220	...	
10	Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage . . .	75,79,130	70,93,730	4,85,400	...	
11	Ecclesiastical	3,29,940	3,30,320	...	380	
12	Education	4,60,450	4,69,260	...	8,810	
13	Sea Transport Charges . . .	5,79,760	5,72,220	7,540	...	
14	Miscellaneous Services . . .	15,30,270	46,88,470	...	21,58,200	
15	Volunteer Corps . . .	20,70,920	20,25,640	45,280	...	
	Total Effective Services, R .	15,49,67,380	15,22,74,640	80,17,500	53,24,760	
*	**Non-Effective Services.**					
16	Rewards for Military Services .	1,09,230	1,62,280	...	53,050	
17	Military Pensions to Europeans .	9,57,810	9,83,640	...	25,830	
18	Military Pensions to Natives	71,59,090	70,93,040	66,050	...	
19	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	—5,22,950*	—5,87,890*	...	—64,940	
20	Departmental Pensions . . .	6,48,440	6,42,250	6,190	...	
	Total Non-Effective Services, Rs.	83,51,620	82,93,320	72,240	13,940	
	Military Operations Rs.	36,000	3,89,040	...	3,53,040	
	Grand Total Rs.	16,33,55,000	16,09,57,000	80,89,740	56,91,740	
			Net Increase .	Rs. 23,98,000		

* The bulk of subscriptions of officers to Indian Military Service Family Pensions is received in India, while most of the expenditure is incurred at home. The receipts in India, therefore, exceed the expenditure in India, and hence, as the figures in the above statement are *net*, there must be a minus entry.

II.—Home (India) Military Estimates.

Revised Estimates, 1899-1900.

Comparison—Revised for 1899-1900 and Budget for 1899-1900.

30. The second of the estimates with which the Military Department is concerned is the Home estimate for army effective and non-effective charges. The Home Budget estimates for 1899-1900 provided for a gross expenditure of £4,493,100, while in the Revised Estimates provision has been made to the extent of £4,101,700 or £391,400 less than the Budget Estimate.

31. This saving of £391,400 in the Revised, as compared with the Budget, Estimate for 1899-1900, is chiefly due to less charges for furlough allowances of officers of the Indian Service, and for furlough allowances and pay, during the voyage, of British forces serving in India; to smaller charges anticipated under "Indian Troop Service" owing to the curtailment of Indian reliefs in consequence of the despatch of troops to South Africa; to decrease in the payments for stores; and to less charges for pay and pensions of non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service. These decreases are, however, partly counterbalanced by arrear payments in respect of the year 1898-99 to the War Office on account of the British Forces serving in India; by £16,200 having been included in the Revised Estimate on account of the purchase of mules; and by increased charges for the pay and expenses of military officers studying the Russian language.

32. The net figures of the Revised Estimate show a saving of £395,000 on those of the Budget Estimate for 1899-1900, due to a decrease in expenditure of £391,400 as explained above, and an increase in receipts of £3,600.

Estimates, 1900-1901.

Comparison—Budget for 1899-1900 and Estimate for 1900-1901.

33. The receipts and expenditure for 1900-1901 are as follows :—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net expenditure.
	£	£	£
Effective	25,000	2,280,400	2,255,400
Non-effective	18,500	2,427,300	2,408,800
Total .	43,500	4,707,700	4,664,200

34. Compared with the budget for 1899-1900, smaller receipts to the extent of £23,900 are anticipated in 1900-1901. The total gross expenditure for 1900-1901 is higher by £214,600 than the amount provided in the budget for the preceding year. This amount is more than accounted for by the increased provision for ordnance stores. The increase in expenditure is partly counterbalanced by smaller provision on account of pay and pensions of non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service, as the payments on this account appeared to be decreasing, and the budget for 1899-1900 was too high.

35. The gross charges on account of effective services include payments to the War Office in respect of the British forces serving in India, amounting, as estimated in the coming year, to £700,000, as against £730,000 in the estimates for 1899-1900, owing to an expected refund next year in consequence of a portion of these forces being in South Africa at present. The other items included in the gross effective charges are furlough allowances and pay during the voyage of British forces serving in India (£108,000); furlough allowances of officers of the Indian Service (£230,000); Indian Troop Service (£250,000 net); passage of officers and troops otherwise than in transports (£19,000); miscellaneous (£22,000); and stores for India (£951,400).

36. The gross charges on account of non-effective services are made up of the retired pay, etc., of the British forces for service in India (£569,000); pay of the non-effective Colonels of Royal Artillery (£24,300); pay and pensions of non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service (£1,710,000); miscellaneous pensions, etc. (£90,000), and the Indian Military Service Family Pensions (£34,000).

37. The net expenditure for 1900-1901 is more by £238,500 than that for the preceding year; and, as explained above, this is due to a decrease of £23,900 in receipts and an increase of £214,600 in gross expenditure.

38. The figures of actual expenditure in 1898-99, of the *budget* and *revised estimates* for 1899-1900, and of the *estimate* for 1900-1901, are given below in detail for convenience of comparison:—

	Accounts, 1898-99.	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.
EFFECTIVE.	£	£	£	£
Payments to War Office in respect of British Forces serving in India	764,400	730,000	739,400	700,000
Furlough Allowances and Pay during voyage of British Forces serving in India	107,875	108,000	104,000	108,000
Furlough Allowances of officers of the Indian Service	203,833	230,000	220,000	230,000
Indian Troop Service	276,556	260,600	135,800	250,000
Passage of officers and troops otherwise than in transports	10,997	19,000	17,000	19,000
Miscellaneous	18,816	19,000	38,700	22,000
Stores for India	537,748	629,700	423,800	951,400
TOTAL	1,920,225	1,996,300	1,678,700	2,280,400
NON-EFFECTIVE.				
Payments to War Office for Retired Pay, etc., of British Forces for service in India	527,523	554,000	556,900	569,000
Pay of non-effective Colonels of Royal Artillery	24,300	24,800	24,600	24,300
Pay and pensions of non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service	1,756,045	1,800,000	1,725,000	1,710,000
Miscellaneous pensions, etc.	83,732	86,000	84,500	90,000
Indian Military Service Family Pensions	30,079	32,000	32,000	34,000
TOTAL	2,421,679	2,496,800	2,423,000	2,427,300
Total Effective and Non-Effective	4,341,904	4,493,100	4,101,700	4,707,700

III.—Military Works Estimates.

39. Excluding English expenditure and exchange, the budget estimate for 1899-1900 amounted to R1,29,96,000; the revised estimate of expenditure amounted to R1,23,26,000. There has, therefore, been less expenditure in India of R6,70,000 which is due to the transfer of funds to England to meet additional expenditure on English stores, and the transfer of about R80,000 to the military estimates. The lapses on grants for works will be inconsiderable.

40. The budget estimate for 1900-1901, excluding English expenditure and exchange, amounts to R1,15,09,000, or R14,87,000 less than that of 1899-1900. The difference is due to no special grant being allowed for defence works on the North-West Frontier, as it was decided, owing to the great calls for famine expenditure, to reduce the ordinary Military Works grant so as to provide for any expenditure that may be necessary for the completion of frontier works.

41. The heads of the Military Works Estimate are in round figures—

	R
For original works, including those in progress and those to be commenced	43,98,400
" repairs	33,21,300
" establishment and tools and plant	29,01,700
" Barrack Department establishment, supplies and tools and plant	7,71,600

42. Provision amounting to R4,47,000 is made for expenditure on fourteen water-supply projects, R1,95,700 for coast and inland fortifications, R10,00,000 for works on the North-West Frontier, and R3,00,000 for renewals. The remaining provision is for hospitals, barracks, and drainage works, and for Ordnance, Commissariat, Remount, and Marine Department requirements. Excluding renewals, provision is

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made for 91 new works, of which 52 are in progress and 39 are to be commenced. A sum of R5,33,500 is provided for Minor Works costing less than R2,500 each.

43. The new organisation for the performance of Military Works Services was brought into effect on the 1st October 1899.

IV.—Marine Estimates.

44. During the latter half of the year 44 hired transports have been chartered and fitted up by the Royal Indian Marine on behalf of Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance to South Africa of 8,260 British officers, non-commissioned officers and men, 3,373 natives, 8,318 horses, mules, and ponies, besides field and other guns, ambulance tongas, etc. The arrangements, which imposed a heavy strain on the Dockyard resources of Bombay and Calcutta, were carried through with great promptitude and rendered feasible the expeditious despatch of the Indian contingent. The Government of India have expressed their entire satisfaction with the arrangements made and their acknowledgment of the services rendered by the Royal Indian Marine on this occasion under the supervision of Captain Goodridge, the Director, and of the Deputy Director at Calcutta, Captain Gwyn, whose extended tenure of the post has just expired.

45. A tender of £198,000 has been accepted for the construction in England of a new vessel, the *Hardinge*, to replace the *Warren Hastings* which was wrecked in 1897. It is expected that the new vessel will be delivered in India about January 1901.

46. The vessels of the Royal Indian Marine have been employed on the usual trooping service, but on account of the war in South Africa the Indian troop service transports were withdrawn from the Indian relief service after performing three outward and three homeward voyages. It has therefore been necessary to make special arrangements for sending home invalids, time-expired men, women, and children.

Revised Estimates, 1899-1900.

47. The net total of the Budget Estimate of the Royal Indian Marine for 1899-1900 was R13,70,000, the Revised Estimate stands at R9,22,000, showing a decrease of R4,48,000. This decrease is caused by excess receipts amounting to R2,92,000, and a reduction in expenditure to the extent of R1,56,000.

Comparison—Revised for 1899-1900 and Budget for 1899-1900.

48. The excess under receipts is chiefly due to large recoveries from the Home Government in connection with the employment of Royal Indian Marine vessels on Imperial service.

49. The decrease in expenditure is chiefly due to larger deductions on account of stores supplied, and work done in connection with the fitting of transports for South Africa, and to reduced expenditure on repairs and on coal for Her Majesty's ships of war in Indian seas, and on victualling establishments employed afloat.

50. The increase in expenditure is principally due to the payment of heavy arrears of exchange compensation allowance, and other matters.

51. Taking the increase against the decrease, there is a net decrease of R1,56,000, and adding these figures to the increased receipts, R2,92,000, the result is a decrease of R4,48,000 in the Revised as compared with the Budget Estimate.

Estimates, 1900-1901.

52. The net total of the Marine Estimate for 1900-1901 is R14,20,000 against R13,70,000, the total of the budget for 1899-1900, showing an increase of R50,000. This increase is caused by a decrease in receipts, amounting to R32,000, chiefly due to smaller anticipated recoveries in connection with the employment of Royal Indian Marine vessels on Imperial service, and by increased expenditure to the extent of R18,000.

Comparison—Budget for 1899-1900 and Estimate for 1900-1901.

CALCUTTA;
The 21st March 1900.

EDWIN H. H. COLLEN, *Major-General.*

APPENDIX III.

Memorandum by the Honourable Sir Arthur Trevor, K.C.S.I.

It has been customary since the establishment, under the Viceroyalty of Lord Elgin, of what is known as the Annual Railway Conference at Simla, for the Public Works Member of Council to append to the Financial statement for the year a memorandum designed to place the public in possession of the results of the Simla Conference so far as they appeared to be of public interest.

2. At the Conference held in August last, however, at which His Excellency Lord Curzon presided, it was determined to make certain changes, the object of which, stated shortly, was to remedy the somewhat formal and bureaucratic character which the deliberations of the Conference had assumed without sacrificing the assistance which a comprehensive annual survey of railway projects was calculated to afford in securing steady and fairly distributed progress in railway construction and avoidance of a policy of drift or caprice.

3. These changes were:—

I.—That for a construction programme limited to triennial periods and starting afresh at the end of each such period should be substituted a continuous programme, subject to annual revision, so as always to include the current and next two following years, and thus to be always two years ahead, the amount to be entered for the third year being arrived at in consultation with the Finance Department.

II.—That a Travelling Commission should be constituted as a tentative measure to conduct public enquiries at places where problems in which local interests are acutely involved may call for decision.

III.—That a catalogue of Railway projects, with summaries of their histories and information collected in connection with them, and of the views of the Government of India as to the manner in which they should be dealt with, should be prepared, kept up to date and published annually for the information of persons interested.

4. With the two first of these changes we are not here immediately concerned. The effect given to the last, in the issue of a compilation, entitled "Histories of Railway Projects", brought up to the date of the last Conference and now in the hands of the public, has superseded the necessity for a statement of the nature which has hitherto been customary. This compilation furnishes information in regard to all projects which have not been either (1) finally rejected or (2) included in the Railway programme for the years 1900-1901 to 1902-1903, and it is only in regard to the details of the Railway programme, and the modifications it has undergone, that the general information given under the appropriate heads of the General Financial statement still needs to be supplemented.

5. The programme in its latest shape is given in Statement A appended to this memorandum, and shows the demands for which place has been found in the three years ending 1902-1903 on the basis of an estimated expenditure of R7,30,84,000 in 1900-1901 and of a minimum of 6½ crores in each of the next two years.

There are three projects noted on the margin which were included in the original programme, but which it has since been found necessary to strike out under pressure of the unprecedented demands on the Government balances arising from the famine, and consequent difficulties attending the provision of ways and means for anything more than the obligatory needs of open lines and works in progress.

Godra-Baroda Chord.
Dhulia-Amalner.
Condia-Jabalpur.

A fourth line, the Sakri-Jainagar branch of the Tirhoot State railway, has been omitted for the same reason. But proposals have been made for the financing of this line by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Board, which will, it is hoped, admit of its being constructed with no great delay independently of the programme.

If the Financial position improves, it may be found possible to supplement the minimum allotments of 6½ crores on which the programme for 1901-1902 and 1902-1903 has been provisionally based, and to apply the additional funds thus provided either to the acceleration of progress on the lines under construction or to the restoration of some or all of the new projects which have been struck out to a place in the programme, and to their commencement during 1902-1903, if not earlier.

6. The usual summary of Railway Progress will be found this year in Statement B, and in Statement C is given a list of railways on which earthwork has been commenced for Famine Relief purposes.

7. The capital expenditure on railways falling within the categories now included in the programme for the ten years from 1891-92 to 1900-1901 is shown below:—

Lakhs of rupees.

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Revised Estimate, 1899-1900	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.
Capital expenditure on open lines.	185	108	120	184	167	240	179	221	359	266
On construction of new lines .	262	472	392	390	421	654	691	661	569	464
TOTAL .	447	580	512	574	588	894	870	882	928	730
Miles opened or to be opened during the year.	456	390	346	346	575	657	186	1,059	468	673

8. The earnings of railways during the current official year have been exceptionally favourable, and it is anticipated that the total earnings will exceed the estimate framed at the beginning of the year by about R1,24,00,000. This improvement is the result of a large traffic in grain owing to the famine, of a substantial addition to the open mileage, of the movement of troops in connection with the war in South Africa, and of a brisk coal trade. Of the railways which contribute to the increase, the East Indian Railway stands first with the large increase of R60,00,000, while the Rajputana-Malwa, Bengal-Nagpur, Oudh and Rohilkhand, Indian Midland and Bombay, Baroda and Central India railways shew increases of R40,00,000, R16,00,000, R12,00,000, R11,50,000 and R9,00,000, respectively, and certain other lines small increases which aggregate about R26,50,000. This improvement has been reduced to the extent of about R51,50,000, owing principally to a decline of R29,50,000 in the earnings of the Great Indian Peninsula railway, which is attributed to the failure of the cotton and grain crops, and of R13,00,000 on the North Western railway owing to a falling off in military traffic and a smaller export of grain to England. It is anticipated that the earnings this year are likely to exceed those of last year by nearly two crores of rupees.

9. There is one other point to which it may be useful to draw attention. The loss on the direct Railway Account, that is the amount by which the net earnings fall short of the interest charges which have to be met, including strategic railways and loss arising from the special exchange provisions of the older Railway Contracts, has been reduced from 2 crores 66 lakhs in 1896-97 to 1 crore 43 lakhs in 1897-98, 93 lakhs in 1898-99 and 74 lakhs, according to the Budget, and 1¼ lakhs according to the revised estimate for the year now closing. The improvement in the Revised as compared with the Budget figures for the year is, of course, due to some extent to causes which are abnormal, and it is probable that some of the ground which has apparently been gained may be lost in the coming year, the estimates for which show a deficit of nearly 73 lakhs. But the figures given show a diminishing tendency in the yearly deficit, which is at least encouraging.

CALCUTTA;
The 21st March 1900.

A. C. TREVOR.

STATEMENT A.

STATEMENT

OF

FORECAST OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS, 1900-1901 TO 1902-1903,

INCLUDING ALL OPEN LINES,

All lines under, or accepted for immediate construction, and branch lines under firm guarantee.

Branch lines under Rebate terms are excluded.

Statement of Forecast of Capital Expenditure

(OMIT

No.	Railway.	Length.	Amount of estimate or approximate cost.	Outlay to the end of 1898-1899.	Grants allotted for 1899-1900.	Further outlay to be incurred in subsequent years.
	I.—FROM IMPERIAL FUNDS.	Miles.	R	R	R	R
	(i)—By State Agency.					
	Open Lines.					
1	Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	29,00	...
2	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	12,40	...
3	North Western	...	...	...	24,60	...
4	East Coast (including Bezwada-Madras)	...	...	...	9,12	...
	Stores, etc.	...	...	...	—14,06	...
	Total open lines	...	...	...	61,06	...
	Lines under Construction.					
5	Nowshera-Dargai	40	14,87	...	9,14	5,73
6	Allahabad-Fyzabad	100	1,50,00	...	...	1,50,00
7	Eastern Bengal—Rungpore-Dhubri	51	45,44	18	6,50	38,76
8	East Coast, Godavari Bridge	...	59,70	32,05	21,83	5,82
9	Mari-Attock	80	1,57,25	1,52,17	2,00	3,08
10	Kotri-Rohri, Indus Bridge	...	30,68	27,16	2,52	1,00
11	Bhatinda-Ferozepore conversion to 5′ 6″ gauge	55	9,64	9,09	55	...
12	Rungpore-Dhubri, Teesta Bridge	...	15,75	5,06	8,15	2,54
13	Cooch Behar-Santrabari, British Section	20	6,86	3,85	2,00	1,01
14	Rajbari-Faridpore Branch, Eastern Bengal Railway.	14	13,60	7,91	—20	5,89
15	Shadipali-Balotra, British section	75	31,51	9,97	10,04	11,50
16	Agra-Delhi Chord	121	90,76	62	1,00	89,14
17	Ghaziabad-Moradabad	87	82,30	19,53	36,55	26,22
18	Lyallpur-Khanewal	105	34,48	21,97	8,51	4,00
	Total Lines under Construction	748	7,42,84	2,89,56	1,08,59	3,44,69
	Total I (i)—By State Agency	748	7,42,84	2,89,56	1,69,65	3,44,69

on Railways—1900-1901 to 1902-1903.

TING 000.)

Proposed distribution of grants during—			Total 1900-1901 to 1902-1903.	Balance to be provided for in subsequent years.	No.	Remarks.
1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.				
R		R	R	R		
33,56	40,00	30,00	1,03,56	...	1	
7,13	10,00	10,00	27,13	...	2	
28,15	20,00	20,00	68,15	...	3	
8,00	10,00	10,00	28,00	...	4	
—12,90	...	10,00	—2,90	...	...	
63,94	80,00	80,00	2,23,94	...	...	
5,73	...	...	5,73	...	5	
...	20,00	50,00	70,00	80,00	6	New project.
20,00	20,00	...	40,00	...	7	
6,00	...	...	6,00	...	8	
4,00	...	...	4,00	...	9	
1,00	...	...	1,00	...	10	
...	...	...	...	...	11	
4,00	...	...	4,00	...	12	
...	...	...	...	...	13	
...	...	...	...	...	14	
10,00	1,50	...	11,50	...	15	
...	30,00	50,00	80,00	9,14	16	New project.
22,75	5,00	...	27,75	...	17	
4,00	...	...	4,00	...	18	
77,48	76,50	1,00,00	2,53,98	89,14	...	
1,41,42	1,56,50	1,80,00	4,77,92	89,14	...	

Statement of Forecast of Capital Expenditure

(OMIT

No.	Railway.	Length.	Amount of estimate or approximate cost.	Outlay to the end of 1898-1899.	Grants allotted for 1899-1900.	Further outlay to be incurred in subsequent years.
	I.—FROM IMPERIAL FUNDS—*contd.*	Miles.	R	R	R	R
	Brought forward	748	7,42,84	2,89,56	1,69,65	3,44,69
	(ii)—By the Agency of Main Line Companies.					
	Open Lines.					
19	East Indian	...	...	...	1,63,00	...
20	Rajputana-Malwa	...	...	...	17,45	...
21	Tirhoot	...	...	...	5,90	...
22	South Indian	...	...	...	3,25	...
23	Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Minor Railways	...	...	...	1,90	...
	Total Open Lines	...	...	...	1,91,50	...
	Lines under Construction.					
24	Tirhoot, Hajipore-Begum Sarai-Katihar Extension.	158	1,22,31	83,33	24,10	14,88
25	Assam-Bengal (i) Construction chargeable to Part II. (ii) Land chargeable to Part I.	736	11,16,17*	8,00,21*	98,20	2,17,76
	(iii) Chittagong jetties	...	6,90	4,64	2,16	10
26	East Indian, Moghalsarai-Gya Extension	126	1,55,26	1,23,23	18,00	14,03
27	Ditto Dehree-Daltonganj	78	72,18	1,21	14,00	56,97
28	Ditto Shikhoabad-Farakhabad Branch	66	45,20	...	...	45,20
29	South Indian, Negapatam-Nagore Branch	5	2,39	64	1,75	...
30	Madura-Pamban	91	68,91	...	2,65	66,26
31	Tinnevelly-Quilon, British Section	45	24,28	...	3,28	21,00
	Total Lines under Construction	1,305	16,13,60	*10,13,26	1,64,14	4,36,20
	Total I (ii)—By Main Line Companies	1,305	16,13,60	10,13,26	3,55,64	4,36,20
	Grand Total I—From Imperial Funds	2,053	23,56,44	13,02,82	5,25,29	7,80,89

* Includes R3,65,60,000 from Company's Funds.

on Railways—1900-1901 to 1902-1903—contd.
TING 000.)

Proposed distribution of grants during—			Total 1900-1901 to 1902-1903.	Balance to be provided for in subsequent years.	No.	Remarks.
1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.				
R	R	R	R	R		
1,41,42	1,56,50	1,80,00	4,77,92	89,14	...	
1,00,20	1,00,00	1,00,00	3,00,20	...	19	
12,00	10,00	10,00	32,00	...	20	
18,00	10,00	10,00	38,00	...	21	
5,00	5,00	5,00	15,00	...	22	
9,04	...	...	9,04	...	23	
1,00	5,00	5,00	11,00	...	...	
1,45,24	1,30,00	1,30,00	4,05,24	...	...	
15,38	...	...	15,38	...	24	
*1,26,000	50,00	50,00	2,26,00	...	25 (i) & (ii)	
10	...	...	10	...	25 (iii)	
28,00	30,00	13,00	71,00	...	26, 27	
...	...	22,00	22,00	23,20	28	
...	...	...	...	...	29	
...	20,00	10,00	30,00	36,26	30	
8,00	13,00	...	21,00	...	31	
1,77,48	1,13,00	95,00	3,85,48	59,46	...	
3,22,72	2,43,00	2,25,00	7,90,72	59,46	...	
4,64,14	3,99,50	4,05,00	12,68,64	1,48,60	...	

* Includes a sum of R84,00,000 to be raised by the issue by the Company of debentures.

Statement of Forecast of Capital Expenditure

(OMIT

No.	Railway.	Length.	Amount of estimate or approximate cost.	Probable outlay to the end of 1898-99.	Grants allotted for 1899-1900.	Further outlay to be incurred in subsequent years.
		Miles.	R	R	R	R
	II.—AGAINST THE CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OF THE 3 OLD GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
	Open Lines.					
32	Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	—4,21	
33	Madras	...	...	...	7,75	
34	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	51,81	
	Total Open Lines	...	...	...	55,35	
	Lines under Construction.					
35	Amalner-Jalgaon Branch, G. I. P. R.	71	78,24	21,56	33,00	23,68
36	Chalisgaon-Dhulia Branch, G. I. P. R.					
37	Calicut-Cannanore Branch, Madras Railway	64	76,73	5,84	12,51	58,38
	Total Lines under Construction	135	1,54,97	27,40	45,51	82,06
	GRAND TOTAL II.—Against the Capital Accounts of the 3 old Guaranteed Railway Companies.	135	1,54,97	27,40	1,00,86	82,06
	III.—AGAINST THE CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES OTHER THAN THE 3 OLD GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
	Open Lines.					
38	Bengal Central	...	...	...	4,00	
39	Bengal-Nagpur	...	...	...	5,90	
40	Burma	...	...	...	12,82	
41	Indian Midland and G. I. P.	...	...	...	22,88	
42	Lucknow-Bareilly	...	...	...	69	
43	Southern Mahratta (including Mysore)	...	...	...	4,75	
	Total Open Lines	...	...	...	51,04	
	Carried over	...	...	...	51,04	

on Railways—1900-1901 to 1902-1903—contd.

TING 000.)

Proposed distribution of grants during—			Total 1900-1901 to 1902-1903.	Balance to be provided for in subsequent years.	No.	Remarks.
1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.				
R	R	R	R	R		
5,28	...	...	5,28	...	32	
6,00	30,00	30,00	66,00	...	33	
10,00	20,00	20,00	50,00	...	34	
21,28	50,00	50,00	1,21,28	...		
3,68	8,00	12,00	23,68	...	35, 36	
25,00	25,00	10,00	60,00	...	37	
28,68	33,00	22,00	83,68	...		
49,96	83,00	72,00	2,04,96	...		
2,50	2,00	2,00	6,50	...	38	
10,00	4,00	8,00	22,00	...	39	
7,00	3,00	5,00	15,00	...	40	
7,00	20,00	20,00	47,00	...	41	
3,74	3,00	3,00	9,74	...	42	
6,00	8,00	8,00	22,00	...	43	
36,24	40,00	46,00	1,22,24	...		
36,24	40,00	46,00	1,22,24	...		

Statement of Forecast of Capital Expenditure

(OMIT

No.	Railway.	Length.	Amount of estimate or approximate cost.	Outlay to the end of 1898-99.	Grants allotted for 1899-1900.	Further outlay to be incurred in subsequent years.
		Miles.	R	R	R	R
	III.—AGAINST THE CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES OTHER THAN THE 3 OLD GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES—*contd.*					
	Brought forward .	...	...	...	51,04	...
	Lines under Construction.					
44	Bengal-Nagpur: Sini-Midnapore-Cuttack Calcutta.	361	8,14,22	5,33,69 (44 and 45)	1,71,10	1,20,84
45	Bengal-Nagpur: Raipur-Dhamtari . .	56	11,41			
46	Bengal-Nagpur: Midnapur-Jherria Extension	114	1,07,81	...	...	1,07,81
47	Burma: Mandalay-Kunlon . . . . ; Meiktila-Myingyan . . . ; Sagaing-Monywa-Alon . . . ; Thonze-Henzada-Bassein Extension .	477	4,79,90	1,39,56	65,18	2,75,16
	Total Lines under Construction .	1,008	14,13,34	6,73,25	2,36,28	5,03,81
	GRAND TOTAL III.—Against the Capital Accounts of Indian Railway Companies other than the 3 old Guaranteed Railway Companies.	1,008	14,13,34	6,73,25	2,87,32	5,03,81
	IV.—AGAINST THE CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OF BRANCH LINE COMPANIES WHICH ARE IN RECEIPT OF A FIRM GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE					
	Lines under Construction.					
48	Hardwar-Dehra	32	26,05	18,75	6,80	50
49	Brahmaputra-Sultanpore	60	26,44	14,44	8,00	4,00
	GRAND TOTAL IV.—Against the Capital Accounts of Branch Line Companies.	92	52,49	33,19	14,80	4,50

on Railways—1900-1901 to 1902-1903—continued.

TING 000.)

Proposed distribution of grants during— 1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	Total 1900-1901 to 1902-1903.	Balance to be provided for in subsequent years.	No.	Remarks.
R	R	R	R	R		
36,24	40,00	46,00	1,22,24	...		
95,00	30,00	...	1,25,00	...	44, 45	
...	30,00	63,00	93,00	14,81	46	New project.
81,00	67,50	70,00	2,18,50	56,66	47	
1,76,00	1,27,50	1,33,00	4,36,50	71,47	...	
2,12,24	1,67,50	1,79,00	5,58,74	71,47	...	
50	...	...	50	...	48	
4,00	...	...	4,00	...	49	
4,50	...	...	4,50	...	...	

Statement of Forecast of Capital Expenditure

(OMIT

No.	Railway.			Length.	Amount of estimate or approximate cost.	Outlay to the end of 1898-99.	Grants allotted for 1899-1900.	Further outlay to be incurred in subsequent years.
				Miles.	R	R	R	R
	ABSTRACT.							
	I.—From Imperial Funds.	(i) By State Agency.	(a) Open Lines ...	...	...	...	61,06	...
			(b) Construction ...	748	7,42,84	2,89,56	1,08,59	3,44,69
			Total ...	748	7,42,84	2,89,56	1,69,65	3,44,69
		(ii) By the Agency of Main Line Companies.	(a) Open Lines ...	...	...	...	1,91,50	...
			(b) Construction ...	1,305	16,13,60	10,13,26	1,64,14	4,36,20
			Total ...	1,305	16,13,60	10,13,26	3,55,64	4,36,20
			TOTAL I ...	2,053	23,56,44	13,02,82	5,25,29	7,80,89
	II.—Against the Capital Accounts of the 3 old Guaranteed Railway Companies.		(a) Open Lines ...	...	...	...	55,35	...
			(b) Construction ...	1,35	1,54,97	27,40	45,51	82,06
			TOTAL II ...	1,35	1,54,97	27,40	1,00,86	82,06
	III.—Against the Capital Accounts of Indian Railway Companies other than the 3 old Guaranteed Railway Companies.		(a) Open Lines ...	...	...	...	51,04	...
			(b) Construction ...	1,008	14,13,34	6,73,25	2,36,28	5,03,81
			TOTAL III ...	1,008	14,13,34	6,73,25	2,87,32	5,03,81
	IV.—Against the Capital Accounts of Branch Line Companies which are in receipt of a firm Government Guarantee.		(a) Open Lines ...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b) Construction ...	92	52,49	33,19	14,80	4,50
			TOTAL IV ...	92	52,49	33,19	14,80	4,50
	TOTAL, I to IV ...		(a) Open Lines ...	...	...	...	3,58,95	...
			(b) Construction ...	3,288	39,77,24	20,36,66	5,69,32	13,71,26
			GRAND TOTAL .	3,288	39,77,24	20,36,66	9,28,27	13,71,26
				...	...	...	...	...

on Railways—1900-1901 to 1902-1903—concld.

TING 000.)

Proposed distribution of grants during—			Total 1900-1901 to 1902-1903.	Balance to be provided for in subsequent years.	No.	Remarks.
1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.				
R	R	R	R	R		
63,94	80,00	80,00	2,23,94	...	...	
77,48	76,50	1,00,00	2,53,98	89,14	...	
1,41,42	1,56,50	1,80,00	4,77,92	89,14	...	
1,45,24	1,30,00	1,30,00	4,05,24	...	...	
1,77,48	1,13,00	95,00	3,85,48	59,46	...	
3,22,72	2,43,00	2,25,00	7,90,72	59,46	...	
4,64,14	3,99,50	4,05,00	12,68,64	1,48,60	...	
21,28	50,00	50,00	1,21,28	...	...	
28,68	33,00	22,00	83,68	...	...	
49,96	83,00	72,00	2,04,96	...	...	
36,24	40,00	46,00	1,22,24	...	...	
1,76,00	1,27,50	1,33,00	4,36,50	71,47	...	
2,12,24	1,67,50	1,79,00	5,58,74	71,47	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,50	...	...	4,50	...	...	
4,50	...	...	4,50	...	...	
2,66,70	3,00,00	3,06,00	8,72,70	...	...	
4,64,14	3,50,00	3,50,00	11,64,14	2,20,07	...	
7,30,84	6,50,00	6,56,00	20,36,84	2,20,07	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	

STATEMENT B.

Memorandum on the construction of railways.

1. At the commencement of 1899-1900, *i.e.*, on the 1st April 1899, the total length of railways open for traffic was 22,499·05 miles, made up as follows:—

		Miles.	Miles.
(i)	East Indian	1,712·25	
	Bengal Central (*a*)	125·01	
	Bengal-Nágpur	1,184·41	
	Indian Midland	795·56	
	Bhopal-Itarsi (*British section*)	(*b*) 13·11	4,190·83
	Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá	(*c*) 141·14	
	Wardha Coal	(*d*) 44·88	
	Dhond-Manmád	(*d*) 145·44	
	Bezwada extension (East Coast State)	(*e*) 20·58	
	Madras-Ennúr section (Bezwada-Madras)	(*f*) 8·45	
(ii)	North Western	(*g*) 2,817·64	
	Hyderabad-Shadipalli	(*h*) 58·91	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	950·76	4,893·54
	Eastern Bengal	262·98	
	Calcutta Port Commissioners'	8·53	
	East Coast, including Bezwada-Madras	(*i*) 794·72	
(iii)	Great Indian Peninsula	1,288·00	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	460·90	2,588·18
	Madras	839·23	
(iv)	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	(*f*) 162·23	
	Tarkessur	(*j*) 22·23	643·55
	Southern Punjab (*Delhi-Samásata*)	(*h*) 423·18	
	Tápti Valley	(*c*) 35·91	
(v)	Khamgaon	(*d*) 7·55	
	Amraoti	(*d*) 5·44	
	Bina-Goona	(*b*) 71·74	
	Bhopal-Ujjain	(*b*) 113·52	
	Bhopal-Itarsi (*Native state section*)	(*b*) 44·28	630·33
	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	(*k*) 330·13	
	Nagdá-Ujjain	(*c*) 34·32	
	The Gaekwar's Petlád	(*c*) 13·35	
	Kolar Gold-fields	(*f*) 10·00	
(vi)	Rajpurá-Bhátinda	(*h*) 107·94	123·86
	Jammu and Kashmir (*Native state section*)	(*h*) 15·92	
(vii)	Bengal and North-Western—		
	Tirhoot section	341·80	
	Company's section (*l*)	743·18	
	Lucknow-Bareilly section (Rohilkund and Kumaon)	231·17	
	Rajputana-Malwa	(*c*) 1,673·93	
	Pálanpur-Deesa	(*c*) 17·28	
	Southern Mahratta	1,042·04	6,887·30
	Guntakal-Mysore frontier	(*m*) 119·50	
	Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	296·00	
	South Indian	1,017·88	
	Máyavaram-Mutupet	(*n*) 53·99	
	Assam-Bengal	414·45	
	Burma	936·08	
(viii)	Eastern Bengal—		
	Northern and Behar sections (*including the Kaunia-Dharlla, 2' 6" gauge, branch*)	478·47	
	Dacca section	85·92	643·99
	Cawnpore-Burhwal (*Metre gauge link*)	(*t*) 79·60	
(ix)	Deoghur	4·79	
	Rohilkund and Kumaon (*Company's section*)	53·92	
	Bengal Dooars	36·40	
	Dibru-Sadiya	77·50	
	Ledo and Tikak-Margherita Colliery	(*o*) 7·50	285·86
	Ahmedabad-Parántij	(*c*) 54·59	
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	(*s*) 33·07	
	Segowlie-Raxaul	(*u*) 18·09	
(x)	The Gaekwar's Mehsana	(*c*) 92·63	
	Kolhapur	(*m*) 29·07	188·30
	Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier	(*m*) 51·35	
	Mysore-Nanjangúd	(*m*) 15·25	
(xi)	Jodhpur-Bikaner	406·00	
	Udaipur-Chitor	60·86	
	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	(*p*) 333·84	922·04
	Jetalsar-Rájkot	(*q*) 46·23	
	Jámnagar	(*q*) & (*r*) 54·28	
	Dhrángadhrá	(*q*) 20·83	
(xii)	West of India Portuguese	51·00	
	Pondicherry	(*n*) 7·80	73·25
	Karaikkal-Peralam	(*n*) 14·45	
(xiii)	Cherra-Companyganj (2' 6")	8·00	36·50
	Jornát (2' 0")	28·50	
(xiv)	Darjeeling-Himalayan (2' 0")	51·00	
	Bársi Light (2' 6")	31·75	
	Tárakeshwar-Magra (2' 6")	31·12	172·21
	Tezpur-Balipara (2' 6")	20·10	
	Howra-Amta (2' 0")	28·62	
	Howrah-Sheakhalla (2' 0")	19·62	
(xv)	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2' 6")	(*c*) 78·80	102·78
	Rajpipla (2' 6")	(*c*) 23·98	
(xvi)	Cooch Behar (2' 6")		(*s*) 22·22
(xvii)	Morvi (2' 6")		94·36

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(i) State lines worked by companies	4,190·83	
(ii) State lines worked by the State	4,893·54	
(iii) Guaranteed companies	2,588·18	
(iv) Assisted companies	643·55	
(v) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	630·33	
(vi) Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	123·86	
		13,070·24
Metre gauge—		
(vii) State lines worked by companies	6,887·30	
(viii) State lines worked by the State	643·99	
(ix) Assisted companies	285·86	
(x) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	188·30	
(xi) Lines owned and worked by native states	922·04	
(xii) Foreign lines	73·25	
		9,000·74
Special gauges—		
(xiii) State lines worked by the State	36·50	
(xiv) Assisted companies	172·21	
(xv) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	102·78	
(xvi) Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	22·22	
(xvii) Lines owned and worked by native states	94·36	
		428·07
TOTAL		22,499·05

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*b*) Worked by the Indian Midland Railway Company.
(*c*) Worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.
(*d*) Worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(*e*) Although forming an integral part of the East Coast State Railway, this line is shown separately as it is worked by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company.
(*f*) Worked by the Madras Railway Company.
(*g*) Including 6·12 miles of military line not used for public traffic, the Mushkaf-Bolán railway and the Kotri-Rohri chord line.
(*h*) Worked by the North-Western State Railway.
(*i*) Excluding the Bezwada extension, *vide* foot-note (*e*), but including 2·66 miles mixed-gauge and 0·38 mile metre-gauge.
(*k*) Including 3·19 miles, Trimulgherry troop siding, constructed but not used for ordinary public traffic.
(*l*) Although for convenience classed amongst State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*m*) Worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.
(*n*) Worked by the South Indian Railway Company.
(*o*) Worked by the Assam Railways and Trading Company.
(*p*) Including 4·60 miles of Bhavnagar Dock estates and Junágad quarry lines.
(*q*) Worked by the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar railway.
(*r*) Including 3·99 miles of Bedi-Bandar Dock estate sidings.
(*s*) Worked by the Eastern Bengal State Railway.
(*t*) Excluding 3·66 miles of the Lucknow-Bareilly railway between Daliganj and Aishbagh, but including the length, Bara Banki to Burhwal, 16·70 miles, and the length over Cawnpore bridge 0·59 miles laid on a mixed gauge.

2. And, the mileage under construction or sanctioned for construction on the same date was 3,568·22 miles(*d*), as follows:—

		Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—			
(i)	State lines worked by companies . . .	435·31	
(ii)	State lines worked by the State . . .	294·80	
(iii)	Guaranteed companies .	133·18	
(iv)	Assisted companies . .	232·01	
(v)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	73·63	
(vi)	Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency . .	80·32	
			1,249·25
Metre gauge—			
(vii)	State lines worked by companies . . .	869·06	
(viii)	State lines worked by the State	73·93	
(ix)	Assisted companies . .	219·99	
(x)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . . .	560·65	
(xi)	Lines owned and worked by native states . .	222 94	
			1,946·57
Special gauges—			
(xii)	State lines worked by companies . . .	56·68	
(xiii)	State lines worked by the State . . .	20·08	
(xiv)	Assisted companies . .	121·20	
(xv)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . . .	162·44	
(xvi)	Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency .	12·00	
			372·40
	TOTAL .		(*d*)3,568·22

There was thus a grand total of railways completed and in hand, on the 1st April 1899, of miles 26,067·27

		Miles.	Miles.	Miles
(i)	East Indian—			
	Moghal Sarai to Gya		125·48	
	Shikohabad to Farukhabad		(*a*) 65·82	
	Barun to Daltonganj, including colliery branch .		78·32	
	Bengal-Nágpur—			
	Kolaghat to Howrah		36·53	
	Khargpur to Midnapore		8·00	
	Agra-Delhi chord—			
	Agra to Delhi		(*a*) 121·16	435·3
(ii)	North Western—			
	Campbellpore Cantonment to Basal (New Pind-Sultáni) . . .	(*b*)80·00		
	Jand to Daudkhel			
	Lyallpur to Khanewal . . .	105·00		
	Kotri to Hyderabad (Sind) . .	5·30	160·30	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand—			
	Ghaziabad to Moradabad . . .		87·05	
	Eastern Bengal—			
	Panchooria to the Ganges . . .	5·50		
	Shivarampur to Faridpur . . .	7·40	12·90	
	East Coast—			
	Godávari bridge at Rajahmundry and approaches		4·55	94·8
(iii)	Great Indian Peninsula—			
	Amalner to Jalgaon		34·28	
	Chaliegaon to Dhulia		34·84	
	Madras—			
	Calicut to Baliapatam		59·71	
	Walajah Road to Ranipet		4·35	133·1
(iv)	Southern Punjab (*Delhi-Samdsata*)—			
	Delhi Brewery to Delhi		0·79	
	Tápti Valley—			
	Vyara to Amalner		120·34	
	South Behar (*Luckeeserai-Gya*)—			
	Luckeeserai to Gya		78·83	
	Hardwar-Dehra—			
	Hardwar to Dehra		32·05	232·0
(v)	Bina-Goona—			
	Goona to Báráu			73·6
(vi)	Ludhiána-Dhuri-Jakhal—			
	Ludhiána *viá* Dhuri to Jakhal			80·3
(vii)	Bengal and North-Western—			
	Tirhoot section—			
	Hajeepore to Bachhwara . . .	44·25		
	Barouni to Katihar	116·75	161·00	
	Company's section—			
	From a point near Tulsipur to Tulsipur . .		1·00	
	Ganges-Gogra Doab lines—			
	Azamgarh to Shahganj		(*a*) 34·84	
	South Indian—			
	Negapatam to Nagore		4·49	
	Assam-Bengal—			
	Badarpur to Lumding . . .	113·14		
	Lumding to Lakwar	155·79		
	Lakwar to Makum	52·38	321·31	
	Burma—			
	Sèdaw to the right bank of the Salween river	217·72		
	Meiktila to Myingyan . . .	57·70		
	Sagaing *viá* Monywa to Alon . .	71·00	346·42	869·0
(viii)	Eastern Bengal—			
	Teesta bridge at Kaunia and approaches . . .		4·87	
	Hyderabad (Sind)-Jodhpur frontier—			
	Hyderabad to Jodhpur frontier		(*c*)69·06	73·93
(ix)	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur—			
	Santahar to Kaliganj		59·70	
	Mymensingh-Jamálpur-Jagannathganj—			
	Singhjani to Jagannathganj		21·93	
	Bengal Dooars—			
	Malbazar to Hantupara	45·66		
	Dam Dim to Bagrakote . . .	6·76		
	Domohani to Lalmonir Hat . . .	69·13	121·55	
	Nílgiri—			
	Méttupálaiyam to Coonoor		16·81	219·99
(x)	Mysore-Nanjangúd—			
	Nanjangúd station to a point nearer Nanjangúd town		0·55	
	Birur-Shimoga—			
	Birur to Shimoga		37·97	
	Hyderabad-Gódávari Valley—			
	Secunderabad to Manmád		384·28	
	Shoranur-Cochin—			
	Shoranur to Cochin		65·00	
	Jaipur—			
	Sanganer to Siwai-Madhopur		72·85	560·65
(xi)	Jodhpur-Bikaner—			
	Jodhpur section—			
	Balotra to the Jodhpur frontier . .	135·00		
	Bikaner section—			
	Dulmera to Lankaransar	9·00		
	Lankaransar to Suratgarh	63·00		
	Gigasar to Palana	9·50	216·50	
	Udaipur-Chitor—			
	Debari to Udaipur		6·44	222·94
(xii)	Raipur-Dhamtari branch (Bengal-Nágpur) (2′ 6″)—			
	Raipur to Dhamtari		45·00	
	Abhanpur to Rajim		11·68	56·68
(xiii)	Eastern Bengal—			
	Cooch Behar-Santrabari extension (*British section*) (2′ 6″)—			
	Alipur-Duar to Jhainti			20·08
(xiv)	Bársi Light (2′ 6″)—			
	Bársi Road to Pandharpur		(*a*) 33·00	
	Kalka-Simla (2′ 0″)—			
	Kalka to Simla		68·00	
	Ranaghat-Krishnagar (2′ 6″)		20·20	121·20
(xv)	Rajpipla (2′ 6″)—			
	Umalla to Nandod		13·34	
	Rewah (2′ 6″)—			
	Rewah to Sutna		(*a*) 31·81	
	Gwalior Light (2′ 0″)—			
	Gwalior to Sipri		72·96	
	Gwalior to Bhind		(*e*) 44·33	162·44
(xvi)	Cooch Behar (2′ 6″)—			
	Cooch Behar town extension		0·50	
	Cooch Behar to Alipur Duar		11·50	12·00

(*a*) Commencement of work not yet authorized.
(*b*) The length between Basal (New Pind-Sultáni) and Jand, 16 miles, is a part of the open mileage of the Khusálgarh branch.
(*c*) The mileage given is exclusive of 55·09 miles of the existing Hyderabad-Shadipalli, standard gauge, railway to be converted to the metre gauge.
(*d*) Excluding the Bhátinda-Ferozepore conversion (54·59 miles).
(*e*) Excluding 8·00 miles of His Highness the Maharajah Scindia's private line.

		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
(i)	East Indian—			
	Sitarampore to Domohani	3·32	11·56	128·63
	Pandra branch of the Jherriah extension	8·24		
	Bengal Central—			
	Dum Dum Cantonment to Pattipooker		2·68	
	Bengal-Nagpur			
	Midnapore to Bujudih		114·39	
(ii)	North-Western—			
	Peshawar to Jamrud			10·00
(iii)	Petlad-Cambay			20·78
(iv)	Bengal and North-Western—			
	Tirhoot section—			
	Sakri to Jainagar		30·47	3·5·47
	South Indian—			
	Madura to Toni Torai	94·00	206·00	
	Mutunandal to Sivaganga	9·00		
	Tinnevelly to Quilon	103·00		
	Burma—			
	Bassein *viâ* Henzada to Tharrawaddy		119·00	
(v)	Eastern Bengal—			
	Moghalhat to Dhubri			(a) 38·83
(vi)	Vijapur-Kalol			29·60
(vii)	Jodhpur-Bikaner—			
	Bikaner Section—			
	Suratgarh to Bhatinda			88·00
(viii)	North-Western—			
	Nowshera-Dargai (2′ 6″)			39·60
(ix)	East Indian—			
	Moghal Sarai to Gya		125·48	131·23
	Bengal-Nágpur—			
	Khargpur to Cossye		5·75	
(x)	North-Western—			
	Campbellpore Cantonment to Basal / Jand to Daudkhel	(b)75·55	124·55	131·95
	Lyallpore to Toba Tek Singh	49·00		
	Eastern Bengal—			
	Sivarampur to Faridpur		7·40	
(xi)	Great Indian Peninsula—			
	Amalner to Jalgaon		(b) 34·04	38·39
	Madras—			
	Walajah Road to Ranipet		4·35	
(xii)	Tapti Valley—			
	Vyara to Amalner		120·34	231·22
	South Behar (Luckeeserai-Gya)—			
	Luckeeserai to Gya		78·83	
	Hardwar-Dehra		32·05	
(xiii)	Bina-Goona-Bárán—			
	Goona to Báráu			73·63
(xiv)	Bengal and North-Western—			
	Tirhoot section—			
	Barouni to Bihpur Thana		66·00	146·19
	South Indian—			
	Negapatam to Nagore		4·49	
	Assam Bengal—			
	Badarpur to Damchara		18·00	
	Burma—			
	Meiktila to Myingan		57·70	
(xv)	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur—			
	Santahar to Bogra		24·50	63·24
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj—			
	Singhjani to Jagannathganj		21·93	
	Nilgiri—			
	Mettupalaiyam to Coonoor		16·81	
(xvi)	Mysore-Nanjangud—			
	Nanjangud station to a point nearer the town of Nanjangud		0·55	192·52
	Birur-Shimoga		37·97	
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley—			
	Manmad to Sailu		154·00	
(xvii)	Jodhpur-Bikaner—			
	Jodhpur section—			
	Balotra to Barmer	60·00	69·50	75·94
	Bikaner section—			
	Gigasar to Palana	9·50		
	Udaipur-Chitor—			
	Debari to Udaipur		6·44	
(xviii)	Eastern Bengal—			
	Cooch Behar-Santrabari extension (British section) (2′ 6″)—			
	Alipur Duar to Jhainti			20·08
(xix)	Ranaghat-Krishnagar (2′ 0″)—			
	Aishtolaghat to Krishnagar			20·20
(xx)	Rajpipla (2′ 6″)—			
	Umalla to Nandod		13·34	138·63
	Gwalior Light (2′ 0″)—			
	Gwalior to Sipri	72·96	125·29	
	Gwalior to Bhind	(c) 52·33		
(xxi)	Cooch Behar (2′ 6″)—			
	Cooch Behar to Alipur Duar	11·50		12·00
	Cooch Behar town extension	0·50		

3. During 1899-1900, *i.e.*, from 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900, 710·91 miles of new railway have been authorized as follows:—

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(i) State lines worked by companies	128·63	
(ii) State lines worked by the State	10·00	
(iii) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	20·78	
		159·41
Metre gauge—		
(iv) State lines worked by companies	355·47	
(v) State lines worked by the State	38·83	
(vi) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	29·60	
(vii) Lines owned and worked by native states	88·00	
		511·90
Special gauges—		
(viii) State lines worked by the State	39·60	
		39·60
TOTAL		710·91

And 1,275·22 miles have been or are likely to be opened to public traffic as follows:—

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(ix) State lines worked by companies	131·23	
(x) State lines worked by the State	131·95	
(xi) Guaranteed companies	38·39	
(xii) Assisted companies	231·22	
(xiii) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	73·63	
		606·42
Metre gauge—		
(xiv) State lines worked by companies	146·19	
(xv) Assisted companies	63·24	
(xvi) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	192·52	
(xvii) Lines owned and worked by native states	75·94	
		477·89
Special gauges—		
(xviii) State lines worked by the State	20·08	
(xix) Assisted companies	20·20	
(xx) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	138·63	
(xxi) Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	12·00	
		190·91
TOTAL		(d)1,275·22

(a) Excluding Kaunia-Moghalhat (2′ 6″) section, 12·23 miles, which is to be converted to the metre gauge.
(b) Correction of mileage.
(c) The mileage given is inclusive of 8·00 miles of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia's private line, opened for public traffic.
(d) Excluding the Bhátinda-Ferozepore conversion (54·50 miles), which was opened for traffic in June 1899.

4. The total length of open line at the commencement of 1900-1901, *i.e.*, on the 1st April 1900, will, therefore, be 23,780·20 miles, comprising :—

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(i) State lines worked by companies .	4,312·58	
(ii) State lines worked by the State . .	5,032·03	
(iii) Guaranteed companies	2,626·52	
(iv) Assisted companies .	874·77	
(v) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . .	703·96	
(vi) Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	123·86	
		13,672·72
Metre gauge—		
(vii) State lines worked by companies . .	7,043·36	
(viii) State lines worked by the State . . .	643·99	
(ix) Assisted companies .	349·10	
(x) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . .	380·82	
(xi) Lines owned and worked by native states .	997·98	
(xii) Foreign lines . .	73·25	
		9,488·50
Special gauges—		
(xiii) State lines worked by the State . . .	56·58	
(xiv) Assisted companies .	192·41	
(xv) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	241·41	
(xvi) Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency . .	34·22	
(xvii) Lines owned and worked by native states .	94·36	
		618·98
TOTAL		†23,780·20

		Miles.	Miles.
(i)	East Indian	1,834·01*	4,312·58
	Bengal Central (*a*)	125·01	
	Bengal-Nágpur	1,190·16	
	Indian Midland	796·25*	
	Bhopal-Itársi (*British section*)	(*b*) 13·11	
	Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá	(*c*) 141·14	
	Wardha Coal	(*d*) 44·83	
	Dhond-Manmád	(*d*) 145·44	
	Bezwada extension (East Coast State)	(*e*) 20·58	
(ii)	North-Western	(*g*) 2,942·19	5,032·03
	Hyderabad-Shadipalli	(*h*) 58·91	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	950·76	
	Eastern Bengal	270·38	
	Calcutta Port Commissioners'	8·53	
	East Coast, including Bezwada-Madras	(*i*) 800·26*	
(iii)	Great Indian Peninsula	1,322·04	2,626·52
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	460·90	
	Madras	843·58	
(iv)	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	(*j*) 162·23	874·77
	Tarkessur	(*j*) 22·23	
	Southern Punjab (*Delhi-Samásata*)	(*h*) 423·18	
	Tapti Valley	(*c*) 156·25	
	South Behar (*Luckeeserai-Gya*)	(*j*) 78·83	
	Hardwar-Dehra	(*w*) 32·05	
(v)	Khámgaon	(*d*) 7·55	703·96
	Amráoti	(*d*) 5·44	
	Bina-Goona-Bárán	(*b*) 145·37	
	Bhopal-Ujjain	(*b*) 113·54	
	Bhopal-Itarsi (*Native State section*)	(*b*) 44·28	
	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	(*k*) 330·13	
	Nagdá-Ujjain	(*c*) 34·32	
	The Gaekwar's Petlád	(*c*) 13·35	
	Kolar Gold-fields	(*f*) 10·00	
(vi)	Rájpura-Bhátinda	(*h*) 107·94	123·86
	Jammu and Kashmir (*Native State section*)	(*h*) 15·92	
(vii)	Bengal and North-Western—		7,043·36
	Tirhoot section	407·80	
	Company's section (*l*)	743·18	
	Lucknow-Bareilly section (Rohilkund and Kumaon)	231·17	
	Rajputana-Malwa	(*c* & *v*) 1,673·93	
	Pálanpur-Deesa	(*c*) 17·28	
	Southern Mahratta	1,042·04	
	Guntakal-Mysore frontier	(*m*) 119·50	
	Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	298·00	
	South Indian	1,030·53*	
	Mayavaram-Mutupet	(*n*) 54·99	
	Assam-Bengal	434·16*	
	Burma	993·78	
(viii)	Eastern Bengal—		643·99
	Northern and Behar sections (*including the Kaunia-Dharlla, 2' 6" gauge, branch*)	478·47	
	Dacca section	85·92	
	Cawnpore-Burhwal (*Metre-gauge link*)	(*t*) 79·60	
(ix)	Deoghur	4·79	349·10
	Rohilkund and Kumaon (*Company's section*)	53·92	
	Bengal Dooars	36·40	
	Dibru-Sadiya	77·50	
	Ledo and Tikak-Margherita Colliery	(*o*) 7·50	
	Ahmedabad-Parántij	(*c*) 54·59	
	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	(*s*) 24·50	
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	(*s*) 55·00	
	Segowlie-Raxaul	(*u*) 18·69	
	Nilgiri	(*f*) 16·81	
(x)	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	(*c*) 92·63	380·82
	Kolhapur	(*m*) 29·07	
	Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier	(*m*) 51·35	
	Mysore-Nanjangúd	(*m*) 15·80	
	Birur-Shimoga	(*m*) 37·97	
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	(*x*) 154·00	
(xi)	Jodhpur-Bikaner	475·50	997·98
	Udaipur-Chitor	67·30	
	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	(*p*) 333·84	
	Jetalsar-Rájkot	(*q*) 46·23	
	Jamnagar	(*q* & *r*) 54·28	
	Dhrangadrá	(*q*) 20·83	
(xii)	West of India Portuguese	51·00	73·25
	Pondicherry	(*n*) 7·80	
	Káraikkal-Peralam	(*n*) 14·45	
(xiii)	Cherra-Companyganj (2' 6")	8·00	56·58
	Jorhát (2' 0")	28·50	
	Eastern Bengal (2' 6")	20·08	
(xiv)	Darjeeling-Himalayan (2' 0")	51·00	192·41
	Bársi Light (2' 6")	21·75	
	Tárakeshwar-Magra (2' 6")	31·12	
	Tezpur-Bálipárá (2' 6")	20·10	
	Howrah-Amta (2' 0")	28·62	
	Howrah-Sheakhalla (2' 0")	19·62	
	Ranaghat-Krishnagar (2' 6")	20·20	
(xv)	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2' 6")	(*c*) 78·80	241·41
	Rajpipla (2' 6")	(*c*) 37·33	
	Gwalior Light (2' 0")	(*b*) 125·28	
(xvi)	Cooch Behar (2' 6")		(*s*) 34·22
(xvii)	Morvi (2' 6")		94·36

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*b*) Worked by the Indian Midland Railway Company.
(*c*) Worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.
(*d*) Worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(*e*) Although forming an integral part of the East Coast State railway, this line is shown separately as it is worked by H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company.
(*f*) Worked by the Madras Railway Company.
(*g*) Including 6·12 miles of military line not used for public traffic.
(*h*) Worked by the North Western State railway.
(*i*) Excluding the Bezwada extension, *vide* foot-note (*e*), but including 2·66 miles mixed gauge and 0·33 miles metre gauge. Includes also Madras-Ennur section from 1st July 1899.
(*j*) Worked by the East Indian Railway Company.
(*k*) Including 2·19 miles, Trimulgherry troop siding, constructed but not used for ordinary public traffic.
(*l*) Although for convenience classed amongst State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*m*) Worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.
(*n*) Worked by the South Indian Railway Company.
(*o*) Worked by the Assam Railways and Trading Company.
(*p*) Including 4·50 miles of Bhavnagar Dock estates and Junágad quarry line.
(*q*) Worked by the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar railway.
(*r*) Including 3·99 miles of Bedi Bandar Dock estate siding.
(*s*) Worked by the Eastern Bengal State railway.
(*t*) Excluding 3·66 miles of the Lucknow-Bareilly railway between Daliganj and Aishbagh but including the length, Bara Banki to Burhwal, 16·70 miles, and the length over Cawnpore bridge, 0·59 miles, laid on a mixed gauge.
(*u*) Worked by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*v*) Including 27·88 miles of standard gauge line between Ferozepore and Kot Kapura and 26·71 miles of both standard and metre gauges between Kot Kapura and Bhatinda, worked over by the North Western State railway.
(*w*) Worked by the Oudh and Rohilkhand State railway.
(*x*) Worked by H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company.

* Correction of mileage.

† Made up as follows :

Open at the commencement of 1899-1900	22,499·05
Add—Opened during 1899-1900	1,275·22
Add—Certain sidings of the South Indian railway opened for traffic during 1898-99 and 1899-1900	8·16
	23,782·43
Deduct—Decrease due to minor corrections of mileage	2·23
	23,780·20

		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
(i)	**East Indian—**			
	Shikohabad to Farukhabad	(a)65·82		
	Barun to Daltonganj	78·82	155·70	
	Sitarampore to Domohani	8·32		
	Pandra branch of Jherriah extension	3·24		
	Bengal Central—			432·71
	Dum-Dum Cantonment to Pattipooker		2·68	
	Bengal Nágpur—			
	Kolaghat to Howrah	36·53		
	Cossye to Midnapore	2·25	153·17	
	Midnapore to Bujudih	(a)114·39		
	Agra-Delhi chord		(a)121·16	
(ii)	**North Western—**			
	Toba Tek Singh to Khanewal	(a)57·00		
	Kotri to Hyderabad	5·30	72·30	
	Peshawar to Jamrud	(a)10·00		
	Oudh and Rohilkhand—			169·40
	Ghaziabad to Moradabad		87·05	
	Eastern Bengal—			
	Panchooria to the Ganges		5·50	
	East Coast—			
	Godávari bridge		4·55	
(iii)	**Great Indian Peninsula—**			
	Chaliegaon to Dhulia		37·31	97·02
	Madras—			
	Calicut to Ballapatam		59·71	
(iv)	**Southern Punjab (*Delhi-Samasata*)—**			
	Delhi Brewery to Delhi			0·79
(v)	**Petlad-Cambay**			20·78
(vi)	**Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal**			80·32
(vii)	**Bengal and North-Western—**			
	Tirhoot section—			
	Hajeepore to Bachhwara	44·25		
	Bihpur Thana to Katihar	50·75		
	Sakri to Jainagar	(a)30·47		
	Company's section—		161·31	
	From a point near Tulsipur to Tulsipur	1·00		
	Ganges-Gogra Doab lines—			
	Azamgarh to Shahganj	(a)34·84		
	South Indian—			1,078·34
	Madura to Toni Torai	94·00		
	Mutunandal to Sivaganga	9·00	206·00	
	Tinnevelly to Quilon	103·00		
	Assam-Bengal—			
	Damchara to Makum		303·31	
	Burma—			
	Sedaw to the right bank of the Salween river	217·72		
	Sagaing to Alon	71·00	407·72	
	Bassein *vid* Henzada to Tharrawaddy	119·00		
(viii)	**Eastern Bengal—**			
	Teesta bridge at Kaunia	4·87	43·70	
	Moghalhat to Dhubri	(b)38·83		112·76
	Hyderabad (Sind)-Jodhpur frontier—			
	Shadipalli to Jodhpur frontier		69·06	
(ix)	**Brahmaputra-Sultanpur—**			
	Bogra to Kaliganj		35·20	
	Bengal Dooars—			156·75
	Malbazar to Hantupara	45·66		
	Dam Dim to Bagrakote	6·76	121·55	
	Domohani to Lalmonir Hat	69·13		
(x)	**Hyderabad-Godavari Valley—**			
	Sailu to Secunderabad		230·28	
	Shoranur-Cochin		65·00	397·73
	Vijapur-Kalol		29·60	
	Jaipur—			
	Sánganer to Siwai-Madhopur		72·85	
(xi)	**Jodhpur-Bikaner—**			
	Jodhpur section—			
	Barmer to Jodhpur frontier		75·00	235·00
	Bikaner section—			
	Dulmera to Bhatinda		160·00	
(xii)	**Raipur-Dhamtari branch (Bengal-Nágpur) (2′ 6″)—**			
	Raipur to Dhamtari			(c)55·73
	Abhanpur to Rajim			
(xiii)	**North-Western—**			
	Nowshera to Dargai (2′ 6″)			39·60
(xiv)	**Bársi Light (2′ 6″)—**			
	Bársi Road to Pandharpur		(a)33·00	93·00
	Kalka-Simla		(c)60·00	
(xv)	**Rewah—**			
	Rewah to Sutna			(a)31·81

5. And the mileage under construction or sanctioned for construction on the 31st March 1900 will be 3,001·74 miles, made up as follows:—

		Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—			
(i)	State lines worked by companies	432·71	
(ii)	State lines worked by the State	169·40	
(iii)	Guaranteed companies	97·02	
(iv)	Assisted companies	0·79	
(v)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	20·78	
(vi)	Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	80·32	
			801·02
Metre gauge—			
(vii)	State lines worked by companies	1,078·34	
(viii)	State lines worked by the State	112·76	
(ix)	Assisted companies	156·75	
(x)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	397·73	
(xi)	Lines owned and worked by native states	235·00	
			1,980·58
Special gauges—			
(xii)	State lines worked by companies	55·73	
(xiii)	State lines worked by the State	39·60	
(xiv)	Assisted companies	93·00	
(xv)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	31·81	
			220·14
	TOTAL		3,001·74

Making a grand total of railways completed and in hand at the commencement of 1900-1901 of miles **26,781·94***

And showing, after allowing for corrections of mileage, an advance on the previous year of miles . **727·07**

(a) Commencement of work not yet authorized.
(b) Excluding 12·23 miles of the Kaunia-Moghalhat section, 2′ 6″ gauge, to be converted to the metre gauge.
(c) Correction of mileage.

* Made up as follows:

		Miles
Completed and in hand at the beginning of 1899-1900		26,067·27
Sanctioned during 1899-1900		710·91
Maharaja Scindia's private line opened for traffic		8·00
Certain sidings of the South Indian railway opened for traffic during 1898-99 and 1899-1900		8·16
		26,794·34
Deduct—		
Decrease due to correction of Mari Attock ry. mileage	4·45	12·45
" " " of Kalka-Simla ry. mileage	8·00	
		26,781·89
Add—		
Increase due to minor corrections of mileage		0·05
		26,781·94

6. It is expected that the following lengths of unfinished line will be opened for public traffic in 1900-1901 :—

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(i) State lines worked by companies	131·34	
(ii) State lines worked by the State . . .	159·40	
(iii) Guaranteed companies .	37·31	
(iv) Assisted companies . .	0·79	
(v) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . . .	20·78	
(vi) Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency .	80·32	
		429·94
Metre gauge—		
(vii) State lines worked by companies . . .	175·25	
(viii) State lines worked by the State . . .	73·93	
(ix) Assisted companies . .	111·09	
(x) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . . .	230·28	
(xi) Lines owned and worked by native states . .	147·00	
		737·55
Special gauges—		
(xii) State lines worked by companies . . .	55·73	
(xiii) State lines worked by the State	39·60	
		95·33
TOTAL .		1,262·82

Leaving the undermentioned lines for completion in 1901-1902 or later:

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(xiv) State lines worked by companies . . .	301·37	
(xv) State lines worked by the State . . .	10·00	
(xvi) Guaranteed companies .	59·71	
		371·08
Metre gauge—		
(xvii) State lines worked by companies . .	903·09	
(xviii) State lines worked by the State . . .	38·83	
(xix) Assisted companies .	45·66	
(xx) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . .	167·45	
(xxi) Lines owned and worked by native states .	88·00	
		1,243·03
Special gauges—		
(xxii) Assisted companies .	93·00	
(xxiii) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . .	31·81	
		124·81
TOTAL .		1,738·92

		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
(i)	East Indian—			
	Barun to Daltonganj . . .	78·32		
	Sitarampore to Domohani . .	8·32		
	Pandra branch of Jherriah extension	3·24	89·88	
	Bengal Central—			
	Dum Dum Cantonment to Pattipooker		2·68	131·
	Bengal-Nágpur—			
	Kolaghat to Howrah . . .	36·53		
	Cossye to Midnapore . . .	2·25	38·78	
(ii)	North-Western—			
	Toba Tek Singh to Khanewal .	57 00		
	Kotri to Hyderabad . . .	5·30	62·30	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand—			
	Ghaziabad to Moradabad		87·05	159·
	Eastern Bengal—			
	Panchooria to the Ganges		5·50	
	East Coast—			
	Godavari bridge		4·55	
(iii)	Great Indian Peninsula— Chalisgaon to Dhulia			37·
(iv)	Southern Punjab (*Delhi-Samasata*)— Delhi Brewery to Delhi			0·
(v)	Petlad-Cambay			20·
(vi)	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal			80·
(vii)	Bengal and North-Western—			
	Tirhoot Section—			
	Hajeepore to Bachhwara . . .		44·25	
	Burma—			175·
	Sedaw to Nammaw . . .	60·00		
	Sagaing to Alon . . .	71·00	131·00	
(viii)	Eastern Bengal—			
	Teesta bridge at Kaunia		4·87	73·
	Hyderabad (Sind)-Jodhpur frontier—			
	Shadipalli to Jodhpur frontier . .		69·06	
(ix)	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur—			
	Bogra to Kaliganj		35·20	
	Bengal Dooars—			111·
	Dam-Dim to Bagrakote . . .	6·76		
	Domohani to Lalmonir Hat . .	69·13	75·89	
(x)	Hyderabad-Gódávari Valley— Sailu to Secunderabad			230·2
(xi)	Jodhpur-Bikaner—			
	Jodpur section—			
	Barmer to Jodhpur frontier . . .		75·00	147·
	Bikaner section—			
	Dulmera to Suratgarh		72·00	
(xii)	Raipur-Dhamtari branch (Bengal-Nagpur, (2′ 6″)— Raipur to Dhamtari, Abhanpur to Rajim			55·7
(xiii)	North Western— Nowshera to Dargai (2′ 6″)			39·6
(xiv)	East Indian—			
	Shikohabad to Farukhabad . .		(a)65·82	
	Bengal-Nágpur—			301·3
	Midnapore to Bujudih . . .		(a)114·39	
	Agra-Delhi Chord		(a)121·16	
(xv)	North Western— Peshawar to Jamrud			(a) 10·0
(xvi)	Madras— Calicut to Ballapatam			59·7
(xvii)	Bengal and North-Western—			
	Tirhoot section—			
	Bihpur Thana to Katihar .	50·75		
	Sakri to Jainagar . .	(a) 30·47		
	Company's section—			
	From a point near Tulsipur to Tulsipur	1·00		
	Azamgarh to Shahganj .	(a) 34·84	117·06	
	South Indian—			
	Madura to Toni-Torai . .	94·00		
	Mutunandal to Sivagauga .	9·00		
	Tinnevelly to Quilon . .	103·00	206·00	903·0
	Assam Bengal—			
	Damonara to Makum		303·31	
	Burma—			
	Nammaw to the right bank of the Salween river	157·72		
	Bassein *vid* Henzada to Tharrawaddy	119·00	276·72	
(xviii)	Eastern Bengal— Moghalhat to Dhubri			38·8
(xix)	Bengal Dooars— Malbazar to Hantupara			45·6
(xx)	Shoranur-Cochin		65·00	
	Vijapur-Kalol		29·60	167·4
	Jaipur— Sanganer to Siwai Madhopur . . .		72·85	
(xxi)	Jodhpur-Bikaner— Bikaner section— Suratgarh to Bhatinda			88·0
(xxii)	Barsi Light—			
	Bársi Road to Pandharpur .		(a)33·00	93·0
	Kalka-Simla—			
	Kalka to Simla . . .		60·00	
(xxiii)	Rewah— Rewah to Sutna . . .			(a) 31·81

(a) Commencement of work not yet authorized.

STATEMENT C.

List of Railway Projects started as Famine Relief Works.

Name of project.	Length.	Cost.	REMARKS.
	Miles.	Rs.	
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.			
1. Sabarmati-Dholka (metre gauge)	33·46	13,07,966	
2. Gaekwar's Mehsana Railway Kheralu-Dhabora extension (metre gauge)	8	...	
3. Godhra-Baroda Chord and doubling (5' 6" gauge)	44	34,12,000	
4. Visnagar-Vijapur (metre gauge)	16	...	
5. Nadiad-Kapadvanj (5' 6" gauge)	28	8,73,360	
6. Viramgam (or Patan)—Radhanpur, Sami-Radhanpur section (metre gauge)	16	...	
7. Velachha-Kankarar-Kosamba	...	...	
8. Barsi Light Railway, Barsi Tadwala extension (2' 6" gauge)	28	11,09,350	
9. Jamnagar-Salaya	...	...	
10. Bahadarpur-Songhir (2' 6" gauge)	...	...	
11. Dholia-Vankaner-Rajkot (metre gauge)	52·76*	...	* Conversion of existing 2' 6" gauge railway to metre gauge by Thakur Sahib of Morvi.
12. Petlad-Cambay (5' 6" gauge)	20·78	11,07,200	Since undertaken as a Railway Project.
CENTRAL INDIA.			
13. Gwalior-Sabalgarh (2' 0" gauge)	48	...	
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.			
14. Agra-Delhi Chord (5' 6" gauge)	121·16	90,76,346	Partly in Punjab.
15. Meerut-Gurmuktesar (5' 6" gauge)	29	17,61,000	
PUNJAB.			
16. Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jhakal (5' 6" gauge)	80	38,82,764	Since undertaken as a Railway Project.
17. Suratgarh-Bhatinda section (Bikanir-Bhatinda Railway) (metre gauge)	88	19,12,800	
18. Rewari-Phalera Chord (metre gauge)	131·17	51,18,277	
19. Madhopur-Sikar branch	32	...	
20. Jech-Bar (5' 6" gauge)	...	...	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.			
21. Jabalpur-Gondia (2' 6" gauge)	252·67	85,10,901	
22. Vizianagram-Raipur (5' 6" gauge)	310·62	2,50,42,336	Partly in Madras Presidency.
23. Bilaspur-Mungeli	...	...	
AJMER-MERWARA.			
24. Nasirabad-Kekri (metre gauge)	9	9,00,000	
25. Bara-Ajmer-Marwar (metre gauge)	213	1,33,00,533	From Bara *viâ* Shahpura to Marwar.
BERAR.			
26. Akola-Basim-Khandwa (metre gauge)	150	1,00,00,000	Approximate cost.
27. Jalna-Khamgaon (2' 6" gauge)	77	...	

NOTE.—Where length and cost are not given the information is not available at present but surveys are being made.

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Summary.

The Financial Statement points out that the significance of the figures for 1899-1900 and for 1900-1901 relates to the agricultural situation: India is suffering from a very serious famine.

A change in the form of accounts is explained. The column for exchange and the symbol Rx. disappear from the accounts. A stable rate of exchange having been obtained the total figures are given in fifteens of rupees, that is, in pounds sterling.

The Accounts of 1898-99 which have been published yield a surplus of £2,641,000.

A surplus of £2,622,000 was estimated last March for 1899-1900. Receipts improved during the year by £607,000 in spite of a loss of land revenue owing to famine of £1,187,000. Gross receipts from Railways increased by £824,000. Post Office, Telegraph and Mint receipts were better by £423,000 and Opium receipts by £401,000. Expenditure increased during the year by £676,000 in spite of a decrease under Army services of £738,000 owing chiefly to the despatch of troops to South Africa, Ceylon and Singapore, and of economies of £405,000 under Buildings and Roads. The increase was due to Famine, £2,055,000 being devoted to direct famine relief. The surplus for the year therefore becomes £2,553,000.

The Budget Estimates are made up at 16*d*. An increase of £838,000 is taken under Land Revenue, as it is hoped famine will have disappeared by September. An increase of £667,000 is anticipated from Railways and of £156,000 from Opium owing to better prices in China. Direct famine relief is expected to cost £3,335,000. Allowing for temporary increases due to high prices and for recoveries, Military Estimates show an increase of £746,000, of which nearly half is devoted to re-arming the Native Army. The surplus for 1900-1901 works out at £160,000.

The Secretary of State is expected to have drawn by the 31st of March £19,000,000 at an average rate a little over 16*d*., but owing to famine expenditure £1,500,000 of the drawings were met out of Currency Reserve, the gold being held in England.

Next year the Secretary of State expects to draw £16,440,000 and to incur Temporary Debt of £500,000. The Secretary of State does not expect to raise fresh permanent sterling debt; but it is estimated that a loan of three crores will be necessary in India for Ways and Means. Capital expenditure on Railways will amount to £4,872,000 and the Irrigation grant is raised to a full crore.

The Statement then deals with the financial events of the year.

With regard to the countervailing duties on beet sugar, it shows that imports were nearly 45 per cent less in the last nine months than in the corresponding period of the previous year. But trade was conducted under such abnormal conditions, and the fluctuating character of this importation is so remarkable that no conclusion can be drawn.

The suitability of the 1*s*. 4*d*. rate for the volume of Indian trade is discussed. It is shown that the total trade of India for the first ten months is greater in spite of serious obstacles than it was in 1898-99 which was held to be an abnormal year.

Up to April 1, 1899, Government had received £2,030,000 in gold. By March 7, 1900, this amount, including gold held in London, had reached £8,570,000. Government have added to silver currency in exchange for gold over ten crores of rupees including new coinage this year of 1½ crores, while another crore is to be coined next year. Government will not add more rupees to the silver currency than necessary, nor hamper trade by refusing to give rupees for gold. The relation of the rupee currency to the work it has to perform is examined, but the drain of silver to famine districts renders this year abnormal.

Government have decided for the present to keep a minimum balance of £5,000,000 in gold and are paying out gold above that limit to any one who desires it. In seven weeks up to March 10 public has taken over £130,000 and shows a disposition now to take gold at a faster rate.

The action of the Secretary of State in raising the rate for telegraphic transfers is explained. The discussion on the admittedly unsatisfactory banking position in India is believed to have cleared up several points. The subject is now under the consideration of the Secretary of State.

The financial history of the year is overshadowed by famine, but India in the current year met all demands for famine and railway construction out of revenue without borrowing and passed to a gold standard, through the ordinary operations of trade, without adding to her indebtedness.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 12 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1900.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st March 1900.

No. 315-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Calcutta at 11 P.M., Calcutta time, on Wednesday, the 28th March 1900.

His Excellency will visit Lalkua, Amritsar, Quetta, Dera Ghazi Khan, Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu and Kohat, and arrive at Simla about the end of April.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General during His Excellency's tour should be addressed "His Excellency the Viceroy's Camp" without the addition of any post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency on tour is as follows :—

Her Excellency Lady Curzon of Kedleston.

Sir William Cuningham, K.C.S.I., Foreign Secretary . Joins at Amritsar.

W. R. Lawrence, Esq., C.I.E., Private Secretary . Joins at Amritsar.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, Military Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Fenn, C.I.E., Surgeon to the Viceroy.

Captain R. G. T. Baker-Carr, A.-D.-C.	Will be at Lalkua Camp only.
Captain W. McL. Campbell, A.-D.-C.	
Captain R. A. Steel, A.-D.-C.	Joins at Amritsar.
Captain A. W. F. Knox, A.-D.-C.	Joins at Amritsar.
Lord Ronaldshay, A.-D.-C.	Will be at Lalkua Camp only.
F. W. Latimer, Esq., Assistant Private Secretary	As far as Amritsar.

All communications connected with business of a mere routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the Head-quarters of the several Departments.

The 22nd March 1900.

No. 317-*M*.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will hold a Levée at Quetta at 10-15 P.M., on Wednesday, the 11th April 1900.

2. All Civil and Military Officers and Native Officers of the Native regiments at Quetta are invited to attend.

3. His Excellency will also be glad to receive other gentlemen, who should submit their names to the Agent to Governor-General in Baluchistan, who will issue cards of admission, which should be shown to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting before the Levée, if required.

4. All officers and gentlemen attending the Levée are requested to bring with them two large cards with their names clearly written upon them.

5. Officers and gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress; gentlemen not wearing uniform in evening dress. As regards dress, attention is drawn to this office Notification No. 905-M., dated the 8th September 1899.

By Command,
E. BARING, *Major*,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd March, 1900.

No. 5.—The services of Mr. A. Williams, I.C.S., Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the after noon of the 4th April, 1900.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 23rd March 1900.

No. 812.—THE following rules, which it is proposed to issue under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), are published for general information. They will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the expiry of three months from this date:—

Draft Rule (a).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the

following addition to Rule (5) of the rules under the said section as amended by the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1842, dated the 10th October 1879.

[NOTE.—No such license will be granted for the importation of arms of ·303, ·450 or ·577 bore from which Government ammunition, whether for rifle or carbine, can be fired.]

Draft Rule (b).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council directs that licenses for the possession of reasonable quantities of balled ammunition which can be fired from Government rifles or carbines of the ·303, ·450 or ·577 bore, shall be granted by the Commissioner of Police in the Presidency towns, and by the Magistrate of the district outside those towns, in Form VIII of the forms annexed to the rules issued under the said Act. Such licenses will be granted on application to any person lawfully in possession for sporting purposes of a rifle or carbine of the ·303, ·450 or ·577 bore, and will state the amount of such balled ammunition which he may possess in the following twelve months. Duly licensed dealers will be allowed to import such balled ammunition up to the quantity stated in such licenses. Upon every license produced in support of an application for leave to import, the quantity of ammunition to import which leave was given, and the date of giving it, must be endorsed by the authority by whom leave is granted.

No. 825.—THE following rules which it is proposed to issue under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), are published for general information. They will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the expiry of three months from this date :—

Draft Rules.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in paragraph VI of the Notification of the Government of India, No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as amended by subsequent Notifications :—

Add the following proviso (or additional proviso as the case may be) to Rules 2 (clause 1), 6, 6C, 13, 13A, 14 and 16 :—

"Provided that (or provided also that) in the case of breech-loading rifles and balled rifle ammunition the license shall not be granted without the previous sanction of the Board of Revenue in Madras, of the Chief Commissioner in Assam and of the Commissioner of Division in other Provinces."

Note.—The reference to ammunition is not intended to be included in this proviso so far as the latter relates to rule 13A.

Add to Rule 2 (clause 1) the following proviso :—

"Provided that no license for the transport of breech-loading rifles or balled rifle ammunition to a frontier district shall be granted without the previous sanction of the Local Government in whose jurisdiction the district is situated."

Add as clause (*d*) to Rule 8 :—

(*d*) in the case of breech-loading rifles and balled rifle ammunition whether the previous sanction of the Local Government or other prescribed authority, as the case may be, has been obtained.

Add to Rule 11 after the words "appended to these rules" :—

"But licenses to manufacture, convert, keep or sell or keep for sale breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles shall be granted by the Local Government only and shall be in forms VI—B and VII—B herewith prescribed. A Local Government may under this rule grant licenses to selected dealers to hold a certain amount of ammunition for rifles taking Government cartridges on the condition that the license-holders shall not sell from this stock to any person who does not hold a license to possess any such ammunition."

BREECH-LOADING RIFLES, RIFLE AMMUNITION, OR MILITARY STORES FOR RIFLES.

FORM VI—B.

FEE TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to manufacture, convert or sell, or to keep for sale, Arms, Ammunition or Military Stores.

Serial number of license.	Name and residence of license-holder.	Place of business, factory or shop.	DESCRIPTION OF ARMS		DESCRIPTION OF AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES		Date on which license expires.
			to be manufactured or converted.	to be sold or kept for sale.	to be manufactured.	to be sold or kept for sale.	
							The 31st of December 1.0 .

______________ *District,*
The __________ *190* .

Seal.

(Signature.)

Secretary to the ______________.

Form of renewing the License.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of Commissioner of Police or Magistrate.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder. The attention of the holder is drawn to the sections of the Act quoted separately below.

2. He shall keep registers of all arms manufactured or converted, of all ammunition and military stores manufactured, of all stock in hand and of all sales, in such forms as the Local Government may direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on demand by any Magistrate or by any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector.

4. If any arms or ammunition covered by this license are lost or stolen, he shall at once give notice at the nearest Police station.

N.B.—This condition may be omitted at the discretion of the Local Government.

5. He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his shop, or usual place of business, a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English and in the Vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to manufacture" (or "Licensed to deal in) arms, ammunition and military stores," as the case may be. He shall also post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of the Act either in the Vernacular of the district, or in English.

6. He shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII or IX—(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold, (2) the nature and amount of the articles sold, (3) the date of sale, and shall sign the endorsement.

7. This license only covers sales of arms, ammunition or military stores effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

8. This license expires on the 31st December of the year in which it is issued, but the licensee can have it renewed by filing an application for its renewal on stamped paper of the prescribed value.

9. This license does not authorize the licensee to possess Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—A "Government arm" is a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government.

"Government ammunition" is ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or which is prepared for and supplied to Government.

Sections of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, referred to in Condition No. 1.

5. No person shall manufacture, convert or sell, or keep, offer or expose for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores, except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from selling any arms or ammunition which he lawfully possesses for his own private use to any person who is not by any enactment for the time being in force prohibited from possessing the same; but every person so selling arms or ammunition to any person other than a person entitled to possess the same by reason of an exemption under section 27 of this Act shall, without unnecessary delay, give to the Magistrate of the district, or to the Officer in charge of the nearest Police station, notice of the sale and of the purchaser's name and address.

16. Any person possessing arms, ammunition or military stores, the possession whereof by him has, in consequence of the cancellation or expiry of a license * * * * * * * * * become unlawful, shall deposit the same without unnecessary delay with the Officer in charge of the nearest Police station.

If the owner of anything deposited under this section does not within three years from the date on which such thing is so deposited produce a license authorizing him to possess the same and apply for delivery of the same, such thing shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

19. Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely):—

(*a*) manufactures, converts or sells, or keeps, offers or exposes for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 5;

(*b*) fails to give notice as required by the same section;

* * * * * * * * * *

(*g*) intentionally makes any false entry in a record or account which, by a rule, * * * he is required to keep;

(*h*) intentionally fails to exhibit anything which, by a rule, * * * he is required to exhibit; or

(*i*) fails to deposit arms, ammunition or military stores, as required by, * * section 16;

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

20. Whoever does any act mentioned in clause (*a*) * * * of section 19, in such manner as to indicate an intention that such act may not be known to any public servant as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or to any person employed upon a Railway, or to the servant of any public carrier,

and whoever, on any search being made under section 25, conceals or attempts to conceal any arms, ammunition or military stores,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

21. Whoever, in violation of a condition subject to which a license has been granted, does or omits to do any act shall, when the doing or omitting to do such act is not punishable under section 19 or section 20, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

22. Whoever knowingly purchases any arms, ammunition or military stores from any person not licensed or authorized under the proviso to section 5 to sell the same, or

delivers any arms or ammunition or military stores into the possession of any person without previously ascertaining that such person is legally authorized to possess the same,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

23. Any person violating any rule made under this Act, and for the violation of which no penalty is provided by this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

24. When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Act, committed by him in respect of any arms, ammunition or military stores, it shall be in the discretion of the convicting Court or Magistrate further to direct that the whole or any portion of such arms, ammunition or military stores and any vessel, cart or baggage animal used to convey the same, and any box, package or bale in which the same may have been concealed, together with the other contents of such box, package or bale, shall be confiscated.

BREECH-LOADING RIFLES, RIFLE AMMUNITION, OR MILITARY STORES FOR RIFLES.

FORM VII—B.

FEE TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to keep and sell Arms, Ammunition or Military Stores.

Serial number of license.	Name and residence of license-holder.	Place of business.	Description of		Date on which license expires.	
			Arms.	Ammunition or military stores.		
					The 31st of December 190 .	

(Signature.)

________ *District,*
The ______ *190* .

Seal.

________ *Secretary to the* ________

Form of renewing the License.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of Commissioner of Police or Magistrate.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder. The attention of the holder is drawn to the sections of the Act quoted separately below.

2. He shall keep registers of all arms and ammunition in stock and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on demand by any Magistrate, or by any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector.

4. If any arms or ammunition covered by this license are lost or stolen, he shall at once give notice at the nearest Police station.

N.B.—This condition may be omitted at the discretion of the Local Government.

5. He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his shop, or usual place of business, a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English and in the Vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to deal in arms, ammunition and military stores." He shall also post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of the Act either in the Vernacular of the district, or in English.

6. He shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII or IX—(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold, (2) the nature and amount of the articles sold, (3) the date of sale, and shall sign the endorsement.

7. This license only covers sales of arms, ammunition or military stores effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

8. This license expires on the 31st December of the year in which it is issued, but the licensee can have it renewed by filing an application for its renewal on stamped paper of the prescribed value.

This condition applies only to Burma.

9. This license does not authorize the licensee to possess Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—A "Government arm" is a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government.

"Government ammunition" is ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or which is prepared for and supplied to Government.

Sections of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, referred to in Condition No. 1.

5. No person shall manufacture, convert or sell, or keep, offer or expose for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores, except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from selling any arms or ammunition which he lawfully possesses for his own private use to any person who is not by any enactment for the time being in force prohibited from possessing the same; but every person so selling arms or ammunition to any person other than a person entitled to possess the same by reason of an exemption under section 27 of this Act shall, without unnecessary delay, give to the Magistrate of the district, or to the Officer in charge of the nearest Police station, notice of the sale and of the purchaser's name and address.

16. Any person possessing arms, ammunition or military stores, the possession whereof by him has, in consequence of the cancellation or expiry of a license * * * * * * become unlawful, shall deposit the same without unnecessary delay with the Officer in charge of the nearest Police station.

If the owner of anything deposited under this section does not within three years from the date on which such thing is so deposited produce a license authorizing him to possess the same and apply for delivery of the same, such thing shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

19. Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely):—

(*a*) manufactures, converts or sells, or keeps, offers or exposes for sale any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 5;

(*b*) fails to give notice as required by the same section;

* * * * * * * * * * * *

(*g*) intentionally makes any false entry in a record or account which, by a rule, * * * he is required to keep;

(*h*) intentionally fails to exhibit anything which, by a rule * * * * he is required to exhibit; or

(*i*) fails to deposit arms, ammunition or military stores, as required by * * section 16;

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

20. Whoever does any act mentioned in clause (*a*) * * * of section 19, in such manner as to indicate an intention that such act may not be known to any public servant as defined in the Indian Penal Code or to any person employed upon a Railway, or to the servant of any public carrier,

and whoever, on any search being made under section 25, conceals or attempts to conceal any arms, ammunition or military stores,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

21. Whoever in violation of a condition subject to which a license has been granted, does or omits to do any act shall, when the doing or omitting to do such act is not punishable under section 19 or section 20, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

22. Whoever knowingly purchases any arms, ammunition or military stores from any person not licensed or authorized under the proviso to section 5 to sell the same, or

delivers any arms, ammunition or military stores into the possession of any person without previously ascertaining that such person is legally authorized to possess the same,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

23. Any person violating any rule made under this Act, and for the violation of which no penalty is provided by this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

24. When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Act, committed by him in respect of any arms, ammunition or military stores, it shall be in the discretion of the convicting Court or Magistrate further to direct that the whole or any portion of such arms, ammunition or military stores and any vessel, cart or baggage animal used to convey the same, and any box, package or bale in which the same may have been concealed, together with the other contents of such box, package or bale, shall be confiscated.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 20th March 1900.

No. 197.—The Hon'ble Justice Sir William Macpherson, Kt., having tendered the resignation of his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., C. 104), section 7, to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. J. Pratt, I.C.S., Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bengal, to officiate as a Judge of the said Court until Her Majesty's pleasure is known.

The 21st March 1900.

No. 201.—Mr C. J. O'Donnell is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 26th March 1900 or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

The 23rd March 1900.

No. 215.—Captain C. E. Bowen, 1st Madras Infantry, is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade in Burma.

No. 218.—The services of Mr. R. Sheepshanks, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 29th instant.

MEDICAL.

The 20th March 1900.

No. 589.—Major F. J. Drury, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Calcutta, is granted furlough out of India for eighteen months under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st April 1900.

No. 590.—Captain L. Rogers, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Calcutta, during the absence on furlough of Major F. J. Drury, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

The 23rd March 1900.

No. 611.—The services of Captain F. N. Windsor, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment on plague duty.

No. 617.—The services of Captain J. Entrican, M.D., I.M.S. (Madras), Probationer in the Chemical Examiner's Department, Calcutta, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 22nd March 1900.

No. 908.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease in the town of Madura in the Madras Presidency if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Chitrai festival:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Ayyalur, Vadamadurai, Dindigal, Ambatturai, Ammayanayakkanur, Sholavandan, Samaiyanallur, Madura, Tiruparankunram, Tirumangalam, and Kalligudi on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 25th March to the 18th April 1900 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Chitrai festival in the town of Madura.

The 23rd March 1900.

No. 923.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Khairupatti in the Pattikonda Taluk of the Kurnool District of the Madras Presidency if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency and the Hyderabad State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Virabhadraswami festival:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Aspari, Nagarur and Adoni on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 29th March to the 4th April 1900 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency and the Hyderabad State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Virabhadraswami festival at Khairupatti.

No. 939.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Avanashi and Tiruppur in the Palladam Taluk of the Coimbatore District of the Madras Presidency if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at those places on the occasion of the ensuing Car festivals:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Sulur, Somanur, Mangalam, Tiruppur, Kulipalaiyam, Uttukuli, and Vijayamangalam on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 1st to the 22nd May (both days inclusive) and from the 1st to the 25th June 1900 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Car festivals at Avanashi and Tiruppur.

No. 937.—The following letters from the Consul for the Netherlands, Calcutta, are published for general information:—

No. 299, dated the 7th March 1900.

From—G. D. ADVOCAAT, Esq., Consul General for the Netherlands,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I have the honour to inform you that according to communication received from the Netherland Indian Government, the prohibitive stipulations which existed in the Dutch East Indies regarding the importation of articles coming from foreign places, declared infected with plague, have been modified.

Accordingly the importation in Netherlands India of the following articles, coming from or having been transhipped at Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta is actually temporarily prohibited, *viz.*, carpets and used embroidery, unless transported as luggage or in consequence of a change of habitation, rags, used bags, untanned hides, including hides which have been cured with salt or arsenic, fresh offal, claws, hoofs, raw wool, manes, bristles, and in general animal hair as also human hair.

No. 338, dated the 10th March 1900.

From—G. D. ADVOCAAT, Esq., Consul General for the Netherlands,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I have the honour to inform you that I have received a telegram from the First Government Secretary at Buitenzorg, saying that the Netherland Indian Government have declared Aden infected with plague from the 22nd February last.

The restrictions imposed upon the importation in the Dutch East Indies as mentioned in my letter of the 7th instant, No. 299, apply to Aden in addition to Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta.

NOTE.—For previous rules of the Netherland Indian Government, see Home Department Notifications No. 1287, dated 20th May 1898, No. 1849, dated 28th July 1898, and No. 1233, dated 27th March 1899.

PORT BLAIR.

The 20th March 1900.

No. 190.—Consequent on the retirement of Mr. M. V. Portman, 3rd Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, the following appointments are made in the Port Blair Commission:—

Mr. H. H. D'Oyly, 4th Assistant Superintendent, to be 3rd Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. M. V. Portman.

Mr. W. Jessop, 5th Assistant Superintendent and officiating as 4th Assistant Superintendent, to be permanent 4th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. H. H. D'Oyly.

Mr. A. Brown, 6th Assistant Superintendent, to be 5th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. W. Jessop.

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan, 7th Assistant Superintendent and officiating as 5th Assistant Superintendent, to be 6th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. A. Brown.

Mr. R. F. Lowis, 8th Assistant Superintendent and officiating as 6th Assistant Superintendent, to be 7th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan.

Mr. P. Vaux, Head Quarters Inspector, Port Blair Military Police, and officiating as 7th Assistant Superintendent, to be 8th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. R. F. Lowis.

No. 191.—Consequent on the promotion of Mr. H. H. D'Ovly to be 3rd Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, and of Mr. A. Brown to be 5th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, the following officiating appointments are made in the Port Blair Commission during the absence of these officers on furlough granted to them in Home Department Notification No. 707, dated the 12th October 1899, and No. 330, dated the 7th June 1899:—

Mr. W. Jessop, 4th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr H H. D'Oyly.

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan, 6th Assistant Superintendent and officiating as 5th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. A. Brown, to officiate as 4th Assistant Superintendent during the latter's absence on furlough, and as 5th Assistant Superintendent on his return.

Mr. R. F. Lowis, 7th Assistant Superintendent and officiating as 6th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 5th Assistant Superintendent during the absence on furlough of Mr. A. Brown, and as 6th Assistant Superintendent on the latter's return.

Mr. P. Vaux, 8th Assistant Superintendent and officiating as 7th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 6th Assistant Superintendent during the absence on furlough of Mr A. Brown, and as 7th Assistant Superintendent on the latter s return.

Mr. W. H. Brookes, Head Quarters Inspector, Port Blair Military Police, and officiating as 8th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, to officiate as 7th Assistant Superintendent during the absence on furlough of Mr. A. Brown, and as 8th Assistant Superintendent on the latter's return.

Mr. G. E. Minto, Assistant Manager, Government Tea Gardens, Port Blair, to officiate as 8th Assistant Superintendent. Port Blair, during the absence on furlough of Mr. A. Brown.

JAILS.

The 21st March 1900.

No. 125.—The services of Captain B. R. Chatterton, M.D., F R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment in the Jail Department.

JUDICIAL.

The 19th March 1900.

No. 427.—The services of Captain M. Stevens, 13th Bengal Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as an officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

The 23rd March 1900.

No. 443.—Under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 104), section 7, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. P. Handley, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court, Calcutta, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, during the absence on furlough of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hill, or until further orders.

POLICE.

The 23rd March 1900.

No. 171.—The services of Mr. C. M. Prendergast, a District Superintendeut of Police in Burma, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No. 173.—The services of Mr. R. A. E. Castle, a District Superintendent of Police in Burma, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PRACTICAL ARTS and MUSEUMS.

Calcutta, the 20th March, 1900.

No. 1085—10-39.—The names of the Governors appointed to represent India on the Governing body of the Imperial Institute during the year ending 23rd July 1900 are published for general information:

(1) *On behalf of the Government of India—*

Sir C. J. Lyall, K.C.S.I.
Colonel J. Waterhouse.
Sir C. C. Stevens, K.C.S.I.

(2) *On behalf of Local Governments and Native States—*

Madras . .	Sir Henry W. Bliss, K.C.I.E.
Bengal . .	Sir Charles A. Elliott, K.C.S.I.
Punjab . .	W. Coldstream, Esq.
Central Provinces .	J. W. Neill, Esq.
Assam . .	Sir William Ward, K.C.S.I.
Native States .	Colonel W. F. Prideaux, C.S.I.

(3) *On behalf of Indian Chambers of Commerce—*

Madras . .	Mr. Patrick Macfadyen.
Rangoon . .	James Duncan, Esq.
Karachi . .	Mr. A. E. Hoare.

(4) *On behalf of Indian Institutions—*

Madras . .	Mahajana Sabha . . .	Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji.
Bengal . .	National Muhammadan Association, Calcutta. Muhammadan Literary Association, Calcutta.	Sir Andrew Scoble, K.C.S.I.

FORESTS.

The 22nd March, 1900.

No. 287-*F*—101-4.—Privilege leave for three months and fifteen days, under articles 277 and 282 (ii) of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. F. B. Manson, Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, in charge of the Tenasserim Forest Circle in Lower Burma, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd March, 1900.

From the same date and until further orders Mr. A. M. Reuther, Officiating Conservator in charge of the Pegu Forest Circle, is placed in charge of the Tenasserim Circle in addition to his own duties.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William; the 19th March, 1900.

No. 1339-*I.-B.*—The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1142-I., dated the 7th April, 1896, licensing the Reverend William B. Boggs, of the American Baptist Mission, Secunderabad, to solemnize marriages, and appointing him to be a Marriage Registrar within the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, is hereby cancelled

The 20th March, 1900.

No. 517-*G.*—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Lieutenant H. A. K. Gough, Indian Staff Corps, a Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, for six months.

Pension Service, 10th year, commenced 4th June, 1899.

The 21st March, 1900.

No. 536 *G*—With reference to Notification No. 917-G., dated the 6th June, 1899, Mr. J. H. Harperink, acting Consul for Belgium at Rangoon, has resumed charge of his office.

No. 1375-*I.B.*—In continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3431-I., dated the 5th September, 1902, and in exercise of the jurisdiction and of the powers referred to therein, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that British Officers in the exercise of any jurisdiction delegated to them within the Tributary Mehals of Orissa, or in advising the Chiefs, are to be guided by the law of British India relating to offences and criminal procedure in so far as it is applicable and (in cases where Chiefs and their subjects are concerned) so far as it is not inconsistent with any local law or custom or any order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in force for the time being

The 22nd March, 1900.

No. 539-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel M. J. Meade, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 2nd class and Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is granted furlough for seven months under article 340 (*b*) (iii) (2) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st April, 1900, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

No. 545-*G.*—Lieutenant A. B. Drummond, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is posted as Assistant to the Resident in Mewar, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 547-*G.*—Captain E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 1st) class, is posted as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Centra India.

No. 549-G.—Captain C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is posted as Assistant Commissioner in Merwara.

No 553-G —Captain C. A. Kemball, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel M J. Meade, C.I.E., or until further orders.

The 23rd March, 1900.

No 569-G.—Major L. S. Newmarch, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd class and Political Agent in Bhopal, is granted furlough for one year under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th April, 1900, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 571-G.—Mr. J. Lang, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, is posted as Political Agent in Bhopal.

No. 573-G.—Mr. T. C. Edwards, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, is posted as Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer.

No. 575-G.—Captain L. A. Forbes, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and at present employed on famine duty in Rajputana, is posted as Second Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad and Assistant Secretary for Berar.

No. 578-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur F. Masotti as acting Consul General for Belgium at Bombay, during the absence of Monsieur Leon Dossogne.

No. 580-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Loch, Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 2nd class and Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, is appointed to be Resident in Nepal, with effect from the 1st April, 1900, *vice* Major-General H. Wylie, C.S.I., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 582-G.—With reference to Notification No. 261-G., dated the 22nd February, 1900, Kadri Bey, Consul-General for Turkey at Bombay, has resumed charge of his office.

No. 585-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Crofts, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Residency Surgeon in Gwalior, and Medical Officer to His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior, is granted special leave for six months, under Article 3-8 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 14th April, 1900, or the subsequent ate on which he may avail himself of the deave.

No. 588-G.—Captain C. M. Moore, M.D. Indian Medical Service (Bombay), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon in Gwalior and Medical Officer to His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on special leave of Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Crofts, I.M.S., or until further orders.

No. 594-G —Captain S. H. Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st (officiating Political Agent of the 4th) class, and Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir, is granted furlough for eleven months, under Article 340 (*b*) (iii) (2) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 23rd March, 1900, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

No. 596-G.—Captain A. B. Dew, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is posted as Assistant Political Agent, and Assistant Commissioner in Quetta and Pishin.

No. 598-G.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Colonel Sir H. Melliss, K.C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops, for one year.

Pension service, 35th year, commenced 30th June, 1899.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 21st March, 1900.

No. 1465-P.—Mr. W. D. F. Cowley, Comptroller, Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 24th March, 1900.

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, Assistant Comptroller, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Comptroller, Central Provinces, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Cowley or until further orders.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

The 23rd March, 1900.

No. 1492-A.—It is hereby notified that the rate of exchange for adjustment of financial transactions between the British and Indian Governments for the year 1900-1901 has been fixed by the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 1*s*.-4*d*. the rupee.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATE AND ACCOUNT.

The 23rd March, 1900.

No. 1504-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

February 1900. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	IN FEBRUARY 1899-1900.	IN FEBRUARY 1898-99.	TO END OF FEBRUARY 1899-1900.	TO END OF FEBRUARY 1898-99.	WHOLE YEAR Budget, 1899-1900	WHOLE YEAR Actuals, 1898-99.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	3,30	3,54	20,69	22,05	28,68	28,47
Opium	65	48	5,94	5,21	6,00	5,73
Salt	67	71	7,97	8,23	8,76	9,10
Stamps	38	37	4,40	4,37	4,90	4,80
Excise	41	41	5,07	5,04	5,78	5,74
Provincial Rates	40	37	3,23	3,38	3,95	3,92
Customs	43	46	4,21	4,29	4,65	4,80
Assessed Taxes	13	13	1,67	1,04	1,81	1,79
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	3	4	37	36	54	44
Registration	3	3	38	40	46	44
Tributes from Native States	7	7	69	64	94	91
Other Civil Revenue	53	40	3,46	3,38	3,94	4,16
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	7,03	7,01	58,08	58,99	70,41	70,30
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	−52	−40	−3,77	−3,73	−3,78	−3,77
Opium	−4	−5	−2,53	−2,31	−2,05	−2,37
Famine Relief	−17	...	−62	+3	−61	−46
Other Civil Expenditure	−2,07	−2,10	−22,87	−22,35	−27,73	−26,70
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	−2,80	−2,55	−29,79	−28,36	−34,77	−33,30
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, − Receipts less, than issues)	−7	−1	+23	+2	+37	+22
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	−11	+2	−10	+51	+32	+59
Military Receipts	+2	+7	+75	+68	+79	+84
Military Issues	−1,38	−1,30	−14,60	−15,28	−16,21	−16,97
Public Works Department—						
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	+38	+38	+2,61	+2,62		+3,07
State Railways	+1,42	+1,38	+14,73	+13,86	+24,45 (Ordinary Branches, State Railways and East Indian Railway together)	+20,99 (State Railways and East Indian Railway together)
East Indian Railway	+47	+46	+5,02	+5,03		
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+33	+37	+3,38	+3,66	+3,59	+3,86
Telegraph	+7	+7	+71	+66	+60	+75
TOTAL	+2,67	+2,66	+27,05	+25,83	+28,90	+28,67
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	−1,20	−71	−8,34	−6,24		−7,52
State Railways	−92	−1,14	−10,95	−11,12	−23,51 (Ordinary Branches, State Railways and East Indian Railway together)	−15,44 (State Railways and East Indian Railway together)
East Indian Railway	−19	−30	−2,82	−2,55		
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	...	−33	−31	−47	−37
Telegraph	−6	−6	−62	−63	−85	−72
TOTAL	−2,37	−2,21	−23,06	−20,85	−24,83	−24,05
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	−1,24	−83	−9.73	−9,09	−10,66	−10,70
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, − Receipts less, than payments)	...	−1	−17	+96	−19	+96
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+5	−68	−4	−58	...	+12
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	...	...	+1,50	...	...	...
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	−78	−85	−8,47	−7,86	−8,42	−8,71
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R10 per £	−1,46	−2,12	−17,08	−16,70	−17,20	−18,99
Other debt heads (Net as above)	−24	+6	+1	+88	+44	+1,11
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	−2,43	−3,60	−24,25	−23.30	−25,37	−25,51
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+56	+3	−5,69	−1,76	−39	+79
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	10,52	14,19	16,77	15,98	17,07	15,98
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	11,08	14,22	11,08	14,22	16,08	16,77

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 304.

Fort William, the 19th March 1900.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council announces with the deepest regret the death of Sir William Stephen Alexander Lockhart, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief in India, and Extraordinary Member of the Governor General's Council, which took place at 11-15 P.M. last night.

The Viceroy and Governor General in Council desires to place upon record his sense of the heavy loss sustained by the army in India of their late commander. In a military career of exceptional brilliancy in many parts of the empire Sir William Lockhart had shown himself to be a brave soldier, an intrepid explorer, and a natural leader of men. Upon the frontier his name was not more widely known than it was respected, and the native soldiers of the Indian Army, no less than their British comrades, will mourn in him both the Captain of their choice, and a personal friend. The civil unites with the military service in deploring the untimely death of a great soldier and a distinguished servant of the Crown.

The Governor General in Council directs that, as a mark of respect to the late Commander-in-Chief, the flag of Fort William shall be hoisted half-mast high, and that seventeen minute guns shall be fired from the Fort at the time that the funeral is taking place.

Flags are also to be hoisted half-mast high at all military and civil stations in India, and minute guns should be fired as above at each station where there is artillery.

The Governor General in Council further directs that all officers of the army shall wear mourning for fourteen days.

The funeral will leave the late Commander-in-Chief's residence at 5 P.M. this evening, and the Governor General in Council requests that the officers of Government, civil, military, and marine, will attend.

The 23rd March 1900.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 305.—Lieutenant Colonel J. T. B. Bookey, Indian Medical Service, is granted the temporary rank of Colonel with effect from the 23rd February 1900, whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer, Lahore district, *vice* Colonel J. H. Newman, M.D., Indian Medical Service, on leave.

No. 306.—The undermentioned Lieutenant of the Indian Medical Service, appointed to the Punjab Command in G. G O. No. 342 of 1899 reported his arrival at Bombay on the date specified:—

Ellacott Leamon Ward, 16th February 1900.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 307.—The following direct appointment is made with effect from date of joining:—

1st Regiment of Madras Lancers.

Sayyid Abdullah to be Jemadar on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

COMMANDS.

DISTRICT.

No. 308—Colonel G. H. C. Dyce, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, Colonel on the Staff, at present commanding the Edwardesabad-Tochi Force, to officiate in command of a second class district in the Bengal Command, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed, *vice* Brigadier-General Sir W. H. Meiklejohn, K C.B., C.M G., on leave. Dated 14th March 1900.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 309—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 23rd February, 1900, pages 1264, 1265 and 1266.

India Office, 23rd February, 1900.

THE Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps, Indian Medical Service, and Indian Army departments, and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India:—

Indian Staff Corps.

To be Majors.

Captain Edward Frere Marriott. Dated 22nd August, 1899.

Captain Claude Cambridge Tennant. Dated 26th November, 1899.

To be Captain.

Captain George Olof Roos-Keppel, from the Royal Scots Fusiliers. Dated 19th September 1897, but to rank from 1st September, 1895.'

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 28th November, 1899.

Harry de Burgh Codrington.

Dated 5th December, 1899.

Augustus Hodson Coke.

Dated 6th December, 1899.

William Christian Anderson.

Dated 8th December, 1899.

George Davenport Latham Chatterton.
Lancelot Hamilton Ricketts.
Herbert Hastings Harington.
William Edward Gordon Lillingston.
George Aubrey Strahan.
Godfrey Lambert Carter.
Reginald Merton Barff.
Guy de Herriez Smith.
Richard Anson Firth.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Vivian Edward Muspratt, from the Royal West Kent Regiment. Dated 7th October, 1899, but to rank from 1st October, 1897.

Lieutenant Norman Dudley Horsford, from the Norfolk Regiment. Dated 29th September, 1899, but to rank from 0th December, 1897.

Lieutenant Geoffrey Francis Evans Wardell, from the South Staffordshire Regiment Dated 15th September, 1899, but to rank from 26th February, 1898.

Lieutenant Charles Fleetwood Mant Worsley, from the Norfolk Regiment. Dated 20th August, 1899, but to rank from 12th August, 1899. (This cancels this officer's admission as notified in the *London Gazette* of 19th December, 1899.)

Second-Lieutenant Herbert Cleland Nicolay, from the Border Regiment. Dated 4th October, 1899.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Francis Arthur Magniac. Dated 3rd January, 1899.

Archibald Mactavish Dated 10th April, 1899.

Robert William de Clanay Rennick. Dated 3rd July, 1899

Henry Baliol Cheyne, Dated 2nd October, 1899.

Frederick Francis Innes Lillingston. Dated 2nd October 1899.

Hector Campbell, Dated 9th October, 1899.

Dated 4th November, 1899.

Laurence Balfour Cloete.
Philip Howell.
Bertrand Richard Moberly.
Mervyn Robert Howe Webber.
Cyril Norman Macmullen.
William George Broughton Ischia Hawley.

Dated 21st November, 1899.

Theobald Mathew.

To be Second-Lieutenants.

Second-Lieutenant Eustace Ball Maunsell, from the Gloucestershire Regiment. Dated 30th August 1899, but to rank from 8th September, 1897.

Second-Lieutenants, from the Unattached List, to be Second-Lieutenants.

Dated as below, but to rank from 20th July, 1898.

Herbert Claude McWatters, 5th October, 1899.

Cecil William Archibald Holmes, 13th October, 1899

Henry Rowsell Watson, 5th October, 1899.

Arthur Salisbury Browne Roberts, 10th October, 1899.

Fraser George Melliss, 13th October, 1899.

Harry Dalzell McLaughlin, 13th October, 1899.

George Craster, 16th October, 1899.

Ashton Brandreth Eckford, 24th October, 1899.

Leonard Sueton Hirsch Smithers, 7th October, 1899.

Charles Holme Mowbray, 26th October, 1899.

Arthur Franklyn Lushington, 31st October, 1899,

Ernest Reginald Hayes-Sadler, 9th October. 1899.

Harold Middleton Drury Shaw, 19th October, 1899

Walter James Evans, 3rd October, 1899.

Thomas Timbrell, 9th October, 1899.

Benjamin Hubert Finnis, 6th October, 1899.

George Tristram Van der Gucht, 7th October, 1899.

Ernle Francis Drummond Money, 28th October, 1899.

Guy William Caswell Lucas, 10th October, 1899,

Hugh Laurents Chenevix Baldwin, 5th October, 1899.

Dated as below, but to rank from 27th July, 1898.

Frank Eustace George Talbot, 13th October, 1899.

Edmund Malet Nixon, 11th October, 1899.

Oriel William Erskine Bannerman, 13th October, 1899.

Charles Kirpatrick, 20th October, 1899.

Edmond Claude Elles, 16th October, 1899.

John Henry Vere Barr, 11th October, 1899.

Oliver Wardlaw White, 11th October, 1899

Charles John Gwynne Bird, 28th October, 1899.

Arthur Deane Molony, 17th October, 1899.

Anson Hugh McCleverty, 14th October, 1899.

Maurice Eustace Stanley Johnson, 18th October, 1899.

Hercules Neville Francis MacDonnell, 19th October, 1899.

Gerald Leslie Pepys, 17th October, 1899.

John George Cadell, 2nd November, 1899.

Napier George Barras Goodfellow, 16th October, 1899.

Henry Charles Swinburne Ward, 12th October, 1899.

Walter Edward Wilson-Johnston, 19th October, 1899.

John Arthur Campbell Hennessey, 11th November, 1899.

Geoffrey Edward Holt Wilson, 17th October, 1899.

Richard Lockington Birdwood, 3rd November, 1899.

Edgar Claude Kensington, 15th October, 1899.

James Lillie Costello, 29th October, 1899.

John Gerald McConaghy, 22nd October. 1899.

George Elliot Minchin Hogg, 25th October, 1899.

Charles Richard Capel Sandys, 10th November, 1898.

Dated 18th November, 1899, but to rank from 10th August, 1898.

Frederick Fraser Hunter.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Senior Assistant-Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Senior Assistant-Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Captain.

William Hyde. Dated 5th September, 1899.

Timothy Baptist. Dated 26th September, 1899.

Isaac Burns. Dated 26th September, 1899.

First-Class Assistant-Surgeons to be Senior Assistant-Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

William Thompson. Dated 5th September, 1899.

George Garstin. Dated 26th Sept ember, 1899.

Indian Army Departments.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

Dated 6th October, 1899.

Assistant-Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Deputy-Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Captain.

James Lacey.

Henry Staff.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Assistant-Commissary.

Joseph Henry Wilbond.

Conductors to be Deputy-Assistant-Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Thomas John Scott.

Robert William Dyer.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Conductor Allen Mitham to be Deputy Assistant-Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 24th September, 1899.

Public Works Department, Madras.

The promotion of the undermentioned officers, notified in the London Gazette of the 17th October, 1899, is antedated to the 4th April, 1899 :—

Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Alfred Cooper Lord.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

John Edward Patton.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers :—

Indian Staff Corps.

Colonel Geffery Lawrence Eliot. Dated 8th January, 1900.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mossom Innis Gibbs. Dated 9th February, 1900.

Captain William Nevinson Macdonald Cooke, half-pay. Dated 31st January, 1900.

Indian Medical Service.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Flood Murray, Bengal Establishment. Dated 18th December, 1899.

Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Duncan, M.D., Bengal Establishment. Dated 1st February, 1900.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Fawcett, Madras Establishment. Dated 28th December, 1899.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Senior Assistant-Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Major, James Forsyth. Dated 17th October, 1899.

Senior Assistant-Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain, Henry Isaac Finnamore. Dated 11th October, 1899.

Senior Assistant-Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain, Patrick Barrett. Dated 5th September, 1899.

Indian Army Departments.

Deputy-Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain, Joseph Harrison, Ordnance Department, Bengal. Dated 5th September, 1899.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, John Joseph Young, Public Works Department, India. Dated 4th August, 1899.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, Patrick Sweeney Ordnance Department, Madras. Dated 1st November, 1899.

The retirement of Assistant-Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, John Kelly, Public Works Department, Madras, notified in the London Gazette of the 17th November, 1899, is antedated to the 4th April, 1899.

The Queen has also approved of the removal from the service of the undermentioned officer :—

Indian Staff Corps.

Captain Robert Venour Davidson. Dated 22nd January, 1900.

* * * * * * *

ERRATA.

The names of the undermentioned Second-Lieutenants of the Unattached List, whose admissions to the Staff Corps were notified in the London Gazettes of the 19th December, 1899, and 16th January, 1900, respectively, are as follows, and not as stated in those gazettes :—

Walter Fellowes *Cowan* Gilchrist.

Arthur James Herbert *Grey*.

* * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 310.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

23rd March 1900.

Walter Keyworth.
Laurence Lockhart Maxwell.
Frederick Annesley Andrew.
Lambert Alfred Graham Hanmer.
Reginald George Munn.
Henry Stirling Alexander.
Charles Halford Baldwin Clark.
Richard Watkins Burton.
Trevor Chichele Plowden.
Robert Eaton Travers.
Francis Edward Geoghegan.
Herbert Brand.
William Constantine Paleologus.
Thomas Robertson Maclachlan.
Charles Kirkpatrick Anderson.
Godfrey Drage.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Bombay.

No. 311.—The promotion of Sergeant Mark William Tyler to Sub-Conductor from 1st November 1899, notified in G. G. O. No. 1249 of 1899, is to have effect from the 11th October 1899, *vice* Sub-Conductor Frank Campbell Gainher, deceased.

No. 312.—Sergeant Edwin Morris Bray to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 1st November 1899, *vice* Sub-Conductor Henry Young, promoted.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay.

No. 313—Deputy Assistant-Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieutenant William Henry Steele, Superintendent, Office of Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, Calcutta, *seconded*, to be Assistant Commissary, *seconded*;

Deputy Assistant-Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Arthur Frederick Wickham to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor William Smith, Overseer, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, *seconded*, to be Deputy Assistant-Commissary, *seconded*, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Conductor Thomas Davey, Store-keeper, Gunpowder factory, Kirkee, *seconded*, to be Deputy Assistant-Commissary, *seconded*, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Conductor John Henry Gordon Bell, Head Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, *seconded*, to be Deputy Assistant-Commissary, *seconded*, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Conductor James Lonergan to be Deputy Assistant-Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor James Garrett Coleburt to be Conductor ;—

with effect from the 11th February 1900, *vice* Assistant-Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Henry Jepson, retired.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 314.—*1st (The Duke of York's Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers*—

Kot-Duffadar Khuda Buksh to be Jemadar, *vice* Suleman Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 20th September 1899.

No. 315.—*9th Regiment of Bengal Lancers*—

Duffadar Sadhu Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sadhu Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1899.

No. 316.—*10th Regiment of Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers*—

Jemadar Muhammad Khan to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Duffadar Hamid Ali Shah to be Jemadar, *vice* Mirza Najibullah Khan, deceased, with effect from the 17th December 1899.

No. 317.—*33rd Regiment (3rd Burmah Battalion) of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Labh Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Narrain Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mangal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1899.

No. 318.—*27th Regiment (1st Baluch Battalion) of Bombay (Light) Infantry*—

Havildar Gulab Shah to be Jemadar, *vice* Lehr Khan, discharged, with effect from the 14th February 1900.

No. 319.—*29th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry (2nd Baluch Battalion)*—

Jemadar Sahib Khan, from the pension establishment, to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar-Major Abdur Rahman, deceased, with effect from the 28th January 1900.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 320.—*6th Regiment of Punjab Infantry*—

Jemadar Bishn Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Baghel Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sundar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October 1899.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 321.—Honorary Captain James McPherson, Deputy-Commissary, Ordnance Department, Bengal, Chief Clerk, office of the Director General of Ordnance in India, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 27th March 1900, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 322.—The undermentioned Native non-commissioned officers and men of the Madras Command are granted meritorious service medals with annuities, and long service and good conduct medals with and without gratuities, for the year ending 31st March 1901, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and article 334, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part II :—

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.

No. 1930 Havildar Jagannath Singh, 26th Regiment of Madras Infantry, *vice* Havildar Visvayyan, deceased, 28th November 1897.

No. 11 Havildar Imam Din, 32nd Regiment (4th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry, *vice* Havildar-Major Sandhi Khan, pensioned, 25th August 1899.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 1352 Private Abdul Karim, 1st Regiment of Madras Lancers.
" 1394 " Shaikh Hamid, 1st Regiment of Madras Lancers.
" 7 " Shaik Farid, 2nd Regiment of Madras Lancers.
" 1395 " Sayyid Ali, 2nd Regiment of Madras Lancers.
" 210* " Shaik Abdur Rahim, 3rd Regiment of Madras Lancers.
" 814 " Sayyid Abdullah, 3rd Regiment of Madras Lancers.
" 577 Sapper Virasami, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners.
" 750 " Narayanasami, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners.
" 330 Private Shaik Ibrahim, 1st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
" 731 " Ghulam Husain, 1st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
" 867 " Rammanna, 2nd Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 944 " Abdul Nabi, 2nd Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 868 " Abdur Razzak, 3rd or (Palamcottah) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry.
" 1182 " Vencatasami, 3rd or (Palamcottah) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry.
" 1426 " Pentayya, 4th Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
" 1810 " Vithal Rao, 4th Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
" 701 " Muhammad Shahib, 5th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 3140 " Appadu, 5th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 1664 " Musician Paul Francis, 6th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 1669 " Lal Singh, 6th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 637 " Jogauna, 7th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 687 " Muhammad Durvesh, 7th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 1645 " Arogyam, 8th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 2420 " Shaikh Ahmad, 8th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 1034 " Venkayya, 9th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 1052 " Venkatasami, 9th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 959 " Ramanajulu, 11th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 1077 " Muhammad Khan, 11th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 2046 " Sayyid Fakruddin, 13th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 2143 " Munnaji Rao, 13th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 2923 " Velayudhan, 14th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 2958 " Govindu, 14th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 845 " Gavarayya, 15th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 872 " Tajdar Sharif 15th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 1055 " Farid Khan, 16th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 1388 " Ahmad Ali, 16th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 2815 " Shaikh Abdullah, 17th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 2820 " Ramasami, 17th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 3316 " Muhammad Yusuf, 19th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 3320 " Papanna, 19th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 586 " Chinnappen, 20th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 885 " Abdul Wahab Khan, 20th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 37 Bugler Matthew Shavielle, 21st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
" 605 Private Sadasivam, 22nd Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 610 " Narayanasami, 22nd Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 1083 " Karuppanna, 23rd or (Wallajahbad) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry.
" 1120 " Kandasami, 23rd or (Wallajahbad) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry.
" 490 " Abdullah Khan, 24th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 503 " T. Clancy, 24th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 1116 " Abdul Aziz, 25th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 1160 " Muhammad Azim, 25th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 779 " Gurayya, 26th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 788 " Appadu, 26th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 859 " Abdullah Khan, 27th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 1733 " Charles David, 27th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 1221 " Manual, 28th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 1235 " Kadir Khan, 28th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 625 Naick Ghaba Khan, 29th Regiment (7th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry.
" 257 " Ran Sing, 30th Regiment (5th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry.
" 290 Private Thaman Singh, 30th Regiment (5th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.

" 693 Sapper Murugesan, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners.
" 894 Private Ibrahim Khan, 3rd or (Palamcottah) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry.
" 32 Bugler Antony Cole, 4th Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
" 864 Private Narasimhulu, 15th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 1394 " Narayanasami, 16th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 1456 " Muhammad Khan, 21st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
" 1504 " Francis, 25th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 776 " Appalsami, 27th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 826 " Musician Halim Gul, 33rd Regiment (3rd Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry.

GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 323.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Hyderabad Contingent are granted Medals for Meritorious Service with annuity and for long service and good conduct with and without gratuity for the year ending 31st March 1901, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars of 1888, and Articles 334, Army Regulations, India, Volume I Part II.

Medals inscribed "for Meritorious Service with annuity."

No. 852 Duffadar Alah Yar Khan, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, *vice* Duffadar Kutha Singh, pensioned from 1st October 1899.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct, with gratuity."

No. 743 Sowar Shaikh Abdul Kadir, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.
" 695 " Azamdin Khan, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.
" 708 " Wilayat Khan, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.
" 757 " Pahilwan Singh, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.
" 505 " Syed Munir-ud-din, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.
" 531 " Bhooray Khan, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.
" 657 " Sumbhoo Ram, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.
" 748 " Parsa Singh, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.
" 896 Sepoy Lachhman, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
" 907 " Khushiali Sing, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
" 2349 " Thahuwar Khan, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
" 2411 " Shaikh Meerah, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
" 1989 " Enkyah, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
" 2018 " Chimnaji, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
" 866 " Lachhman, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
" 884 " Faizulla Khan, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
" 1410 " Behari Singh, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
" 1413 " Drummer Koandaji, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
" 2332 " Sukhdeo Singh, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
" 2432 " Harpal Singh, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct, without gratuity."

No. 736 Sowar Ghulam Kadar Khan, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.
" 354 " Sardar Khan, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.
" 1062 Sepoy Ramaddin, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
" 2468 " Husain Khan, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
" 1993 " Limbaji, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
" 1063 " Gopal Parshad Dube, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
" 2509 Naik Kalidin, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 324.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Hugh Mackintosh Grant, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant with effect from the 1st February 1900, *vice* Thomson, deceased.

No. 325.—*Bangalore Rifle Volunteers*—

Lieutenant Charles Pusey Gay, to be Captain to fill an existing vacancy.

Lieutenant George Tate to be Captain to fill an existing vacancy.

Second-Lieutenant Ernest Sinclair Oliver to be Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy.

Second-Lieutenant Sidney Charlton Browne to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy.

Second-Lieutenant George Hubert Boyne to be Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy.

William King, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy.

Rowland Maloney, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy.

Ebenezer Watson Pedroza, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy.

George Alexander Paterson, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy.

George William Walker, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy.

Harold Thornthwaite Hincks, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy.

Percey Key, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy.

Frederick James Tregay, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 326.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifles*—

James Arthur Blennerhaset Peacock, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant with effect from the 1st February, 1900, *vice* DeGruyther, promoted.

William Joseph O'Brien, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant with effect from the 1st February, 1900, *vice* Padfield, promoted.

No. 327.—*Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers*—

Alfred Ernest Bice, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Scott, promoted.

No. 328.—*1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers*—

Lieutenant John Anderson resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 12.—Commander F. M. Barwick, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Port Officer, Bombay, with effect from the 9th March 1900, *vice* Commander R. W. W. Gordon, Royal Indian Marine.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd March, 1900.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 17th and 29th March 1900:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Bengal Infantry	General Sir William Stephen Alexander Lockhart, G.C.B., K.C.S.I.	18th March 1900.	Fort William	...	...
1st Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment.	Captain John Wilson	19th March 1900.	Umballa	...	...
Indian Sub-Medical Department, Bombay.	Assistant Surgeon William John Neil	1st February 1900.	Kirkee	...	...

Erratum.—In the notification dated 26th January 1900, the entry relating to the death of Captain (temporary Major) Sydney Moore Mason, is cancelled.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1900.

No. 113.—Mr. F. G. Heaven, Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 6th March 1900 and until further orders.

The 21st March 1900.

No. 116.—The following promotions and reversion are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch :—

NAME.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
W. A. T. Carnduff	Deputy Examiner, class I	Examiner, class IV	Temporary	29th October 1899.
W. A. T. Carnduff	Examiner, class IV, temporary rank.	Deputy Examiner, class I	......	17th November 1899.
E. A. Lee	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade.	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade.	Sup. *pro tem.*	4th February 1900.
A. H. Wollaston	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary rank.	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.	Ditto	4th February 1900.
W. A. T. Carnduff	Deputy Examiner, class I	Examiner, class IV	Temporary	4th February 1900.

The 22nd March 1900.

No. 118.—Mr. J. Wallace, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, posted to the establishment under the Director of Railway Construction, for employment on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 104, dated the 13th March 1900.

The 21st March 1900.

No. 115.—The following is published for general information :—

Circular No. VII Railway.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 12th March 1900.

Risk Note, Form Y.

READ—

Sections 72 and 75 of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890.

Government of India circular No. I Railway, dated the 9th March 1898.

Letter from the Secretary, Railway Traffic Conference, No. 56, dated the 14th November 1899.

OBSERVATIONS.—With the Government of India circular No. I Railway, dated the 9th March 1898, was promulgated a Risk Note, Form X, to be used when the sender elects to despatch an "excepted" article specified in the second schedule to the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, whose value exceeds one hundred rupees without payment of the percentage on value authorized in section 75 of that Act. Consignors are accordingly required to execute a risk note in the prescribed form for each consignment despatched by them.

This arrangement having proved inconvenient in the case of certain kinds of traffic, the matter was considered by the Railway Traffic Conference of 1899, and a draft Risk Note, Form Y, to be used as an alternative to Risk Note,

Form X, to cover all consignments of the "excepted" articles referred to booked within a period of six months, has been submitted for approval to obviate the inconvenience experienced under the existing arrangement.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to approve, under section 72 (2) (b) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, of the use of the enclosed form, with effect from the 1st July 1900, by railway administrations working railways to which the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, applies.

2. In the case of railways to which Local Acts similar in scope to the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, are applicable, the Governor General in Council is also pleased to approve of the use of the form from the 1st July 1900, so far as his approval may be necessary under such Local Acts.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution, and of its enclosure, be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations and to the officers marginally noted, for information and guidance; also to the

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and Burma.
The Chief Commissioner of Assam.
The Residents at Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda.
The Agents to the Governor General in Rajputana and Central India.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam.
The Managers of the North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, Eastern Bengal and East Coast (State) railways.

Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, the Accountant General, Public Works Department; and to the Foreign Department, for information.

Ordered, further, that this resolution and the accompanying form be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, and that it be reproduced in the *Local Government Gazettes*.

(Enclosure to the Government of India circular No. VII Railway, dated the 12th March 1900.)

________________RAILWAY.

RISK NOTE, FORM Y.

(Approved by the Governor General in Council under section 72 (2) (b) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890.)

(To be used as an alternative to Risk Note, Form X, when the sender elects to enter into a general agreement for a term not exceeding six months, for the despatch of "excepted" articles specified in the second schedule to the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, whose value exceeds one hundred rupees without payment of the percentage on value authorized in section 75 of that Act, instead of executing a separate Risk Note for each consignment.)

________________STATION.

________________190 .

WHEREAS consignments of________________

________________tendered by me/us, for despatch by the________________railway administration or their transport agents or carriers are charged at the ordinary rates for

carriage, and whereas $\frac{I}{we}$ have been required to pay or engage to pay, and elected not to pay or engage to pay, a percentage on the value of the consignments by way of compensation for increased risk, $\frac{I}{we}$, the undersigned, do therefore agree and undertake, except in relation to any particular consignment for which $\frac{I}{we}$ may have entered into a special contract, to hold the said railway administration and all the other railway administrations working in connection therewith, and also all other transport agents or carriers employed by them, respectively, over whose railways or by or through whose transport agency or agencies the said goods may be carried in transit, harmless and free from all responsibility for any loss, destruction or deterioration of, or damage to, the said consignments from any cause whatever before, during and after transit over the said railway, or other railway lines working in connection therewith or by any other transport agency or agencies employed by them, respectively, for the carriage of the whole or any part of the said consignments.

WITNESS. Signature of sender________

(Signature)________ Rank or { Father's name________

(Residence)________ { Caste______ Age______

WITNESS.

(Signature)________ Profession________

(Residence)________ Residence________

N.B.—When this Risk Note is used locally, the portions referring to foreign railways must be scored out. The above form is, for the convenience of the public, translated into the vernacular on the reverse, *but the form in English is the authoritative form*, and the railway administration accepts no responsibility for the correctness of the vernacular translation.

The 22nd March 1900.

No. 117.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 330 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 19th March 1900.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, and the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, and the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 466, dated the 3rd November 1896, and the Government of India resolution No. 859 R. T., dated the 30th October 1896, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 55, dated the 5th February 1897, and the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 3, dated the 5th January 1898, and the Government of India circular No. 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 32, dated the 28th January 1898, and the Government of India resolution No. 84 R. T., dated the 25th January 1898, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 104, dated the 10th March 1898, and the Government of India circular No. I Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, and the Government of India circular No. III Railway, dated the 15th March 1898, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 231, dated the 20th May 1898, and the Government of India resolution No. 516 R. T., dated the 16th May 1898, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 341, dated the 27th July 1898, and the Government of India resolution No. 782 R. T., dated the 21st July 1898, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 197, dated the 5th May 1899, and the Government of India circular No. I Railway, dated the 26th April 1899, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 298, dated the 14th July 1899, and the Government of India circular No. V Railway, dated the 3rd July 1899, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 517, dated the 7th December 1899, and the Government of India circular No. X Railway, dated the 1st December 1899, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 29, dated the 25th January 1900, and the Government of India circular No. IV Railway, dated the 19th January 1900, published thereunder.

Memorandum from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, No. 117, dated the 2nd March 1900, forwarding letter from the Agent and Chief Engineer of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company, No. 2332, dated the 27th February 1900.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent and Chief Engineer of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circulars Nos. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, resolution No. 84 R. T., dated the 25th January 1898, and circulars Nos. I Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, III Railway, dated the 15th March 1898, I Railway, dated the 26th April 1899, V Railway, dated the 3rd July 1899, X Railway, dated the 1st December 1899, and IV Railway, dated the 19th January 1900, which were published under Public Works Department notifications Nos. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, 55, dated the 5th February 1897, 3, dated the 5th January 1898, 32, dated the 28th January 1898, 104, dated the 10th March 1898, 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, 197, dated the 5th May 1899, 298, dated the 14th July 1899, 517, dated the 7th December 1899, and 29, dated the 25th January 1900 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896, 6th February 1897, 8th January 1898, 29th January 1898, 12th March 1898, 26th March 1898, 6th May 1899, 15th July 1899, 9th December 1899, and 27th January 1900), may be made applicable to the Kolaghat-Howrah section of that railway's extensions.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules for working railways open for traffic which may, for the time being and hereafter from time to time, be in force on the Bengal Nagpur railway, to the Kolaghat-Howrah section of that railway's extensions, with effect from the date or dates on which the said section or portions thereof may be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the

Indian Railways Act, 1890 ; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (*6*) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, for information and guidance.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Public Works Department, Railways.

The 21st March 1900.

No. 114.—Mr. W. G. Newton, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th March 1900, until further orders.

The 23rd March 1900.

No. 119.—Messrs. G. M. Harriott and W. McM. Sweet, Executive Engineers, 1st grade, Minor Administration List, held the rank of Executive Engineer, 1st grade, substantive *pro tempore,* from the 16th February 1898 to 2nd November 1898, both days inclusive.

T. HIGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Public Works Department,
Irrigation, Roads and Buildings.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1900.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 20th March, 1900.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 2318.—*Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first ten months of the year 1899-1900 as compared with the corresponding period of 1898-99.*

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
Whole year.		April to January.					Whole year.		April to January.			
Accounts, 1898-99.	Revised, 1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.		Accounts, 1898-99.	Revised, 1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Revenue.**	R	R	R	R	R	R
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	28,45,81,000	26,87,65,000	18,51,06,000	17,39,37,000	...	1,11,69,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	5,72,53,000	6,60,5[illegible],000	4,72,96,000	5,29,55,000	56,59,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	9,09,90,000	8,81,87,000	7,51,94,000	7,28,12,000	..	23,82,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	4,79,76,000	4,84,75,000	4,00,00,000	4,02,31,000	2,31,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	5,74,34,000	5,79,09,000	4,62,92,000	4,60,07,000	3,15,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	4,8[illegible],22,000	4,72,99,000	3,82,70,000	3,78,00,000	...	4,70,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	9,05,51,000	8,93,96,000	6,98,56,000	6,82,30,000	...	16,26,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	67,69,16,000	66,60,88,000	50,20,20,000	49,25,78,000	...	94,42,000
29,900	46,000	26,100	43,700	17,600	...	Interest	1,01,45,000	83,79,000	70,23,000	61,15,000	...	9,08,000
7,500	6,400	6,200	4,600	...	1,600	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	3,06,17,000	3,68,98,000	2,55,20,000	2,73,88,000	18,68,000	...
2,000	1,900	800	800	...	..	Receipts by Civil Departments	1,72,36,000	1,76,01,000	1,34,44,000	1,37,31,000	2,87,000	...
115,100	92,200	87,900	69,800	...	18,100	Miscellaneous	84,62,000	67,97,000	45,32,000	45,95,000	6[illegible],000	...
500	1,200	500	1,200	700	...	Railways	22,71,00,000	24,69,46,000	19,10,63,000	20,72,06,000	1,61,97,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,45,43,000	2,60,75,000	1,83,04,000	1,81,97,000	...	1,07,000
30,500	29,000	29,000	28,100	...	900	Buildings and Roads	65,92,000	61,92,000	49,97,000	40,77,000	...	3,20,000
57,100	71,000	30,200	35,700	5,500	...	Receipts by Military Department	83,87,000	92,94,000	68,00,000	68,24,000	24,000	...
242,600	247,700	180,700	183,900	3,200	...	TOTAL REVENUE	1,01,02,99,000	1,02,42,70,000	77,37,03,000	78,13,65,000	76,62,000	...
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
1,913,700	...	1,918,500	...	...	1,918,300	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	95,91,000	...	97,37,000	...	...	97,37,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	29,42,000	39,21,000	...	4,05,000	4,95,000	...
100	...	200	...	...	200	Deposits and Advances (net)	2,65,07,000	...	37,90,000	4,82,000	...	33,08,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	13,92,000	19,06,00	22,46,000	11,99,000	...	10,47,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	81,34,000	67,15,000	60,36,000	52,18,000	...	14,18,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Remittances (net)	1,80,37,000	1,79,61,000	45,03,000	38,42,000	...	6,61,000
18,692,400	19,000,000	14,692,400	16,213,900	1,521,500	...	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
20,606,200	19,000,000	16,610,900	16,213,900	...	397,000	TOTAL	6,66,03,000	3,05,[illegible]3,000	2,69,12,000	1,12,36,000	...	1,56,76,000
20,848,800	19,247,700	16,791,600	16,397,800	...	393,800	TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,07,69,02,000	1,05,47,73,000	80,06,15,000	79,26,01,000	...	80,14,000
2,534,200	3,145,800	2,534,200	3,145,800	611,600	...	Opening Balance	15,98,24,000	16,76,65,000	15,98,24,000	16,76,65,000	78,41,000	...
23,383,000	22,393,500	19,325,800	19,543,600	217,800	...	GRAND TOTAL	1,23,67,26,000	1,22,24,38,000	96,04,39,000	96,02,66,000	...	1,73,000

ENGLAND. Whole year. Accounts, 1898-99.	Revised, 1899-1900.	April to January. 1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.	DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA. Whole year. Accounts, 1898-99.	Revised, 1899-1900.	April to January. 1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	R	R	R	R	R	R
45,800	54,500	37,800	47,000	9,200	...	Direct Demands on the Revenues	10,58,27,000	11,11,95,000	8,11,75,000	8,55,61,000	43,86,000	...
2,806,000	2,905,700	2,805,900	2,845,600	39,700	...	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	4,42,29,000	4,42,68,000	3,40,29,000	3,32,70,000	...	7,59,000
277,000	277,000	192,400	210,100	17,700	...	Post Office Telegraph and Mint	2,44,99,000	2,54,26,000	1,88,45,000	1,99,37,000	10,92,000	...
517,700	746,100	433,400	554,400	121,000	...	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	14,95,36,000	15,05,42,000	11,92,99,000	12,10,25,000	23,26,000	...
2,286,200	2,365,700	2,054,700	2,119,500	64,800	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2,33,72,000	2,52,93,000	2,03,09,000	2,10,57,000	7,48,000	...
...	5,300	...	1,000	1,000	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	1,18,73,000	3,10,15,000	—5,95,000	1,76,87,000	1,82,82,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	15,000	36,000	7,000	19,000	12,000	...
5,874,200	5,913,600	5,830,700	5,862,800	32,100	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	10,56,70,000	11,33,00,000	8,58,43,000	9,12,09,000	53,66,000	...
1,800	1,300	1,700	1,200	...	500	Irrigation ditto ditto ditto	1,87,80,000	2,01,58,000	1,36,83,000	1,47,53,000	10,70,000	...
151,600	126,300	121,600	100,200	...	21,400	Buildings and Roads	5,64,11,000	6,00,67,000	3,82,42,000	4,09,19,000	26,77,000	...
4,341,900	4,101,700	3,279,100	3,554,500	275,400	...	Army Services	17,48,91,000	16,39,18,000	14,34,55,000	13,27,35,000	...	1,07,20,000
1,000	20	200	200	...	...	Special Defence Works	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,303,200	16,497,400	14,757,500	15,296,500	539,000	...	Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial	71,51,03,000	74,52,18,000	55,42,92,000	57,87,72,000	2,44,80,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	1,46,74,000	37,05,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	...	66,90,000	...	...	...	...
16,303,200	16,497,400	14,757,500	15,296,500	539,000	...	Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	72,97,77,000	74,22,33,000	55,42,92,000	57,87,72,000	2,44,80,000	...
						Expenditure not charged to Revenue.						
770,200	644,000	577,800	546,300	...	31,500	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	3,76,37,000	3,59,80,000	3,02,79,000	2,09,19,000	...	93,60,000
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
...	1,300	...	1,300	1,300	...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	18,00,000	...	17,41,000	17,41,000	...
1,500,000	...	1,500,000	500,000	...	1,000,000	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	...	10,25,000	...	...	10,25,000
...	2,500	...	1,500	1,500	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	9,28,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	9,74,000	59,40,000	18,18,000	29,61,000	11,43,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	41,05,000	1,03,47,000	24,12,000	55,59,000	31,47,000	...
533,800	1,101,400	121,300	841,400	720,100	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	1,27,51,000	1,28,80,000	85,85,000	88,24,000	...	61,600
1,130,000	1,923,200	931,800	1,342,400	410,600	...	Remittances (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid	28,32,58,000	28,16,33,000	14,60,38,000	15,81,08,000	1,20,70,000	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	Do. do. do. exchange	4,99,000	—12,29,000	7,37,42,000	7,81,53,000	44,11,000	...
3,163,800	3,028,400	2,553,100	2,086,600	133,500	...	Total	30,16,47,000	31,19,05,000	23,39,20,000	25,53,46,000	2,14,26,000	...
20,237,200	20,169,800	17,888,400	18,529,400	641,000	...	Total Disbursements	1,06,90,61,000	1,09,01,18,000	81,84,91,000	85,50,37,000	3,65,46,000	...
3,145,800	2,22[illegible],700	1,437,400	1,014,200	...	423,200	Closing Balance	16,76,65,000	13,23,20,000	14,19,48,000	10,52,29,000	...	3,67,19,000
23,383,000	22,393,500	19,325,800	19,543,600	217,800	...	GRAND TOTAL	1,23,67,26,000	1,22,24,38,000	96,04,39,000	96,02,66,000	...	1,73,000

H A 2

The 23rd March 1900.

A. F. COX,
Comptroller-General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 22nd March 1900.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1081 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 17th March 1900:—

No. 95 of 1900.—Gavin Sibbald Jones, civil engineer, of Cawnpore, North-Western Provinces. *An urinal adapted for the use of natives of both sexes.*

No. 96 of 1900.—Ernsthausen, limited, merchants, Calcuttta. *The improvement of indigo manufacture.*

No. 97 of 1900.—William James Davey, engineer, of 33 Durham road, East Finchley, in the county of Middlesex, and Charles Williamson Milne, gentleman, of 3 and 5 Crown Court, Old Broad street, in the city and county of London. *Improvements in electric arc lamps.*

No. 98 of 1900.—Louis Carnegy Auldjo, consulting engineer, of Equitable Building, George street, Sydney, New South Wales. *A complete heat cycle for steam engines and steam boilers.*

No. 99 of 1900.—John William MacGillivray, gentleman, of 38 St. Petersburg Place, Bayswater, London, and Herbert Amos Hobson, analytical chemist, of 54 Church road, Acton, London. *The production of a concentrated hopped "wort."*

No. 100 of 1900.—Lewis Alexander Scott Elliot, merchant, of 8 Austin Friars, in the city of London. *Improvements in steam-boiler and other furnaces.*

No. 101 of 1900.—George Worsley, hat manufacturer, Albert Ernest Worsley, commercial traveller, both of Audenshaw, and Francis Cree, senior, mechanic, of Denton, all in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in lock-stitch sewing machines.*

No. 102 of 1900.—George Worsley, hat manufacturer, Albert Ernest Worsley, commercial traveller, both of Audenshaw, and Francis Cree, senior, mechanic, of Denton, all in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in winding thread and apparatus therefor.*

No. 103 of 1900 —William Elkin, mechanical engineer, of Calcutta. *A new or improved apparatus for gripping and holding securely one or more boxes, chests or the like in order that they may be lifted by a crane.*

No. 1082 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 437 of 1898.—Alfred Edward Marriott, gentleman, residing at Ootacamund, Madras Presidency. *An improved tethering gear to be known as "the simplex tethering gear" and for improvements connected therewith.* (Specification filed 23 February 1900.)

No. 290 of 1899.—Amzi Lorenzo Barber, manufacturer, of 11 Broadway, in the city, county and State of New York, U. S. A. *Improvements in apparatus for propelling vehicles and in parts thereof, and in vehicles adapted for use with propelling apparatus.* (Specification filed 9 March 1900.)

No. 291 of 1899.—David John Van Praag, engineer, of 3 Hardwick Place, Hampstead Road, in the county of Middlesex, and Frederick William Harker, gentleman, of St. Margarets, Bridge Road, Maidenhead, in the county of Berks, England. *Improvements in acetylene generating apparatus and in lamps for use in connection therewith.* (Specification filed 9 March 1900.)

No. 292 of 1899.—David John Van Praag, engineer, of 3 Hardwick Place, Hampstead Road, in the county of Middlesex, and Frederick William Harker, gentleman, of St. Margarets, Bridge Road, Maidenhead, in the county of Berks, England. *Improvements in acetylene generating apparatus and the like.* (Specification filed 9 March 1900.)

No. 296 of 1899.—Ernsthausen, limited, merchants, Calcutta. *The improvement of indigo manufacture.* (Specification filed 13 March 1900.)

No. 297 of 1899.—Jacob Brown and Arthur Brown, special apparatus manufacturers, both of 2 Downing street, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in and relating to saucepans for heating and boiling milk and other liquids.* (Specification filed 9 March 1900.)

No. 298 of 1899.—Binns Kershaw, manufacturer, of 62 Livesay street, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in and connected with covers or slips for bed bolsters bed pillows and the like.* (Specification filed 9 March 1900.)

No. 299 of 1899.—Franz Walther Wartenberger, tanner, of 46 Esplanade, in the city of Hamburg, German Empire. *An improved process of tanning.* (Specification filed 12 March 1900.)

No. 309 of 1899.—The Liver Acetylene Gas company, limited, gas manufacturers, of 4 York Buildings, Dale street, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, England, and Evan Evans, ironmonger, of 45 Denbigh street, Llanrwst, in the county of Denbigh, in the principality of Wales. *Improvements in apparatus for generating acetylene or other gas generated by the addition of a liquid to a solid.* (Specification filed 12 March 1900.)

No. 311 of 1899.—Moriz Eissler, President of the Societé Internationale du gaz d'Eau, Brevets Straché (Societé Anonyme), établie à Bruxelles, of 2 Ebendorferstrasse, Vienna I, and Dr. Hugo Strache, general manager of the said Societé, of 14 Feldgasse, Vienna VIII, both in the Empire of Austria. *An improved reversing or change valve for use in water-gas generators.* (Specification filed 12 March 1900.)

No. 324 of 1899.—Andrew Stenhouse, timber merchant, of Morgan street, and Edwin Atkinson Whitehead, mechanical engineer, of Wolfram street, both in Brokenhill, in the colony of New South Wales. *An apparatus for automatically operating a valve or the like at any predetermined time or times.* (Specification filed 12 March 1900.)

No. 325 of 1899—Anton Pollak, electrician, of Hotel Royal, 45 Elisabethring, Joseph Virag, mechanical engineer, of 19 Elisabethring, Julius Egger, Company Director, of 7 Huszar Utca, all of Budapesth, in the Kingdom of Hungary, and Dr. Friedrich Silberstein, lawyer, of 5 Vorlaufstrasse, Vienna, in the Empire of Austria. *Improved method and apparatus for rapidly transmitting and recording telegrams.* (Specification filed 12 March 1900.)

No. 331 of 1899.—John James Marsland, engineer, of Nesbit road, Mazagon, Bombay *An improved seat and shoot for a latrine or privy, to be called "The Aryan combined privy seat and shoot."* (Specification filed 13 March 1900.)

No. 336 of 1899.—David Gilmour, lumber manufacturer, of Dundas street, in the town of Trenton, in the county of Hastings, in the province of Ontario, Canada. *Improvements in the manufacture of lumber.* (Specification filed 12 March 1900.)

No. 349 of 1899.—Adolphe Isidore Van Vriesland, engineer, of 78 Sarphatistraat, Amsterdam, Netherlands. *Improvements in and relating to carburetting apparatus.* (Specification filed 12 March 1900.)

No 350 of 1899.—Adolphe Isidore Van Vriesland, engineer, of 78 Sarphatistraat, Amsterdam, Netherlands. *A process for producing a constant mixture of air and carburetted-hydrogen vapours and apparatus therefor.* (Specification filed 12 March 1900)

No. 357 of 1899.—Charles Williamson Madden, clerk of works, East Indian Railway, Howrah. *An improved compensated railway signal winch.* (Specification filed 8 March 1900.)

No. 363 of 1899.—David Gilmour, lumber manufacturer, of Dundas street, in the town of Trenton, in the county of Hastings, in the province of Ontario, Canada. *Improvements in the method of manufacturing lumber.* (Specification filed 12 March 1900.)

No. 418 of 1899.—La Société Anonyme Le Carbo Siphon, manufacturers, of 92 Rue Royale Brussels, in the Kindom of Belgium. *Improvements in devices for use in the saturation of liquids with gases at high pressure.* (Specification filed 12 March 1900.)

No. 437 of 1899 —Samuel Thomas Gresham, engineer, of 6 Waterloo street, Calcutta. *An apparatus for passenger communication with driver and guard in connection with vacuum braked trains.* (Specification filed 8 March 1900.)

No. 440 of 1899.—Josiah Byram Millet, gentleman, of 221 Columbus Avenue, in the city of Boston, county of Suffolk and state of Massachusetts, U. S. A. *Improvements in and relating to submarine telegraphy and to apparatus therefor.* (Specification filed 12 March 1900.)

No. 442 of 1899.—Joseph Tibbetts Ward and John Blaisdell Curtis, builders and operators of cotton machinery, the former of 18 Church street and the latter of 78 Main street, both in Chicopee Falls, in the county of Hampden and state of Massachusetts, U. S. A. *Improvements in silver-receiving cans for cotton and other machines.* (Specification filed 12 March 1900.)

No. 448 of 1899.—William McConway, manufacturer, residing at 2851 Bedford Avenue, Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A *Coupling mechanisms and draft and buffing apparatus for railway wagons.* (Specification filed 13 March 1900.)

No. 481 of 1899.—The Universal Fuel company, manufacturers of coke, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of New Jersey and having its principal offices located at Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. *Improvements in the manufacture of coke.* (Specification filed 12 March 1900)

No. 1083 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 39 of 1889.—James Gresham. *Improvements in apparatus for applying sand and other substances to prevent the slipping of the driving wheels of locomotives.* (From 20 March 1900 to 20 March 1901.)

No. 298 of 1889.—Sir William Thomson. *Improvements in valves for water steam or other liquids or gases.* (From 15 March 1900 to 15 March 1901.)

No. 318 of 1889.—Leopold Cassella & Co. *Production of new red colouring matters.* (From 16 April 1900 to 16 April 1901.)

No. 332 of 1891.—William Tatham. *Improvements in or applicable to machinery for preparing and spinning fibrous materials.* (From 14 March 1900 to 14 March 1901.)

No. 1 of 1894.—George Ernest Hudson and George Sanderson. *An improved apparatus for supplying purified and heated feed water to the boilers of non-condensing steam engines.* (From 12 March 1900 to 12 March 1901.)

No. 4 of 1894.—James Price Cleghorn. *Manufacture of Indian cement.* (From 13 March 1900 to 13 March 1901.)

No. 319 of 1894.—James Gresham and Harry Edward Gresham. *Improvements in injectors and connected apparatus for feeding steam boilers with water.* (From 25 March 1900 to 25 March 1901.)

No. 1084 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No 76 of 1895.—Patrick William Lenehan. *Improvements in and connected with the steam volves of locomotives and other steam engines of the compound type.* (Specification filed 4 December 1895.)

No. 100 of 1895.—Edward Fenchtwanger. *Improvements relating to the manufacture of artificial fuel.* (Specification filed 9 December 1895.)

No. 138 of 1895.—The Trentham Engineering company, limited. *An improved hot air motor* (Specification filed 4 December 1895.)

No 144 of 1895.—Martin Wanner. *An improved process of refrigeration and apparatus therefor.* (Specification filed 4 December 1895.)

No. 191 of 1895.—Joseph Hinks. *Improvements in or connected with oil lamp burners.* (Specification filed 4 December 1895.)

No. 202 of 1895.—Edward Brook Anderson. *An improved permanent pucca cooking range for household kitchens.* (Specification filed 9 December 1895.)

No. 220 of 1895.—George Lansell. *An improved method of and appliances for raising water from mines or elsewhere by means of compressed air.* (Specification filed 4 December 1895.)

No. 230 of 1895.—William Hose. *An improved device for weeding nurseries or plantations* (Specification filed 6 December 1895.)

No. 280 of 1895.—Joseph Archibauld Bentley. *A new or improved belting fastener.* (Specification filed 4 December 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act. V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1895) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified ; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Catalogue of Books printed in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and registered under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, during the quarter ending 31st December, 1899.

Title in full.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the Printer, and the name or firm of the Publisher.	Date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	1st, 2nd, or other number of Edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether printed or lithographed.	Price.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion thereof.	Date on which the copyright was registered.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					II.—In the Vernacular spoken in the Province.							R a. p.			
Nityanusandhanam series (Part II).	Tamil, English and Kanarese.	Mr. M. B. Srinivasa Aiyangar, M.A.	Philosophy	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	The Caxton Press, Printer, Mr. M. B. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Publisher.	23rd January 1899.	34	Royal octavo.	1st edition.	1,000	Printed .	0 4 0	Mr. M. B. Srinivasa Aiyangar, M.A., Translator, Education Department, Mysore.	Copyright secured in the 2nd quarter, 15th November 1899.	A religious and philosophical work of the Vishnavite Sect.
Ditto . .	Tamil, Sanskrit and Kanarese.	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	21	Ditto	Ditto .	2,000	Ditto .	0 3 0	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto.
Nityanusandhanam series (Part III).	Anglo Kanada and Tamil.	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	8th August 1899.	129	Ditto	Ditto .	1,000	Ditto .	1 8 0	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto.
Ditto . .	Tamil, Kanarese and Sanskrit.	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	110	Ditto	Ditto .	3,000	Ditto .	1 0 0	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto.
Poems on Plague .	Tamil .	A. Anurtha Vasagar.	Miscellaneous.	Ditto	The Sree Nidhi Press, Printer, T. Madura Chettiar and Abdulla Saib, Publishers.	4th November 1899.	12	Demy octavo.	Ditto .	1,000	Ditto .	0 1 0	A. Anurtha Vasagar, Shoolay, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Copyright secured, 15th November 1899.	A brief description in verse of the plague and its ravages in different parts of India.

BANGALORE;
The 9th March 1900.

L. T. HARRIS,
First Assistant Resident.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th March. 1900.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	TOTAL.	4 PER CENT. LOANS Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
Balance of 28th February, 1900	1,61,25,500	1,96,66,700	13,18,11,800	2,66,04,300	1,34,61,700	1,100	19,15,45,600	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	20,77,91,834
Add—																			
Amount of Loan Certificates transferred to Stock in London	...	...	12,75,600	...	...	...	12,75,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,75,600
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 13th March, 1900	...	...	1,00,000	...	...	...	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 13th March, 1900	...	4,000	5,57,000	1,500	500	...	5,63,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,63,0.0
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th March, 1900	...	...	4,00,000	...	...	...	4,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		4,00 000
	1,61,25,500	1,96,70,700	13,41,44,400	2,66,05,800	1,34,62,200	1,100	19,35,84,200	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	21,01,30,434
Deduct—																			
Amount written off the London Registers	...	2,000	22,01,000	...	9,600	...	22,12,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	2,000	22,14,600
Balance on 15th March, 1900	1,61,25,500	1,96,68,700	13,19,43,400	2,66,05,800	1,34,52,600	1,100	19,16,71,600	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	...	39,500	44,500	20,79,15,834

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1897, to 15th Jan., 1900, enfaced from India 10,452 lakhs, re-transferred from London 9,677 lakhs.
„ 16th Jan., 1900, „ 31st „ „ ditto 24 „ ditto 31 „
„ 1st Feb., „ „ 15th Feb., „ ditto 7 „ ditto 37 „
„ 16th „ „ „ 28th „ „ ditto 9 „ ditto 22 „
„ 1st Mar., „ „ 15th Mar., „ ditto 23 „ ditto 22 „

10,515 lakhs. 9,789 lakhs
9,789 „

Balance against India . 726 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 20th March 1900.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th March, 1900.

LIABILITIES	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				98,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	70,27,417	2	10	1,58,62,430	8	7
Public Deposits at Branches	88,35,013	5	9			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				6,30,92,413	9	7
Bank Post Bills, etc.				3,66,943	15	7
Sundries				16,49,795	8	3
RUPEES				11,08,21,583	10	0

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				49,58,700	0	0
Other authorized Investments				75,61,349	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				2,64,30,142	1	6
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				2,25,97,775	1	6
Bills discounted and purchased				1,28,76,335	9	5
Balances with other Banks				11,49,704	3	11
Bullion				3,530	4	7
Dead Stock				13,40,323	15	10
Stamps				9,802	3	0
Sundries				8,92,367	14	6
				7,78,20,030	6	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,75,65,704	10	9	3,30,01,553	3	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,54,35,848	9	0			
RUPEES				11,08,21,583	10	0

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 22nd March, 1900.

L. G. DUNBAR.
Offg. Chief Accountant.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 40·7.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 20th March, 1900.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th March, 1900.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.			
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold held in England under Act II of 1898.	Gold.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	71,80,000	12,50,07,070	13,21,87,070	1,32,19,057	2,25,00,000	2,61,88,965	6,19,08,022
Allahabad	...	96,15,820	96,15,820	11,12,566	...	1,33,650	12,46,216
Lahore	...	2,01,17,005	2,01,17,005	77,43,105	...	2,96,805	80,39,910
Bombay	53,46,255	6,87,74,345	7,41,20,600	1,20,56,493	...	7,86,10, 60	9,06,67,096
Karachi	...	45,61,310	45,61,310	22,71,305	...	3,77,595	26,48,900
Madras	18,65,795	2,92,41,580	3,11,07,375	30,10,890	...	19,82,280	49,93,170
Calicut	...	11,19,235	11,19,235	1,22,025	...	...	1,22,025
Rangoon	...	96,81,730	96,81,730	1,01,05,885	...	6,76,710	1,07,82,595
	1,43,92,050	26,81,18,095	28,25,10,145				
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue and unexamined Notes			21,02,265				
TOTAL			28,04,07,880	4,96,41,326	2,25,00,000	10,82,66,608	18,04,07,934
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another							*Nil.*
NET TOTAL							18,04,07,934
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882							9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL							28,04,07,880

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when	REMARKS.
Milner, Mr. John (of Budge Budge).	Presidency General Hospital.	27th February, 1900 .	The District Judge of the 24-Parganas, Alipore, on the 3rd March, 1900.	No Will. No application.
Kiddle, Mr. H. (Boiler Maker).	Insein . . .	21st December, 1899 .	The Deputy Commissioner of Hanthawaddy on the 22nd February, 1900.	Ditto.
Browne, Mr. W A. (late 4th Clerk in the Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab).	Lahore . . .	21st November, 1899 .	The Deputy Commissioner of Lahore on the 2nd March, 1900.	Ditto.
Mercer, Mr. Joseph Dornford (Superintendent of Police, Minbu).	Minbu . . .	14th February, 1900 .	The Deputy Commissioner of Minbu, on the 28th February, 1900.	Will left in the custody of deceased's widow, Mrs Lottie Mercer, and daughter, Miss Louise Mercer, who are Executrices and have applied for administration.
Sutherland, Mr. Arthur Balfour (Extra Assistant Commissioner).	Murdered while on duty with the Burma-China Boundary Commission in Chinese Territory.	9th February, 1900 .	The Superintendent, Northern Shan States, Lashio, on 22nd February, 1900.	No Will. No application.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 22nd March, 1900

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 27th February, 1900.

No. 983.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 13 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to make the following rules in supersession of all previous rules on the subject :—

PRELIMINARY.

I.—These rules shall apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and shall come into force on, and with effect from, the 1st day of April 1900.

II.—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

"the Resident" means the Resident in Mysore;
"the Collector" means the Collector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore,
"farmer" means a person who has obtained a farm from the Collector under Rule XIII;
"licensed vendor" means a person who has obtained a license for sale by retail under Rule X or XIV;
"medical practitioner" means a person to whom a special license has been granted under Rule V;
"opium" does not include poppy heads, preparations or admixtures of opium and intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy;
"poppy heads" means the dry capsules of the poppy plant; and

sale "by retail" means the sale in a single transaction of opium and intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy in any quantity not exceeding three tolas in weight, of poppy heads in any quantity not exceeding five sers in weight and of preparations and admixtures of opium, other than those used for smoking, in any quantity not containing more than three tolas of crude opium.

MANUFACTURE.

III —(*i*) Preparations or admixtures of opium or intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, may be manufactured :—

(*a*) on account of the Government;

(*b*) by a farmer or licensed vendor for wholesale or retail sale in accordance with these rules and with the conditions of his farm or license;

(*c*) by a medical practitioner for medical purposes, or by any person for his own domestic use provided that such manufacture is in quantities not exceeding those in which the possession of the said articles is permitted by these rules, and is from opium of which the possession is similarly permitted.

(*ii*) Preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking may be manufactured by any person for his own domestic use, but not for sale, in any quantity not exceeding one tola in weight from opium of which he is permitted by these rules to be in possession.

POSSESSION.

IV.—(*i*) Any person may possess :—

(*a*) opium and intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy in any quantity not exceeding three tolas in weight, poppy heads in any quantity not exceeding five sers in weight and preparations or admixtures of opium, other than those used for smoking, in any quantity not containing more than three tolas of crude opium :

Provided that the said articles have been purchased from a farmer, licensed vendor or licensed medical practitioner, or have been manufactured from opium so purchased :

Provided also that the Collector may specially authorize the possession by any person of any or all of the said articles in any quantity not exceeding one ser in weight:

(*b*) preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking to the extent of one tola, provided that such preparations have been manufactured by the possessor for private consumption and not for sale under the conditions of Rule III (*ii*) above.

(*ii*) Subject to the conditions of his farm or license, a farmer or licensed vendor may possess opium, poppy heads, preparations or admixtures of opium or intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking in any quantity; and a medical practitioner may possess them in any quantity not exceeding one ser of opium, ten sers of poppy heads and one ser of preparations or admixtures of opium or intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy at one time :

Provided that the said articles have been purchased from the Government or from a farmer, licensed vendor or medical practitioner, as prescribed in the possessor's farm a license or otherwise in these rules, or have been manufactured from opium so purchased :

Provided also that the Collector may in any special case authorize the possession by a medical practitioner of any or all of the said articles in any quantity.

V.—The Collector may grant to any medical practitioner a special license, in such farm as may be prescribed by the Resident, for the possession in accordance with the provisions of the last preceding rule, and sale by retail, for medical purposes only, of opium, poppy heads and preparations or admixtures of opium or intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking.

TRANSPORT.

VI.—Any person may transport opium and preparations or admixtures of opium and intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy of which he is lawfully in possession, from a place where he has purchased any or all of the said articles or manufactured the preparations or admixtures of opium or intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy, to a place where he is licensed to manufacture or sell the said articles or where he may lawfully consume them.

IMPORT.

VII.—(*i*) The import of opium on account of the Government shall be permitted on the condition that the opium is covered by a pass granted by the Opium Agent at Indore.

(*ii*) A medical practitioner may, with the special permission of the Collector and subject to such conditions as the Collector may prescribe, import such preparations or admixtures of opium or intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy (other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking) as are not locally procurable, to the extent of the quantities of the said articles of which he is permitted by these rules to be in possession.

SALE.

VIII.—Opium and preparations or admixtures of opium, poppy heads and intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, may

be sold by retail to any person legally authorized to possess the same by a person holding a license in that behalf; and may also be sold for medical purposes only, by a medical practitioner holding a license granted to him under Rule V, to the extent and subject to the conditions specified in such license.

IX.—(*i*) Opium in quantities of not less than one ser shall, on prepayment at such rates as the Resident may prescribe by notification in the official gazette, be supplied by the Collector to any farmer, licensed vendor or medical practitioner.

(*ii*) No opium shall be sold by wholesale or retail which has not been bought from the Collector or from a licensed vendor.

(*iii*) No opium or poppy heads or preparation or admixture of opium, or intoxicating drug prepared from the poppy, shall be sold wholesale, except under special order from the Collector, or as next hereinafter provided.

(*iv*) A licensed vendor or farmer may sell any quantity of opium, poppy heads or preparations or admixtures of opium or intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, to another licensed vendor or farmer, and a quantity not exceeding one ser of opium, ten sers of poppy heads and one ser of preparations or admixtures of opium or intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy to a medical practitioner.

(*v*) A medical practitioner may sell to another medical practitioner a quantity not exceeding ten sers of poppy heads or one ser of preparations or admixtures of opium or intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking.

X.—(*i*) Licenses for the sale by retail of opium, poppy heads or preparations or admixtures of opium, or intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, may be granted by the Collector.

(*ii*) Such limited number of shops for the retail vend of opium, poppy heads or preparations or admixtures of opium, or intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy as aforesaid, as the Resident may from time to time decide, shall be allowed, and the monopoly of retail vend at such shops shall be sold for such fee as the Resident may fix, or it may be put up to auction at the commencement of each official year. The shops shall be disposed of singly or in groups, as the Resident may direct.

XI.—Licenses for the sale by retail of opium, poppy heads or preparations or admixtures of opium or intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the Resident.

XII.—Licenses for the sale by retail of opium, poppy heads or preparations or admixtures of opium or intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, shall be granted for one year only, unless the Resident otherwise specifically directs.

XIII.—(*i*) With the sanction of the Resident, and subject to such conditions (if any) as may be imposed as hereinafter provided, the Collector may farm the duties leviable on the sale by retail of opium, poppy heads or preparations or admixtures of opium or intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, for a term not exceeding five years.

(*ii*) The Resident may prescribe conditions—

(*a*) for the invitation and acceptance of tenders for the farm of such duties.

(*b*) as to the forms and conditions of the farms; and,

(*c*) for the requisition of security for the due fulfilment of the engagements entered into by the farmers.

(*iii*) Any breach of the conditions of a farm granted under this rule shall over and above any other penalty, subject the farm to annulment by the authority by whom it was granted.

XIV.—When duties are farmed under the last foregoing rule, the farmer may issue, within the limits of his farm, licenses for the sale by retail of opium, poppy heads or preparations or admixtures of opium, or intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking. Such licenses shall be countersigned by the Collector, and shall then have the force of licenses issued by the Collector under Rule X and shall contain such of the conditions of the said licenses as the Collector may prescribe, and may be cancelled at the discretion of the Collector for the breach of any of these conditions.

XV.—Before entering into engagement for the farm of such duties, the Collector may make such reservations or restrictions with respect to the grant of licenses by the farmer as he thinks fit.

XVI.—Every farmer shall file in the Collector's office, in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Collector, a list of all licenses granted by him.

XVII.—With the sanction of the Resident, the Collector may cancel any farm granted under Rule XIII, or may within the period of such farm impose any new reservation or restriction on the farmer.

XVIII.—If a farm is cancelled for any cause other than a breach of the conditions imposed under Rule XIII upon the farmer, or if any reservation or restriction in respect of the grant of licenses is imposed under the last foregoing rule during the term of the farm, the Resident may award to the farmer compensation for any loss thereby caused to him.

XIX.—If any licensed vendor or farmer, on the expiry of his license or farm, has in his possession any opium, poppy heads or preparations or admixtures of opium or ictoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy, other than preparations for admixtures of opium used for smoking, which he is unable to dispose of to the satisfaction of the Collector by private sale to other licensed vendors or farmers, he shall surrender the same to the Collector; and the incoming licensed vendor or farmer, or, if the expired license or farm is not renewed, any licensed vendor or farmer within the district shall, when required by the Collector, be bound to purchase the articles aforesaid, to the extent of two months' supply, at such price and in such quantities as the Collector shall adjudge :

Provided that the price thus adjudged shall in no case exceed the rate at which opium can be procured from the Government;

Provided also that, if such articles are declared by the Residency Surgeon to be unfit for use, the Collector shall cause the same to be destroyed.

GENERAL.

XX.—Subject to the limits and conditions laid down in these rules, in respect to possession, the import and transport of poppy heads is permitted.

XXI.—Except where otherwise specially provided in the foregoing rules, the possession, transport, import or sale of opium, poppy heads and preparations or admixtures of opium or intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, by or on behalf of the Government shall be unrestricted.

DISPOSAL OF THINGS CONFISCATED.

XXII.—Opium, poppy heads or any preparation or admixture of opium or intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy confiscated under the Opium Act, 1878, shall be examined by the Residency Surgeon, and, if declared by him to be fit for use, shall be sent to the Resident's Treasury, and be disposed of as the Collector may direct. If declared to be unfit for use, it shall be immediately destroyed.

XXIII.—All property, other than opium, poppy heads or any preparation or admixture of opium or intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy, which is confiscated under the Opium Act, 1878, shall be sold under the orders of the Magistrate or other officer by whom the confiscation was adjudged.

REWARDS

XXIV.—Any Magistrate convicting an offender under section 9, or any Magistrate or other authorised officer ordering the confiscation of opium, poppy heads or any preparation or admixture of opium or intoxicating drug prepared from the poppy, under section 12, of the Opium Act, 1878, may grant a reward, not exceeding the value of the article or articles confiscated in addition to the amount of any fine realized, in such proportions as he may think fit to any person or persons who have contributed to the seizure of the article. or articles or the conviction of the offender.

XXV.—If in any case the fine or forfeiture is not realized, the Collector may sanction such reasonable reward, not exceeding the amount of the fine and forfeiture, as may seem appropriate. The Resident may also by general order declare what classes of Excise Officers shall receive rewards, and what classes shall have no title to share therein.

XXVI.—The powers referred to in the third paragraph of section 12, section 19 and section 24, respectively, of the Opium Act, 1878, may be exercised by the Collector.

H. R. C. DOBBS,

First Assistant Resident.

APPENDIX.

Special License to Medical practitioners under Rule V.

Special license is hereby granted under Rule V of the Opium Rules of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore published with the Resident's Notification No. dated th 190 .
to
following the profession of at
for the possession and sale by retail of opium, poppy heads and preparations or admixtures of opium and intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, subject to the following conditions, *viz.* :—

1. That he shall have in his possession only such of the articles aforesaid not exceeding*

at one time, as he requires for medical professional purposes ;

2. That except when transporting them, he shall keep all the articles aforesaid in his possession at________________ and nowhere else ;

3. That he shall not sell opium, poppy heads or preparations or admixtures of opium or intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy to any person except for medical purposes, and shall in no case sell to any one person, except to a licensed medical practitioner, on any one day opium or intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy exceeding three tolas in weight, poppy heads in any quantity exceeding five sers in weight, or preparations or admixtures of opium containing more than three tolas of opium ;

4. That he shall not sell to any licensed medical practitioner a quantity exceeding one ser of preparations or admixtures of opium or intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or ten sers of poppy heads.

5. That he shall keep an accurate and regular account showing, from time to time, the quantities of opium, poppy heads, preparations or admixtures of opium and intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy, purchased by him, and the name of the person from whom the purchase is made and shall produce the said account and this license and also any of the said articles that may be in his possession for inspection on demand by any officer duly authorized in this behalf by the Collector ; and

6. That on the infringement of any of the above conditions or of those imposed by the Opium Act, 1878, or by the rules made thereunder, this license shall be forfeited.

Granted this the _____ day of____________ 190 .

Seal of the
Collector.

Collector.

* Before issue the quantity should be entered and initialled by the Collector.

General License for the sale of opium by retail under Rule XI.

No of license in Register—
Name of Vendor—
Locality of Shop—
Be it known that resident of is hereby authorised by the Collector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore to sell by retail* opium, poppy heads, preparations or admixtures of opium and intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking at in from the date of this license to the day of 190 , upon the following conditions :—

* Sale "by retail" means the sale in a single transaction of opium and intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy in any quantity not exceeding three tolas in weight, of poppy heads in any quantity not exceeding five sers in weight and of preparations and admixtures of opium, other than those used for smoking, in any quantity not containing more than three tolas of crude opium.

1. That he shall pay to Government a quarterly duty of
2. That he shall not receive any wearing apparel or other goods in barter for opium, poppy heads or preparations and admixtures of opium and intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy other than those used for smoking.
3. That he shall not open his shop, or make sale therein before sunrise; that he shall not keep it open, or make sale therein, after 9 P.M.; and that he shall not harbour any person therein during the night.
4. That he shall not permit persons of notoriously bad character to resort to his shop ; that he shall prevent gaming and disorderly conduct therein ; and that he shall give information to the nearest Magistrate or Police Officer of any suspected person who may resort to his shop.
5. That he shall have constantly fixed up, at the entrance of his shop, a sign-board bearing the following inscription in legible characters in the Vernacular language and in English :—

(Name of Vendor) licensed to sell by retail opium, poppy heads, preparations or admixtures of opium and intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking.

6. That he shall keep up daily an account in the following form showing the receipt and deliveries of opium, poppy heads, preparations or admixtures of opium and intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, at his shop each day, and the balance in store :—

Date.	Quantity of opium, etc., in store from yesterday.	Quantity of opium, etc., received this day and whence received.	Total quantity to be accounted for.	Quantity sold this day.	Quantity left in store.

7. That he shall not sell hemp drugs.

8. That he shall immediately produce his license and accounts for inspection on the demand of any Officer of any Departments of Excise, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium, or Revenue, superior in rank to a peon or constable, and that he shall not prevent any such officer of whatever rank from entering his shop at any hour of the day or night.

9. This license shall have effect from to and unless renewed by the order of the Collector by the day of , being the expiration of the period for which it was granted, shall cease to remain in force, notwithstanding that a special order recalling it has not been issued by the Collector.

10. This license may be recalled by the Collector

(*a*) for default of punctual payment of the duty stipulated to be paid in clause 1 ;
(*b*) for violation of any of the conditions specified in this license :
(*c*) if the holder of this license be convicted of breach of the peace or any other criminal offence
(*d*) if the Collector has reason to believe that the license holder either smuggles himself or connives at smuggling.

If the license is recalled for any of these causes, the license-holder shall have no claim to any compensation or to any refund of any duty or instalment of duty already paid. But it shall be in the discretion of the Collector to make such compensation or refund if he considers it necessary or advisable to do so.

If the Collector desires to recall this license before the expiry of the period for which it has been granted for any cause other than those hereinbefore specified (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) (*d*) he shall give 15 days' previous notice and remit a sum equal to the duty for fifteen days, or, if notice be not given, shall make such further compensation in default of notice as the Resident may direct.

11. This license may be surrendered by the license-holder on his giving one month's notice to the Collector and paying such fine not exceeding the amount of the duty for six months, or the loss caused to Government by the failure to carry out any condition imposed as the Collector may adjudge.

If the Collector is satisfied that the reason for surrendering the license is adequate, he may, with the sanction of the Resident, remit the fine.

12. On the infringement of any of the above Articles or of any conditions imposed by the Opium Act, 1878, or by the rules made thereunder, this license, and any other license or licenses that the holder may have obtained for the sale of opium, poppy heads, preparations or admixtures of opium and intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, shall be forfeited.

Granted this day of 190 .

Seal of the
Collector.

Collector.

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 17th March, 1900.

No. 166-J.—With the previous sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, the following rules are made by the Judicial Commissioner regarding the fees to be paid for processes under section 90 of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896, and section 20 of the Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law, 1896.

Rules.

I. The Civil Courts of the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, as such Agent, shall, for the purposes of levying process-fees, be divided into four grades, as shown in the annexed table.

Grade.	Name of Court.
First	Court of the Judicial Commissioner.
Second	Courts of Political Agents.
Third	Courts of Assistant Political Agents, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Native Assistants.
Fourth	" Small Causes, Munsiffs, Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars.

II. Fees shall be levied in each grade of Court according to the scale hereto annexed :—

Nature of Process.	Court of 1st grade.	Courts of 2nd grade.	Courts of 3rd grade.	Courts of 4th grade.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Summons, notice or other process not being a warrant of arrest or of attachment .	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
Warrant of attachment . . .	4 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
Warrant of arrest	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0

III. A separate process shall be issued for each person summoned or arrested, or upon whom a notice is served, and, subject to the rule next following, a separate fee shall be charged for each process.

IV. When any process, other than a warrant of arrest or of attachment, is to be served upon four or more persons being parties, one fee only shall be charged in respect of the first four processes according to the scale in Rule II, and an additional fee shall be charged for each process to be served in excess of four according to the subjoined scale : provided that the aggregate amount of the fee leviable under this rule shall not exceed the maximum prescribed in such scale for each grade of Court :—

	Court of 1st grade.	Courts of 2nd grade.	Courts of 3rd grade.	Courts of 4th grade.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Rate of additional fee	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Maximum	15 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	2 8 0

NOTE.—This rule is not applicable to processes issued for service on witnesses.

V. No fee shall be chargeable for any process of a Criminal Court issued through the Police in cognizable cases. In non-cognizable cases a uniform fee of four annas shall be levied for every such process, whether it be issued through the process-serving establishment or the Police.

VI. A process issued by any Court in British territory, whether of Civil or Criminal jurisdiction, shall be served free of charge by any Court in the Agency territories, if it be certified on the process that the proper fee has been levied under the rules in force in the territory in which the Court issuing the process is situated. When any Court, in the Agency territories, whether of Civil or Criminal jurisdiction, sends a process for service or execution to any Court beyond its jurisdiction, it shall endorse on the process a certificate that the fee chargeable under Rule II or Rule IV, as the case may be, has been levied.

VII. Processes to be served in, or in the neighbourhood of, head-quarter stations of districts and tahsils will be served by peons of the Courts. Beyond such limits the processes will be served by levies under such rules as the Political Agents may from time to time issue.

VIII. No process shall be prepared or issued until the proper Court-fee has been filed. When the Court-fee has been put in, the process shall be prepared, and the Court-fee label affixed to the diary of process-fees and immediately punched, leaving the party to issue the process or not as he thinks fit. This will obviate the necessity for any refund of the value of Court-fees filed on account of processes which are not eventually issued.

IX. On every process issued from any Court there shall be recorded the name of the person deputed to serve or execute the same, the period within which he is required to certify service or execution, the amount of fee paid and the date of payment; and the date of return after service or execution shall be subsequently endorsed. Such endorsements shall be signed by the Nazir, or, in Courts where there is no Nazir, by the Judicial Mohurrir.

X. An account of process-fee stamps filed and of processes issued (Civil and Criminal) shall be kept for each Court in prescribed form.*

*Register No. XXIII.

XI. With the record of each Civil case, and of each Criminal case in which process-fees are levied, should be kept a separate sheet of paper which should be devoted to the sole purpose of

maintaining a record of process-fees to be termed the "Diary of process-fees." This Diary should be in Baluchistan Agency Form No. 3 (Vernacular), and should form a portion of File A. In it entries should be made in chronological order of every process ordered to be issued in the case, and the stamps should be affixed opposite each entry and cancelled immediately upon being affixed

No. 167-J.—With the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner in British Baluchistan, the following rules are made by the Judicial Commissioner regarding the fees to be paid for processes under section 90 of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896, and section 20 of the British Baluchistan Criminal Justice Regulation, 1896:—

Rules.

I The Civil Courts of British Baluchistan shall, for the purpose of levying process-fees, be divided into four grades, as shown in the annexed table :—

Grade.	Name of Courts.
First	Court of the Judicial Commissioner.
Second	Courts of Deputy Commissioners.
Third	Courts of Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners.
Fourth	Courts of Small Causes, Munsiffs, Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars.

II. Fees shall be levied in each grade of Court according to the scale hereto annexed :—

Nature of Process.	Court of 1st grade.	Courts of 2nd grade.	Courts of 3rd grade.	Courts of 4th grade.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Summons, notice or other process not being a warrant of arrest or attachment.	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
Warrant of attachment	4 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
Warrant of arrest	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0

III. A separate process shall be issued for each person summoned or arrested, or upon whom a notice is served, and, subject to the rule next following, a separate fee shall be charged for each process.

IV. When any process, other than a warrant of arrest or of attachment, is to be served upon four or more persons being parties, one fee only shall be charged in respect of the first four processes according to the scale in Rule II, and an additional fee shall be charged for each process to be served in excess of four according to the subjoined scale : provided that the aggregate amount of the fee leviable under this rule shall not exceed the maximum prescribed in such scale for each grade of Court :—

	Court of 1st grade.	Courts of 2nd grade.	Courts of 3rd grade.	Courts of 4th grade.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Rate of additional fee	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Maximum	15 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	2 8 0

NOTE.—This rule is not applicable to processes issued for service on witnesses.

V. No fee shall be chargeable for any process of a Criminal Court issued through the Police in cognizable cases. In non-cognizable cases a uniform fee of four annas shall be levied for every such process, whether it be issued through the process-serving establishment or the Police.

VI. A process issued by any Court in British territory, whether of Civil or Criminal jurisdiction, shall be served free of charge by any Court in British Baluchistan, if it be certified on the process that the proper fee has been levied under the rules in force in the territory in which the Court issuing the process is situated. When any Court in British Baluchistan, whether of Civil or Criminal jurisdiction, sends a process for service or execution to any Court beyond its jurisdiction, it shall endorse on the process a certificate that the fee chargeable under Rule II or Rule IV, as the case may be, has been levied.

VII. Processes to be served in, or in the neighbourhood of, head-quarter stations of districts and tahsils will be served by peons of the Courts. Beyond such limits the processes will be served by levies under such rules as the Deputy Commissioners may from time to time issue.

VIII. No process shall be prepared or issued until the proper Court-fee has been filed. When the Court-fee has been put in, the process shall be prepared, and the Court-fee label affixed to the diary of process-fees and immediately punched, leaving the party to issue the process or not as he thinks fit. This will obviate the necessity for any refund of the value of Court-fees filed on account of processes which are not eventually issued.

IX. On every process issued from any Court there shall be recorded the name of the person deputed to serve or execute the same, the period within which he is required to certify service or execution, the amount of fee paid, and the date of payment, and the date of return after service or execution shall be subsequently endorsed. Such endorsements shall be signed by the Nazir, or, in Courts where there is no Nazir, by the Judicial Mohurrir.

X. An account of process-fee stamps filed and of processes issued (Civil and Criminal) shall be kept for each Court in prescribed form.*

*Register No. XXIII.

XI. With the record of each Civil case, and of each Criminal case in which process-fees are levied, should be kept a separate sheet of paper, which would be devoted to the sole purpose of maintaining a record of process-fees, to be termed the "Diary of process-fees." This diary should be in Baluchistan Agency Form No 3 (Vernacular , and should form a portion of File A. In it entries should be made in chronological order of every process ordered to be issued in the case, and the stamps should be affixed opposite each entry and cancelled immediately upon being affixed.

J. RAMSAY, *Captain,*
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 12th March, 1900.

No. 2161.—Captain W. E. A. Armstrong, I.M.S. (Madras), assumed charge of the duties of Civil Surgeon, Quetta, with effect from the forenoon of the 26th February 1900, relieving Captain E. G. R. Whitcombe.

By Order,
R. BULLER HUGHES,
First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 12th March, 1900.

No. 2174.—Rai Sahib Pandit Nand Lall, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Personal Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days with effect from the forenoon of the 1st March 1900.

By Order,
R. BULLER HUGHES,
First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 27th February, 1900.

No. 1056F.—The services of Lieutenant E. N. Heale, 7th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd February 1900.

The 15th March, 1900.

No. 252.—The Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, is pleased to make the following rules under the powers conferred by section 652 of the Code of Civil Procedure for regulating the admission of applications for the exercise of the revisional powers of the Chief Commissioner under section 622 of the said Code and section 25 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887:—

Rules.

1. An application to the Court of the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, to exercise the powers conferred by section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure, drawn up by an Advocate or Pleader or by a Mukhtar or petition-writer, shall specify the particular ground on which the aid of the Court is invoked:
   (*a*) if the ground be that the Court which decided the case exercised a jurisdiction not vested in it by law, the application shall set out clearly the particular exercise of jurisdiction complained of;
   (*b*) if it be that the Court which decided the case failed to exercise a jurisdiction so vested, the jurisdiction which ought, in the applicant's opinion, to have and has not been exercised shall be clearly set out;
   (*c*) if it be that the Court acted in the exercise of its jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity, the particular illegality or irregularity, or illegalities or irregularities, complained of shall be clearly set out.
2. An application to exercise the power conferred by section 25 of Act IX of 1887, drawn or supported as described in rule 1. shall specify in what particular the decree or order of the Small Cause Court is not according to law.
3. Any application not drawn up in conformity with the foregoing directions may be returned for amendment within a time to be specified in an order to be recorded by the Chief Commissioner on the application.

By Order,
A. D. BANNERMAN, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 13th March, 1900.

No. 249.—Dr. T. L. Walker, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 28 days under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the forenoon of the 17th April 1900, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 252.—Mr. Tom D. LaTouche, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the forenoon of the 15th April 1900, or subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

T. H. HOLLAND,
for *Director, Geological Survey of India.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
W. 363 of 1899-1900.	X-10—27556	1,000	Babu Shoshi Bhuson Dos, Poddar, care of Messrs. U. L. Dos & Co., No. 136, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
	„ 27557	1,000	
	X-71—27815	1,000	
	„ 27816	1,000	
	„ 11219	1,000	
	„ 18680	1,000	

RIVERS T. HOWE,
Assistant Comptroller General,
In charge Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA;
The 19th March, 1900.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

Bombay, the 14th March, 1900.

NOTICE.

The following chart has received large and important corrections at the Admiralty, and can be had from their Chart Agent, Mr. J. D. Potter, 31, Poultry, London:—

No.	Scale.	Title of chart.
2403	M=0·66	Singapore Strait. Corr. to XI-99.

W. CHANDLER,
or *Director, Royal Indian Marine.*

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 16th March, 1900.

No. 8.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Lieutenant C. Gardner, for one year.
Engineer W. O. Kerr, for one year.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that on the 17th June, 1899, the treasure described below was discovered by Maddipatla China Pullayya while rebuilding his house in the village of Tummarakota, Palnad Taluk of the Kistna District:—

Description of articles.	Weight.	Approximate value. R	a.	p.
4 Gold star pagodas	1·19 tolas.	27	1	6

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Kistna at his office on the 24th September, 1900, in view to the matter being enquired and determined according to law.

P. C. DUTT,
for *Collector.*

KISTNA COLLECTORATE,
MASULIPATAM;
7th March, 1900.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 17th March, 1900.

No. 4.—Lieutenant A. T. Chamier, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the Higher Standard Examination in Urdu on the 2nd January, 1900.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, North Western Railway.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

The Directors have made the fo owing changes in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. T. P. Jack to officiate as Cashier at Head Office, with power to sign for the Bank, *vice* Mr. G. I. Arbuthnot, retiring from the service.

Mr. C. H. D. Moberly to act as Agent at Dacca, temporarily, *vice* Mr. C. S. Connell, proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. B. Spicer to act as Agent, Allahabad, during the absence of Mr. J. W. E. Lombard on short leave, and thereafter to act as Agent, Lahore, *vice* Mr. W. Wheeler, retiring from the service.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 22nd March, 1900.

NOTICE.

It is notified, for information of Military and Civil officers, that services of Shams-ul-Ulama, Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Persian Instructor, and Mr. R. F. Azoo, Arabic Instructor, have been specially retained by Government for giving instruction to candidates intending to present themselves for examinations in Arabic and Persian before the Board of Examiners. Gentlemen requiring their tuition should communicate with them at the office of the Board of Examiners.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st March, 1900.

No. 13683—17-A-6.—In partial modification of Notification No. 13332, dated the 12th March, 1900, Mr. H. J. Hebberd is appointed to act as Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. Franks Ryan, or until further orders.

No. 13705.—Mr. G. Prime, Postmaster, Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st April, 1900, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. Hemely is appointed to act as Postmaster, Hyderabad, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. Prime, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 19th March, 1900.

Alexander, William.
Austrian Flour Mills.
Baldwin Bros. & Co., Agents of.
Barber, J. F.
Carey, H. F.
Cartwright & Co.
Clarke & Co.
Colthurst and Harding.
Doran Anthony (Merchant).
Hankey, A. A.
Hollingsworth, B.
Howe, Wm. H.
Indian and Eastern Patent Agency, Manager.
Kerr & Co., E.
Klaimann, Rose.
Lawrie & Co., G. W., Photographers.
Lindlay & Co., Manager.
Lovett & Co.
Mahony, Dr.
Martin, M. M.
Moss & Co., A. S.
Muller, L. W.
Pittis & Sons.
Robertson & Co.
Roscope Watch Company.
Rosdol, A.
Rose, J. N.
Rudge, Miss, care of Cave, Cave & Co.
Scourso Howard & Co.
Smart and Mookerdum, Messrs.
Smith, Geo. S.
Tarley, J.
Turner, W. R.
Van Sant, Grant.
Watson & Co., Importers.
Wense & Co.
Young & Co., Clarke.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Albert, D. S.
Allen, J. W.
Alton, F. D.
Anderson, Major L. E.
Arthur, Mrs., care of Smith Rodwell & Co.
Atkinson, E. M.
Austruther, Sir W. R. C.
Barclay, Cecil S.
Barnett, Mrs.
Baronian, Z. S. J.
Bavil, Mrs. R. C.
Baxter, J.
Beeston, R. A.
Beeston, R. C.
Bence, R.
Bennett, J.
Berners, Hamilton H.
Berry, J. G.
Bevill & Co., R. C.
Bevill, G.
Bews, R A.
Binnie, Miss Florence.
Bird, Harry.
Blong, Mrs. Jessie.
Bondalle, R.
Bourn, S. M.
Brasier, Mrs.
Brisco, Mrs.
Broun, Olaf.
Browne, Graham.
Bryant, K.
Butler, V. R.
Callaghan, W. O.
Campbell, Wm. F.
Cawte, F.
Clarke, Joseph.
Claymon, Mrs. R.
Clement, W. Stanley
Clemesha, W. A.
Cohen, J., Diamond Merchant.
Collaghan, H., Col. Sergt.
Collins, Mr.
Collins, James.
Comberland, W. C.
Conry, E. P.
Cowan, A.
Cowhead, C. E.
Cresham, S. T.
Cruddock, Mrs.
Cubbin, J. F.
Cumming, R. H.
Damon, E. C.
Damon, R. C.
Danlon, Condr. F.
Davide, A.
Davidson, N. T.
Davies, G.
Davies, P. V.
Dawson, A.
Dease, C.
deBremond d'ars, Jean.
Denan, Paul.
Deschamps, Emile.
Deuss, Josef.
Dixon, Mrs. A.
Dods, Miss M. E. J.
Driscall, Capt. D. P.
Elzobedie, Alfred.
Enfield, Dr. M.
Esselmont, J.
Evans, R. R.
Fein, H.
Ferguson, Mrs. Nellie.
Flax, L.
Francis, Conyngham.
Fry, A. H.
Gallwey, C. H.
Gardiner, Mr.
Gerlah, Mr.
Gillon, E. A.
Gleeson, G. W. M.
Haardt, Henry.
Hankey, Mrs. Spencer.
Harbord, Miss Constance.
Harcourt, L. A. P.
Hart, Marie, Mrs.
Hartley, E. J.
Haydon, Staff Farrier.
Hoste, William, Sir.I
Houghton, Mrs.
Jacob, E. E.
Johnson, Miss F.
Johnston, J. O.
Johnstone, Mrs.
Jordan, H., care of R. H. Parker.
Kennedy, T. L.
Lampard, C. A.
Lampard, Mr.
Laughton, G. G.
Lauwers, Victor.
Lazarus, N. A. care of C. Martens.
Lazarus, W.
Lehmann, Ludwig.
Lemon, P. S.
Leven, R. B.
Liddon, R. K.
Lipton, James.
Lumsden, E. G., Mrs.
Luracres, Miss.
Luschwitz, Miss G.
Lynch, J J.
Mackintosh, G. Bell.
Macleod, Miss F.
MacManaman, P. A.
Maggie, Mrs. James Miller.
Margoulis, Annetta.
Martin, J. A.
Martin, Mrs. L. A.
Martin, R. R.
Mathewson, H.
Matthews, G. W.
McIver, Mr.
McIves, John.
McKerrow, R. C.
McPherson, J.
McQueen, W.
Mearsi, A.
Millar, E.
Mobey, J.
Montrosole, E. W.
Morgan, James.
Morgan, Thos.
Morris, G.
Morris, G. F.
Nevil, J. H.
Nundy, A.
Nyss, S. R.
O'Leary, C.
O'Neill, C. N. J.
O'Neill, N. J.
Oshea, Fred.
Padley, Robert.
Palin, E. W.
Park, C. L.
Paul, J. M.
Paulsen, Dr. Axel.
Pesbin, Mr.
Pettigrew.
Potter, Miss Angie.
Randall, Capt. J.
Renan, Van.
Reynolds, J.
Rouse, Miss C. Ruth.
Royal Opera Co., Manager.
Rudge, Col.
Russell, James W.
Sandys, G.
Schaap, Bernard.
Schlesinger, Chas.
Schnaider, N. L.
Sealy, J. M.
Seidenberg, Lena.
Seymour, Henry.
Shepherd, R. S.
Stafford, J.
Stannion, G.
Stevens Co., G.
Stewart, J.
Stuart, A.
Sunders, S.
Swaine, H. C.
Swarries, Mrs., care of J. Doyle.
Symond, A. P.
Tansley, Miss Hettie.
Tarleton, Master B.
Tayleur, Mrs. W.
Taylor, I. E.
Thomas, Miss C.
Thoms, Mrs. Robert.
Thumly, Marrian.
Tiffe, E.
Trozer, H. S.
Tuckett, Geo. T.
Upton, H. W.
VonLiebig, Ferdinand Ritter.
Walker, Herbert C.
Wallace, J. H.
Warman, Percy G.
Warren, Geo.
Waterfeild, G.
Watts, Mrs.
Webster, R. A.
Weisse, Dr. K.
Westlock, John J.
Wheeler, Mrs. A.
Whilley, A. J.
Whittey, E. N.
Williams, F. W.
Wilson, A. F.
Wilson, Mrs.
Wirth, Mrs. P., care of Wirths Cercus.
Woeg, A. H.
Wolloeger, Dr. H.
Zobel, Joseph

Registered Letters.

Baronian, Z. S. J.
Brandenburg, J. A.
Chappira, Maria.
Chitchley, C. Miss.
Combi, A.
Deschamps, Emile.
Deuss, Joseph.
DeDowat Valdemer.
Hirsch, Herbert.
Laufer, R., Dr.
Linton, James.
Morris, G.
Ortlepp, Richard.
Rainey, H J.
Smyth, J., Major.
Starling, H. A.
Stevenson, Mrs.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 18th March, 1900.

Artish, K. N.
Galloway, A.
Garevood, J.
Halliwell, S.
Plemby, Mrs. A.
Stiut, W. C.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Anhalt, Sabine, Mrs.
Allix, Maurice.
Armitage, V. R.
Berman, Leon.
Badroodin Saiboo.
Briasco Lodovico
Berliavsky, Annetta.
Brown, Graham.
Brown, A., Mrs.
Bailly, Alexandre.
Bajram, J. G.
Bragg, H. R.
Birch, Wm. Junior & Co.
Canning, H. Renton.
Combes, J. C.
Claus, Santa.
Ciche, Bertha de
Cirillo, Marianno.
Churchill, Miss.
Cessler Horoi, Mrs.
Clemesha, W. A.
Czartorystu Witold.
Carew Gerald.
Dafing, P.
Daniel, J. & Co.
Devonshire Evalt Ilfracombe, Mrs.
Daly, W.
D'Ars, Bremond.
Dearing, Fanny, Mrs.
Elkes, F., Miss.
Echalie, Maurice.
Eagan, John, Mrs.
Elmore, John S.
Freshfield, Douglas W.
Fancourt.
Gally, H., Mrs
Goldberg, Elie.
Graham, Chas. S.
Guriba, B.
Germing, Jacques de.
Grinberg, D.
Gables, Mrs.
Hulme, G. A.
Hamilton, Miss.
Harlow, F., Mrs.
Henney, John Pulling.
Hervey, Richard.
Hobday, I.
Hunter, W. F.
Hill, Henry.
Hogg, C. J.
Higgins, Lucy, Miss
Hawkins, B.
Jackson, Leathley, Mrs.
Iones, W.
Kampton, Napier.
Krohn, Juan.
Lazard, Alfonse.
Laird.
Lamb, E. A., Miss.
Lloyd, Miss.
Morritz, M.
Manhland, F.
Mason, Thomas.
Monradean, M.
Muller, Y. X.
Molten, Larry.
Mahroof, A. K.
MacDermott, Miss.
McDonnell, Susie, Miss.
Marshall, J.
Nicholson, Mrs.
Norton, Mrs.
Pereira, D. D. G.
Pille, Tonbe, Mrs.
Parot, A. W.
Patton, Frank E.
Rivertha, Pierre.
Ravean, G.
Rouse, H. J.
Sewket Ahmed.
Scorleans, Anetta, Mrs.
Stubbs, Walter.
Simmons, Miss.
Saunders, W. A.
Spencer, C. N.
Silberman, Esther.
Tassele, Valerie Vas, Miss.
Tibbits, Mrs.
Taylor, William.
Taylor, C. J. D., Miss.
Tubbs, Stanley W.
Varley, G.
Vansant, N. G.
Valsame. Dionisio.
Vansomeren, Leslie.
Valladares, G.
Wells, Walter J.
Wilson, A. G.
Waidmann, Hermann.
Wirth, E., Miss.
Yoskey, C.
Zoubert, Mrs.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 24th March, 1900.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1900.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	29th Mar.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	28th ,,	Ditto.
* Australasian Colonies . .	24th ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Straits Settlements, China and Japan.	27th ,,	Per Steamer *C. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	29th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore.	26th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	24th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.	24th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	26th ,,	Per land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto A.M. At 5-30	27th ,,	Ditto.
South Africa	24th ,,	Transport Str. from Bombay.
Mauritius, Réunion and Seychelles	26th ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the forenoon Mails at the following hours:—

For Goalundo and Chittagong Express train at 5-30 A.M.
For Eastern districts as far as Dacca at 6-30 A.M.
For Midnapore, Orissa and Madras Presidency at 7-30 A.M.
For Bombay Mail *viâ* Nagpur at 7-30 A.M. and with a late fee of ½ anna up to 8 A.M.
For Khulna Line at 8-15 A.M.

The letter-box will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For E. I. Railway Loop Mail at 2-30 P.M. and up to 2-55 P.M. with a late fee of ½ anna.
For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-50 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.
For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also Mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.
For the Punjab Mail at 7-30 P.M.
For Midnapore District only at 7-30 P.M.
For Khulna Mail at 7-30 P.M.
For Eastern Bengal Mail at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab and Eastern Bengal Mails only.

Late registered articles will be received between the following hours:—

For Offices served by the Bombay Mail *viâ* Allahabad and Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.
For Offices served by the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Eastern Bengal Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viâ* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXX. Price R2 per volume or R1 per part.
2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXVII. Price per volume R5.
3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4*a*. per single plate.
4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd Edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.
5. A Manual of the Geology of India, Economic Geology, 2nd Edition, part 1, corundum. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price per copy R1.
6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price 8*a*.
7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill Slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price R3.
8. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R1-8.
9. Map of the Geology of India, scale 1″=96 miles. R1 per copy.
10. Map of the Geology of India, in 6 sheets, scale 1″=32 miles. R12 per copy.
11. Reports on the Inspection of Mines in India, by James Grundy:—

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Do. do. 30th June, 1895. Price R2.
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Report on the Working of the Calcutta Shipping Office for 1897-98. 6a. (1a.)

REVENUE.

The Waste-lands Manual, 1898. R1-8 (4a.)

Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden for the year 1897-98. 8a. (1a.)

The Certificate Manual, 1898. 12a. (3a.)

Board's Tauzi Manual, 1899. R1-4 (4a.)

Income-Tax Manual, 1897. (Revised edition.) R1 (4a.)

Rules under the Indian Factories Act in English and Bengali. 4a. (1a.)

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March 1899. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto on Settlements for the year ending 30th September 1898. R2 (4a.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1898-99. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)

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Agricultural Series, No. 3, Bulletin No. 4 of 1898. Mustard. 2a. (1a.)

Agricultural Series, No. 4, Bulletin No. 5 of 1899. 8a. (1a.)

Vegetable Product Series, No. 38. The Agricultural Ledger, 1898, No. I. 9a. (2a.)

Monograph on the Cotton Fabrics of Bengal, 1898. R1-12 (2a.)

Monograph of the Woollen Fabrics of Bengal, 1899. 12a. (2a.)

Annual Report on the Survey Operations in Bengal during the year 1897-98. R1-8 (3a.)

Final Report on the Settlement of the Kolhan Government Estate in District Singbhum. R2 (5a.)

Final Report on the Darjeeling Terai Settlement, 1898. R1 (2a.)

Settlement Report of the Burdwan and certain other Estates in districts Burdwan, Hooghly, and Bankura in 1891—96. R1-10 (2a.)

Final Report on the Settlement of the Jaipur Government Estates, Bogra District. R1-8 (2a.)

Final Report on the Survey and Settlement of the Palamau Government Estate, 1894-95 to 1895-97. R5 (7a.)

Final Report on the Survey and Settlement of the Narhan Ward's Estate in the Mongnyr District, Bengal, seasons 1893—98. R1-8 (2a.)

Final Report on the Survey Settlement of the Tantibania Estate in the Khulna District, seasons 1894 to 1898. R1 (2a.)

Hand-book of Sericulture by N. G. Mukerjee, M.A. R3 (4a.)

Report on the Material Condition of Small Agriculturists and Labourers in Gaya, 1893. R2 (2a.)

Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, for 1897-98. R3 (4a.)

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1898-99. R1 (2a.)

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1898-99. R3 (5a.)

Appendices to the Final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine of 1896 and 1897, Vol. I. R1-8 (3a.)

Ditto	ditto,	Vol. II.	R5 (13a.)
Ditto	ditto,	Vol. III.	R5 (10a.)

Minute by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the Services of Government Officers and private Gentlemen in connection with the Famine of 1896 and 1897, and final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine. R2 (3a.)

Report on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1898-99. R1-8 (2a.)

Annual Report of the Economic and Art Section of the Indian Museum for 1898-99. 4a. (1a.)

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for the years 1896-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99. R1-8 (3a.)

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1898. R1-8 (5a.)

NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1900.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 22nd March, 1900, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. VI OF 1900.

THE LOWER BURMA COURTS ACT, 1900 (VI OF 1900).

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

CHAPTER II.

THE CHIEF COURT.

The Lower Burma Courts Act.

(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-3. Chapter II.—The Chief Court.—Sections 4-8.)

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in Lower Burma.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in Lower Burma;

And whereas the Secretary of State for India has given his previous sanction to the passing of this Act, as required by section 46 of the Government of India Act, 1833, read with section 3 of the Government of India Act, 1858;

3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85. 21 & 22 Vict., c. 106.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900.

(*2*) Save in so far as it applies expressly or by necessary implication to other parts of British India, this Act extends to Lower Burma only.

(*3*) This Act shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Burma" includes all the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma:

(*b*) "land-suit" means a suit relating to immovable property or to any right or interest in immovable property:

(*c*) "Lower Burma" means the territories for the time being included in Lower Burma:

(*d*) "Rangoon Town" means the local limits of the original civil jurisdiction of the Recorder of Rangoon immediately before the commencement of this Act unless and until the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, shall otherwise direct:

(*e*) "Shan States" means the territories for the time being included in the Shan States:

(*f*) "Small cause" means a suit of the nature cognizable by a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887:

IX of 1887.

(*g*) "unclassed suit" means a suit which is neither a land suit nor a small cause: and

(*h*) "value", used with reference to a suit or appeal, means the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit or appeal.

Saving of Regulations in force in Hill District of Arakan.

3. Save as expressly provided by this Act, nothing herein shall be construed to affect any Regulation in force at the commencement of this Act in the Hill District of Arakan.

CHAPTER II.

THE CHIEF COURT.

Establishment of Chief Court.

4. On and from the commencement of this Act there shall be established for Lower Burma a Chief Court, hereinafter referred to as "the Chief Court".

Constitution of Chief Court.

5. The Chief Court shall consist of four or more Judges, who shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council and shall hold office during his pleasure, and of whom two shall ordinarily be barristers of not less than five years' standing.

Appointment of Chief Judge.

6. The Governor General in Council may, in his discretion, from time to time, appoint one of the Judges of the Chief Court to be the Chief Judge, and may, during any vacancy of the office of Chief Judge, and during any absence of the Chief Judge, appoint one of the other Judges of the Chief Court to perform the duties of the Chief Judge until a new Chief Judge has been appointed and has entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office, or until the Chief Judge has returned from such absence, as the case may be.

Rank and precedence of Chief Judge and Judges of Chief Court.

7. (*1*) The Chief Judge (if any), whether permanent or officiating, shall have rank and precedence before the other Judges of the Chief Court.

(*2*) Save as aforesaid, the Judges shall have rank and precedence according to the seniority of their appointments as such Judges:

Provided that a Judge permanently appointed shall be deemed to be senior to, and shall have rank and precedence before, an officiating Judge.

(*3*) In the construction of this Act the expression "the Senior Judge" shall mean the Judge for the time being entitled to the first place in rank and precedence.

Civil and Criminal jurisdiction of Chief Court.

8. (*1*) The Chief Court shall be the highest Civil Court of appeal, and the highest Court of criminal appeal and revision in and for Lower Burma, and shall—

(*a*) be the High Court for the whole of Burma (inclusive of the Shan States) in reference to proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects;

The Lower Burma Courts Act.

(Chapter II.—The Chief Court.—Sections 9-15.)

(*b*) have power, as a Court of original jurisdiction, to try European British subjects and persons charged jointly with European British subjects, committed to it for trial by any Magistrate and Justice of the Peace exercising jurisdiction in any part of Burma (inclusive of the Shan States);

(*c*) be the principal Civil and Criminal Court of original jurisdiction for the Rangoon Town; and

(*d*) have within the Rangoon Town such powers and authorities with respect to the persons and property of insolvent debtors and with respect to their creditors as are for the time being exercisable by a Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors under the Indian Insolvency Act, 1848.

11 & 12 Vict., c. 21.

(*2*) Orders made by the Chief Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction with respect to insolvent debtors shall have the same force and effect throughout British India as if they had been made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the exercise of its jurisdiction under the Indian Insolvency Act, 1848, and all the provisions of the said Statute relating to the persons or property of insolvents shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to the persons and property of insolvents applying for relief to the Chief Court, and the procedure in the cases of such insolvents shall be, as far as may be practicable, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the said Statute as amended by any enactment for the time being in force.

11 & 12 Vict., c. 21.

(*3*) Nothing in Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply to any Court having jurisdiction within the Rangoon Town.

XIV of 1882.

Exercise of jurisdiction by Judges of Chief Court.

9. (*1*) Except as otherwise provided by this Act or by any other enactment for the time being in force, and subject to any rules made under this Act, the jurisdiction of the Chief Court may be exercised by a single Judge of the Court.

(*2*) The Chief Court may, with the sanction of the Local Government, make rules to provide, in such manner as it may think fit, for the exercise of any of its powers by a bench of two or more Judges of the Court.

Constitution of full bench and other benches.

10. (*1*) The Chief Court may make rules declaring what number of Judges, not being less than three, shall constitute a full bench of the Chief Court, and may by such rules prescribe the mode of determining which Judges shall sit as a full bench when a full bench sitting becomes necessary.

(*2*) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (*1*), the Senior Judge of the Chief Court may determine which Judge in each case or class of cases shall sit alone, and which Judges shall constitute any bench.

Power to refer question to full bench.

11. Any single Judge of the Chief Court and any bench of Judges thereof, not being a full bench, may in any case refer for the decision of a bench of two Judges or of a full bench any question of law or custom having the force of law, or of the construction of any document, or of the admissibility of any evidence, arising before the Judge or bench, and shall dispose of the case in accordance with the decision of the bench to which the question has been referred.

Review in certain criminal cases.

12. Where in any case any such question as is referred to in section 11 has been decided by a Judge of the Chief Court exercising the jurisdiction of the Chief Court as a Court having power to try European British subjects committed to it for trial, or as the principal Criminal Court of original jurisdiction for the Rangoon town, and no reference has been made under the provisions of that section or of section 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Chief Court may, on its being certified by the Government Advocate that in his opinion the decision should be further considered, review the case or such part of it as may be necessary, and finally determine the question, and may thereupon alter the judgment, order or sentence passed by the Judge, and pass such judgment, order or sentence as it thinks right.

V of 1898.

Magistrate in Rangoon to commit to Chief Court.

13. Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Magistrates exercising jurisdiction in the Rangoon Town when committing prisoners for trial shall commit them to the Chief Court.

V of 1898.

Appeal from Judge of Chief Court exercising original civil jurisdiction.

14. Except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, an appeal from any decree made by a single Judge of the Chief Court, or from any order made by a single Judge of the Chief Court when an appeal from such order is permitted by any law for the time being in force,—

(*a*) in the exercise of its original jurisdiction as the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction for the Rangoon Town, or

(*b*) in the exercise of its original jurisdiction with respect to insolvent debtors and their creditors, or

(*c*) in the exercise of its original jurisdiction in cases withdrawn from other Courts under section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure, or

XIV of 1882.

(*d*) in the exercise of any other original jurisdiction of a civil nature to which the Chief Court may by rule extend this section,

shall lie to a bench of the Chief Court consisting of two other Judges of the Chief Court.

Rule of decision where Judges differ.

15. Except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force,—

(*a*) where there is a difference of opinion among the Judges composing any bench of the Chief Court, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of the majority of those Judges;

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(Chapter II.—The Chief Court.—Sections 16-19.)

(*b*) if there is no such majority, then—

(i) if the bench is a full bench, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of the Senior Judge of the bench;

(ii) in other cases, the bench before which the difference has arisen shall refer it to a full bench, and shall dispose of the case in accordance with the decision of the full bench.

Procedure in exercise of civil jurisdiction.

16 (*1*) The Chief Court, when sitting as a Court of Civil Judicature, shall take evidence and record judgments and orders in the manner required by the Code of Civil Procedure, unless it has, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, made rules for regulating these matters.

XIV of 1882.

(*2*) If the Chief Court has so made rules for regulating these matters, the Governor General in Council may declare that any of the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure with respect thereto shall not apply to the Chief Court.

XIV of 1882.

(*3*) So much of section 579 of the Code of Civil Procedure as requires the decree to contain the memorandum of appeal, and to be signed and dated by the Judge or Judges who passed it, shall not apply to the Chief Court in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

XIV of 1882.

Ministerial officers of Chief Court.

17. (*1*) Subject to any rules and restrictions which may be prescribed by the Governor General in Council, the Senior Judge of the Chief Court may appoint Registrars and Assistant Registrars, an Official Assignee, a Receiver and such other ministerial officers as may be necessary for the administration of justice by the Chief Court and for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on it by this Act or by any other enactment for the time being in force.

(*2*) The appointment of the Registrars, Assistant Registrars, Official Assignee and Receiver shall be subject to the sanction of the Local Government.

(*3*) The officers appointed under this section shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties as the Chief Court may direct.

(*4*) Any officer appointed under this section may be suspended or dismissed by the Senior Judge of the Chief Court:

Provided that a Registrar, Assistant Registrar, Official Assignee or Receiver shall not be dismissed without the previous sanction of the Local Government.

Superintendence and control of subordinate Courts.

18. (*1*) The general superintendence and control over all other Civil Courts in Lower Burma shall be vested in, and all such Courts shall be subordinate to, the Chief Court.

(*2*) The Senior Judge of the Chief Court or a Judge of the Chief Court appointed by him shall from time to time visit and inspect the proceedings of the Civil Courts subordinate to the Chief Court, and shall give such directions in matters not provided for by law as may be necessary to secure the due administration of justice

Power to Chief Court to make rules.

19. (*1*) In addition to any other power to make rules expressly or by implication conferred by this Act, the Chief Court, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make rules, consistent with this Act and any other enactment for the time being in force,—

(*a*) declaring what persons shall be permitted to practise as petition-writers in the Courts in Lower Burma, regulating the conduct of business of persons so practising, and determining the authority by which breaches of rules under this clause shall be tried;

(*b*) providing for the translation of any papers filed in the Chief Court, and the copying or printing of any such papers or translations, and requiring from the persons at whose instance or on whose behalf papers are filed, payment of the expenses thereby incurred;

(*c*) regulating the procedure in cases where any person is entitled to inspect a record of any Court in Lower Burma or to obtain a copy of the same, and prescribing the fees payable by such persons for searches and copies;

(*d*) prescribing the travelling and other expenses to be allowed to witnesses in civil cases, and the fees to be allowed to commissioners appointed by the Courts in Lower Burma;

(*e*) determining in what cases advocates and pleaders shall be permitted to address the Courts in Lower Burma in English;

(*f*) conferring and imposing on the ministerial officers of the Chief Court and of the Courts subordinate to it such powers and duties of a non-judicial or quasi-judicial nature as it thinks fit, and regulating the mode in which powers and duties so conferred and imposed are to be exercised and performed;

(*g*) prescribing forms to be used in the Courts subordinate to it for such proceedings, books, entries, statistics and accounts as it thinks necessary;

(*h*) providing for the visitation and inspection of the Courts subordinate to it and the supervision of the working thereof; and

(*i*) regulating all such matters as it may think fit, with a view to promoting the efficiency of the judicial and ministerial officers of the Chief Court and of the Courts subordinate to it, and maintaining proper discipline among those officers.

(*2*) Whoever commits a breach of any rule made under sub-section (*1*), clause (*a*), shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

The Lower Burma Courts Act.

(Chapter II.—The Chief Court.—Section 20. Chapter III.—The Subordinate Civil Courts.—Sections 21-26.)

Registers, books, accounts, returns, statements and reports.

20. The Chief Court shall keep such registers, books and accounts as may be necessary for the transaction of the business of the Chief Court, and shall comply, in such form and manner as the Local Government may deem proper, with any requisitions which the Local Government may make for records of, or papers belonging to, the Chief Court or any Court subordinate to it, or for certified copies of, or extracts from, those records or papers, or for returns, statements or reports.

CHAPTER III.

THE SUBORDINATE CIVIL COURTS.

Grades of Courts.

Grades of Civil Courts.

IX of 1887.

21. (1) Besides the Chief Court, the Courts of Small Causes established under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and the Courts established under any other enactment for the time being in force, there shall be four grades of Civil Courts in Lower Burma, namely :—

(a) the Divisional Court;

(b) the District Court;

(c) the Subdivisional Court; and

(d) the Township Court.

(2) Every Court mentioned in the list in sub-section (1) shall be of a lower grade than the Court mentioned immediately above it, and shall be subordinate to all Courts above it in the said list.

Superintendence and control.

22. Subject to the general superintendence and control of the Chief Court, the Divisional Court shall superintend and control all other Courts in the local area within its jurisdiction; and, subject as aforesaid and to the control of the Divisional Court, the District Court shall superintend and control all other Civil Courts in the local area within its jurisdiction.

Territorial Divisions and Establishment of Courts.

Civil divisions, districts, subdivisions and townships.

23. (1) For the purposes of this Act, the Local Government shall divide Lower Burma outside the Rangoon Town into such civil divisions, and each civil division into such civil districts, as may be approved by the Governor General in Council, and may divide each civil district into such civil subdivisions, and each civil subdivision into such civil townships, as it may think fit, or may constitute in each civil district such civil subdivisions and such civil townships as it may think fit.

(2) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, alter the limits or the number of the said civil divisions and districts, and, of its own authority, the limits or the number of the said civil subdivisions and townships.

24. The Local Government shall establish—

Establishment of Courts.

(a) a Divisional Court for each civil division;

(b) a District Court for each civil district;

(c) a Subdivisional Court for each civil subdivision; and

(d) a Township Court for each civil township.

Jurisdiction of Courts.

Original jurisdiction of Divisional, District, Subdivisional and Township Courts.

XIV of 1882.

IX of 1887.

25. Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and any other enactment for the time being in force,—

(a) the Township Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any suit or original proceeding of a value not exceeding five hundred rupees:

(b) the Subdivisional Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any suit or original proceeding of a value not exceeding three thousand rupees:

IV of 1869.

X of 1897.

(c) the District Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any suit or original proceeding without restriction as regards the value, except proceedings under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869, and shall be deemed to be the Court of a District Judge as defined by clause (15) of section 3 of the General Clauses Act, 1897:

IV of 1869.

(d) the Divisional Court shall have such jurisdiction to hear and determine any suit or original proceeding as is by this section conferred upon a District Court, and shall also have jurisdiction to hear and determine any original proceeding under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869, and shall be deemed the District Court under that Act for all districts comprised in the civil division.

Power to invest certain Courts with Small Cause Court powers.

IX of 1887.

26. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, invest any District, Subdivisional or Township Court with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, up to such value not exceeding five hundred rupees as it may think fit, to be exercised in cases arising within the limits of the Court's jurisdiction

The Lower Burma Courts Act.

(Chapter III.—The Subordinate Civil Courts.—Sections 27-31.)

or, in any specified area within such limits, and may withdraw any jurisdiction so conferred.

Enhancement of powers of Judge of Court of Small Causes of Rangoon.

27. (*1*) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that such suits of a civil nature as are not excepted from the cognizance of a Court of Small Causes by section 15, sub-section (*1*), of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and are of value exceeding one thousand and not exceeding two thousand rupees, shall be cognizable by the Judge of the Court of Small Causes of Rangoon as if they were suits cognizable by him under the said Act, and thereupon so much of that Act as relates to—

(*a*) the exclusion of the jurisdiction of any other Court in such suits,

(*b*) the practice and procedure of Courts of Small Causes,

(*c*) appeals from certain orders of those Courts and revision of cases decided by them, and

(*d*) the finality of their decrees and orders subject to such appeal and revision as are provided by the said Act,

shall apply to such suits, and to the trial thereof, and the decrees and orders therein.

(*2*) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, cancel any order made under sub-section (*1*), but not so as to affect any proceedings pending at the date of the order of cancellation.

Appellate jurisdiction of the Courts.

28. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and any other enactment for the time being in force, the Courts to which appeals are hereinafter declared to lie, shall respectively have authority to hear appeals from the decrees and orders of the Courts subordinate to them passed in the exercise of their original jurisdiction—

(*a*) an appeal from a decree or order of a Township Court shall lie to the District Court:

(*b*) an appeal from a decree or order of a Subdivisional Court shall lie to the Divisional Court

(*c*) an appeal from a decree or order of a District Court shall, where the value of the suit in such Court is five thousand rupees or upwards, lie to the Chief Court, and in any other case to the Divisional Court:

(*d*) an appeal from a decree or order of a Divisional Court when exercising original jurisdiction shall lie to the Chief Court:

Provided that the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that appeals from original decrees and orders of any specified District or Subdivisional Court shall lie to the Chief Court, in which case an appeal from any such decree or order of any Court so specified shall, so long as such notification continues in force, lie to the Chief Court.

(*2*) Where an order specified in section 588, clause (*29*), of the Code of Civil Procedure, is made by a District Court in exercise of the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes, an appeal therefrom shall lie to the Chief Court. XIV of 1882.

Period of limitation for appeals to the Divisional Court.

29. The period of limitation for an appeal to the Divisional Court under clause (*b*) or clause (*c*) of section 28 shall be sixty days and, in the computation of that period and in all other respects, the limitation of the appeal shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877. XV of 1877.

Second appeals to the Chief Court.

30. (*1*) In addition to the second appeals permissible under section 584 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a second appeal shall lie to the Chief Court from an appellate decree of a Court subordinate thereto on any ground which would be a good ground of appeal if the decree had been passed in an original suit, whenever the decree of the Appellate Court varies or reverses otherwise than as to costs the decree of the Court below: XIV of 1882.

Provided that no such second appeal shall lie—

(*a*) in the case of a small cause, unless the value of the cause exceeds five hundred rupees, or

(*b*) in the case of an unclassed suit, unless the value of the suit exceeds five hundred rupees or the suit is of the nature described in sub-section (*1*) of section 13 of the Burma Laws Act, 1898. XIII of 1898.

(*2*) The period of limitation for an appeal to the Chief Court under this section shall be ninety days, and in the computation of that period and in all other respects, the limitation of the appeal shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877. XV of 1877.

Administrative Control.

Power of Courts to transfer cases.

31. (*1*) The Divisional Court may exercise, as regards the Courts under its control, the same powers of withdrawal, trial and transfer as are conferred by section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure on a District Court. XIV of 1882.

(*2*) In addition to the powers referred to in sub-section (*1*), a Divisional Court and a District Court may, by order in writing, direct that any case or class of cases which may be instituted in such Court, or in any Court subordinate thereto, shall be disposed of by an Additional Judge of such Court or by any other Court subordinate thereto, or by an Additional Judge of any such subordinate Court, as the case may be:

Provided that no direction under this section shall empower any Court to exercise jurisdiction beyond the pecuniary limits of its jurisdiction.

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(Chapter III.—The Subordinate Civil Courts.—Sections 32-35. Chapter IV.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 36-38.)

(3) The Court trying any suit withdrawn under this section from a Court of Small Causes shall, for the purposes of the suit, be deemed to be a Court of Small Causes.

(4) When a case has been withdrawn or transferred under section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure or under this section, any fees payable in such case under the Court-fees Act, 1870, or under rules made under this Act, shall be payable at the rates which would have been applicable in the Court from which the case has been withdrawn or transferred.

XIV of 1882. VII of 1870.

Delegation of powers of District Court with respect to administrative control.

32. The District Court may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, delegate to any Subdivisional Court in the civil district the powers conferred on the District Court by section 31 of this Act and by section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to be exercised by the Subdivisional Court in any specified portion of the district within the area of the jurisdiction of the District Court.

XIV of 1882.

Judges not to try cases in which they are personally interested.

33. (1) No Judge or Additional Judge of a Court under this Act shall hear or determine any suit, appeal, or other proceeding to which he is a party, or in which he is personally interested.

(2) When any such suit, appeal, or other proceeding comes before any Judge of a subordinate Court, he shall forthwith transmit the record of the case to the Court empowered to transfer cases to which he is subordinate, with a report of the circumstances attending the reference, and such superior Court shall thereupon hear and determine the case or transfer it to some other Court.

(3) When any such suit, appeal or proceeding comes before an Additional Judge of a subordinate Court, he shall forthwith transmit the record of the case to the Judge of the Court, who shall hear and determine the case.

Appointment of Judges and Ministerial Officers of Subordinate Courts.

Appointment of Judges.

34. (1) The Judges of the Divisional, District, Subdivisional and Township Courts shall be appointed by the Local Government.

(2) The Local Government may, whenever it thinks it necessary or expedient so to do, appoint an Additional Judge or Judges to any Divisional, District, Subdivisional, or Township Court, and any officer so appointed an Additional Judge shall exercise the jurisdiction of the Court to which he is appointed, and the powers of the Judge thereof subject to any general or special orders of the Local Government as to the class or value of suits or appeals which he or officers of his rank or grade may try, hear or determine, and subject also, in respect of the distribution of the business of the Court, to the control of the Judge thereof.

(3) An officer may be appointed an Additional Judge of one or more Courts, and an officer who is a Judge of one Court may be appointed an Additional Judge in another Court or in other Courts.

Appointment of ministerial officers.

35. (1) The ministerial officers of the Divisional Court and of the District Court shall be appointed by the Judges of those Courts respectively.

(2) The ministerial officers of the Subdivisional and Township Courts shall be appointed by the District Court.

(3) Every appointment made under this section shall be subject to such rules as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make in this behalf, and in dealing with any matter under this section, the District Court shall act subject to the control of the Divisional Court.

CHAPTER IV.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Place of sitting.

36. Every Civil Court shall be held at such place or places as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct, or, in the absence of any such direction, at any place within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court.

Seal.

37. Every Civil Court shall use a seal of such form and dimensions as the Local Government may prescribe on all processes and orders issued, and on all decrees passed by it.

Vacations.

38. (1) Subject to the approval of the Local Government, the Chief Court shall prepare and publish in the local official Gazette a list of days to be

The Lower Burma Courts Act.

(Chapter IV.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 39-42. Chapter V.—Provision for pending and past Proceedings.—Sections 43-44.)

observed in each year as holidays in the Chief Court and the Civil Courts subordinate thereto.

(2) A judicial act done by a Court on a day specified in a list published under sub-section (1) shall not be invalid by reason only of its having been done on that day.

Language of Courts.

39. Plaints, petitions and applications to a Court may be written, and evidence may be taken down, in such language or languages as the Local Government may direct in this behalf.

Advocates of abolished Courts.

40. (1) Every person entitled immediately before the commencement of this Act to appear, plead or act in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon or in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Lower Burma, shall be entitled to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Chief Court, and to practise therein and in the Courts subordinate thereto, subject to the provisions of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, and to any rules applicable to Advocates made thereunder.

XVIII of 1879.

(2) Every person entitled immediately before the commencement of this Act to appear, plead or act in any Court or Courts subordinate to the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon or to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Lower Burma, shall be entitled to practise as a pleader in such Courts or in the corresponding Court or Courts under this Act, subject to the provisions of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, and to any rules applicable to pleaders made thereunder.

XVIII of 1879.

Power to Local Government to make rules as to process-serving establishment.

41. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, notwithstanding anything in the Court-fees Act, 1870, make rules with respect to the establishments to be maintained for the service and execution of processes issued by Civil and Criminal Courts and Revenue Courts and authorities, and rules so made may be declared by the Local Government to be in supersession of all or any rules made under sections 22 and 23 of the said Act.

VII of 1870.

Continuance of jurisdiction of abolished Courts.

42. (1) Where any Court under this Act has from any cause ceased to have jurisdiction with respect to any case, any proceeding in relation to the case which, if that Court had not ceased to have jurisdiction, might have been had therein, may be had in the Court to which the business of the former Court has been transferred.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to cases for which provision is made by section 623 or section 649 of the Code of Civil Procedure or by any other enactment for the time being in force.

XIV of 1882.

CHAPTER V.

PROVISION FOR PENDING AND PAST PROCEEDINGS.

Pending proceedings.

43. (1) All proceedings instituted before the commencement of this Act in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and arising out of any civil or criminal proceeding in any Court in Burma, shall be continued in that High Court as if this Act had not been passed.

(2) Every proceeding pending in any Civil Court in Lower Burma at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be transferred to the Court exercising the jurisdiction under this Act, which corresponds to the jurisdiction of the Court in which the proceeding was instituted, and the Court to which any such proceeding is transferred, shall proceed to try, hear and determine the matter as if it had been instituted in such Court:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend the period of limitation to which any suit or appeal may be subject.

(3) Every criminal proceeding pending in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner for Lower Burma or in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be transferred to the Chief Court.

(4) Every insolvency proceeding pending in the Court of the Judge of the Town of Moulmein at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be transferred to the District Court of Amherst, and the said District Court shall in such proceedings exercise the jurisdiction which the said Judge would have had if this Act had not been passed, and an appeal shall lie from the decision of the said District Court therein to the Chief Court.

Appeals after commencement of Act against decrees and orders passed before.

44. Appeals from decrees and orders passed and not appealed against before the commencement of this Act shall lie as follows, namely:—

(a) when the appeal would before that date have lain to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, or to the Special Court, the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon or the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Lower Burma—to the Chief Court;

(b) when the appeal would before the commencement of this Act have lain to the Court of the Commissioner—to the Divisional Court;

(c) when the appeal would before the commencement of this Act have lain to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner or to the Court of an Assistant

The Lower Burma Courts Act.

(Chapter V.—Provision for pending and past Proceedings.—Section 45. Chapter VI.—General.—Sections 46-48.)

Commissioner or of an Extra Assistant Commissioner empowered to hear appeals under section 20 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1889,—to the District Court:

I of 1889.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend the period of limitation to which any suit or appeal may be subject.

Execution of past decrees and orders.

45. (*1*) All decrees passed and orders made before the commencement of this Act by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal and all sentences and orders passed in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction by the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon or by the Court of the Judicial Commissioner for Lower Burma shall be deemed, for the purposes of execution, to have been passed or made by the Chief Court.

(*2*) All decrees passed and orders made before the commencement of this Act by a Court mentioned in the first column of the following table shall, for the purposes of execution, be deemed to have been passed or made by the Court set opposite to it in the second column of that table exercising jurisdiction over the area in which the Court in the first column had jurisdiction, and every decree which, before the commencement of this Act, shall have been sent for execution to a Court mentioned in the first column of that table shall be deemed to have been sent for execution to the corresponding Court in the second column exercising jurisdiction over the same area.

1	2
The Special Court . . The Court of the Recorder of Rangoon . . . . The Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Lower Burma	The Chief Court.
The Court of the Commissioner	The Divisional Court.
The Court of the Judge of the Town of Moulmein . . The Court of the Deputy Commissioner	The District Court.
The Court of the Assistant Commissioner . . . The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner . . .	The Subdivisional Court.
The Court of the Myoôk .	The Township Court.

CHAPTER VI.

GENERAL.

Rules to have effect as if enacted by Act.

46. All rules made under this Act shall, on publication, have effect as if enacted by this Act.

Amendment of certain enactments.

47. The enactments mentioned in the first schedule are hereby amended to the extent and in the manner specified in the fourth column thereof

Repeals.

48. The enactments mentioned in the second schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

The Lower Burma Courts Act.

(The First Schedule.—Enactments amended.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS AMENDED.

(See section 47.)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Amendment.
		PART I.—*Acts of the Governor General in Council.*	
1866	XXVII	The Indian Trustees Act, 1866.	*In the definition of* High Court *in section 2 after the word* Punjab *insert the words* and the Chief Court of Lower Burma.
"	XXVIII	The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866.	*In the definition of* High Court *in section 1 after the word* Punjab *add the words* and the Chief Court of Lower Burma.
1869	IV	The Indian Divorce Act, 1869.	(1) In section 3, clause (*1*), *for the words* the Special Court constituted under the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1889, *substitute the words* the Chief Court of Lower Burma. (2) In section 3, clause (*2*), *for the words* the areas for the time being within the local limits of the ordinary civil jurisdiction of the Recorder of Rangoon and of the civil jurisdiction of the Court of the Judge of the Town of Moulmein, *substitute the word* Burma. (3) In the same clause, *for the words* the areas aforesaid—the Recorder of Rangoon and the Judge of the Town of Moulmein respectively, *substitute the words* Burma—a Judge of a Divisional Court.
1870	VII	The Court-fees Act, 1870.	For the words and figures in the first column of No. 14 of the first schedule *substitute the following*:— 14. Application to the Chief Court of Lower Burma for the exercise of its revisional jurisdiction under section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure or section 25 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887.
1877	II	The Probate and Administration Act, 1877.	For clause (*c*) of section 1 *substitute the following*:— (*c*) the Chief Court of Lower Burma, and previous to its establishment the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.
"	XV	The Indian Limitation Act, 1877.	In Nos. 151 and 162 of the second schedule, *after the word* Punjab *insert the words* or the Chief Court of Lower Burma.
1879	III	The Destruction of Records Act, 1879.	In section 3 *after the word* Bombay *insert the words* and the Chief Court of Lower Burma.
"	XVIII	The Legal Practitioners Act, 1879.	In section 41, sub-section (*4*), *after the word* Punjab *insert the words* and the Chief Court of Lower Burma.
1880	V	The Burma Boundaries Act, 1880.	In section 19, *for the words following the words* an appeal shall lie *down to the end of the section substitute the following*:— —in Lower Burma to the Chief Court of Lower Burma. —in Upper Burma to the Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma. In section 21, *for the words* and the Recorder of Rangoon *substitute the words* of Upper Burma and the Chief Court of Lower Burma.

The Lower Burma Courts Act.

(The First Schedule.—Enactments amended.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—continued.

Year.	No.	Short title.	Amendment.
		PART I.—*Acts of the Governor General in Council*—continued.	
1881	V	The Probate and Administration Act, 1881.	In section 59, *for the words* Court of the Recorder of Rangoon *substitute the words* Chief Court of Lower Burma.
1882	XIV	The Code of Civil Procedure.	In section 4, *for the figures* 1889 *following the words* the Lower Burma Courts Act *substitute the figures* 1900. For clause (*d*) of section 6 *substitute the following :*— (*d*) of the Chief Court of Lower Burma sitting as an Insolvent Court under the Statute 11 and 12 Victoria, Chapter 21 ; In the third paragraph of section 39, *after the word* Punjab *insert the words* or of the Chief Court of Lower Burma. In section 360A, *for the words* or Bombay *substitute the words* Bombay or Rangoon. For clause (*b*) of section 538 *substitute the following :*— (*b*) the Chief Court of Lower Burma. In section 648, *for the words* Court of the Recorder of Rangoon *substitute the words* Chief Court of Lower Burma.
1891	XVI	The Colonial Courts of Admiralty (India) Act, 1891.	For sub-clause (*4*) of section 2 *substitute the following :*— (*4*) the Chief Court of Lower Burma.
1898	V	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.	In section 4, clause (*d*), *for the words* Recorder of Rangoon *substitute the words* Chief or Senior Judge of the Chief Court of Lower Burma. In section 4, clause (*j*), *for the words* Court of the Recorder of Rangoon *substitute the words* Chief Court of Lower Burma. In section 25, *for the words* the Judges of the High Courts and the Recorder of Rangoon *substitute the words* and the Judges of the High Courts. In section 266, *for the words* Court of the Recorder of Rangoon *substitute the words* Chief Court of Lower Burma. In section 364, sub-section (*1*), *after the word* Punjab *insert the words* or the Chief Court of Lower Burma. In section 365, *omit the word* and *after* Royal Charter *and after the word* Punjab *insert the words* and the Chief Court of Lower Burma.
1899	II	The Indian Stamp Act, 1899.	In section 57, between sub-clauses (*d*) and (*e*) *insert*— (1) if it arises in Burma—to the Chief Court of Lower Burma :

The Lower Burma Courts Act.

(The First Schedule.—Enactments amended.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—concluded.

Year.	No.	Short title.	Amendment.
		PART I.—*Acts of the Governor General in Council*—concluded.	
1899	IX	The Indian Arbitration Act, 1899.	For section 23 *substitute the following* :— 23. (*1*) This Act shall apply within the local limits of the ordinary civil jurisdiction of the Chief Court of Lower Burma in cases where, if the subject-matter submitted to arbitration were the subject of a suit, the suit could, whether with leave or otherwise, be instituted within those local limits. (*2*) For the purposes of this Act, the local limits aforesaid shall be deemed to be a presidency-town.
		PART II.—*Regulation made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3).*	
1874	VIII	The Arakan Hills Civil Justice Regulation, 1874.	In section 76, *for the words* Judicial Commissioner, *wherever they occur, substitute the words* Chief Court; *for the words* in his Court *substitute the words* in the Chief Court; *and for the words* his judgment *substitute* its judgment.
		PART III.—*Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma in Council.*	
1898	III	The Burma Municipal Act, 1898.	In section 63, sub-section (*5*), *for the words* Judicial Commissioner *substitute the words* Chief Court of Lower Burma, if the case has arisen in Lower Burma; or to the Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma, if the case has arisen in Upper Burma. In section 63, sub-section (*6*), *before the words* the Judicial Commissioner, *wherever they occur, insert the words* the Chief Court or. In section 64, sub-sections (*5*) and (*6*), *for the word* Recorder, *wherever it occurs, substitute the words* Chief Court of Lower Burma.

The Lower Burma Courts Act.
(The Second Schedule.—Enactments repealed.)

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 48.)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
		Acts of the Governor General in Council.	
1864	XVII	The Official Trustees Act, 1864.	Sub-section (3) of section 34.
1865	X	The Indian Succession Act, 1865.	In the definition of "High Court" in section 3, *the words* and for the purposes of sections 242, 242A, 246A and 277A, shall include the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.
1873	X	The Indian Oaths Act, 1873.	The explanation to section 7.
1874	II	The Administrator-General's Act, 1874.	Sub-section (3) of section 68.
1879	III	The Destruction of Records Act, 1879.	The second paragraph of section 2.
1882	VII	The Powers of Attorney Act, 1882.	Section 4, clause (*f*).
"	XIV	The Code of Civil Procedure.	In the penultimate paragraph of section 287, *the words* as regards his own Court and the Court of Small Causes at Rangoon, the Recorder of Rangoon shall be deemed to be a "High Court" within the meaning of this paragraph. In section 386, *the words* or the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon. Section 614.
1883	V	The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.	Section 15, sub-section (2).
1884	VI	The Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884.	Section 39, sub-section (2).
1889	XI	The Lower Burma Courts Act, 1889.	So much as has not been repealed.
1890	VIII	The Guardians and Wards Act, 1890.	So much of the schedule as relates to Act XI of 1889.
1891	XII	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1891.	So much of the second schedule as relates to Act XI of 1889.
"	XVI	The Colonial Courts of Admiralty (India) Act, 1891.	So much of the schedule as relates to Act XI of 1889.
1898	V	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.	Section 185, sub-section (2). In section 487, *the words* and the Recorder of Rangoon.
1900	III	The Prisoners' Act, 1900.	The second and third paragraphs of section 49.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 22nd March, 1900, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. VII OF 1900.

An Act to amend and provide for the further continuance of the Currency Conversion (Army Annual) Act, 1899.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Currency Conversion (Army Annual) Act, 1899, and to provide for its further continuance; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Substitution of a new section for section 2, Act XIX of 1899.

1. For section 2 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Rate of exchange fixed for calculating the equivalent in British Indian currency of sums of British currency mentioned in the Army Act.

44 & 45 Vict., c. 58.

"2. For the purposes of the Army Act or of any similar Act for the time being in force fifteen rupees of British Indian currency shall be deemed to be the equivalent of one pound of British currency and any sum of British currency mentioned in the said Act or in any similar Act as aforesaid shall be deemed to be the equivalent of a sum of British Indian currency calculated at that rate of exchange."

Repeals.

2. The following provisions of the said Act are hereby repealed, namely :—

In section 1, sub-section (1) the word 'Annual,' and section 3.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 12.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1900.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1900-1901.

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ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1900-1901.

PART I.

INTRODUCTION.

1. In introducing the Financial Statement last year my predecessor dwelt with cautious satisfaction on the rapid recovery of the country from the effects of famine. It was generally hoped, and not without reason, that the two years of good harvests which had contributed to this recovery, were ushering in a period of agricultural prosperity, and that the word famine would not be on men's lips again for some time. That hope was doomed to cruel disappointment. While the ravages of plague continue, India has once more been afflicted by a visitation of famine nearly as widespread as the greatest famines of the century, and, in many respects, unprecedented in intensity. The significance, therefore, of the figures which I have to submit to this Council will very largely relate to the agricultural situation.

2. The Indian Financial Statement has to deal with three years. In the first year of the present triad, 1898-99, the total revenue was £67,595,815 and the expenditure charged against Revenue was £64,954,942. The accounts therefore yield a surplus of £2,640,873, a surplus due to the abundant harvests of 1897 and 1898. The results of those good harvests continued to make themselves felt in the earlier months of the year now passing away, 1899-1900. My predecessor had estimated a surplus of £2,621,800. He had, moreover, taken exchange at a very prudent figure, and it was anticipated that this surplus would be considerably exceeded. It has been slightly reduced. The Revised Estimates for 1899-1900 show a Revenue of £68,532,400 and an Expenditure of £65,979,600, while the surplus works out at £2,552,800. It is needless to say that famine, in the closing months of the year, has caused the disappointment. If the crops had not failed the year would have closed with a surplus in the neighbourhood of £4,500,000 or of 6 to 7 crores. Without famine, again, the year upon which we are shortly entering, 1900-1901, might have been expected to show an ample surplus. The Budget Estimates are—

	£
Revenue	70,155,800
Expenditure	69,995,500
Surplus	160,300

Accounts of 1898-99.

3. Turning now to the examination of the total results of each year, the differences between the Accounts of 1898-99, which were published two months ago, and the anticipations formed in March 1899, will be seen in the following table:—

		Revised Estimate.	Accounts.	Accounts, better.	Accounts, worse.
REVENUE.					
India	Rx.	101,217,400	101,062,361	...	155,039
England	£	232,500	242,561	10,061	...
Exchange	Rx.	116,200	121,771	5,571	...
TOTAL	Rx.	101,566,100	101,426,693	...	139,407
EXPENDITURE.					
India—					
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	Rx.	71,603,300	71,510,267	93,033	...
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	Rx.	+1,417,900	+1,467,351	...	49,451
NET	Rx.	73,021,200	72,977,618	43,582	...
England	£	16,323,700	16,303,197	20,503	...
Exchange	Rx.	8,161,800	8,184,568	...	22,768
TOTAL	Rx.	97,506,700	97,465,383	41,317	...
SURPLUS	Rx.	4,059,400	3,961,310	...	98,090

The differences are small and do not call for comment. It will be noticed that the figures in the above table are set forth in a different form from that adopted in the statements in the Appendices to this Budget Statement. The change in the form of the Appendices is the result of a decision to make an important change in the form of the Estimates and Accounts which I will now explain. The table in the preceding paragraph is the last place in which the now familiar but much misunderstood headings of "Rx." and "Exchange" will appear in this or in future Financial Statements.

Change in the Form of Accounts.

4. The method in which our combined accounts of transactions in India and in England have hitherto been stated may be shortly described as follows. In respect of Revenue and Expenditure, including Expenditure not charged against Revenue, we had, first, columns showing the rupee transactions in India in tens of rupees; secondly, a column showing the sterling figures in pounds sterling; thirdly, a column headed "Exchange" showing the addition required to the sterling figures in order to convert them into rupees, or rather tens of rupees, this addition being the difference between the equivalent of the sterling at a conventional rate of exchange of *2s.* the rupee and at the average rate obtained for Council Bills for the year; and, lastly, a column which gave the figures of the preceding columns added together and exhibited the total of the rupee and sterling transactions in tens of rupees. These entries showed with absolute accuracy the figures for rupee and sterling transactions both separately in tens of rupees and in pounds sterling, respectively, and when combined, in tens of rupees, while the rupee equivalent of the sterling figures was readily ascertainable by adding together the columns for £ and "Exchange." Nevertheless the method of stating exchange in a separate column gave rise to misapprehension. The figures under the head Exchange, of great magnitude since exchange fell largely below the former rate of *2s.* the rupee, were frequently confounded by the public with real losses by exchange. To prevent this misapprehension, the meaning of the word Exchange, as used in the Accounts and Estimates, was clearly explained in footnotes, but these did not suffice wholly to disabuse the public, or even English financial experts, of the erroneous impression. Footnotes are not always read. Moreover, the separation of a portion of the rupee equivalent of the sterling figures under the title of "Exchange" was often criticised on the ground that it was based on the assumption of a fictitious rate of exchange, namely, *2s.* the rupee, and that the figures in the column did not really represent Rx. or indeed any other monetary unit. However, in the absence of any stable rate of exchange between India and England, it was not till now found practicable to devise a better method of converting and combining the rupee and sterling accounts. Next, in respect of the figures falling under the Debt and Deposit heads, the rupee figures were shown in one column headed "Rx." and the sterling figures in another headed "£", figures relating to exchange being shown in the "Rx." column, but not distributed over the separate heads; the sterling figures and the ten rupee figures, without any addition for exchange were, however, added together in the column for the total. These combined totals under the separate heads indicated no precise facts, for they represented neither a stated number of tens of rupees nor of pounds sterling, and in recognition of this the total column had no heading assigned to it. The Government of India had always recognised that this plan of stating the combined accounts was open to serious criticism, but they acquiesced in its continuance, because complications of this nature seemed inseparable from a system wherein transactions stated in two currencies having no stable relation in value are combined in one account.

5. The adoption of a gold standard for India, on the basis of R15 = £1, having linked the Indian currency with that of Great Britain, and having given a stable rate of exchange that will only vary within the gold points on either side of *16d.* to the rupee, it has been decided to remove the misapprehension connected with the present method of statement of exchange in our accounts, and to outflank the difficulty of stating the totals of the Debt and Deposit figures, by the simple expedient of stating the figures in fifteens of rupees instead of tens of rupees. This is equivalent to converting the whole account of revenue and expenditure into sterling at the rate of *16d.* the rupee, and the combined figures under the Debt and Deposit heads represent with close accuracy so many pounds sterling. Advantage of the opportunity has

been taken to discontinue altogether the use of the symbol "Rx.," with which the misapprehensions described above were undoubtedly connected.

The main changes in the form of the estimates and accounts are—

(1) The Imperial and Provincial-Local Revenue and Expenditure in India are shown in separate columns in rupees instead of in tens of rupees as formerly;

(2) The totals under each head in the India columns are stated in £ at the rate of R15 to the £;

(3) The column headed "Exchange" is omitted;

(4) The "total" column is the sum of the Indian total column and the sterling column;

(5) Any small differences connected with exchange caused by variations of the actual rates from the fifteen rupee standard are brought to account through the heads XXIV.—Exchange as Revenue, or 31.—Exchange as Expenditure, as the case may be.

6. Having thus explained the reasons and nature of the change of form, I give in the new form the same comparison that was given in the old form in the table in paragraph 3:—

	Revised Estimate.	Accounts.	Accounts, better.	Accounts, worse.
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£
India	67,478,300	67,353,254	...	125,046
England	232,500	242,561	10,061	...
TOTAL	67,710,800	67,595,815	...	114,985
EXPENDITURE.				
India—				
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	47,735,500	47,673,511	61,989	...
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	945,300	978,234	...	32,934
NET	48,680,800	48,651,745	29,055	...
England	16,323,700	16,303,197	20,503	...
TOTAL	65,004,500	64,954,942	49,558	...
SURPLUS	2,706,300	2,640,873	...	65,427

The final result is not of course affected by the change in form. The surpluses of £2,706,300 and £2,640,873 in the new form are the equivalents at 16*d.* the rupee of the surpluses of Rx. 4,059,400 and Rx. 3,961,310 in the old form. The same is true of the total Revenue and of the total Expenditure in any Accounts and Estimates in which the average rate of exchange is taken at exactly 16*d.* the rupee, but not in any in which the average rate differs from that standard. The rate was 16*d.* the rupee in the Revised Estimate of 1898-99, and the total Revenue shown in the new form, £67,710,800, is the equivalent at 16*d.* the rupee of the total Revenue shown in the old form, R1,01,56,61,000, and the total Expenditure, £65,004,500, the equivalent of R97,50,67,000. But in the Accounts the average rate of exchange slightly differed from the standard rate, being 15·9784578*d.* the rupee. The total Revenue in the new form, £67,595,815, converted into rupees at 16*d.* the rupee is less than the total in the old form by R3,29,700, the total Expenditure, £64,954,942, similarly converted is less than the total in the old form, R97,46,53,830, by the same amount.

These differences are caused by the alteration in the treatment of the difference in the equivalents of the sterling figures when converted at 16*d.* the rupee and at the actual average rate. That difference under the old form was distributed over the various heads of Revenue and Expenditure, and under the new form is not so distributed but brought to account through the head XXIV or 31.—Exchange.

The Famine Relief and Insurance Entry.

7. Before leaving these arid questions of Accounts, I should also like to draw attention to the change (in the Revised Estimates of 1899-1900 and the Budget Estimates of 1900-1901) in one entry, under the head of Famine Relief and Insurance, which may have escaped Honourable Members. The recent Famine Commission suggested that the full amount of one-and-a-half crores or £1,000,000 should be provided in the Estimates for the Famine Grant, a recommendation in which the Government entirely agreed. That is to say, the Famine Grant, or the unappropriated balance thereof, will, in ordinary years, when receipts exceed expenditure, be a surplus within the surplus. But the allocation of this first surplus in recent years has been obscured by the practice of charging against it expenditure on works which are not exclusively of a protective, *i.e.*, famine character. To make the situation clear it has now been decided that protective works, the cost of which may be charged against the Famine Grant, shall include only such works as may be sanctioned solely and exclusively in view of their value as a protection from famine. This is an extension to Railway works of a practice which has been uniformly followed in respect of Irrigation works. The programme of purely protective Railway works has been practically exhausted, and that of Irrigation works has been much reduced of late years, and, though the latter may be capable of some expansion, the expenditure on these works will not be large, while the amount required to cover the loss on the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways, which it was specially decided to charge to the grant some years ago, will not usually exceed R30,00,000. There will therefore, now that the grant is relieved from charges for such Railways as the East Coast and South Indian, be a large balance in normal years when there is no direct expenditure on famine, a balance likely to increase as the loss on the Indian Midland and the Bengal-Nagpur lines diminishes. It has hitherto been the practice to show this unappropriated balance under the heading of Reduction of Debt, a heading which has puzzled people who ask how there can be a reduction of debt in a year when fresh loans are raised or in which no debt is discharged? We hope to clear up the difficulty by altering this heading to that of Reduction or Avoidance of Debt. It may lead people to grasp more readily what is actually happening in a normal year. In such a year the Indian Government raises more revenue than it actually requires to meet its ordinary charges against revenue by the amount of the unappropriated balance of the Famine Grant. This amount is devoted to expenditure on public works which would otherwise have to be provided by loan. For instance, in a normal year, in which ordinary revenue and expenditure balanced, the Government of India instead of raising a loan of three crores for public works would be able to reduce the three crores by the unappropriated balance, say a crore, of the Famine Grant. Less debt would be incurred in normal years and the credit of Government would be higher, when it was compelled to borrow.

Part I and Part II.

8. Another change is introduced into the Financial Statement this year. Honourable Members are aware that Part I of the Financial Statement is the only part which is actually inflicted on their suffering ears. Part II, Details of Accounts and Estimates—on which no doubt they fling themselves eagerly when this meeting terminates—was separated off from the main statement some ten years ago, in order to release the main statement (Part I) from being overloaded. Sir David Barbour, a master of clear exposition, effected the separation. Since that time Part II has always been compiled by the Financial Secretary but has issued under the signature of the Finance Member. I think sufficient experience has been obtained to show that the permanent relegation of the Details of Accounts and Estimates to a second chapter or part is useful. It is proposed to continue this practice and to publish Part II with Part I. But as Part II is prepared by the Financial Secretary, it should bear his signature, and its relation to Part I should be explained.

Revised Estimates of 1899-1900.

9. It has already been stated that the surplus of £2,621,800 taken last year, which there was so much reason to think would be exceeded, has remained practically the same, being £2,552,800. Receipts improved by £607,400, but the expenditure increased by £676,400, reducing the anticipated surplus by £69,000. The principal differences will be seen in the following statement:—

Estimates of 1899-1900.

Principal Heads of Revenue.	Revenue.		
	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Difference, + Better —Worse.
	£	£	£
Land Revenue	18,427,900	17,240,800	—1,187,100
Opium	4,002,500	4,403,800	+401,300
Salt	5,838,100	5,879,100	+41,000
Stamps	3,264,700	3,231,700	—33,000
Excise	3,852,200	3,860,600	+8,400
Customs	3,099,100	3,153,300	+54,200
Other Heads	6,060,300	5,959,700	—100,600
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	44,544,800	43,729,000	—815,800
Interest	619,000	604,600	—14,400
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	2,043,400	2,466,300	+422,900
Receipts by Civil Departments	1,183,700	1,175,300	—8,400
Miscellaneous	522,200	545,300	+23,100
Railways	15,640,600	16,464,300	+823,700
Irrigation	2,300,700	2,415,200	+114,500
Buildings and Roads	458,800	441,800	—17,000
Receipts by Military Departments	611,800	690,600	+78,800
TOTAL REVENUE	67,925,000	68,532,400	+607,400

	Expenditure.		
	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Difference, + Better —Worse.
	£	£	£
Direct Demands on Revenue	7,568,300	7,467,500	+100,800
Interest	1,964,400	1,954,500	+9,900
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	1,985,100	1,972,100	+13,000
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	10,913,400	10,782,200	+131,200
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	4,072,400	4,051,900	+20,500
Famine Relief and Insurance	753,100	2,072,900	—1,319,800
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	2,400	2,400	*Nil.*
Railway Revenue Account	16,133,400	16,472,700	—339,300
Irrigation	2,223,200	2,241,800	—18,600
Buildings and Roads	4,536,000	4,130,800	+405,200
Army Services	15,768,000	15,029,600	+738,400
Special Defence Work	...	200	—200
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	65,919,700	66,178,600	—258,900
Add—Provincial Surpluses	...	247,000	—247,000
Deduct—Provincial Deficits	*616,500*	*446,000*	—170,500
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	65,303,200	65,979,600	—676,400
Surplus	2,621,800	2,552,800	—69,000

10. Revenue shows a falling-off of £1,187,100 or 178 lakhs under the head of Land Revenue. This is mainly due to shorter collections and to remissions rendered

necessary by famine. The principal losses occurred in the Central Provinces 35 lakhs, Punjab 37 lakhs, and in Bombay 84 lakhs. The collections in Madras also fall short of the Budget Estimate by about 19 lakhs owing to scanty crops. Opium, however, has come to the rescue with 60 lakhs owing to Bengal Opium fetching better prices. Customs show an increase of over 8 lakhs; a loss in the excise duty on cotton goods on the Bombay side and in the export duties on Burma rice diverted to India, is more than counterbalanced by the new countervailing duty on beet sugar and a larger import of spirits. Receipts from Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint improved by £422,900 or over 63 lakhs. The Mint brought in over 45 lakhs, 32 lakhs came from the profit on new silver coinage, and the remainder was derived from profits on a large coinage of copper coin required for famine relief, and on an increased dollar coinage for the Far East. An increase of 13½ lakhs occurred also under the Telegraph earnings, due to the great number of telegrams relating to the war in South Africa and to transactions in grain, many of them speculative. The famine was also largely responsible for an increase in gross receipts of nearly £820,000 or nearly a crore-and-a-quarter under Railway receipts. The real increase from this cause was even larger than this figure would make it appear, for the Railway earnings had fallen off in the earlier months of the year, and there was a good deal of lee-way to be made up in the autumn. The Railways that contributed principally to this result, taking the difference between the Budget and Revised Estimates of their net earnings, were the—

	Lakhs.
Rajputana-Malwa with a net improvement of	30
East Indian ,, ,, ...	26
Bengal-Nagpur ,, ,, ...	16
Oudh and Rohilkhund ,, ,, ...	12
Indian Midland ,, ,, ...	7

On the other hand, the check in the export trade to our western seaboard, due to plague and famine, resulted in a net loss on the Great Indian Peninsula of 30 lakhs and on the North-Western of 13 lakhs. The net increase in the total Railway receipts, in spite of the large increase in gross receipts, did not exceed 73 lakhs or £484,400. There was also a net improvement under Irrigation of over 14 lakhs, largely owing to the failure of rain in the Punjab.

11. There is not much to arrest the attention of any one running his eye down the comparative column in the Expenditure figures, until the entry of Famine Relief and Insurance is reached, except a satisfactory reduction under Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments of about 20 lakhs, due almost entirely to the fact that the reserve for Plague expenditure was scarcely trenched upon, the Provincial Governments having generally kept the expenditure on plague within their Provincial grants. The difference shown in the statement above in the entries in the Budget and Revised Estimates under Famine Relief and Insurance is £1,319,800 or nearly two crores. This is, of course, the difference under that entry. But, with reference to my previous explanation, I may point out that the entry under Famine Relief and Insurance does not show the whole of the Famine Grant. To any critic who might ask where, then, in the Budget Estimate is your total crore-and-a-half, the answer is that part of the Famine Grant is shown in the Railway Revenue Account. It may be well to clear up this matter, once for all, since there has been some misunderstanding about it, by running through the total provision for famine purposes made in the Budget and Revised Estimates. Last March the total Famine Insurance Grant, £1,000,000 or one-and-a-half-crores, was appropriated as follows: 113 lakhs to Famine Relief and Insurance, including Famine Protective Works and Avoidance of Debt, while 37 lakhs was taken in the Railway Revenue Account to cover the net loss on the Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midland Railways. The total provision made for famine purposes in the Revised Estimate is £2,162,400 or 324 lakhs. Of this, £2,054,800 or 308 lakhs will, it is expected, be devoted to direct famine relief in British districts. A small sum of £18,000 or 2¾ lakhs will also be applied to certain Protective Irrigation Works. Both of these sums are charged under Famine Relief and Insurance. An amount of £89,500 or 13½ lakhs taken in the Railway Revenue Accounts will suffice to make good the interest on the Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midland Railways owing to the improved earnings, mainly on the former Railway. Of the expenditure on direct famine relief the Central Provinces, where the famine made itself earliest felt, absorb 154 lakhs, Bombay takes 110 lakhs, the Punjab accounts for 22 lakhs, Ajmere 17 lakhs, and other Provinces 4 lakhs.

I may also mention here that loans have also been made to Native States to the amount of 48 lakhs, but these are, of course, not charged against Revenue.

The increase of £339,300 in the Expenditure chargeable to the Railway Revenue Account was required to earn the larger Revenue. The large saving of £405,200 in the grants for Buildings and Roads represents the usual lapses from the grants for Civil Works which were especially large this year owing to the exigencies of famine requiring greater attention to relief works and to economies in ordinary expenditure. Army expenditure shows a reduction of £738,400 owing chiefly to the despatch of troops to South Africa, Ceylon, and Singapore, the cost of which will be borne by Her Majesty's Imperial Government, and a considerable decrease in the payments for Ordnance stores in England also contributed to the result. The correcting entries after "Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial," relate to the net improvement in the Provincial Accounts as compared with the Budget Grants. The Famine expenditure has been mainly Imperial, and certain Provinces, principally Burma and Bengal, exempt from famine, have participated in the general improvement that, apart from famine, has taken place, to the extent of some 70 lakhs.

Before dismissing the fiscal history of the passing year, it may be noted with satisfaction that we were not obliged to have recourse to a loan. My predecessor left me with high balances, and it was decided last March to husband the anticipated surplus of the year in view of the pending report of the Currency Committee. We have not found it necessary to use a single rupee of the surplus for the purposes of our currency reforms, and it was therefore available and sufficed for all our other purposes.

Rate of Exchange.

12. The rate of exchange taken for the Budget Estimate last March was $15\frac{3}{4}d.$ I think Sir James Westland would be the first to admit that he caused some surprise by taking so modest a figure. However that may be, the average rate during the first six months of the year was 16·002*d.*, but the average rate up to February 28 was 16·069*d.* The expectation is that this year will exemplify the oscillation of the rate in future; that is to say, that in the slack season it will be lower and may approximate to 1*s.* $3\frac{7}{8}d.$, and in the busy season it will be steady at 1*s.* $4\frac{1}{8}d.$ We expect, when this year closes, to have remitted by Council Bills, including those issued against gold received in London, £19,000,000 equal to 2,837 lakhs of rupees.

I need hardly say that for next year we have taken 1*s.* 4*d.* as the rate, and with this remark I may pass to the Budget Estimate.

Budget Estimate.

13. It has already been stated that the Budget Estimate for 1900-1901 gives £70,155,800 as the Revenue, £69,995,500 as the Expenditure, and £160,300 or 24 lakhs of rupees as the Surplus. Following the usual practice I may now run through the various heads, illustrating them by comparison with the same heads in the Revised Estimate of the year which is still with us. The statement below will make the comparison easy :—

Budget Estimates of 1900-1901 compared with the Revised Estimates of 1899-1900.

	Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.	Difference, + Better — Worse.
Revenue—			
Principal Heads of Revenue—	£	£	£
Land Revenue	17,240,800	18,078,700	+837,900
Opium	4,403,800	4,559,800	+156,000
Salt	5,879,100	5,845,100	—34,000
Stamps	3,231,700	3,267,400	+35,700
Excise	3,860,600	3,819,300	—41,300
Customs	3,153,300	3,134,200	—19,100
Other Heads	5,959,700	6,019,000	+59,300
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	43,729,000	44,723,500	+994,500

	Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.	Difference, +Better —Worse.
	£	£	£
Interest	604,600	627,300	+22,700
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	2,466,300	2,397,500	—68,800
Receipts by Civil Departments	1,175,300	1,177,500	+2,200
Miscellaneous	545,300	544,200	—1,100
Railways	16,464,300	17,131,500	+667,200
Irrigation	2,415,200	2,406,200	—9,000
Buildings and Roads	441,800	443,900	+2,100
Receipts by Military Department	690,600	704,200	+13,600
TOTAL REVENUE	68,532,400	70,155,800	+1,623,400
Expenditure—			
Direct Demands on the Revenues	7,467,500	7,657,100	—189,600
Interest	1,954,500	1,961,800	—7,300
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	1,972,100	2,111,100	—139,000
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	10,782,200	11,089,600	—307,400
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	4,051,900	3,934,100	+117,800
Famine Relief and Insurance	2,072,900	3,368,300	—1,295,400
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	2,400	85,200	—82,800
Railway Revenue Account	16,472,700	17,616,900	—1,144,200
Irrigation	2,241,800	2,300,400	—58,600
Buildings and Roads	4,130,800	4,162,800	—32,000
Army Services	15,029,600	16,258,800	—1,229,200
Special Defence Works	200	...	+200
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	66,178,600	70,546,100	—4,367,500
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	247,000	...	+247,000
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	*446,000*	*550,600*	+ 104,600
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	65,979,600	69,995,500	—4,015,900
SURPLUS	2,552,800	160,300	—2,392,500

14. Land Revenue, it will be seen, has been taken at £837,900 or one crore and a quarter higher in the Budget than in the Revised Estimate. It is hoped that famine will have disappeared by the end of next September. The increases in the different Provinces are, Bombay 67 lakhs, Madras 31 lakhs, and Punjab 27 lakhs. There is not much that calls for comment under the other Principal Heads. We have taken Opium at £4,559,800 or 684 lakhs. It is very difficult to forecast the course of prices. But the average price this year has been R1,221 a chest, and recent prices have been so good as to warrant us taking an average price of R1,200 a chest next year. The small decreases under other Principal Heads are due to famine. Passing further down the columns there is a decrease of £68,800 or over 10 lakhs under Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint. It will be remembered that there was an item of 32 lakhs in the Revised Estimates, profits on silver coinage. To what extent we may have to issue fresh silver coinage next year, after the very large additions that have been made to the volume of our rupee currency this year (this subject will be gone into more fully in another place), is uncertain. But meanwhile we are equipping ourselves with a further half million pounds worth of silver. The Secretary of State has bought this amount, which we expect to receive in April. The profit on coining it is taken at 32 lakhs, the same amount as this year. Profits from copper coinage, however, are not likely to be as large as this year, and we take 3 lakhs less under Telegraph revenue. The anticipated receipts from Railways require some explanation,

and it is necessary to cast a glance down to the Railway Revenue Account entry below under Expenditure. A great part of the increase in the receipts is only nominal, because in the last nine months of the year the Great Indian Peninsula will be a State Railway. In the case of a Guaranteed Railway, which the Great Indian Peninsula will continue to be for the first three months, the net receipts only are shown on the Revenue side of the account, and the working expenses are not shown in our expenditure. In the case of a State Railway, gross receipts, of course, are shown on the Revenue side, and working expenses on the Expenditure side. The acquisition of the Great Indian Peninsula, therefore, means a larger addition to either side of the account. Apart from this change in accounting, the Railway Revenue for the year is 53 lakhs less than the Revised Estimates, but we hope that grain traffic will not again be stimulated by Famine.

15. To pass to Expenditure, under Direct Demands on Revenue there is an increase of 28 lakhs, 18 lakhs of which occur under Land Revenue mainly owing to Famine establishments. The increase of £139,000 or 21 lakhs under Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint is attributable to the normal growth of the first two Departments. Any increase under Salaries is usually jealously noticed. The increase of 46 lakhs in respect of Civil Departments is due to a variety of causes. Eight lakhs under Jails are due to Famine, *i.e.*, high prices of food grains; 15 lakhs under Police are largely due to the same cause; Scientific and Minor Departments get 14 lakhs, of which 7 lakhs will go to Census, and the increased expenses of Law Courts will take over 7 lakhs. The striking item in the expenditure columns is, unfortunately, famine relief. I have explained how the total expenditure of £2,162,400 or 324 lakhs in the Revised Estimate is arrived at. The total expenditure for famine purposes of all kinds next year will be £3,505,400 or 526 lakhs, of which all but 5 lakhs will go to direct famine relief in British India, while 20½ lakhs will be provided to make up the loss on the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways. Bombay alone requires over 248 lakhs and Central Provinces 180 lakhs. The Punjab demands 37 lakhs; Ajmer will want 16 lakhs, and other Provinces, chiefly Madras, will want 19½ lakhs. We are meeting the demands of the Provincial Governments in full. We are also assisting the Native States by loans to the amount of nearly 75 lakhs. Grants under the head of Buildings and Roads have been generally reduced in the Provinces owing to famine, but Burma, where the Provincial finances are prosperous, proposes to spend an additional 21½ lakhs out of its wealth on these objects. Military Works expenditure has once more been confined within 115 lakhs. Army Services show an increase of £1,229,200 or 184 lakhs. Of this amount, 37 lakhs must be put down to higher prices of food supplies for men and animals, 22 lakhs are on account of replacement of additional horses sent to South Africa which will be eventually recovered from Her Majesty's Government, and 13 lakhs are on account of the Troopship Service, the cost of which was abnormally low this year owing to the partial suspension of the Home reliefs. Eliminating these items, I may state the increase to Military Estimates at 112 lakhs, of which the re-armament of the Native Army absorbs more than a third. The increase in the Military Estimates is, of course, a payment towards National Insurance. The Military Estimates, and their bearing on our Military policy, are explained by the Honourable Military Member in his Memorandum.

Railway Construction.

16. Under existing arrangements it is the practice of the Government of India to prepare triennial programmes of Railway Construction embracing all Capital expenditure for which Government undertakes any financial responsibility or gives any direct guarantee. The figures for any year included in the triennial programme are also examined in October or November of the preceding year, and the programme of expenditure of the ensuing year is then finally settled in communication with the Secretary of State with reference to immediate requirements for expenditure and to the general Ways and Means of Government.

17. The last triennial programme of Capital outlay on Railways was prepared in November 1898 and contemplated an expenditure of just over 20 crores in the three years from 1899-1900 to 1901-1902 distributed as follows:—

			R
1899-1900 . . .	£4,515,100	equivalent to	6,77,27,000
1900-1901 . . .	£4,485,600	"	" 6,72,84,000
1901-1902 . . .	£4,547,300	"	" 6,82,10,000
	13,548,000		20,32,21,000

For reasons already explained by Sir J. Westland last year, it was decided in 1899-1900 to add to the amount originally contemplated, a considerable amount which, as he said, might "be regarded as arrears of the old programme handed on to the new one": and the grant announced in the Budget Statement was for R8,82,27,000. But this increased grant has been exceeded, and we found ourselves obliged to make additional grants of 46 lakhs during the year to meet expenditure beyond their allotments in which the East Indian and the Assam-Bengal Railways had involved themselves.

18. The expenditure of R6,72,84,000 proposed for the year 1900-1901 in the triennial programme adopted in November 1898 included 1½ crores for new projects. But when, in October last, we resurveyed the programme in the light of the situation at that date, it was found impossible to restrict the expenditure on open line Capital, and on projects already begun, to the amounts contemplated in November 1898. It would have been necessary, in order to meet this class of demand, and also to provide for the new projects set down for the year, to increase the total expenditure on Railway Construction to R8,22,84,000. The enormous demands for famine which were looming on the near horizon, prevented any thought of expansion. All new projects had, to our great regret, to be swept aside, and even outlay on works in progress did not escape some reduction. Instead of increasing the figure of R6,72,84,000 we reduced it in October to R6,54,00,000, but special additional provision has been made for the Assam-Bengal Railway since October, and the final figure for next year will be R7,30,84,000 or £4,872,300. The totals, £6,188,500 or R9,28,27,000 in the Revised Estimates and £4,872,300 or R7,30,84,000 in the Budget, are distributed as follows:—

	Revised, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.
	R	R
I. State lines managed by the State or Companies	5,25,29,000	3,80,14,000
II. Lines of Old Guaranteed Companies and extensions	1,00,86,000	49,96,000
III. Lines of other Guaranteed or Assisted Companies	2,87,32,000	2,96,24,000
IV. Branch lines on firm guarantee	14,80,000	4,50,000
TOTAL	9,28,27,000	7,30,84,000

Capital Expenditure on Irrigation.

19. For some years it has been the practice to provide a fixed grant of 75 lakhs a year for Capital expenditure on Irrigation Works. In the Budget Estimate of the current year the grant was raised to 85 lakhs. We desired to raise the grant substantially during the year, but our necessities curtailed the proposed increase to some 5 lakhs which, moreover, the Department undertook to spend on works providing labour in famine districts. This year's grant will, therefore, absorb about 90 lakhs. Looking to the very remunerative character of the greater part of our Irrigation outlay, and to the immense value in times of scarcity of the food supplies which can be relied upon with confidence to come from the irrigated areas, the Government of India has resolved to spare no effort to make ample provision for irrigation. In pursuance of this policy it has been decided, in spite of our difficulties, to raise the irrigation grant in the Budget to a full crore.

20. The following are the details of the estimates:—

	Revised, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.
	R	R
Mandalay Canal	11,00,000	9,00,000
Lower Ganges Canal (including Fatehpur Branch)	9,45,000	4,16,000
Chenab Canal	9,15,000	7,90,000
Jhelum Canal	26,86,000	34,14,000
Jamrao Canal	12,07,000	7,51,000
Other Projects	21,20,000	37,29,000
TOTAL	89,73,000	1,00,00,000

Remittance and Debt.

21. The following are the usual details of the requirements of the Secretary of State:—

(A)

	Revised, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.
Requirements on Government Account—	£	£
Excess of expenditure on Revenue Account	16,249,700	17,071,500
Expenditure not charged to Revenue	644,000	6,835,900
Net payments on Remittance Account, etc.	—419,700	330,000
Total Requirements	16,474,000	24,237,400
Transactions of Railway Companies—		
Net receipts on account of Capital	1,606,300	3,413,500
Payments for Stores, etc.	3,054,400	2,740,600
Net Outgoings	1,448,100	—672,900
Net Funds required	17,922,100	23,564,500

The following figures show how the above requirements will be met:—

(B)

	Revised, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.
	£	£
By sale of Council Bills	19,000,000	16,440,000
Transfer of gold to or from Currency under Act II of 1898	—1,500,000	500,000
Purchase of silver for coinage	—500,000	...
By addition to Permanent Debt	...	5,922,400
Increase of Temporary Debt	...	500,000
Reduction of Cash Balance	922,100	202,100
	17,922,100	23,564,500

According to the programme announced in the last Financial Statement the Secretary of State intended to renew £4,500,000 Temporary Debt on the security of India Bills, and no addition to the Permanent Debt of Government was intended. This intention has been carried out, but the amount of Temporary Debt created and discharged has been £6,500,000 owing to some of the India Bills having been issued for six months and having consequently to be replaced twice within the year.

22. The heavy trade demands for remittances during the year enabled the Secretary of State to raise his drawings on India from £17,000,000 to £19,000,000, but owing to the Famine expenditure, the treasury balances in India were not sufficient to meet the demand in full, and £1,500,000 out of the total drawings were met out of the Currency reserve, the gold being set apart in England under Act II of 1898. The Secretary of State has also employed £500,000 of the proceeds of Council Bills for the purchase of silver for coinage into rupees, the Government of India having decided that a further coinage of rupees, in addition to the coinage of the present year, is desirable. Thus the net addition to the Home Treasury balances by means of Council Bills in the year has been £17,000,000, the same amount as was entered in the Budget Estimate. A sum of £650,000 will be received from Her Majesty's Government in repayment of the disbursements in India in connection with the despatch of Troops to South Africa. With other insignificant differences the total reduction of cash balance during the year is now estimated at £922,100 against £1,487,100 taken in the Budget Estimate.

23. It will be seen from Statement A in paragraph 21, that the gross requirements of the Secretary of State for 1900-1901 amount to £24,237,400. The first item is "Excess of Expenditure on Revenue Account" £17,071,500. The second item, £6,835,900 opposite "Expenditure not charged to Revenue," is exceptional in character. Part of this expenditure is, as usual, for stores, but the far greater part, £5,922,400, is really a book entry connected with the purchase of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and will be explained below. The gross requirements are reduced by the surplus of the money raised by Railway Companies over the issues to be made to them (that is, by £672,900). Therefore the net requirements become £23,564,500. Statement B will show how it is proposed to meet this net requirement. The Secretary of State's drawings will be limited to £16,440,000 to which are added £500,000 from an increase in Temporary Debt in the form of India Sterling Bills, while £202,100 will be taken from the Cash Balance in London. In addition, the Secretary of State will receive a further sum of £500,000 from gold forming part of the Currency Reserve, but held in London, on the payment of the equivalent in India into the Currency Reserve here from silver purchased this year for coinage in India. The entry opposite Permanent Debt of £5,922,400 completes the £23,564,500. It represents the Debentures and Debenture Stock of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, which will be purchased on June 30. This is really no increase to the Permanent Debt, and no new liability, for, when the Great Indian Peninsula was a Guaranteed Railway, the Secretary of State was always ultimately liable. It is in fact a book entry: and balances a book entry of a corresponding amount included under the item of £6,835,900 in the statement of the Secretary of State's gross requirements. Owing to the assistance procured in these various ways the Secretary of State avoids raising fresh Permanent Sterling Debt.

We estimate that in India we shall have to borrow for Ways and Means up to three crores of rupees.

24. These announcements, both as regards the amount of Council Bills and as regards loans in England and in India, are made with the usual reservation of entire liberty to the Secretary of State and the Government of India to vary the amounts as may be found convenient.

Financial Changes in 1899-1900.

25. In turning to the financial changes of the year, it must be premised that under the pressure of famine Government can do little more than cope with immediate difficulties, and mark time so far as the fiscal system is concerned. Nevertheless, this year has witnessed the working of new economic legislation destined, perhaps, to be far-reaching in its effects. I refer to the Tariff Amendment Act whereby countervailing duties were imposed on bounty-fed beet sugar. The Act received the assent of the Governor General on March 20, 1899, but, as it did not apply to sugar in transit, its actual operation dates from the current financial year. Responsibility for the actual introduction of a more momentous measure belongs exclusively to the twelvemonth now terminating. India has at length emerged from a period of transition in her currency, has reached the goal to which she has been struggling for years, has established a gold standard and a gold currency, and has attained that practical fixity in exchange which has brought a relief alike to the private individual and to the Government finances. Yet, it is not only as regards currency that India has been called upon to set her house in order. Her equipment as regards banking is admittedly unsatisfactory and retards her development. There is, indeed, unanimous agreement on this point, although, as is natural, in a matter of extreme intricacy and where divergent, or apparently divergent, interests are concerned, there are various opinions as to the really weak places in the equipment, and as to the remedies to be applied. The outgoing year has witnessed no legislation on this important subject, but there have been discussions which, I venture to think, have contributed to clear up some of the issues involved, and the Secretary of State has the views of the Government of India now under consideration. I may perhaps beg the indulgence of Council if I proceed to touch in some detail on these three important events which distinguish the year, countervailing duties, currency legislation, and the examination of our banking position.

Countervailing Duties.

26. The countervailing duties on bounty-fed beet sugar came into force, as I have said, in the current year, practically not until May. We have, therefore, the experience

of less than a year to guide us, and indeed the figures from May 1899 to January 1900 are all that are now available. It is most unfortunate that trade was conducted under abnormal conditions of plague, or of plague and famine, during this period, and we cannot, in consequence, even look to these months as throwing light on the effect of the measure under normal conditions. Nevertheless, the figures will have considerable interest for Council, though I should myself like further experience, under more normal conditions, before drawing any final conclusion. Austria is our great purveyor of beet sugar. The total exports of beet sugar from Austria-Hungary to all the world are worth about £5,500,000, and constitute one-twelfth part of that empire's entire exportations; Austria-Hungary is therefore likely to fight hard for this trade. The total amount 498,484 cwt. received by India from Austria during the nine months I have taken was 26 per cent less than the amount in the corresponding period of 1898-99 and 25 per cent less than that of 1897-98. German beet sugar, which had been largely displaced by its Austrian rival before our legislation was undertaken, dwindled from 300,604 cwt. in the nine months of 1898-99 to 31,138 cwt. in the nine months ending last January. The total imports of beet sugar, 530,705 cwt., the additional duties on which are expected to yield in the whole year some 7 lakhs, were accordingly 44·6 per cent *less* than in the corresponding months of 1898-99 and 63·5 per cent *less* than in the corresponding months of 1897-98, but they were 63·3 per cent *more* than the average in the same months of the five preceding years. The fluctuating character of the importation is very noticeable. Nevertheless, the diminution in the imports this year compared with the last two years is striking, and taken by itself the decline might be held to indicate that the import of beet sugar had been arrested; but, at the same time, it must be remembered that there was a quite sudden and abnormal expansion of imports in 1897-98, that stocks were unusually large in Bombay in 1898, and that the entire decline in the imports of beet sugar has occurred in Bombay and Karachi, indicating also, I am afraid, that the purchasing power of the people on our Western sea-board has been sadly reduced by their accumulated disasters. The total import of sugar into India during the nine months was beet sugar and cane-sugar together, an aggregate of 2,308,432 cwt. or 11·7 per cent less than in the previous corresponding nine months, 22 per cent less than in the same months of 1897-98. The value in sterling was £1,681,138. The decline in beet has been in part made up for by larger imports of cane sugar. As regards these, I find that the imports from Mauritius are smaller than last year but larger than the year before; those from Java and China rose considerably. Passing to the influence of the Act upon prices, it is notable that prices rose immediately after the Act, though they are now tending to decline, and the rise in prices may, I think, be assigned principally to the measure. Producers of cane-sugar in China and Java have profited by the rise in price. How far it has benefited Indian producers it is impossible as yet to say. We are awaiting replies from the Local Governments on this point, and are not yet able to say whether native refining industries have received any stimulus.

Trade and the 1*s*. 4*d*. Rate.

27. Before proceeding to the second event, which distinguishes the financial year, the introduction of the gold standard and gold currency, I would, as a preliminary, invite attention to the volume of trade in the past ten months. Special reason exists for looking closely into these figures both with regard to the trade balance on which India depends to meet her foreign obligations, and with regard to the sterling rate fixed for the rupee. Strong objections were taken to stereotyping the rupee at 1*s*. 4*d*. on the ground that the trade of 1898-99 was altogether unprecedented and abnormal, that such a volume of trade was unlikely to recur, and that the normal volume of trade required a rupee at a lower sterling ratio. It was further urged that a rupee appreciated to 1*s*. 4*d*. would check exports, and would, in particular, exercise an evil influence on our opium revenue and trade with China. How far have these objections been supported by facts, how far do the figures of the year indicate what is the normal volume of Indian trade? The answer to these questions will, I think, dispel any apprehensions that may still linger as a consequence of the objections mentioned. It might, indeed, have been expected that our trade would not have kept at the level of 1898-99. It has been carried out under conditions which have certainly checked anything like a normal rate of growth. Plague has been with us the whole time, the failure of the rains and famine came early, and the cotton-spinning and weaving industry has been more or less in a

critical condition owing, I think, to over-production in relation to the Chinese market. In spite of these adverse conditions the total volume of our trade, excluding Government transactions, measured in sterling compares as follows with the trade of the corresponding ten months of preceding years:—

First Ten Months.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
1897-98 . . .	48,932,487	55,976,774	104,909,261
1898-99 . . .	44,252,991	65,045,099	109,298,090
1899-1900 . . .	50,367,975	64,993,058	115,361,033

The import trade completely recovered from its depression, at any rate as far as the earlier months of the year were concerned. Some part in this increase is due to fresh capital coming out to India, and the imports of gold, in sovereigns from Australia and in gold yen from Japan, play a large part. But it was the effect of the 1*s*. 4*d*. rupee on the export trade that was chiefly dreaded, and it was in respect of exports that 1898-99 was declared to be an unprecedented year. The figures do not bear this out, although there has been a serious decline in the export of wheat and in the export of rice, owing, as regards the latter, to the rice, which would otherwise have been exported to foreign countries, being diverted to the famine districts in India. Nevertheless, in spite of this, the decline in the whole value of the exports is a very small fraction. Whether February and March, with the continued diversion of rice to India, and the failure of cotton and oil-seeds in Western India owing to the drought, will yield results on the same scale as the months under review, is doubtful. But I think it is clear that our exports, even under the depressing circumstances of this year, show that 1898-99 was in no sense an exceptional year, and that their expansion in happier times may confidently be counted upon. I have alluded to the diversion of Burma rice to India. The extent to which Burma is becoming the food reservoir of India is remarkable, as the following figures will show:—

First Ten Months.	Total quantity of Burma rice produced.	Quantity of rice sent to India.	Value of Burma rice crop [based on Rangoon prices in the rice season].
	Tons.	Tons.	£
1896-97	2,384,000	168,500	12,800,000
1897-98	2,011,000	500,300	12,400,000
1898-99	2,243,000	259,000	10,650,000
1899-1900	2,790,000	427,700	14,100,000

Rice indeed is our premier export crop. The hopes that were once founded upon wheat have been disappointed. In the last six years the average annual value of the wheat trade has been about £2,700,000, that of the rice trade over £8,500,000. Wheat in India is a very uncertain crop, and the demand for it hardly exists except when crops are short elsewhere. But Lower Burma has never known a failure of the rice-crop; the demand for Burma rice is constant, and the Burma crop is a dominating factor in the markets of Europe, Asia and South America. Looking further into the figures of our exports it is notable that the export of food grains is about £5,050,000 less than last year, but other articles have come to the rescue, including, amongst many others, tea, raw sugar, wool, jute and its manufactures, coffee, hides, opium. The increase in the last item but one, hides, is not, however, a matter for congratulation, as it is largely due to the mortality among cattle in consequence of drought. But the statistics for opium do not support the allegation that the enhancement of the rupee, and the fall in the China exchange on India, would check the opium revenue. The demand in China has been brisker, and the average price R1,221 realized per chest is higher than the average prices R1,023 and R1,055 in 1897-98 and in 1898-99. I trust that this examination of our trade will be considered sufficient to allow me now to pass to the gold standard without further discussion of the sterling rate adopted for the rupee.

Gold Legal Tender.

28. The measure passed on the 15th September to make gold legal tender in India was the outcome of the Indian Currency Committee's Report. Clear and convincing as the Report was, and desirable as it seemed to give immediate effect to its recommendations, the Government was subjected to considerable pressure to defer action when the Report appeared. We received urgent representations from several important quarters to hold our hands. It was contended that in making the sovereign legal tender Government abandoned the advantages which the monopoly position of the rupee gave for

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1900.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 24th March 1900.

With the approval of the Secretary of State for India, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint General Sir A. P. Palmer, K.C.B., Indian Staff Corps, Commanding the Forces in the Punjab Command, to be Provisional Commander-in-Chief in India, *vice* General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., deceased. Dated 24th March 1900.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

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attracting gold; that the moment the sovereign was legal tender, it would cease to reach Government, it would be absorbed, would disappear like rain into the sea, etc., so that the gradual accumulation of gold would be arrested, and that Government would be driven into borrowing for its stock of gold. We considered these objections carefully, but decided that the case for postponing action was not made out, and believed that exchange would tend to settle, at any rate in the busy season, at the maximum level possible under our policy, and that gold would not be deflected but would still reach us. The result is well known. The alarmist predictions of our friends have not been verified. Instead of gold ceasing to reach us we have almost been swamped with gold. Difficulties, of a temporary character, it is true, have arisen from its plethora, not from its scarcity, so true is it that the unexpected always happens.

29. I do not venture to claim for one moment that Government foresaw the enormous inrush of gold which has been brought about by the withdrawals of silver up-country on account of famine relief by unusual movements of grain, and by the requirements of an exceptionally large rice crop in Burma and also by capital coming out to India. But it is not unfair to claim that the reasons which decided Government to take instant action have proved sound, and that, independently of the abnormal causes to which I have alluded, the operation of other causes on which Government relied has not disappointed us. As I have said, we have been nearly swamped (temporarily) by gold. The amount in our currency reserve on April 1, 1899, was £2,030,000. It stood on March 7, 1900, at £7,069,800; the amount accumulated in London under Act II of 1898 stood at £1,500,000 making the aggregate £8,569,800. The difficulty has been that of meeting the demand for rupees in exchange for notes or gold tendered to us. To meet this demand we could rely in the first place upon the silver liberated from the currency reserve by the gold taking its place. But it is obvious that a certain number of rupees must be kept to meet the needs of the public, and that the stock of rupees must not, therefore, be unduly reduced, while the amount of gold that can conveniently be kept in the actual currency reserve in India must depend partly on the extent to which gold will pass into circulation. It has been decided as a tentative measure to hold £5,000,000 in our reserve in times of low balances, though this normal amount may be increased in the time of high balances, and to pay out any gold in excess of the £5,000,000 minimum reserve. Now, if we had only paid out silver up to the extent of five millions of gold, we should of course have released 7½ crores of rupees. But the gold which has been passed into us for silver in India amounted up to the 10th of March to £7,208,000 and has drawn out from us 10 crores and 81 lakhs of rupees. In addition there was the amount paid out on account of gold received in London, so that our balance of coin in silver rupees began to run low. We decided, therefore, to re-coin some uncurrent silver we had by us and also to buy new silver for coinage. Our new rupee coinage will amount to about 2½ crores. We neither propose to add more rupees than are necessary of new coinage to the circulation, nor to hamper trade by refusing rupees for gold or notes presented.

To sum up, before the beginning of the present year we had added 305 lakhs from our reserve to the volume of silver circulation in exchange for gold presented to us. In this year we have added 776 lakhs in exchange for gold presented in India, and 225 lakhs in exchange for gold paid in at home, a total for the year of 10 crores 1 lakh. To enable us to make these additions we have had to coin new rupees, amounting to about 1½ crores, and to ensure our meeting further demands we have decided upon supplementary coinage to the extent of 1 crore, a total, as stated above, of 2½ crores.

The Rupee Currency.

30. This brings us to the important question of the relation of the silver currency of India to the functions which it has to perform. Perhaps it is not rash to assume that in 1893 the silver currency was redundant. It is impossible to arrive at mathematical accuracy on this subject; but its importance is extreme, and although I am aware that I shall be treading on controversial ground, it is not right to pass by on one side. There are such enormous deductions to be made from the quantitative theory in western countries amply equipped with credit money, with progressive transport, and with constant reductions in the number of hands employed in given industries, that the theory virtually disappears from sight, and that the quantity of standard coin offering in the market probably operates only in so far as Bank

reserves may be concerned. But in India where these deductions cannot be largely made, and where other conditions do not change rapidly, the quantity of currency being supplied and offering in the market must have a very material effect in regulating its value in exchange with other commodities. Therefore the relation between the volume of the currency, and the duty that is thrown upon it, is very important in India, not only as regards rupee prices in the country, but as regards exchange through the influence of rupee prices on exchange. I am not of course denying that exchange also depends upon the relation between our exports and imports, but it must not be forgotten that the volume of currency as influencing rupee prices is another material factor. To put it in an extreme form, could it be denied that if the quantity of currency offering in the country was suddenly doubled, other things being equal, that is to say, other conditions remaining unchanged, prices would not also tend to double, and exchange to fall in a corresponding ratio? Therefore our currency policy, as a whole, must be affected by the relation between the volume of currency and the number of transactions, and it is essential that the currency should adapt itself automatically to the requirements of trade. Looking to the events of this passing year my own impression is that the redundancy or superfluity of the silver currency that formerly existed has been absorbed. At the same time the normal march of affairs has been complicated by unusual factors, such as the famine and drain of silver to relief works, and there is need for caution. We shall be in a much better position to form a sound opinion as to the sufficiency or otherwise of our silver currency when silver coin flows back to trade centres from famine districts, and when we have had the experience of contracted trade in the summer months. The influence of the return of this silver and of the after-effects of famine must be awaited with some anxiety on the part of Government—an anxiety which, however, will be mitigated by the fact that the accumulation of gold, available for foreign remittance, has been much larger than we could have reasonably expected. I say the after-effects of famine because I believe, though it may seem paradoxical, that famine stimulates exchange. Or, rather, that this is the immediate effect of famine owing to the withdrawal of rupees from trade centres and the consequent greater demand for the rupees left in those centres, while the curtailment in exports resulting from shorter crops does not influence exchange until some months after famine has made its appearance and after the expenditure on famine relief has begun. However, under our present system the volume of the silver currency may be fairly regarded—under normal circumstances, for I must except famine demands—as adjusting itself automatically to the duty thrown upon it; in other words, to the demands for it. I should indeed shudder if it were left to the Government to determine, with nothing to guide it, whether the currency was or was not redundant, and to take action accordingly. It would be more than difficult to steer a middle course between the Scylla of stringency with lowering of prices and the Charybdis of dilution of the currency with depression of exchange. But henceforward the Government will be guided by the trade demand for our silver-circulating medium, for our notes printed on silver as we may really regard our rupees as being, the trade demand expressing itself in the presentation of gold. As long as Government refrains from coining rupees, except upon the demand of trade, there can be no dilution of the currency. There can be no contraction, as long as trade, if it needs rupees, has only to tender a sovereign to obtain silver coin in exchange, coin already in our balances or new silver coin if the balances will not suffice. The only difficulty will consist in closely watching the times and seasons so that the supply may be there to meet the demand and not be forestalled, as rupees take time to coin. But experience will soon supply indications for the future. It has already been stated that we are in process of equipping ourselves with additional silver to the value of one million sterling. The only other intervention of Government that I can foresee will possibly be recourse to shipping surplus gold to Europe as a temporary corrective in abnormal times, such as upon the return from up-country of silver coins after a famine. It might, under such circumstances, be desirable to restrict Council Bills temporarily. But the inflow and outflow of gold through private agency, according as the demand varies in either direction, is expected to become a regular factor in Indian business.

Gold in Circulation.

31. Having thus dealt with the general question of our currency, I may now turn to an interesting point: how far gold coins are passing and are likely to pass into general circulation? It has been said that we resolved when our gold reserve exceeded

the fixed minimum of £5,000,000 to pay out gold. We began to give out gold on January 15. I may perhaps explain that Government has no intention of forcing gold upon a reluctant public, although, now that the public has spontaneously taken a certain number of sovereigns, we thought it was not unjustifiable to familiarize people more widely with gold by cashing Postal Orders in Presidency towns of the value of R15 or £1 in gold coins, and we also propose to pay certain salaries in gold in the Presidency towns. Recipients of these gold coins can, of course, always get silver for them, if they really desire silver, by tendering them at the Currency Offices. The amount of gold taken out from the Currency Offices voluntarily by presenters of notes from January 15 to March 10 has been £130,700. Calcutta easily ranks first on the list of towns that are taking to the use of gold. Calcutta has absorbed £84,309. I believe that the rate at which gold is taken is likely to increase slowly, and that gold will pass gradually into general circulation in our sea-ports and large towns. No expectation was ever formed, nor is there any reason to desire, that gold would penetrate into the interior, or that the large mass of transactions in the country would ever be conducted except through the medium of silver and copper. Gold is behaving very much as we anticipated. We have been frequently told, and with perfect justice, that we could never claim to have a true gold standard in India until we were prepared to exchange gold for rupees as well as rupees for gold. By being prepared to exchange I do not mean that we should accept a legal liability to give gold for rupees, but that in practice, as for example in France, anybody who wanted gold for internal purposes should be able to obtain gold freely, without let or hindrance. Theorists, indeed, argue that neither France nor the United States possess a gold standard in the full and complete sense of the words. But I think no one will dispute that if we can advance to the same position as France we shall have attained a gold standard for all practical purposes. A year ago it seemed that we should probably have to sit for a long while under the reproach of our critics, and put up with what has been termed an "exchange standard." It then appeared impossible that in twelve months we should be paying out gold to anybody who asked for it. We are doing so now. Whether we shall be able to continue to do so without check or interruption, whether now we have once started giving gold for rupees we may not have to suspend temporarily, is not a matter about which confident prediction can be made. But it would be reasonable to say that the auguries are not unfavourable for our being able to pursue the path on which we have entered. Our position in respect of gold is strong. In India and in London we have accumulated nearly £8,600,000. We have, as I have explained, set aside £5,000,000 for the present as our minimum reserve against eventualities, against the contingency of the Secretary of State's being obliged to restrict or curtail his drawings and to ask us to ship home gold to enable him to meet his obligations. Any gold received in excess of this minimum, or of such minimum gold reserve as may, with further experience, be established, we shall be ready to pay out as we are paying it out. But the probability is that the gold reserve, ultimately available for foreign remittance, will continue to exceed the minimum experimental reserve. Gold is still coming in, though the inflow is expected to slacken, and may, with confidence, be expected to reach us at least in every busy season. And in addition to the gold received from abroad, we may reckon upon the gold mined in India. It has been decided to constitute a branch of the Royal Mint at the Bombay Mint for the coinage of gold. The terms of the proclamation to be issued under the Imperial Coinage Act have been settled, and we are merely awaiting now until the Royal Mint has satisfied itself as regards the Mint premises and appliances at Bombay. A representative of the Royal Mint is starting this week for Bombay to report. The gold from the Mysore mines is, indeed, already reaching us in anticipation of coinage, and we count upon receiving an annual increment to our stock of gold of from one-and-a-half to two millions from this source. And may I perhaps express satisfaction in passing that we have been able to assist the Indian gold mining industry by saving it the freight and charges incidental to the transmission of its gold to London?

Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers.

32. It is but a few years ago, since a Finance Member exclaimed at this season "Exchange is still the only burden of my song," and on looking back through the Financial Statements and discussions of the last twenty years exchange is writ large, very large, on every page. There is little to be said about exchange this year. The object of the Government, a stable exchange between the gold points, *i.e.*, an exchange

varying between 1*s.* 3$\frac{7}{8}$*d.* and 1*s.* 4$\frac{1}{8}$*d.* or, in the case of telegraphic transfers, 1*s.* 4$\frac{5}{32}$nds., has been maintained. Indeed there would be nothing to be said about exchange, were it not for the fact that for a brief period, and for exceptional reasons, exchange advanced above 1*s.* 4$\frac{5}{32}$nds. I refer to the action of the Secretary of State in deciding in January to limit telegraphic transfers under Act II of 1898, whereby silver can be obtained from the currency reserve against the deposit of gold in London: to limit them, I should explain, by progressively enhancing the price for such accommodation. The situation that dictated such action was to some extent caused by the Exchange Banks, who, as profitable employment for money existed in London, had not brought out money to India at the beginning of the season. Indeed the Exchange Banks in December urged that any loans which Government might be able to make to the public should be made to them as well as to the Presidency Banks, or failing this, if the loans were made through the Presidency Banks, they demanded to have a first refusal of this money to the exclusion of merchants, European and Native. The request was refused.

33. The season opened, therefore, without the assistance of the money that is usually brought out before Christmas by the Exchange Banks. But after Christmas, when rates grew easier in England, there was a sudden demand for transfers to obtain money here, while at the same time there were unprecedented demands for coin to move a record rice crop in Burma, together with an increasing drain of silver to the famine districts, and an inflow of gold exceeding expectations. The silver coin reserve of Government in consequence rapidly neared a point at which it was impossible to continue to meet unlimited transfers. Therefore the Secretary of State decided to limit the demands by gradually raising the rate, thus meeting the most urgent demands, and weeding out the less urgent, while warning those whose demands were not so urgent to ship gold to India. No other course was practical. The liability of the Secretary of State to keep the tap turned on indefinitely at 1*s.* 4$\frac{5}{32}$nds. has been asserted. But I cannot see that any positive liability exists, and I wonder if those who assert its existence would have preferred that the stability of our currency (whose situation they were well able to appreciate and follow) should have been affected by the reserve of rupees being dangerously reduced? There is another observation to be made, though I am afraid it may be resented in certain quarters because it is inconveniently true. The incident exemplifies the difficulties which Indian trade is likely to run into, if the Banks and merchants trust to Government always meeting their demands from its resources instead of supplying themselves with funds.

Banking Discussion.

34. I have already stated that the current year has been marked by much discussion on the banking situation in India. It was inevitable that this discussion should arise. Recent years in India have abounded in periods of stringency, and more than one exceptional measure, such as the reduction of the silver in the currency reserve, has been taken to deal with an imminent crisis. It has long been clear that something is amiss, if not actually rotten, in the State of Denmark. Writing in December last the Bengal Chamber recorded a deliberate opinion that its members "are convinced that in the busy season the banking facilities of India are not sufficient for the trade and satisfactory development of the country, and at times of pressure the existing arrangements for giving relief seem to them to be quite inadequate." These are grave words. That discussion indeed has not supervened earlier may be attributed to the existence of general hesitation while India was passing through the transitional stage immediately following the closure of the Mints. But the moment India emerged from that stage the subject pressed for consideration, and this is an answer to the somewhat wild statement that Government has forced on this question, because the establishment of a gold standard was not proceeding fast enough in its judgment, in order to hasten this desired consummation. In so far as the establishment of a gold standard (which has perhaps proceeded even faster than our desires) has had any influence on the matter it is this. We have been told to expect with a stable exchange that British capital will more readily seek investment in India, and indeed there are more than indications that reasonable expectations will not be disappointed, for a not inconsiderable amount of capital has come out. The tide has turned. But if capital seeks India more readily, investments will no doubt be made in mines, railways and industrial enterprize generally, and there will arise a demand for banking facilities in connection with these investments. The revision of our banking situation was, therefore, in nowise part of a design to hurry

on the gold standard, but followed upon the initiation of that standard. The matter was brought to a head by a request, and a very natural request from the Presidency Banks, for the extension of their statutory powers. We thoroughly sympathized with that request; not so much in the interests of the Banks, as in the interests of the development of India. But a doubt existed, and had previously found expression, how far, in view of their capital and resources, it was prudent to extend the operations of Banks which are the custodians of the public balances, and in whose cash balances the Government account bulks so largely. The Bank of Bengal stated in a letter of the 2nd of December last that the Directors were of opinion that the restrictions imposed on their operations might be "withdrawn with safety and advantage without *in ordinary times* overtaxing the resources of the Banks," and added that they "would not be disposed to countenance any great extension of the Bank's investments in securities which might not be easily realizable." But we have to legislate for extraordinary as well as for ordinary times, and the securities of Assisted Railways and District Boards will probably not be easily realizable for some time to come. The discussion of the banking situation to my mind has been of great utility, and I cannot believe that the discussion, to which valuable suggestions have been contributed from many quarters, and in which the public has taken so much interest, will not, sooner or later, result in some important improvement. The Government of India for its part carefully considered the various representations and arguments that have been made, and has submitted comprehensive recommendations to the Secretary of State. No answer has yet been received, nor, considering the importance of the subject and the shortness of the time, could an answer have been received. As anything which can elucidate the subject is not amiss, I may perhaps before leaving the question offer one explanation. Considerable criticism has been directed against the proposed project of a "State Bank." It was not unnatural perhaps that some misconceptions should arise until the exact recommendations of the Government are made public. But, on the other hand, nothing has been stated by the Government, nothing was said by myself, when I had the honour to explain in Council, in answer to the Honourable Mr. Arthur, the suggestions I should make to Government, on which an allegation could be founded that the creation of a State Bank was contemplated. It is right to say this to remove the apprehensions that have been expressed in certain quarters of State intervention, State competition and other unspeakable horrors. What I then said I would suggest to Government for consideration was that a Central Bank of India, with branches possessing large local autonomy, might be formed by the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks; that this Bank might, under certain conditions and restrictions, have access to London; and that to this Bank, as to an Agent, might (though this is not an essential condition) be entrusted the management of the Paper Currency. The arrangement as regards the note issue would be analogous to that which obtains in England. As regards its banking side, the Bank would have, as the Presidency Banks have now and as the Bank of England has now, the custody, at any rate to a large extent, of the public balances; and as in the case of the Bank of England, the profit derivable from the Government balances would be considered in fixing the remuneration of the Bank for doing the public business. If anybody cares to call a Bank framed on these lines, a Bank in which the Government holds no shares, on whose Board it has no Director, in whose banking profits it has no interest—if there is anybody who desires to term such an institution a State Bank, and to detect behind it the gruesome spectre of State competition, of course he is at liberty to do so. But he must then be equally prepared to call the Bank of England a State Bank, which it notoriously is not in the accepted meaning of language.

Government Balances.

35. There is yet another question at which I beg leave to glance in connection with the history of the year. I mean the utilisation of the Government balances in the busy season. It may be as well, perhaps, though the matter has been frequently discussed and explained of late, to go over the ground once more. Government keeps its working balance in the Government Treasuries, the Reserve Treasuries and the Presidency Banks. Government Treasuries are maintained where there are no Presidency Banks or their branches. The Reserve Treasuries were instituted by Lord Northbrook to give Government control over a certain sum of money for emergencies, Government having been resisted and hampered on two occasions when it required to withdraw its own funds from the Banks for pressing needs. As regards the Presidency Banks, Government

keeps a balance at their Head Offices maintained at a fairly constant figure, and this balance may, in fact, in so far as it exceeds what is really required for treasury purposes, be considered as additional to the real working balance of Government. But there are seasons when the Government receipts exceed the amount required for its working balances and for the constant balance at the Banks. It might be supposed that this excess should naturally go into the balances at the Presidency Banks, and that the Government balance should shrink or expand according to the receipts or outgoings of Government. It has, however, been the arrangement, and a deputation from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in 1898 recognised that it was advantageous, to have a fairly constant balance with the Presidency Banks, while the excess receipts of which I have been speaking flow into the Reserve Treasuries which, rather than the Banks, are thereby primarily exposed to the sudden and fluctuating demands which war and famine and all the exigencies of a great Government may entail. So far, therefore, as the Government balances in the Presidency Banks do not, as might be expected, mount up in the busy season, which is also the season of revenue collections, the Government is not open to the reproach of locking up its balances. I do not see that the arrangement could be changed under present circumstances, and Government could hardly move in the matter except at the request of the business community who were a party to it. Whether it would be not more natural to pass in all the Government receipts if the Banks had a larger capital and larger resources, and the Government could always count on getting its own money without serious disturbance, and whether the Reserve Treasuries are not an anomaly, but a disagreeable necessity, due to existing circumstances, are other and larger questions. If the Reserve Treasuries did not exist, if there was a Bank powerful enough to ensure Government obtaining any money it called for, a larger part of the money collected by Government would be returned into ordinary channels and be available for trade. The real gist, however, of the accusation that Government locks up its balances is concerned with the granting or refusal of temporary loans in the busy season from those funds which I have described above as the receipts in excess of our working balance. That was a subject which was gone into last year, and the Secretary of State has laid down and made public the conditions under which such loans may be granted. There is no unreadiness to make loans under those conditions; but the history of this year enforces the danger of relying on such loans. We had one application this year for a loan for 30 lakhs to Bombay to avert, so we were assured, a most imminent crisis. We were not in a position to make the loan; and moreover those who principally urged us to make the loan, who were representatives of the Exchange Banks, could always have procured funds for their customers through the Secretary of State's telegraphic transfers. Indeed this was admitted: but it was urged that transfers at the rate at which the Secretary of State was then selling were to be boycotted. The crisis was conjured without our assistance: but I refer to it as showing the danger of relying upon Government assistance and indicating doubts as to the sufficiency of banking strength in Bombay. To have a crisis threatened in an Imperial City of the importance of Bombay for want of R30 lakhs points to a very narrow margin.

Conclusion.

36. Famine has left a deep impress upon the financial history of this year, and will make an even deeper impress upon the year we are shortly entering. But looking back on the past twelvemonth we may congratulate ourselves, at least, on having passed to a gold standard through the continued closure of the Mints and the ordinary operations of trade without having added to the indebtedness of India. The uncertainties in both public and private finance owing to a fluctuating and falling exchange have, it may be hoped, become a thing of the past. In the year now passing away India has been able not only to relieve the suffering population in her midst, but to invest revenue in productive public works. She will not be able to escape borrowing in the coming year. But the difficulties will be chiefly those of Ways and Means. Nevertheless, after providing for famine and after making a substantial addition to the payment for national insurance, the Indian Government can count upon a surplus with reasonable confidence.

March 21, 1900. C. E. DAWKINS.

PART II.

BEING A MEMORANDUM BY THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY EXAMINING THE DETAILS OF THE ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Section I.—The Accounts of 1898-99.

1898-99. General Result.

37. The surplus of the year in the Accounts was less by R9,80,900, than that anticipated when the Revised Estimate was framed in March last.

The variations between the figures finally entering into the Accounts and those taken in the Budget and Revised Estimates of the year are fully explained in the Appropriation Report published in the *Gazette of India* of the 11th instant.

Tables giving a general comparison of the Revised Estimates with the Accounts have been given above in Part I, paragraph 3 in the old form and paragraph 6 in the new form.

1898-99. Revenue in India.

38. The Revenue in India was less than taken in the Revised Estimate by R15,50,390. The falling-off is accounted for by a decline in Land Revenue of R22,00,870: the collections were considerably lower than the Estimate in Bombay and Madras, while there were smaller improvements in Burma and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. There was also a decline in the Customs Revenue of R9,62,380 under the heads of silver, oils, and cotton goods. The payment of interest due on April 1, 1899, on the preceding day by the Bombay Port Trust increased the Interest receipts by R8,65,260. Smaller variations under other heads resulted in a net improvement of R7,47,600.

1898-99. Expenditure in India.

39. The Expenditure in India was less than the Revised Estimate by R9,30,330 the result of a number of small differences, the largest of which are, on the side of excess, R10,86,910 in the Working Expenses of State Railways, and, on the side of reduction, R7,60,670 under Army.

40. The net deterioration in India of R6,20,060 was distributed thus between the Imperial Section and the Provincial and Local Section: an Imperial deterioration of R11,14,570 and a Provincial and Local improvement of R4,94,510.

1898-99. Revenue and Expenditure in England.

41. The Sterling Revenue in England was higher by £10,061 and the Sterling Expenditure was less by £20,503.

1898-99. Exchange.

42. The fractional difference between the average rate of exchange and the rate of 16*d*. the rupee of the Revised Estimate caused an increase of expenditure of R1,71,970.

Section II.—Revised Estimate of 1899-1900.

1899-1900. Statement of the gross figures.

43. The following is a general comparison of the Budget Estimates with the Revised Estimates of 1899-1900:—

	Budget.	Revised.	Revised, better.	Revised, worse.
	£	£	£	£
Revenue.				
India	67,717,900	68,284,700	566,800	
England	207,100	247,700	40,600	
Total	67,925,000	68,532,400	607,400	
Expenditure.				
India—				
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	49,388,100	49,681,200		293,100
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	—616,500	—199,000		417,500
Net	48,771,600	49,482,200		710,600
England	16,531,600	16,497,400	34,200	
Total	65,303,200	65,979,600		676,400
Surplus	2,621,800	2,552,800		69,000

1899-1900. General features.

44. The striking feature of the year is the recurrence of famine, involving an expenditure on direct relief of £2,054,800, over three crores of rupees, in addition to indirect expenditure and to loss of revenue—the reduction below the Budget Estimate under the one head of Land Revenue is £1,187,100, over a crore-and-three-quarters of rupees. To help in meeting this unforeseen expenditure, we have had, in addition to the unappropriated portion of the famine grant of over a crore, improvements in net Revenue under Opium, Mint, Railways, and Irrigation amounting to nearly 2 crores, savings in expenditure on the Army and plague preventive measures amounting to nearly a crore-and-a-half, and savings of nearly half a crore in consequence of the rate of exchange having been more than a farthing above the extremely cautious rate of 15¾*d.* the rupee which was adopted in the Budget Estimate. These improvements have diminished the reduction in the estimated surplus of the year, £2,552,800 as compared with £2,621,800, to the insignificant amount of about ten lakhs of rupees. It is very probable that the actual surplus in the Accounts of the year will exceed that of the Budget Estimate.

45. In India there is an increase of Revenue of R85,01,000 or £566,800, and an increase of Expenditure of R43,96,000 or £293,100. These variations are divided between the Imperial and Provincial-Local sections of the accounts thus: a deterioration under Imperial of R21,57,000 or £143,800, and an improvement under Provincial and Local of R62,62,000 or £417,500. In England the Revenue is higher than the Budget Estimate by £40,600 and the Expenditure less by £34,200, giving an improvement of £74,800, which, deducted from the net deterioration on the Imperial section in India of £143,800, results in a reduction of the surplus by £69,000.

1899-1900. Revenue in India.

46. The important increases of Revenue in India are—

	R
Opium	60,20,000
Salt	6,15,000
Customs	8,12,000
Forest	7,49,000
Telegraph	13,50,000
Mint	45,24,000
Railways—	
State, Gross Receipts more R1,45,87,000 } Guaranteed, Net Receipts less R23,75,000 }	1,22,12,000
Irrigation, Major Works	20,89,000
Army	11,28,000

1899-1900. Opium.

47. The increase in Opium Revenue occurs in Bengal, and is mainly due to the average price realised at the monthly sales having been R1,221 a chest, while the price was taken at R1,100 a chest in the Budget Estimate: on the 40,800 chests taken in the Budget Estimate as to be sold, this rise in price accounts for an improvement of R49,36,800. The sales in the last three months of the year were also increased by 900 chests, the receipts from which at the average rate realised amount to R10,98,900. The receipts from the pass duty on the exports of Malwa Opium from Bombay are expected to be slightly less than in the Budget Estimate, and the receipts on Excise Opium slightly higher.

1899-1900. Salt.

48. The Salt Revenue has improved in Madras by R8,57,000, the fall from the abnormally high receipts of 1898-99 having been less than anticipated, and in Bengal by R6,40,000, low prices and the favourable circumstances of the year in that Province having stimulated imports; while it has decreased by R2,15,000 in Bombay due to the famine, and by R6,17,000 in the Northern India Salt Department in consequence of the drought in Rajputana which has caused a deterioration in the quality of the salt produced at Sambhar Lake and a diminution in the sales at that source.

1899-1900. Customs.

49. The Customs receipts have improved in the three Maritime Provinces unaffected or only slightly affected by famine by a total of R14,24,000, but in Bombay the famine and plague have caused a decrease of R6,05,000.

1899-1900. Forest.

50. The Forest Revenue in Burma has improved by the large sum of R12,33,000 due to the high price of teak inducing large extractions: Bengal shows an increase of R1,55,000; but in Bombay there has been a falling-off of R3,16,000, in Madras of R1,20,000, and in the Central Provinces of R1,38,000, all attributed to famine.

51. The abnormally large increase in Telegraph receipts is caused by the interest in the war news from South Africa and by the great use of telegrams in connection with the movements of grain caused by the famine.

1899-1900. Telegraph.

52. The increase in the Mint receipts is exceptional. The larger part of it, R32,00,000, represents the profit on the coinage of about one crore of rupees from purchased silver bullion, the Government of India having found it necessary to resort to coinage to meet the great demand for rupees which has been so marked a characteristic of this cold weather: that demand is surmised to have been caused by the withdrawal of rupees from the trade centres to meet famine expenditure, and by the exceptionally large rice crop in Burma.

1899-1900. Mint.

The coinage of dollars has also been much greater than was assumed in the Budget Estimate; and the receipts in Bombay have consequently increased by R4,79,000.

The famine has caused a large demand for copper coin, on the coinage of which there is a gain, brought to account when the coins pass into circulation: the increase from this cause amounts to R8,50,000.

There is a small set off to these large receipts in the increased charges of the Mints, amounting to R2,23,000.

53. The large improvement in Railway earnings is due partly to the ordinary development of traffic and the earnings of new lines and additions to existing lines, and to a brisk coal trade, but mainly to the increase in grain traffic to meet the requirements of the famine-stricken districts, and to the carriage of troops to the seaports for despatch to South Africa.

1899-1900. Railway Receipts.

The improvement has been fairly generally distributed, the only two lines of which the receipts will fall far short of the Budget Estimate being the Great Indian Peninsula Railway,—the failure of the cotton and grain crops in the districts served by that Railway and the continued prevalence of plague have seriously interfered with its traffic,—and the North-Western Railway,—the traffic on that Railway varies from year to year, up and down, more than on any other Railway, with the greater or smaller movement of troops to or from the North-West frontier: the famine has also diminished the receipts of the line, and the exports of wheat have been much smaller than last year.

54. There has been a large development of Irrigation, the larger portion of the increase occurring in the Punjab: this is partly due to the failure of the rains.

1899-1900. Irrigation Revenue.

55. The increase in Army Receipts is due chiefly to the recovery of the value of stores, etc., sent with the troops to South Africa.

1899-1900. Army Receipts.

56. The more important decreases in Revenue are:—

1899-1900. Decreases in Revenue in India.

	R
Land Revenue	1,78,07,000
Provincial Rates	17,97,000
Interest	7,57,000

57. The Land Revenue in Bengal and Assam is expected to be slightly higher than the Budget Estimate, but the only Province in which a substantial increase has occurred is the extraordinarily prosperous Province of Burma. There an increase of R21,11,000 has been taken. In every other Province there are very serious decreases. In Bombay the falling-off is R84,37,000, in the Punjab R37,00,000, in the Central Provinces R35,43,000, and in the small Provinces administered directly by the Government of India, of which the most important are Ajmer, Baluchistan, and Coorg, R2,63,000: all of these are direct consequences of the famine prevailing in those Provinces, which has necessitated heavy suspensions and remissions. In Madras the unfavourable character of the north-east monsoon led the Local Government to anticipate that considerable suspensions would be necessary in February and March, and a decrease of R18,89,000 has been taken in that Province. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh a decrease of R23,01,000 is shown: the collections of the arrears remaining over from the last famine are expected to be smaller than assumed in the Budget Estimate.

1899-1900. Land Revenue.

58. The decline in the Revenue from Provincial Rates follows generally in distribution the decline in Land Revenue and is due to the same causes.

1899-1900. Provincial Rates.

1899-1900. Interest Receipts.

59. The fall in Interest receipts is not a real reduction in Revenue. The interest on the debt of the Bombay Port Trust falls due for payment on April 1, and the annual payment was included in the Budget Estimate. The payment was, however, made on March 31, 1899, and the receipts on account of that debt in 1898-99 were accordingly doubled while there are none this year.

1899-1900. Increase in Expenditure in India.

60. The important increases in Expenditure in India are:—

	R
Forest	4,52,000
Political	6,31,000
Famine Relief	3,06,86,000
State Railways, Working Expenses	59,24,000
Irrigation, Working Expenses	5,39,000

1899-1900. Forest Expenditure.

61. The increase in Forest Expenditure occurs in Burma, R1,43,000, and Bombay, R3,83,000, the expenditure in other Provinces differing but slightly from the Budget Estimate. In Burma the increase was required to earn the increase in Revenue noticed in paragraph 50. In Bombay the increase is caused by the sanction to a scheme for supplying fodder to the cattle in the famine-stricken districts of Bombay. It is expected that more than half of the cost will be recovered from the owners of the cattle, as they will be charged for the fodder supplied to them. Part of the expenditure in that scheme was incurred in the Central Provinces also, but other lapses reduce the total expenditure there almost to the Budget figure.

1899-1900. Political Expenditure.

62. The increase in Political Expenditure is due to the Amir of Afghanistan having drawn more of his subsidy than the amount due for the year: he draws his subsidy somewhat irregularly.

1899-1900. Famine Relief.

63. The very large expenditure on Famine Relief has been fully explained in other parts of this Statement.

1899-1900. Railway and Irrigation Expenditure.

64. The increases in Railway and Irrigation Expenditure were required to earn the increased Revenue discussed in paragraphs 53 and 54, the real gain being only the net amount.

1899-1900. Savings in Expenditure in India.

65. The necessity of meeting the large expenditure connected with the famine has led to the restriction of ordinary expenditure wherever possible; and there are savings under the great majority of heads. The more important decreases are the following:—

	R
3.—Land Revenue	8,47,000
Opium	6,01,000
13.—Interest	10,27,000
Law and Justice, Jails	6,58,000
Police	5,65,000
Medical	29,05,000
31.—Exchange	21,46,000
Construction of Protective Railways	49,00,000
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	60,39,000
Military Works	6,70,000
Civil Works	57,67,000
Army	52,05,000

1899-1900. Land Revenue Expenditure.

66. Grain compensation allowances caused by famine prices have prevented any saving in the Land Revenue Expenditure in the Central Provinces and Bombay, in which the charges slightly exceed the Budget Estimate, and have reduced the savings in the Punjab. In Bengal there is an increase of R1,46,000, mostly under Survey and Settlement. But there are savings of R2,77,000 in Burma—where some schemes of improvement were not brought into operation so soon as anticipated and the charges for the collection of Revenue were overestimated; of R3,57,000 in Madras—where one scheme of improvement was partially postponed, and the progress of expenditure under several heads was less than provided for in the Estimates; and of R3,06,000 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where it was found that the grants under several heads were not fully required.

1899-1900. Opium.

67. Though the poppy crop was a better one than we have had for many years, it was not quite up to the standard which we assume as the average, and for which we provide every year in the Budget Estimate. The payments to the cultivators for their opium were therefore smaller than taken in the Estimate, and there will be a saving of about six lakhs of rupees.

1899-1900. Interest Payments.

68. The Capital Expenditure on the construction of Railways in 1898-99 was higher than anticipated in the Revised Estimate for that year, because of the postponement from last year to this of the issue of Debenture Capital by the East Indian Railway Company : the advances on which interest is charged against Railway Companies were also higher than estimated ; and consequently the transfer from Ordinary to Railway Debt was increased above the Budget Estimate by R5,42,000, causing a saving of that amount in ordinary Interest payments. The remainder is due to arrear payments of Interest warrants having proved to be less than provided for in the Estimate of last March.

1899-1900. Expenditure on Jails.

69. Famine prices have caused small excesses over the Budget Estimates for Expenditure on Jails in Bombay and the Punjab. In all other Provinces there are savings, due partly to the Jail population having been less than anticipated, partly to the opening of new Jails having been postponed, and partly to the specially low price for provisions in the earlier months of the year when stocks were purchased.

1899-1900. Police.

70. In Bombay, the Punjab and the Central Provinces the Police Expenditure has exceeded the Budget Estimates in consequence of the famine necessitating large payments of grain compensation allowances. In the other Provinces there are substantial savings, due partly to economies such as the substitution of locally-manufactured for imported cloth for uniforms, partly to the absence of officers on leave, and partly to the slower introduction of some schemes of reform.

1899-1900. Medical Expenditure.

71. Only a small part of the reserve of R20,95,000, provided for new plague preventive expenditure as stated in paragraph 146 of the Budget Statement of last March, was required, and there is a saving of R19,42,000 in the India General Revised Estimate of Medical Expenditure. The Madras and Central Provinces Governments have also not found it necessary to spend so much as expected on plague prevention, and there are savings under the head in Madras of R10,19,000 and in the Central Provinces of R1,58,000. On the other hand, the Bengal Government increased its expenditure on those measures and there is an increase in that Province of R3,59,000.

1899-1900. 31.—Exchange.

72. The changes in the form of Accounts and Estimates described in paragraphs 4 to 6 of Part I of this Statement affect very materially the entries under the two heads XXIV and 31.—Exchange. In the Budget Estimate, as published last March in the old form, the final figure resulting from the calculations was R6,90,000 on the receipt side, under XXIV.—Exchange. The calculations under the new form give a figure on the charge side, under 31.—Exchange, of R31,96,000 (or £213,000). The explanation of this large difference is that under the new form the whole of the difference between the rate of exchange assumed in the Budget Estimate, 15¾*d.* the rupee, and the standard rate of 16*d.* the rupee is brought to account through the heads XXIV and 31.—Exchange, whereas under the old form that difference was (like the difference between the 2 shilling rate and the standard rate under both the old and new forms) distributed over the various heads of Revenue and Expenditure under which sterling transactions occur.

In the Revised Estimate, in the new form, the entry of R31,96,000 (£213,000) on the charge side, 31.—Exchange is reduced to R10,50,000 (£70,000). The reason of this difference is that the average rate of exchange of the year will be slightly over 16*d.* the rupee instead of 15¾*d.* the rupee taken in the Budget Estimate. This in itself would have caused the whole 32 lakhs to disappear; but the remittances of some Railway Companies were made at a lower rate than the average rate of Council Bills, which acted on the figure in the contrary direction.

1899-1900. Protective Railways and Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.

73. The entries under the two heads named in the margin in the Budget Estimate of this year together made up the amount required to bring the Famine Relief and Insurance Grant up to the sum of a crore and a half of rupees. As the expenditure on Famine Relief in the Revised Estimate far exceeds that sum,

there is no room for the expenditure under the two heads and the entries are omitted.

The amount shown under Reduction or Avoidance of Debt disappears absolutely from the Expenditure of the year. But the expenditure represented by the entry under 34.—Construction of Protective Railways has not been stopped: it has merely been removed to Expenditure not charged to Revenue under head 48.—State Railways—Construction. It may be mentioned here that this transfer would have been made even if the Famine Relief expenditure had not occurred and swallowed up the whole of the Famine Grant. For under the decision described in paragraph 7 of Part I of this Statement, expenditure on Railways of the class for which the entry in the Budget Estimate was made will in future be charged to head 48, and not to head 34.

1899-1900. Military Works Expenditure.

74. The reduction in the Expenditure in India on Military Works represents partly a transfer of Expenditure from India to England, and partly the usual lapses which always occur.

1899-1900. Civil Works Expenditure.

75. Assam is the only Province which shows an increase (R41,000) in the Expenditure on Civil Works: funds being available from Provincial Revenues the Chief Commissioner pressed on the repair of the damages caused by the great earthquake. The decrease in Burma (R2,65,000) is an ordinary one, the progress of expenditure not being so rapid as expected when the Budget grant was fixed. The savings in the other Provinces varying from R14,57,000 in Bombay to R5,62,000 in the Punjab may all be taken as being the result of the efforts of the Local Governments to reduce ordinary expenditure to provide funds for the famine, and to a small extent for other Provincial needs.

1899-1900. Army.

76. The main cause of the saving in Military Expenditure is the despatch, without replacement, of British troops to South Africa, and of two Native Infantry Regiments to Ceylon and Singapore, the charges for all of which are borne by Her Majesty's Government. This saving is estimated at R39,09,000.

There have also been savings in the charges for military operations and special services, R6,42,000: in Exchange Compensation Allowance R3,89,000, the rate of exchange having been over 16*d.* the rupee, whereas the Budget Estimate assumed a rate of 15¾*d.*: in Regimental Pay and Allowances R4,00,000: in the pay of officers transferred for plague duty to the Civil Department R3,64,000: in the annual relief movements R2,20,000: in the purchase of malt liquor R2,60,000: from the postponement of the purchase of a reserve of fodder because of the famine prices, R3,76,000: the postponement of other mobilization requirements R1,84,000: in the purchase of mules and horses in India R4,40,000; and under Medical, chiefly Cantonment General Hospitals, R4,13,000.

On the other hand, the high prices have caused an extra expenditure of R10,00,000—this would have been much greater had it not been that very low prices prevailed in the earlier months of the year: the orders issued this year regarding the messing allowance of British soldiers have entailed an additional expenditure of R9,85,000: there have been special grants of R1,32,000 for the purchase of land, and of R1,22,000 for the purchase of equipment of transport corps and supply trains; and the stoppage of the troopship service, causing a large saving in sterling expenditure as noticed below, has necessitated the chartering of two vessels to convey details to England at a cost of R4,10,000.

1899-1900. Revenue in England.

77. The Revenue in England is expected to exceed the Budget Estimate by £40,600, the bulk of which occurs under Interest. The Secretary of State had larger amounts available from his cash balance for temporary investment, and the rate of interest obtained was high during a portion of the year.

1899-1900. Expenditure in England.

78. The Expenditure in England is expected to be less than the Budget Estimate by £34,200. There is an increase of £71,500 in the payments of interest on India Bills partly owing to the rate of interest being higher and partly to some of the Bills being issued for six months and replaced within the year, which involves an interest charge this year for 18 months: £62,600 are to be spent on the purchase of land for the Store Department and for the installation of electric light in the India Office: the payments for the Indian troopship *Hardinge*, now being built, are increased by £110,700: the last quarterly payment in 1898-99 of the subsidy to the Admiralty for the Indian Defence Vessels was withheld pending settlement of a doubtful point, and the

sum of £15,200 has to be added to the pavments this year. On the other hand, the payments for the Indian Troopship Service are reduced by £124,800, the South African War having prevented the despatch of the usual reliefs to India: The expenditure on Army Stores has been less than expected by £205,900: and the non effective Army charges mainly pensions have been less than the Estimate by £73,800.

1899-1900. Exchange.

79. As explained in paragraph 5, exchange no longer appears separately on the Accounts and Estimates. But, of course, any rise or fall in the rate of exchange affects them to the same extent as before the change in form. In the Budget Estimate the rate of exchange for the year was taken at 15¾*d.* the rupee, and the average rate obtained on the Secretary of State's drawings will be slightly above 16*d.* the rupee: the Revised Estimate places the rate at 16·072*d.* the rupee. The net sterling expenditure in the Revised Estimate is £16,249,700. The equivalent of that amount is R24,76,14,000 at 15¾*d.* the rupee and R24,26,53,000 at 16·072*d.* the rupee. The difference between these two amounts, R49,61,000, represents the saving secured by the rise in the rate above that assumed in the Budget Estimate. In addition, the higher level of exchange has caused reductions in the payments of exchange compensation allowance amounting to R6,97,000.

Section III.—Budget Estimate of 1900-1901.

1900-1901. Statement of the gross figures.

80. The following is a general comparison of the Budget Estimate of 1900-1901 with that of 1899-1900:—

	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1900-1901, better.	1900-1901, worse.
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£
India	67,717,900	69,978,300	2,260,400	...
England	207,100	177,500	...	29,600
TOTAL .	67,925,000	70,155,800	2,230,800	...
EXPENDITURE.				
India—				
Imperial, Provincial and Local	49,388,100	53,297,100	...	3,909,000
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit .	—616,500	—550,600	...	65,900
NET .	48,771,600	52,746,500	...	3,974,900
England	16,531,600	17,249,000	...	717,400
TOTAL .	65,303,200	69,995,500	...	4,692,300
SURPLUS .	2,621,800	160,300	...	2,461,500

1900-1901. Main features.

81. The famine, involving a direct expenditure of just over five crores of rupees besides loss of Revenue and indirect Expenditure, and the undertaking of new Military expenditure of nearly a crore are the leading characteristics of next year. To meet this outlay the surplus shown in the Budget Estimate of the present year of nearly four crores goes a long, though not the whole, way. But increases in Revenue and strict economies in other Expenditure suffice to enable us to show a small surplus in the coming year.

82. In India an increase of Revenue of R3,39,06,000 or £2,260,400 and an increase of Expenditure of R5,86,34,000 or £3,909,000 are estimated. This net deterioration of R2,47,28,000 or £1,648,600 represents an improvement in the Provincial and Local Section of R9,88,000 or £65,900 and a deterioration in the Imperial Section of R2,57,16,000 or £1,714,500. The Revenues in England are expected to be less by £29,600 and the expenditure greater by £717,400. The total Imperial falling off, £2,461,500, reduces the surplus to the small sum of £160,300.

1900-1901. Increases of Revenue in India.

83. The heads which mainly contribute to the large increase in Revenue in India above shown are —

	R
Railways, State, Gross Receipts more R3,63,12,000 . / Guaranteed, Net „ less R1,40,51,000 .	2,22,61,000
Opium	83,60,000
Customs	5,26,000
Post Office	7,75,000
Telegraph	10,50,000
Mint	34,87,000
Irrigation, Major Works	13,56,000
Army	17,45,000

1900-1901. Railway Receipts.

84. A considerable part of the increase under Railways is nominal only, being caused by the change in the status of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for nine months of the year from a Guaranteed Railway, of which the receipts are shown net, to a State Railway, of which the gross receipts are shown on the Revenue side, and the working expenses on the Expenditure side. The amount of this nominal addition to the Revenue and Expenditure is R1,53,00,000, and that amount should be deducted from the figure above given to arrive at the real increase in Railway Revenue, which will then be R69,61,000.

The Railway Revenue is estimated at an amount less by R52,51,000 than the Revised Estimate of 1899-1900, because it is not considered prudent to assume that the whole of the increase secured by the very exceptional traffic of the present year will be retained in the coming year.

1900-1901. Opium.

85. Part of the increased Revenue from Opium is obtained by the sale of 3,600 more chests than were taken in the Budget Estimate of the present year: at the price of R1,100 a chest taken in the Budget Estimate of 1899-1900 this accounts for an increase of R39,60,000. The high prices secured at the opium sales this year, particularly in the last half of it, justify us in anticipating a higher average price than R1,100 next year: the average has been taken at R1,200 a chest; and this accounts for an increase of R44,40,000.

1900-1901. Customs Revenue.

86. The Customs Revenue in Bombay is expected to be lower than in the Budget Estimate of this year by R7,66,000 in consequence of famine and plague; but in the other Maritime Provinces increases aggregating R13,05,000 are anticipated. The Estimate is taken at about three lakhs lower than the Revised Estimate of this year: the decrease is distributed over the Rice Export Duty, Articles of Food and Drink, Silver, Cotton Goods, and Manufactured Articles.

1900-1901. Post Office Receipts.

87. The Estimate of Post Office Revenue assumes that the Revenue next year will exceed that of this year by about the same amount as the latter exceeded that of 1898-99, there being nothing abnormal in the receipts this year or last.

1900-1901. Telegraph Receipts.

88. The Telegraph Revenue having increased by an abnormal amount this year owing to special causes, the estimate for next year is placed somewhat lower than the Revised Estimate of 1899-1900.

1900-1901. Mint Receipts.

89. It has been decided to coin in the beginning of next year a further crore of rupees: this will yield a profit of R32,00,000. The gain on copper coinage is also taken higher by R2,00,000 than in the Budget Estimate of this year, and the receipts for Dollar coinage are also placed slightly higher, though much lower than in the Revised Estimate of this year.

1900-1901. Irrigation Revenue.

90. The Irrigation Revenue was especially high this year, and it is improbable (as it is most undesirable) that the seasons next year will be as favourable for irrigation. The estimate has accordingly been taken over seven lakhs lower than the Revised Estimate though thirteen and-a-half lakhs higher than the Budget Estimate of this year.

1900-1901. Army Receipts.

91. The increase in the Army Receipts represents recoveries from Her Majesty's Government of the value of horses, stores, etc., sent to South Africa with the troops.

1900-1901. Decreases in Revenue in India.

92. The important decreases in Revenue in India are:—

	R
Land Revenue	52,39,000
Excise	4,92,000
Provincial Rates	3,19,000

1900-1901. Land Revenue and Provincial Rates.

93. The famine will necessitate suspensions and remissions of Land Revenue and Provincial Rates next year as well as in the current year, though not to so great an extent. The decrease under the latter head would have been considerably greater were it not that the Madras Government has decided to increase the rate at which a local cess is levied and there is an increase under the head in that Province of R3,69,000.

1900-1901. Excise Revenue.

94. In ordinary times the Excise Revenue increases from year to year in all Provinces in which no special measure leading to a check has been adopted for administrative reasons. This normal increase is expected next year in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and Burma. In the latter Province, however, one such measure has been adopted leading to a loss of Revenue moderately estimated at R1,50,000 a year: it is the decision to stop the sale by auction of licenses to sell opium in Lower Burma in order to diminish the temptation to the licensees to traffic in illicit opium.

In Bombay and the Central Provinces the famine is expected to cause a serious decline in Excise Revenue, and in the Punjab the same cause has restricted the usual increase.

In Madras a very large decrease of R12,64,000 is anticipated by the Local Government. The Excise Revenue in that Province advanced more rapidly than that of any other Province till two years ago when it began to decline, and the Local Government expects that the decline will continue next year for special reasons some being connected with difficulties—temporary it is hoped—in the administration of the special system in force in that Province, and some with the unfavourable character of the seasons.

1900-1901. Increases in Expenditure in India.

95. The important increases in expenditure in India are:—

		R
3.—Land Revenue		10,18,000
Forest		5,76,000
Post Office		7,35,000
Police		9,33,000
Political		5,85,000
Scientific and Minor Departments		11,63,000
Famine Relief		4,99,68,000
37.—Construction of Railways charged to Revenue		12,42,000
State Railways, Working Expenses		1,93,58,000
Interest on Railway Debt	14,82,000	
Interest on Irrigation Debt	3,90,000	22,82,000
Interest on Advances chargeable against Companies	4,10,000	
Army		41,43,000

1900-1901. Land Revenue Expenditure.

96. The increase in the Expenditure under 3.—Land Revenue is partly caused by the famine, partly by pressing on Surveys and Settlements, partly by larger charges for the collection of the Revenue, and partly by carrying out various schemes for the improvement of District Administration.

1900-1901. Forest Expenditure.

97. The increase in Forest Expenditure occurs mainly in Burma, R4,61,000, necessary to earn the increased Revenue, and in Bombay, R1,03,000, caused by the fodder scheme mentioned in paragraph 61.

1900-1901. Post Office.

98. The increase in Post Office Expenditure is a necessary outcome of the development of this progressive department, and is less than the increase in Revenue.

1900-1901. Police Expenditure.

99. The more important increases in Police Expenditure occur in the Punjab R1,79,000, Burma R2,18,000, Bombay R2,85,000, and the Central Provinces R1,09,000. In the first two the cause is the intended increase to Border Military Police and in the two last the famine.

1900-1901. Political Expenditure.

100. The increase in Political Expenditure occurs mainly in the Punjab where it amounts to R4,82,000. It provides for the establishment of the Tochi Militia and for additional expenditure on the Kurram Militia and the Khyber Rifles, all these measures being connected with the scheme for withdrawing some of the outlying garrisons of the regular Army, which will result in a considerable saving on the whole.

1900-1901. Scientific and Minor Departments.

101. The larger part of the increase under Scientific and Minor Departments is caused by the provision for the Census which is to be taken on March 1, 1901. The amount of that provision is R7,32,000, being about the same as the provision entered in the Budget Estimates of 1890-91. The expenditure of the Meteorological Department shows an increase of R54,000, and that of the Civil Veterinary Department an increase of R1,84,000, part of which, however, is nominal only, being a transfer of the cost of the Hissar Cattle Farm from the head Army. In Madras there is an increase of a lakh and-a-half for the charges of the aluminium manufactory started in the School of Arts: the receipts from the sale of the articles will more than cover the charges.

1900-1901. Famine Relief.

102. The Famine Relief Expenditure has been explained in other parts of this Statement.

1900-1901. 37.-Construction of Railways.

103. The increase under 37.—Construction of Railways charged to Revenue is an item of Local Expenditure. The Tanjore Local Board intends to spend R12,73,000 next year, from the accumulations of the local railway cess, on the commencement of an extension of the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway. To complete the extension it will be necessary for the Board to borrow, but the loan will not be issued in the coming year.

1900-1901. Working Expenses of State Railways.

104. It has been explained in paragraph 84 that from the increase shown under State Railways, a deduction of R1,53,00,000, the charges of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for nine months, must be made to arrive at the real increase. The amount then becomes R40,58,000, an addition which is necessitated by the larger traffic expected to bring in the increase in Receipts of R69,61,000 mentioned in paragraph 84.

1900-1901. Interest on Railway and Irrigation Debt.

105. The increase in the Railway and Irrigation Debt is the interest on the new capital expenditure. The amount is transferred from Interest on ordinary Debt.

1900-1901. Army Expenditure.

106. The famine is responsible for a large part of the increased Military expenditure in India, the cost of food supplies for men and animals being taken R47,30,000 higher than in the Budget Estimate of the present year. The orders regarding the messing allowances of British soldiers involve a higher expenditure of R6,63,000. The cost of the annual reliefs is expected to be higher by R2,56,000. The purchase of horses to replace those sent to South Africa with Cavalry Regiments and Batteries of Artillery will cost R22,00,000; and the replacement of stores sent to South Africa with the Indian troops will cost R2,60,000. The maintenance of a larger number of transport animals adds R2,43,000 to the Estimates. A special purchase of 2,000 mules will cost R9,10,000 including the keep of the animals for a part of the year; and the purchase of 1,000 Persian mules for ordinary requirements R1,70,000. The new scheme regulating the promotion of Commissariat Officers will cost R1,00,000. The provision for "Regimental Pay and Allowances" has been raised by R1,30,000, and that for the Native Army Reserves, which have been increased in strength, by R1,39,000. Under Ordnance an increase of R1,87,000 has been taken, mainly to provide for larger purchase of hides for the Cawnpore Saddlery Factory from which large issues of leather were made to the South African force. The following additions have been made to the Estimates: R9,01,000 for the improvement of Commissariat-Transport arrangements: R5,64,000 for improvements in the organization of Horse and Field Batteries and additions to Mountain Battery establishments: R4,94,000 for the reorganisation of the four Heavy into two Howitzer Batteries: R4,00,000 for an addition of 92 officers to the Staff Corps: R3,81,000 for the increased cost of ammunition for the new rifle to be supplied to the Native Army; and R1,27,000 for the purchase of equipment to complete transport corps and supply trains.

On the other hand, the despatch of three Native Regiments to Ceylon, Singapore and Mauritius secures a saving of R6,40,000; and the expectation that the British troops sent to South Africa will not be replaced before October, a saving of R38,50,000. The grants for mobilization and clothing expenditure are less by R8,71,000, for Camps of Exercise by R1,45,000, and for Exchange Compensation Allowance by R3,35,000. And a smaller provision for special services has been made giving a reduction of R29,11,000: the bulk of this is due to the decision to withdraw regular troops from several outlying posts in the frontier, replacing them by Militia.

1900-1901. Decreases in Expenditure in India.

107. The important savings in Expenditure in India are:—

	R
Interest on Ordinary Debt	6,77,000
Medical	26,28,000
31.—Exchange	31,96,000
Protective Railways	49,00,000
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	60,39,000
Guaranteed Railways, Surplus Profits, etc.	27,48,000
Military Works	14,87,000
Civil Works	41,05,000

1900-1901. Interest.

108. The Interest on Ordinary Debt is reduced by R22,82,000, being the amount transferred to Railway and Irrigation Debt, see paragraph 105; and a smaller provision has been made for arrear payments than in the Budget Estimate of the present year. On the other hand, we have made a provision of R20,00,000 for the interest and possible discount on the loan which is to be raised in India in the coming year.

1900-1901. Medical Expenditure.

109. The saving in Medical Expenditure is accounted for by the facts that it is unnecessary to repeat the provision of a reserve of R20,95,000 for plague preventive measures, and that the Madras and the Central Provinces Governments have reduced their provisions for that purpose by R9,77,000 and R51,000. On the other hand, the Bengal Government has provided R2,00,000 for plague preventive measures, and there are small increases in general Medical Expenditure in the other Provinces, some of them caused by famine.

1900-1901. 31.—Exchange.

110. The explanation of the difference under 31.—Exchange is given in paragraph 72.

111. The explanation of the reduction under Protective Railways and Reduction or Avoidance of Debt has been given in paragraph 73.

1900-1901. Surplus Profits, etc.

112. The reduction in the payments of surplus profits, etc., to Guaranteed Railways occurs mainly on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, of which the earnings will be very low in the half-year ending June 30, the last in which such payments will fall due in respect of it, as it will then become a State Railway.

1900-1901. Military Works.

113. In the Budget Estimate of this year a special addition of 15 lakhs was made to the Military Works grant for the cost of defensive works on the frontier. The financial position does not admit of a similar addition next year.

1900-1901. Civil Works.

114. The great bulk of the expenditure on Civil Works is Provincial. Burma is the only Province of which the Provincial Revenues are in a really prosperous condition, but Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Assam are fairly well off: all the others have difficulty in securing equilibrium in the Provincial finances. The Burma Government has provided for an increase in Public Works expenditure of R21,97,000. The Chief Commissioner of Assam estimates for a reduction of R8,63,000, but the reason is that the expenditure this year was exceptional, being the continuation of the repair of earthquake damages for which Imperial Revenues made a large special grant: the back of that special expenditure has been broken, and a reduction is possible next year. In all the other Provinces large reductions have been made to help the Local Governments to secure equilibrium in the Provincial Revenues. The amounts are:—

	R
Bombay	13,79,000
Bengal	11,90,000
The Punjab	10,57,000
Madras	8,52,000
The Central Provinces	5,31,000
The North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3,38,000

1900-1901. Revenue in England.

115. The sterling Revenue next year is taken less than in the Budget Estimate of this year by £29,600. Almost the whole of this decrease is due to the omission of receipts in connection with the Indian Troopship Service, a net amount for the Service being provided on the Expenditure side.

1900-1901. Expenditure in England.

116. The sterling expenditure is increased by £717,400. The larger items of increase are:—

£

37,500 in interest payments, the amount of India Bills being higher by £500,000, and the probable rate of interest being taken at 3 instead of 2½ per cent.

£

51,400 for Telegraph Stores, which require replenishment.

11,500 in payments for the Indo-European Telegraphs, the increase in the homeward traffic, and the carriage of a larger percentage by the Indo-European route being expected to continue.

114,800 in payments for the Troopship *Hardinge* under construction.

40,000 in payments of civil furlough allowances and pensions.

183,300 in the interest payments connected with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The Railway is to be purchased by the Government by means of terminable annuity, and the amount charged to Railway Revenue will include the part of the annuity which goes towards repayment of the capital.

62,900 in payments of interest on capital deposited by Railway Companies, caused by further receipts of capital.

321,700 in the payments for Ordnance and other Military stores. This is caused by the decision to re-arm the Native Army in India and to adopt other measures to increase the efficiency of the Army.

On the other hand, the Army non-effective charges are reduced by £69,500; and the payments to the War Office in respect of British Forces in India are expected to be less by £30,000 owing to the absence of troops in South Africa.

1900-1901. Exchange.

117. The adoption of the rate of 16*d.* the rupee in the Budget Estimate for next year yields a saving as compared with the Budget Estimate of this year, in which the rate of $15\frac{3}{4}$*d.* was adopted. The net sterling Expenditure next year is £17,071,500. The equivalent is R26,01,37,000 at $15\frac{3}{4}$*d.* the rupee and R25,60,72,000 at 16*d.* the rupee. The difference R40,65,000 represents the saving due to the rise in the rate of exchange. The saving in exchange compensation allowance from the same cause amounts to R6,81,000.

Section IV.—Statements comparing the figures of the Estimates under the more important heads of Revenue and Expenditure with those of past years.

LAND REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	1899-1900.		1900-1901, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE— Including that due to Irrigation—	R	R	R	R	R	R
India General	14,74,710	14,86,540	14,89,725	14,35,000	11,72,000	12,39,000
Central Provinces	66,04,930	66,77,540	87,39,102	95,43,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Burma	2,39,69,610	2,64,62,700	2,80,72,302	2,76,49,000	2,97,00,000	2,96,55,000
Assam	60,62,310	59,61,230	62,84,108	62,00,000	63,00,000	63,49,000
Bengal	3,87,68,380	3,97,82,190	4,04,47,854	4,07,85,000	4,09,00,000	4,09,00,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5,10,43,740	5,71,96,780	6,75,46,330	6,77,82,000	6,55,24,000	6,55,88,000
Punjab	2,32,97,550	2,51,08,920	2,63,20,213	2,61,75,000	2,23,73,000	2,51,96,000
Madras	5,25,03,720	5,61,28,780	5,75,23,953	5,78,47,000	5,56,48,000	5,91,20,000
Bombay	4,47,38,020	4,76,79,120	4,82,57,[illegible]24	4,94,34,000	4,10,88,000	4,78,04,000
TOTAL	24,84,62,970	26,64,83,800	28,46,80,711	28,68,50,000	26,87,65,000	28,18,51,000
Shown under XXIX.—Irrigation	87,18,080	96,47,380	1,00,87,584	1,04,31,000	1,01,53,000	1,06,71,000
Shown under I.—Land Revenue	23,97,44,890	25,68,36,420	27,45,93,127	27,64,19,000	25,86,12,000	27,11,80,000
EXPENDITURE— India—						
District Administration	1,89,33,760	1,94,40,420	1,87,44,040	1,91,78,000	1,90,66,000	1,96,97,000
Other Charges	2,21,58,710	2,24,21,510	2,17,82,698	2,29,03,000	2,21,68,000	2,34,02,000
TOTAL	4,10,92,470	4,18,61,930	4,05,26,738	4,20,81,000	4,12,34,000	4,30,99,000
England—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Other Charges	214	901	1,255	900	600	600

118. The effect of the famines of 1896 and 1897 and of 1899 and 1900, is apparent in the figures in the above statement. The effect of the present famine on this head is explained in paragraphs 57 and 93.

OPIUM.

	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	1899-1900.		1900-1901, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
INDIA.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Revenue—						
Bengal—Sale of Opium . .	4,85,03,520	3,99,10,480	4,16,38,180	4,48,80,000	5,09,15,000	5,32,80,000
Bombay—Pass Fees . . .	1,33,48,470	96,69,850	1,32,89,500	1,28,40,000	1,27,54,000	1,27,54,000
Excise Opium and other Revenue.	22,40,390	22,17,390	23,25,620	23,17,000	23,88,000	23,63,000
TOTAL .	6,40,92,380	5,17,97,720	5,72,53,300	6,00,37,000	6,60,57,000	6,83,97,000
Expenditure—						
Payments to Cultivators, including purchase of Opium . . .	2,26,48,860	2,15,72,470	2,14,33,650	2,40,00,000	2,37,24,000	2,40,00,000
Other Charges	22,03,410	22,89,740	22,76,040	25,39,000	22,14,000	25,38,000
TOTAL .	2,48,52,270	2,38,62,210	2,37,09,690	2,65,39,000	2,59,38,000	2,65,38,000
ENGLAND.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Other Charges	882	1,853	1,545	2,200	2,000	1,600
Statistics—						
Bengal—						
Chests sold	39,000	39,000	39,450	40,800	41,700	44,400
Average Price . . R	1,244	1,023	1,055	1,100	1,221	1,200
Chests produced . . .	45,041	45,500	44,075	...	51,719	...
Chests in Balance, March 31st	29,587	36,080	40,696	...	50,715	...
Reserve, December 31st . .	—5,699	330	6,830	10,105	10,096	17,415
Bombay—						
Chests passed for export . .	21,751⅓	17,432⅓	24,000	25,680	25,508	25,508
Rate of Duty . . . R	650 & 600	600 & 500	500	500	500	500

119. The only remark which need be added to the explanations given in paragraphs 47, 67, and 85 is that in June last the Government decided to discontinue the purchases of Malwa Opium for excise purposes which have been made for six years. These purchases were resorted to only as a temporary measure in view of the abnormally small produce of the poppy crops and the consequent exhaustion of the reserve and great reduction in the annual sales. Now that somewhat better crops have enabled us to make moderate additions to the annual sales and to the reserve, it is undesirable to continue the purchase of Malwa Opium. This decision does not affect the provision for expenditure next year, as the practice is to provide for a normal crop, and no addition was made to the total provision because of the Malwa purchases.

SALT.

	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	1899-1900.		1900-1901, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Northern India (a)	1,84,87,550	1,94,78,100	2,04,07,302	2,00,26,000	1,94,09,000	1,95,58,000
Burma (b)	14,09,280	15,67,440	15,81,548	16,00,000	15,50,000	15,87,000
Bengal (b)	2,50,01,190	2,46,33,150	2,51,23,488	2,50,00,000	2,56,40,000	2,53,23,000
Madras (a)	1,69,41,640	1,72,69,610	1,99,84,130	1,79,31,000	1,87,88,000	1,85,88,000
Bombay (a)	2,23,77,390	2,29,93,950	2,39,02,245	2,30,15,000	2,28,00,000	2,26,20,000
TOTAL .	8,42,17,050	8,59,42,250	9,09,98,713	8,75,72,000	8,81,87,000	8,76,76,000
CHARGES.	R	R	R	R	R	R
India	52,30,350	47,30,150	46,53,139	53,64,000	50,07,000	52,96,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England	191	468	258	600	700	200

(a) Chiefly excise on local manufacture. | (b) Chiefly duty on imported salt.

120. The Salt Revenue this year, though higher than the moderate Budget Estimate, is considerably lower than the high figure attained in 1898-99. The famine has rendered it necessary to estimate the Revenue next year at an amount decidedly lower than what should now be taken as the normal in an ordinary year.

STAMPS.

	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	1899-1900.		1900-1901, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Court Fees and Plain Paper	3,21,60,050	3,30,53,760	3,34,43,390	3,37,12,000	3,38,34,000	3,41,63,000
Commercial and other Stamps	1,47,68,700	1,45,60,340	1,36,26,220	1,44,79,000	1,36,92,000	1,39,95,000
Other Revenue	8,48,670	7,56,330	9,06,890	7,80,000	9,49,000	8,53,000
TOTAL	4,77,77,420	4,83,70,430	4,79,76,500	4,89,71,000	4,84,75,000	4,90,11,000
CHARGES.	R	R	R	R	R	R
ndia	9,70,060	9,79,980	9,47,390	10,04,000	9,40,000	10,13,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England (Stores)	40,808	35,844	35,296	39,300	40,000	25,300

121. The usual increase in Stamp Revenue received a check in 1898-99 as occasionally happens. There has been some recovery this year, though not to the extent assumed in the Budget Estimate. A further recovery of an amount sufficient to bring the total up to the Budget Estimate of this year is anticipated next year.

EXCISE.

	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	1899-1900.		1900-1901, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Bengal	1,33,99,310	1,27,47,750	1,34,27,050	1,35,00,000	1,40,00,000	1,40,00,000
North-Western Provinces	44,64,440	45,14,960	56,84,850	55,75,000	63,59,000	63,50,000
Madras	1,48,96,570	1,46,19,450	1,36,77,420	1,42,00,000	1,34,00,000	1,29,36,000
Bombay	1,09,96,500	1,09,49,960	1,14,39,070	1,14,60,000	1,06,00,000	1,07,85,000
Other Provinces	1,23,85,180	1,20,62,420	1,32,05,830	1,30,47,000	1,35,59,000	1,32,19,000
TOTAL	5,61,42,000	5,48,94,540	5,74,34,220	5,77,82,000	5,79,09,000	5,72,90,000
CHARGES.	R	R	R	R	R	R
India	21,24,800	24,02,710	24,30,140	26,16,000	24,73,000	26,23,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England	226	123	...	100	...	...

122. The increase of Excise Revenue this year has been smaller than the usual increase, and next year we estimate for a decline. The famine is the main reason in both cases, though in Madras, where the decline is largest, other causes are in operation as explained in paragraph 94.

PROVINCIAL RATES.

	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	1899-1900.		1900-1901, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE.	R	R	R	R	R	R
District Local Funds	2,08,60,800	2,26,97,310	2,38,92,880	2,37,44,000	2,27,30,000	2,36,80,000
Provincial Cesses, including Famine Insurance	65,72,600	64,17,310	66,84,340	67,56,000	65,03,000	66,45,000
Village Service and Patwaris	66,74,870	67,83,990	72,00,980	74,86,000	69,76,000	73,61,000
Other Cesses	12,60,280	13,34,290	14,37,230	15,29,000	15,09,000	15,10,000
TOTAL	3,53,68,550	3,72,32,900	3,92,21,430	3,95,15,000	3,77,18,000	3,91,96,000
Charges	5,43,010	5,25,300	5,57,370	6,06,000	5,94,000	6,66,000

123. The revenue under this head follows in the main the variations in Land Revenue.

CUSTOMS.

	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	1899-1900.		1900-1901, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
IMPORT DUTIES—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	3,72,150	3,57,280	3,47,390	3,42,000	3,23,000	3,28,000
Liquors—Spirits	59,90,450	60,60,880	63,66,060	59,83,000	71,26,000	71,45,000
Other sorts	6,01,200	5,52,240	5,86,610	6,52,000		
Articles of Food and Drink	30,59,530	38,70,630	35,36,810	35,74,000	33,84,000	32,26,000
Countervailing Sugar duties	...	...	...	...	7,09,000	7,66,000
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, etc.	9,21,080	10,69,330	10,77,070	10,34,000	10,69,000	11,14,000
Silver Bullion and Coin	32,64,810	43,38,990	28,67,800	23,70,000	22,03,000	20,63,000
Other Metals and Manufactures of Metals	20,24,800	22,24,240	19,85,530	21,87,000	17,30,000	19,98,000
Oils	42,90,670	55,60,150	48,59,460	44,94,000	42,34,000	45,66,000
Manufactured Articles	50,87,990	43,65,910	49,87,900	48,48,000	55,64,000	52,33,000
Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	8,80,810	9,94,800	8,46,550	9,41,000	7,88,000	8,68,000
Cotton Goods	91,78,160	79,57,200	84,63,910	90,21,000	94,67,000	91,05,000
TOTAL IMPORT DUTIES	3,56,71,650	3,73,51,650	3,59,25,090	3,54,46,000	3,65,97,000	3,64,12,000
Excise Duty on Cotton Goods	11,23,440	11,61,880	13,72,910	13,29,000	11,50,000	11,44,000
EXPORT DUTIES—						
Rice	75,51,670	72,48,190	1,01,12,130	90,00,000	88,05,000	87,25,000
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	5,68,010	6,51,230	6,11,490	7,12,000	7,47,000	7,32,000
GRAND TOTAL	4,49,14,770	4,64,12,950	4,80,21,620	4,64,87,000	4,72,99,000	4,70,13,000
Charges	20,33,860	21,13,790	21,48,440	23,21,000	22,85,000	23,53,000

124. The Revenue from Import Duties shows a considerable increase over last year and the Budget Estimate of this year. The main item of improvement is the new source of revenue from the countervailing Sugar Duties (see paragraph 26, Part I) which are expected to yield R7,09,000 this year and R7,66,000 next year. Important increases also occur under Liquors, Manufactured Articles and Cotton Goods, while there are decreases under the other subdivisions of the Tariff.

The Export Duties have fallen off in consequence of the famine which diverts rice from the foreign export trade to India.

ASSESSED TAXES.

	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	1899-1900.		1900-1901, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Deduction by Government from Salaries, Pensions, and Interest payments	43,92,590	44,44,940	43,62,540	44,97,000	43,68,000	43,70,000
Other Collections	1,43,35,500	1,45,09,710	1,48,59,370	1,49,91,000	1,51,72,000	1,52,07,000
TOTAL .	1,87,28,090	1,89,54,650	1,92,21,910	1,94,88,000	1,95,40,000	1,95,77,000
Charges	3,03,230	3,22,780	3,28,120	3,35,000	[illegible],34,000	3,44,000

125. This head Revenue continues its slow but steady improvement.

FOREST.

	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	1899-1900.		1900-1901, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
India—						
Revenue	1,73,38,690	1,73,95,140	1,85,98,680	1,79,07,000	1,86,56,000	1,78,33,000
Expenditure	98,03,280	99,51,680	97,95,850	1,05,67,000	1,10,19,000	1,11,43,000
NET .	75,35,410	74,43,460	88,02,830	73,40,000	76,37,000	66,90,000
Equivalent in sterling . .	502,361	496,231	586,855	489,300	509,100	445,900
Expenditure in England . .	8,205	4,172	7,421	7,200	10,900	9,000
NET REVENUE .	494,156	492,059	579,434	482,100	498,200	436,900

126. The variations under this head have been explained in paragraphs 50, 61, and 97.

INTEREST RECEIPTS.

	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	1899-1900.		1900-1901, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
India	91,27,660	84,06,810	1,01,46,264	91,36,000	[illegible]79,000	92,60,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England	102,231	20,190	29,867	10,000	46,000	10,000

INTEREST EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	1899-1900.		1900-1901, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Interest on Debt—						
India . . .	3,75,34,600	3,81,97,240	3,90,61,132	3,94,95,000	3,90,00,000	4,11,00,000
Deduct charged to—						
Irrigation .	*1,25,34,790*	*1,28,42,490*	*1,31,26,938*	*1,34,59,000*	*1,34,49,000*	*1,38,49,000*
Railways .	*3,87,34,010*	*4,07,90,090*	*4,29,27,622*	*4,45,45,000*	*4,50,87,000*	*4,64,37,000*
Balance charged to Interest .	—1,37,34,200	—1,54,35,340	—1,69,93,428	—1,85,09,000	—1,95,36,000	—1,91,86,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in sterling	—915,613	—1,029,023	—1,132,895	—1,233,900	—1,302,400	—1,279,100
England .	2,630,704	2,879,215	2,805,866	2,844,100	2,905,600	2,881,600
TOTAL .	1,715,091	1,850,192	1,672,971	1,610,200	1,603,200	1,602,500
Interest on other Obligations—						
On Savings Bank Balances converted at R15 = £1 . . .	£ 231,037	£ 218,029	£ 215,282	£ 224,400	£ 221,500	£ 234,500
Other items . .	74,422	125,459	129,295	129,800	129,800	124,800
TOTAL .	2,020,550	2,193,680	2,017,548	1,964,400	1,954,500	1,961,800
Debt outstanding, March 31—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sterling . .	114,883,233	123,274,680	124,268,605	124,389,780	124,267,305	130,689,705
Rupee Debt—	R	R	R	R	R	R
4 per cent .	5,31,63,800	5,19,62,040	5,07,61,960	4,95,62,040	4,94,21,960	4,80,61,960
3½ per cent .	90,91,86,100	93,93,70,300	95,14,12,400	95,13,70,300	95,12,28,400	98,10,78,400
3 per cent .	10,95,48,200	10,97,23,500	11,07,05,100	10,97,23,500	11,07,05,100	11,07,05,100
Other Debt .	1,92,52,430	1,59,00,500	1,36,67,520	1,39,48,500	1,33,91,520	1,33,51,520
Savings Bank Balances . .	10,88,67,920	10,55,67,340	10,79,12,020	11,25,52,340	11,12,54,020	11,35,40,020

127. The only remark regarding the Interest Receipts and Expenditure, and the Debt Balances, which need be added to the explanations given in paragraphs 59, 68, 77, 78, 108 and 116, is that the famine is expected to cause this year a net reduction of over seven lakhs in the Savings Bank Balances, apart from the addition of interest: next year we assume that there will be a net withdrawal, apart from interest, of 20 lakhs.

POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.

	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	1900-1901, Budget.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
POST OFFICE—						
India—						
Revenue	1,78,34,740	1,87,91,630	1,91,40,671	1,90,33,000	1,94,69,000	1,98,08,000
Expenditure	1,51,80,080	1,56,19,620	1,55,86,694	1,64,69,000	1,63,41,000	1,72,04,000
NET REVENUE IN INDIA	26,54,660	31,72,010	35,53,977	25,64,000	31,28,000	26,04,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in sterling	176,977	211,467	236,932	171,000	208,600	173,500
Net expenditure in England	111,452	107,165	111,013	94,700	96,200	100,700
TOTAL NET REVENUE	+65,525	+104,302	+125,919	+76,300	+112,400	+72,800
TELEGRAPH—						
India—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Revenue Accounts—						
Revenue	1,06,51,810	1,30,28,230	1,06,96,792	1,09,50,000	1,23,00,000	1,20,00,000
Expenditure	67,65,670	68,63,160	70,08,805	72,81,000	73,64,000	75,41,000
NET	38,86,140	61,65,070	36,87,987	36,69,000	49,36,000	44,59,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in sterling	259,076	411,005	245,865	244,600	329,100	297,300
Net expenditure in England	53,026	81,093	62,492	62,800	69,300	73,800
	+206,050	+329,912	+183,373	+181,800	+259,800	+223,500
Capital Expenditure—						
India (converted at R15 = £1)	48,558	54,437	54,828	81,400	57,400	64,200
England	61,984	96,127	92,430	114,900	103,300	166,600
	110,542	150,564	147,258	196,300	160,700	230,800
TOTAL NET REVENUE	95,508	179,348	36,115	—14,500	99,100	—7,300
MINT—	R	R	R	R	R	R
India—						
Revenue	15,66,350	18,20,440	7,79,115	6,05,000	51,29,000	40,92,000
Expenditure	6,13,860	8,02,730	10,80,762	6,37,000	8,60,000	7,35,000
NET REVENUE	9,52,490	10,17,710	—3,01,647	—32,000	42,69,000	33,57,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in sterling	63,499	67,847	—20,110	—2,200	284,500	223,800
Net expenditure in England	263	5,293	3,603	1,300	1,800	2,900
TOTAL NET REVENUE	63,236	62,554	—23,713	—3,500	282,700	220,900

128. The introduction of the one anna postage rate for letters to British Possessions, in the case of the Post Office, and the decision to deliver deferred messages by messenger as received instead of delivering them by the first post of the next day, in the case of the Telegraph Department, are the two administrative improvements which have, for a time, checked the rate of increase of the Revenue of these two progressive and most efficiently managed departments.

Notwithstanding, the figures in the above table show satisfactory progress. The Telegraph Revenue has also been affected by special causes which have been explained in paragraph 51, and both the Revenue Expenditure and the Capital Expenditure have to be specially high next year to enable the department to cope with the annually increasing traffic, to keep the older lines in proper repair, and to carry out the extensions which have been ordered.

129. The Mint figures are explained in paragraphs 52 and 89.

CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	1899-1900.		1900-1901, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Expenditure.						
INDIA.	R	R	R	R	R	R
General Administration	1,58,72,780	1,58,80,160	1,58,14,295	1,57,92,000	1,58,29,000	1,59,42,000
Law and Justice. Courts	3,09,33,110	3,13,24,810	3,07,27,343	3,15,50,000	3,10,93,000	3,18,53,000
Law and Justice. Jails	1,08,22,460	1,11,87,030	1,02,88,204	1,08,39,000	1,01,81,000	1,10,13,000
Police	4,15,55,770	4,23,28,550	4,17,95,480	4,30,30,000	4,24,65,000	4,39,63,000
Marine	36,68,660	34,47,620	33,60,546	35,12,000	32,07,000	36,29,000
Education	1,57,34,000	1,57,86,630	1,59,56,775	1,67,32,000	1,63,31,000	1,68,77,000
Ecclesiastical	18,91,440	17,35,790	16,97,403	18,52,000	17,20,000	18,20,000
Medical	1,06,51,580	1,32,89,520	1,60,12,347	1,67,81,000	1,38,76,000	1,41,53,000
Political	96,32,320	89,57,600	86,60,466	98,03,000	1,04,34,000	1,03,88,000
Scientific and Minor Departments	47,39,380	49,47,060	52,23,538	56,56,000	54,06,000	68,19,000
TOTAL INDIA	14,55,01,500	14,88,84,770	14,95,36,397	15,55,47,000	15,05,42,000	15,64,57,000
ENGLAND.	£	£	£	£	£	£
General Administration	260,322	257,745	252,496	253,300	321,900	254,200
Marine	212,785	213,853	204,787	226,500	355,600	341,100
Other heads	65,807	72,871	60,461	63,800	68,600	63,700
TOTAL ENGLAND	538,914	544,469	517,744	543,600	746,100	659,000

130. The special features affecting these heads have been already explained in earlier paragraphs of this Statement.

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.

	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	1900-1901, Budget.
Expenditure.						
INDIA.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Territorial and Political Pensions . . .	42,14,660	42,78,710	41,36,446	41,03,000	40,52,000	40,41,000
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances .	7,460	7,630	15,949	7,000	10,000	9,000
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions .	1,00,59,610	1,04,85,950	1,06,59,923	1,09,32,000	1,10,01,000	1,12,52,000
Stationery and Printing	61,00,880	63,89,830	64,19,119	64,67,000	69,13,000	67,40,000
Exchange . . .	...	...	...	31,96,000	10,50,000	...
Miscellaneous . .	20,88,050	19,28,780	21,40,491	21,39,000	22,67,000	21,30,000
TOTAL INDIA .	2,24,70,660	2,30,90,900	2,33,71,928	2,68,44,000	2,52,93,000	2,41,72,000
ENGLAND.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	225,783	187,640	259,009	226,000	284,500	247,500
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions .	1,874,519	1,901,744	1,942,917	1,969,000	1,973,100	1,987,500
Other Heads . .	73,090	90,702	84,309	87,900	108,100	87,600
TOTAL ENGLAND .	2,173,392	2,180,086	2,286,235	2,282,900	2,365,700	2,322,600

131. There is nothing requiring remark in these figures.

FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	1900-1901, Budget.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Famine Relief	2,07,95,250	5,32,56,080	4,00,541	57,000	3,08,22,000	5,00,25,000
Construction of Protective Railways	...	...	69,03,526	49,00,000	...	...
Ditto ditto Irrigation Works	4,68,300	3,75,170	1,16,695	3,00,000	2,72,000	5,00,000
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt .	...	...	44,52,378	60,39,000	...	...
TOTAL .	2,12,63,550	5,36,31,250	1,18,73,140	1,12,96,000	3,10,94,000	5,05,25,000
Net Charge on account of the Bengal-Nagpur and the Indian Midland Railways shown in the Railway Revenue Account	43,88,570	35,29,480	31,26,860	37,04,000	13,43,000	20,56,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE TO THE FAMINE GRANT . .	2,56,52,120	5,71,60,730	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000	3,24,37,000	5,25,81,000

132. The direct expenditure on Famine Relief is distributed among the Provinces and between Imperial and Provincial as under:—

	1899-1900 (Revised Estimate).			1900-1901 (Budget Estimate).		
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	TOTAL.	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
India, chiefly Ajmer	17,48,000	...	17,48,000	17,54,000	...	17,54,000
Central Provinces	1,53,60,000	40,000	1,54,00,000	1,80,00,000	...	1,80,00,000
Bengal	...	93,000	93,000	...	4,68,000	4,68,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	1,10,000	1,10,000	...	2,00,000	2,00,000
Punjab	19 70,000	2,05,000	21,75,000	35,50,000	1,76,000	37,26,000
Madras	...	2,17 000	2,17,000	7,20,000	3,05,000	10,25,000
Bombay	1,09,70,000	30,000	1,10,00,000	2,47,92,000	60,000	2,48,52,000
England converted into Rupees at R15 = £1	79,000	...	79,000	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,01,27,000	6 95,000	3,08,22,000	4,88,16,000	12,09,000	5,00,25,000

133. The ordinary rule of the Provincial Settlements is that this expenditure is Provincial. But outlay on the scale necessitated by the present famine is beyond the power of the Provincial Revenues to meet, and it has been necessary for Imperial to come to the assistance of Provincial Revenues in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and the Punjab: the Government of India has also agreed to treat as Imperial any expenditure next year in Madras in excess of 3 lakhs.

134. In addition to the direct expenditure, the famine entails indirect expenditure and loss of revenue. The following table gives an estimate of these items:—

	1899-1900, Revised.	1900-1901, Budget.
Loss of Revenue—		
Land Revenue—	R	R
Remissions	1,97,00,000	45,00,000
Suspensions		13,00,000
Salt	5,00,000	10,00,000
Excise	9,00,000	12,00,000
Provincial Rates—		
Remissions	2,00,000	1,00,000
Suspensions	15,00,000	6,00,000
Forest	8,00,000	4,00,000
Railways (net)	...	30,00,000
	2,36,00,000	1,21,00,000
Increase of Expenditure—		
Compensation for dearness of provisions and other charges	37,00,000	71,00,000
Total estimated cost of famine in addition to the charge under 33.—Famine Relief	2,73,00,000	1,92,00,000

135. These do not exhaust the calls on our resources made by the famine. The present famine affects large tracts in Native States. The administration of famine relief is left to the rulers of the States, the Government of India merely offering advice through its political officers, and lending officers to such States as require that assistance. But the resources of the States are not in all cases equal to the strain on them, and the Government of India have freely promised help in the way of loans. The amount of those loans this year exceeds R48,00,000 and in 1900-1901 a provision has been made in the Ways and Means Estimate of R75,00,000.

Moreover, in British India one measure resorted to for combating famine is to increase the amount of agricultural advances: the increase on that account is R37,75,000 this year and about R20,00,000 next year.

RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	1899-1900.		1900-1901, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
State Railways—						
Gross Receipts .	17,63,96,038	19,04,45,247	19,61,39,693	20,23,74,000	21,69,61,000	23,86,86,000
Working Expenses .	8,81,95,533	9,20,12,021	9,98,52,913	10,04,70,000	10,63,94,000	11,98,28,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Net Revenue equivalent at R15 = £1 .	5,880,034	6,562,215	6,419,119	6,793,600	7,371,200	7,923,900
Interest and other Charges—						
India converted at R15 = £1 .	2,592,366	2,730,395	2,872,834	2,981,200	3,017,200	3,108,400
England . .	3,629,600	3,687,127	3,711,690	3,751,200	3,741,300	4,599,600
Net Result . .	—341,932	144,693	—165,405	61,200	612,700	215,900
Guaranteed Railways—						
Net Traffic Receipts converted at R15 = £1 . . .	1,756,109	1,467,595	2,055,115	2,128,400	1,970,000	1,191,600
Surplus Profits, Interest and other Charges—						
India converted at R15 = £1 .	322,406	90,075	270,962	381,200	357,200	200,900
England . .	2,160,967	2,154,784	2,162,525	2,185,300	2,172,300	1,590,300
Net Result . .	—727,264	—777,264	—378,372	—438,100	—559,500	—599,600
Other Receipts .	16,035	9,926	29,439	20,600	30,200	27,500
Other Charges .	99,280	86,659	105,827	136,500	91,800	129,200
Statistics—						
State Railways—						
Capital Expenditure to March 31—						
Expenditure by Government .	95,833,433	98,257,493	101,571,314	103,284,393	104,018,214	110,910,114
Expenditure by Companies .	27,538,341	29,684,713	31,552,051	33,415,713	33,431,051	35,385,951
Outlay on the East Indian Railway from Debentures raised by the Company . .	950,000	1,550,000	1,550,000	3,050,000	2,558,000	4,158,000
Outlay on the South Indian Railway by the Company .	...	...	...	...	...	50,000
Total .	124,321,774	129,492,206	134,673,365	139,750,106	140,007,265	150,504,065
Miles open on April 1 . .	14,721	15,378	15,582	16,696	16,643	17,136
Guaranteed Railways—						
Miles open on April 1 . .	2,587	2,588	2,588	2,592	2,588	2,627

136. The Revised Estimate of net receipts on State Railways in 1899-1900 is higher than the Budget Estimate by R86,63,000 or £577,600. The improvement is chiefly on the East Indian, Rajputana-Malwa and Bengal-Nagpur Railways and is due to general development of traffic following an increased open mileage, to heavier coal and food grain traffic and to the movement of troops sent to South Africa.

137. The increase in the Interest charges in India is due chiefly to the East Indian Railway Company not having raised during 1898-99 debentures

to the extent of £1,000,000 as was anticipated in the Revised Estimate for that year, in consequence of which the outlay on the line was provided from funds under the head 48 and interest charged in India.

138. The net receipts from State Railways in 1900-1901 are estimated at R82,91,000 or £552,700 higher than the Revised Estimate for 1899-1900. This increase is merely nominal as it is due to the inclusion under this head of the net receipts of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway which in the previous year were included in those of the Guaranteed Railways. Excluding the transactions of this Railway the results show a falling-off of R39,09,000 or £260,600, it is not considered prudent to anticipate a continuance of the exceptional traffic obtained in 1899-1900. The increase under working expenses is due, as explained above, to the inclusion of the transactions of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway under this head. The increase in Interest charges in India is due to the progress of Capital Outlay, and in England to provision having been made for the purchase of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by means of an annuity, the interest charges in England being reduced for the same cause.

139. The Revised Estimate of net receipts from Guaranteed Railways is lower than the original Estimate by R23,75,000 or £158,400 due to a falling-off in traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway consequent on the failure of the cotton and grain crops.

140. The decrease in surplus profits and other charges is due to the same cause.

IRRIGATION.

IRRIGATION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	1899-1900.		1900-1901, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
MAJOR WORKS.						
Revenue { Direct Receipts .	2,06,79,610	2,37,77,440	2,21,29,300	2,17,18,000	2,38,07,000	2,30,74,000
Revenue { Land Revenue .	87,18,080	96,47,380	1,00,87,584	1,04,31,000	1,01,53,000	1,06,71,000
Expenditure { Working Expenses .	87,11,800	89,21,190	94,03,929	95,81,000	1,01,20,000	98,91,000
Expenditure { Interest .	1,25,34,790	1,28,42,490	1,31,26,938	1,34,59,000	1,34,49,000	1,38,49,000
NET .	+81,51,100	+1,16,61,140	+96,86,017	+91,09,000	+1,03,91,000	+1,00,05,000
MINOR WORKS.						
Receipts—Direct . .	21,08,700	22,73,820	24,13,856	23,62,000	22,68,000	23,49,000
Expenditure . .	1,12,63,500	96,77,170	94,03,466	1,03,08,000	1 00,57,000	1,07,67,000
STATISTICS OF MAJOR WORKS.						
Capital Outlay to March 31 . .	31,89,71,390	32,63,98,030	33,31,93,720	34,25,90,030	34,25,34,720	35,31,57,720

141. The increase in the receipts from Major Works in 1899-1900 is due chiefly to the greater demand for canal water consequent on short rainfall in the districts served by the canals; the small decrease in the receipts from Minor Works is mainly due to the short supply of water in the tanks in Baluchistan. The Budget Estimate of receipts from Major Works anticipates a decrease of R7,33,000 as it is not expected that the seasons will be so favourable for Irrigation as in 1899-1900. The Estimate, however, provides for an increase of R5,35,000 in the revenue from the Chenab Canal, the direct receipts from which are expected to rise to R35,80,000 in 1900-1901, being about 50 per cent more than the actual receipts of 1898-99. The increase of Irrigation in 1899-1900 necessitated an increase in the charges for the collection of revenue as well as in the charges for maintenance and repairs.

142. The financial results obtained during 1897-98 and 1898-99 from Irrigation Works, for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, are given below:—

		1897-98.	1898-99.
MAJOR WORKS.		R	R
Capital Outlay—			
Direct and Indirect	During the year	77,51,250	70,71,840
	To end of year	34,12,73,360	34,83,46,160
Revenue Account—			
Gross Revenue		3,38,26,840	3,26,50,990
Maintenance and Working		99,32,500	1,04,70,930
Net Revenue		2,38,94,340	2,21,80,060
Interest		1,28,42,500	1,31,26,950
Net profit		1,10,51,840	90,53,110
Percentage of net Revenue of the year on the Capital Outlay to end of the year		7·00	6·37
MINOR WORKS.			
Capital Outlay—			
Direct and Indirect	During the year	13,22,000	6,85,160
	To end of year	5,29,24,470	5,36,09,630
Revenue Account—			
Gross Revenue		58,86,930	58,44,310
Maintenance and Working		23,95,120	27,58,610
Net Revenue		34,91,810	30,85,700
Percentage of net Revenue of the year on the Capital Outlay to end of the year		6·60	5·75

The figures in this table are taken from the administrative accounts. In the case of Minor Works interest on the Capital Outlay is not charged, as the Capital Expenditure is incurred from Revenue.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	1900-1901, Budget.
EXPENDITURE.	R	R	R	R	R	R
India—						
Military Works .	1,11,59,427	1,05,95,397	1,13,26,765	1,29,96,000	1,23,26,000	1,15,09,000
Civil Works, Imperial . . .	65,76,316	30,21,205	40,89,677	38,59,000	37,47,000	40,62,000
Civil Works, Provincial . . .	2,13,17,826	2,25,80,177	2,49,41,915	3,25,14,000	2,76,71,000	2,80,81,000
Civil Works, Local .	1,68,51,234	1,56,40,103	1,60,53,002	1,71,35,000	1,63,23,000	1,72,60,000
TOTAL INDIA .	5,59,04,803	5,18,36,882	5,64,11,355	6,65,04,000	6,00,67,000	6,09,12,000
England—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Military Works .	24,725	69,633	52,531	14,900	34,000	13,400
Civil Works . .	91,371	80,866	99,043	87,500	92,300	88,600
TOTAL ENGLAND .	116,096	150,499	151,574	102,400	126,300	102,000
RECEIPTS.						
India . . R	65,26,606	62,26,319	65,91,962	64,38,000	61,92,000	62,48,000
England . . £	26,224	28,911	30,519	29,600	29,000	27,300

143. The expenditure on Imperial Military Works during 1899-1900 is expected to be less than the Budget Estimate by R6,70,000. This is chiefly due to expenditure on defensive works on the frontier having fallen short of the estimate. No special grant for the frontier works has been made in 1900-1901.

144. Under Imperial Civil Works a lapse of R1,10,000 is expected in Baluchistan. The Budget grant for 1900-1901 is higher than that for 1899-1900 owing to provision being made for special works at Bangalore and for a contribution to the Simla Municipality for expenditure on the extension project.

145. The expenditure on Provincial and Local Civil Works during 1899-1900 is expected to fall short of the Budget Estimates by R48,43,000 and R8,12,000, respectively. Under Provincial, the Budget Estimate was abnormally high, as it provided for spending the contributions from Imperial to Provincial Revenues, aggregating about R60,00,000. Owing to the occurrence of famine, expenditure, especially in the Central Provinces, Punjab, and Bombay, was restricted. The only point deserving notice in connection with the Provincial Budget Estimates for 1900-1901 is that Burma provides for expenditure to the extent of about R20,00,000 more than in the previous year. The decrease under Local Civil Works is entirely due to restriction of expenditure in connection with famine.

ARMY SERVICES.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-1899.	1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	1900-1901, Budget.
INDIA—						
Effective Services—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Regimental Pay and Allowances	8,59,86,700	8,27,82,180	8,13,00,170	8,10,49,000	7,78,94,000	7,86,35,000
Commissariat	3,90,05,880	3,74,75,520	3,62,16,420	3,84,77,000	3,83,62,000	4,45,91,000
Ordnance	92,13,620	85,20,060	82,71,720	82,37,000	73,82,000	88,68,000
Other Heads	2,93,44,600	6,56,23,780	3,97,70,180	3,22,34,000	3,11,88,000	3,19,93,000
	16,35,50,800	19,44,01,540	16,55,58,490	15,99,97,000	15,48,26,000	16,40,87,000
Non-effective Services	90,62,630	92,23,850	93,32,840	91,26,000	90,92,000	91,79,000
TOTAL INDIA	17,26,13,430	20,36,25,390	17,48,91,330	16,91,23,000	16,39,18,000	17,32,66,000
ENGLAND—						
Effective Services—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Payments to War Office in respect of British Forces serving in India.	723,894	729,719	764,400	730,000	739,400	700,000
Furlough Allowances and Pay during Voyage of British Forces serving in India.	108,806	98,390	107,875	108,000	104,000	108,000
Furlough Allowances of officers of the Indian Service.	221,273	195,800	203,833	230,000	220,000	230,000
Indian Troop Service	240,362	228,944	276,556	260,600	135,800	250,000
Other Heads	24,137	49,388	29,813	38,000	55,700	41,000
Stores for India—						
Clothing	158,825	177,184	190,574	193,400	147,300	204,600
Ordnance	290,835	269,377	281,890	352,200	203,500	643,800
Other Heads	74,151	80,580	65,284	84,100	73,000	103,000
	1,842,283	1,829,382	1,920,225	1,996,300	1,678,700	2,280,400
Non-effective Services—						
Payments to War Office for retired pay, etc., of British Forces for services in India	468,795	506,847	527,523	554,000	556,900	569,000
Pay and Pensions of Non-effective and Retired officers of the Indian Service	1,767,795	1,771,591	1,756,045	1,800,000	1,725,000	1,710,000
Other Heads	132,262	136,407	138,111	142,800	141,100	148,300
	2,368,852	2,414,845	2,421,679	2,496,800	2,423,000	2,427,300
TOTAL ENGLAND	4,211,135	4,244,227	4,341,904	4,493,100	4,101,700	4,707,700
RECEIPTS—	R	R	R	R	R	R
India	82,41,230	80,93,320	83,87,271	81,66,000	92,94,000	99,11,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England	77,797	46,402	57,133	67,400	71,000	43,500

146. In paragraphs 76 and 106, the numerous items accounting for the variations in the Expenditure under this large and important head have been detailed. But it will be convenient here to state the causes for the increase in expenditure next year in a somewhat different way.

147. We may take first the causes which are beyond the power of the Government of India to control. The famine adds R47,30,000 to the expenditure by increasing the price of food supplies. And the despatch of troops out of India, without replacement, secures a net saving of R42,40,000—the gross saving is R44,90,000, but the absence of the troops involves a reduction in receipts of R2,50,000. The net addition to the expenditure for unavoidable reasons is accordingly R4,90,000.

148. The other class of items consists of increases which are the result of orders of the Government of India or of the Secretary of State. The savings effected by such orders amount to R29,11,000, being the result chiefly of the decision to withdraw regular troops from several outlying posts on the frontier: there is some set-off against this saving in the Civil Estimates where provision is made for the Militia or Military Police which will replace the troops.

149. On the other hand, the Government of India has deemed it prudent to sanction several measures involving increased Military Expenditure considered necessary to improve the efficiency of the Army.

The first and most important of these is the re-armament of the Native Army with the Lee-Enfield Rifle. The manufacture and supply of the arms will necessarily be spread over some years, and the provision made next year is R44,50,000. This represents part of the increase shown in the above table in the Sterling charge for Ordnance Stores.

Next comes the provision of Lyddite shells for a howitzer battery and siege train howitzers for which a provision of R2,77,000 is made.

For the improvement of Commissariat-Transport arrangements the estimates provide R10,00,000.

An addition of 92 officers to the Indian Staff Corps is estimated to cost next year R4,00,000.

The four Heavy Field Batteries are to be reorganised into two Howitzer Batteries, improvements are to be made in the organisation of the Mounted Artillery Batteries, and additions have been sanctioned to the establishments of Mountain Batteries. The cost of these measures next year will be R10,59,000.

Four Mountain Batteries are to be armed with a new gun, costing R90,000.

Fifty miles of light railway material are to be purchased costing R8,00,000.

The purchase of 2,000 mules has been ordered costing, with their keep for a part of next year, R9,10,000.

A sum of R75,000 has been provided to admit of experiments being made to determine the best method of adding military balloons to the equipment of the army.

The total cost of these measures exceeds R90,00,000.

Section V.—Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

150. As explained in paragraphs 16 to 19 of Part I, the Expenditure on Railway Construction for which the Government undertakes any financial responsibility or gives any direct guarantee will be R9,28,27,000 in the current year and R7,30,84,000 in 1900-1901, the amount having been R8,84,21,189 in 1898-99, and R8,82,27,000 in the Budget Estimate of this year. The distribution of the total

Expenditure on Railway Construction through State and Companies' Agency in each of the three years from 1898-99 to 1900-1901, is as follows :—

	1898-99, Accounts.	1899-1900, Revised.	1900-1901, Budget.
Expenditure in England.	£	£	£
1. State Lines	766,839	634,000	910,000
2. Old Guaranteed Railways	893,241	715,300	638,000
3. Extensions of ditto	77,584	76,100	120,400
4. Other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways .	746,056	908,300	702,200
TOTAL .	2,483,720	2,333,700	2,370,600
Equivalent in rupees of Expenditure in England.	R	R	R
1. State Lines	1,15,18,097	94,67,000	1,36,50,000
2. Old Guaranteed Railways at contract rates .	97,44,453	1,02,35,000	88,55,000
3. Extensions of ditto at prescribed rates	11,71,306	11,41,000	18,05,000
4. Other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways at contract rates	1,13,35,322	1,36,27,000	1,05,26,000
TOTAL .	3,37,69,178	3,44,70,000	3,48,36,000
Expenditure in India.			
1. State Lines	3,80,80,744	4,30,62,000	2,43,64,000
2. Old Guaranteed Railways (net repayments)	—47,92,616	—47,00,000	—67,27,000
3. Extensions of ditto ditto .	15,05,298	34,10,000	10,63,000
4. Other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways .	1,77,92,827	1,51,05,000	1,90,98,000
5. Branch Lines on firm guarantee . .	20,65,758	14,80,000	4,50,000
TOTAL INDIA .	5,46,52,011	5,83,57,000	3,82,48,000
TOTAL OF PROGRAMME .	8,84,21,189	9,28,27,000	7,30,84,000

151. The figures in the above table do not include the expenditure of Branch Line Companies not in receipt of a direct guarantee nor that of other Companies whose transactions are outside the Government accounts. Including this expenditure and also the expenditure from Provincial and Local Revenues on local lines, the total expenditure on Railway Construction in the three years may be stated as follows :—

	Accounts, 1898-99.	Revised, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.
	R	R	R
Total as in table in paragraph 150 .	8,84,21,189	9,28,27,000	7,30,84,000
Branch lines not on firm guarantee	89,27,019	41,82,000	—55,000
Railways outside Government accounts	68,07,000	57,61,000	66,42,000
Provincial and Local State lines .	14,526	36,000	12,78,000
GRAND TOTAL .	10,41,69,734	10,28,06,000	8,09,49,000

152. The following are the details of the Expenditure on State lines:—

	Accounts, 1898-99.	Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.
	R	R	R
Expenditure by State Agency—			
Open lines—			
North Western	39,65,065	24,60,000	28,15,000
Frontier Railway Reserve	—33,656	—10,000	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	11,10,887	12,40,000	7,13,000
Eastern Bengal	18,06,308	29,00,000	33,56,000
Warora Colliery	—71,508	—57,000	—39,000
East Coast (including Bezwada-Madras)	71,98,582	9,12,000	8,00,000
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	9,04,000
Stores transactions	4,69,859	—4,30,000	—12,51,000
Umaria Colliery	—70,145	—9,09,000	...
Burma	—5,589	...	...
Peshawar Railway Reserve Material	—6,281	...	...
TOTAL	1,43,63,522	61,06,000	72,98,000
Lines under construction—			
Teesta Bridge	3,97,743	8,15,000	4,00,000
Cooch Behar-Santrabari	3,05,213	2,00,000	...
Godavari Bridge	16,67,516	21,83,000	6,00,000
Mari-Attock	14,43,427	2,00,000	4,00,000
Indus Bridge	10,20,896	2,52,000	1,00,000
Kaunia-Dhubri Extension	18,182	6,50,000	20,00,000
Lyallpur-Khanewal	8,89,777	8,51,000	4,00,000
Shadipalli-Jodhpore Frontier	9,70,558	10,04,000	10,00,000
Ghaziabad-Moradabad	18,59,513	36,55,000	22,75,000
Rajbari-Fareedpur	2,21,980	—20,000	...
Nowshera-Dargai	...	9,14,000	5,73,000
Agra-Delhi Chord	352	1,00,000	...
Jullunder-Hoshiarpur	—981	...	...
TOTAL	87,94 176	1,08,04,000	77,48,000
Expenditure by Agency of Companies—			
Open lines—			
East Indian Railway, including extensions	1,25,59,624	1,95,00,000	1,28,20,000
Rajputana-Malwa System	—1,15,096	18,00,000	12,00,000
Tirhoot	11,49,707	5 90,000	18,00,000
Bhopal	18,638	60,000	50,000
Dhond and Manmad	29,601	1,30,000	50,000
South Indian	—19,58,792	5,00,000	5,00,000
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	—3,780	...	...
TOTAL	1,16,79,902	2,25,80,000	1,64,20,000
Lines under construction—			
Assam-Bengal: Land, Part I	2,16,247	70,000	1,00,000
Assam-Bengal: Construction, Part II	1,17,92,594	97,50,000	41,00,000
Assam-Bengal: Chittagong jetties	4,63,766	2,16,000	10,000
Hajipur-Kathiar extension	22,88,634	24,10,000	15,38,000
Madura-Paumben	...	2,65,000	...
Tinnevelly-Quilon—British section	...	3,28,000	8,00,000
TOTAL	1,47,61,241	1,30,39,000	65,48,000
GRAND TOTAL	4,95,98,841	5,25,29,000	3,80,14,000

153. The following are the details of the expenditure on the Old Guaranteed Companies and their extensions :—

	Accounts, 1898-99.	Revised, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.
	R	R	R
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	40,21,367	51,81,000	10,00,000
Great Indian Peninsula	6,71,947	—4,21,000	5,28,000
Great Indian Peninsula Extensions	21,55,473	33,00,000	3,68,000
Madras Railway	2,58,523	7,75,000	6,00,000
Madras Railway Extensions	5,21,131	12,51,000	25,00,000
TOTAL	76,28,441	1,00,86,000	49,96,000

154. The details of the figures under Other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways are the following :—

	Accounts, 1898-99.	Revised, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.
	R	R	R
Assam-Bengal	......	......	84,00,000
Bengal Central	6,16,262	4,00,000	2,50,000
Bengal-Nagpur	10,06,858	5,90,000	10,00,000
Bengal-Nagpur Extensions	1,74,42,230	1,71,10,000	95,00,000
Burma Railways	72,12,253	78,00,000	88,00,000
Indian Midland, including Saugor-Katni	19,05,920	22,88,000	7,00,000
Lucknow-Bareilly	1,28,139	69,000	3,74,000
Mysore	3,45,421	1,75,000	2,00,000
Southern Mahratta	4,71,066	3,00,000	4,00,000
TOTAL	2,91,28,149	2,87,32,000	2,96,24,000

155. The details of the expenditure on Branch lines having a direct guarantee are :—

	Accounts, 1898-99.	Revised, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.
	R	R	R
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	5,56,414	8,00,000	4,00,000
Hardwar-Dehra	15,09,344	6,80,000	50,000
TOTAL	20,65,758	14,80,000	4,50,000

156. The following are the details of Branch lines without a guarantee :—

	Accounts, 1898-99.	Revised, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.
	R	R	R
Ahmedabad-Parantij	5,965	—18,000	45,000
Mymensingh-Jamalpur	6,95,143	4,00,000	2,00,000
South Behar	22,37,461	9,35,000	—6,00,000
Tapti Valley	59,88,450	28,65,000	3,00,000
TOTAL	89,27,019	41,82,000	—55,000

157. The Railways outside Government Accounts shown above are the following :—

	Accounts, 1898-99.	Revised, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.
	R	R	R
Bengal and North-Western Railway Extensions	55,55,000	37,00,000	15,50,000
Sewgoli-Rakshal Railway	2,06,000	...	...
Kalka-Simla	...	4,20,000	20,00,000
Bengal Doars	5,14,000	13,91,000	30,92,000
Nilgiri Railway	5,32,000	2,50,000	...
TOTAL	68,07,000	57,61,000	66,42,000

158. The expenditure on the Provincial and Local State lines is distributed as follows :—

	Accounts, 1898-99.	Revised, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.
	R	R	R
Jorhat and Cherra-Companygunge lines	15,885	14,000	5,000
Mayaveram-Mutupet	-1,989	22,000	12,73,000
Hyderabad Shadipalli	630	...	...
TOTAL	14,526	36,000	12,78,000

49.—Irrigation Construction.

159. The figures are :—

Accounts, 1898-99.	Budget, 1899-1900.	Revised, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.
R	R	R	R
65,35,482	85,00,000	89,73,000	1,00,00,000

Owing to vigorous prosecution of work on the Jhelum Canal in the Punjab, an additional grant of R5,00,000 was made during the year. The Budget grant for 1900-1901 has been fixed at R1,00,00,000 to permit of work on the large projects now in hand being vigorously pushed on.

51.—Redemption of Liabilities.

160. The Budget Estimate for 1900-1901 provides £5,922,400 under this head representing the Permanent Debt brought on the Government books on account of the Debentures and Debenture Stock of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for which the Secretary of State will incur the liability on the purchase of their undertaking.

Section VI.—Ways and Means.

HOME TREASURY.

161. The following are the details of the transactions of the Home Treasury in the Budget and Revised Estimate for 1899-1900 and in the Budget Estimate for 1900-1901 :—

	Budget, 1899-1900.	Revised, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£
Council Bills	17,000,000	19,000,000	16,440,000
Permanent Debt incurred	...	...	5,922,400
Temporary Debt "	4,500,000	6,500,000	5,000,000
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies—			
for discharge of debt	1,248,600	2,700	1,774,200
" expenditure	1,473,000	603,100	1,766,500
Deposits and Advances, net	...	—2,500	2,500
Add—Opening Balance	4,304,444	3,145,768	2,223,668
TOTAL	28,526,044	29,249,068	33,129,268
OUTGOINGS.			
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	16,324,500	16,249,700	17,071,500
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—			
(*a*) Capital Outlay	682,100	644,000	913,500
(*b*) Redemption of Liabilities	...	...	5,922,400
Permanent Debt discharged	...	1,300	...
Temporary Debt "	4,500,000	6,500,000	4,500,000
Issues to Railway Companies on Capital Account—			
for discharge of debt	1,248,600	2,700	1,774,200
" expenditure	1,948,700	1,704,500	1,463,600
Remittances from India, net—			
(*a*) Railway Companies' Remittances	736,000	346,700	—370,000
(*b*) Family and other Remittances	268,800	—423,500	332,500
(*c*) Gold held under Act II of 1898	...	1,500,000	—500,000
(*d*) Purchase of Silver	...	500,000	...
Add—Closing Balance	2,817,344	2,223,668	2,021,568
TOTAL	28,526,044	29,249,068	33,129,268

1899-1900. Home Treasury Ways and Means.

162. In preparing the Budget Estimates of the current year, the cash balance in the Home Treasury on the 1st of April 1899 was taken at £4,304,444, and it was assumed that with the sale of Bills on India to the amount of £17,000,000 the Secretary of State would be able, without any additions to the Sterling Debt, to meet a net disbursement of £18,487,100 during the year by drawing upon his cash balances to the extent of £1,487,100.

The East Indian Railway Company did not raise until May 1899 £1,000,000 Debenture Capital which they intended to raise in March: the sales of Council Bills in 1898-99 were less by £307,623 than the amount entered in the Revised Estimate; while, on the other hand, the net disbursements of the year were less than in the Revised Estimate of 1898-99 by £148,947. The actual cash balance on the 1st of April 1899 was consequently lower than that taken in the Budget Estimate by £1,158,676.

The heavy trade demands for funds in India enabled the Secretary of State to increase his drawings in the current year, and it is now expected that the total Bills and Transfers sold during the year will be £19,000,000 instead of the £17,000,000 entered in the Budget Estimate. But the balances in the Indian Treasuries were not sufficient to meet the whole of the drawings, and it was therefore decided to hold £1,500,000 out of the total drawings in a separate Currency

Account in the Bank of England under Act II of 1898. A sum of £500,000 has also been used for the purchase of silver for coinage into rupees in India, so that £17,000,000 out of the total drawings have been available for the ordinary disbursements of the Secretary of State. These disbursements, apart from the purchases of gold and silver mentioned above, are now expected to amount to £17,922,100, being £565,000, less than the amount, £18,487,100, entered in the Budget Estimate.

Deducting the decrease in the ordinary disbursements of £565,000 from the decrease of £1,158,676 in the opening balance, we get the diminution of the closing balance of 1899-1900 below the amount taken in the Budget Estimate, namely, £593,676, as shown in the Revised Estimate.

1899-1900. Temporary Sterling Loans.

163. No addition to the Sterling Debt was made by the Secretary of State during the year. But in accordance with the programme of the Budget Estimate, Temporary Debt for £4,500,000 was replaced by issuing an equivalent amount during the year. £2,500,000 were issued in May and £2,000,000 in September, the results of the loans having been as follows :—

Month of Issue.	Amount tendered.	Amount accepted.		Average rate of interest per cent per annum.		
	£	£		£	s.	d.
May 1899	7,290,000	1,500,000	for twelve months.	2	14	11½
		1,000,000	for six months.	2	10	2
September „	6,535,000	1,000,000	for twelve months.	3	4	2
		1,000,000	for six months.	3	9	9

As the two millions issued for six months fell due during the year, they had again to be replaced, raising the gross amount issued and discharged to £6,500,000 in the Revised Estimate. The additional issues of two millions have been made with the following results :—

Month of Issue.	Amount tendered.	Amount accepted.		Average rate of interest per cent per annum.		
	£	£		£	s.	d.
November 1899	2,580,000	500,000	for twelve months.	4	2	11
March 1900	4,232,000	1,000,000	Do.	3	18	1
		500,000	for six months.	3	17	5

The rates of interest payable on the temporary loans issued after May have been unusually high owing to the stringency in the London money market.

1899-1900. Capital of Railway Companies.

164. The net issues to Railway Companies in England during 1899-1900 are now estimated to be £1,101,400 against £475,700 entered in the Budget Estimate, showing an increase of £625,700. The usual details are as follows :—

	Budget.	Revised.
RECEIPTS.	£	£
Subscribed Capital—		
(*a*) State Lines	1,754,400	401,000
(*b*) Guaranteed Lines	964,200	200,000
Miscellaneous	3,000	4,800
TOTAL	2,721,600	605,800
ISSUES.		
For Discharge of Debentures—		
(*a*) State Railways	1,234,400	*Nil.*
(*b*) Guaranteed Lines	14,200	2,700
For Stores, Establishment Charges, etc.—		
(*a*) State Railways	997,200	910,000
(*b*) Guaranteed Lines	951,500	794,500
TOTAL	3,197,300	1,707,200

The decrease of £2,117,600 in the receipts on account of subscribed Capital is made up as follows:—

	£
Receipts on account of Capital, less by—	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	500,000
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	250,000
Indian Midland Railway	70,000
Southern Mahratta Railway	50,000
Madras Railway	2,700
	872,700
Deduct—	
Bengal-Nagpur Railway, more by	—1,000
	871,700
Debentures renewed instead of being replaced by fresh Capital—	
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	1,234,400
Madras Railway	11,500
TOTAL	2,117,600

The state of the London Money Market made it desirable to postpone the raising of fresh capital as much as possible.

165. As regards the reduced drawings for expenditure on stores, etc., the estimates generally prove too high, and in the current year this is likely to be the case as regards the programmes originally settled for the Bengal-Nagpur, the Indian Midland, the Madras, and Great Indian Peninsula Railways.

166. The following are the details of the remittance transactions of Railway Companies working State lines in India to whom advances of funds are made in England for the purchase of stores, etc., against adjustments in India by debit to the Railway accounts:—

	Budget.	Revised.
	£	£
Advances for Purchase of Stores—		
East Indian Railway	1,000,000	1,147,000
Rajputana-Malwa Railway	100,000	103,400
South Indian Railway	68,000	54,500
Bengal and North-Western Railway	70,000	52,000
TOTAL	1,238,000	1,356,900
East Indian Railway Debentures	500,000	1,008,000
Transfer fees, etc.	2,000	2,200
TOTAL	502,000	1,010,200
Net Remittance from India	736,000	346,700

As stated already in paragraph 162, the East Indian Railway Company issued in May 1899 £1,000,000 Debentures entered in March last in the Estimates for 1898-99. Only £8,000 will, therefore, have been raised in the current year against the Budget Estimate of £500,000, the issue of further amounts being deferred to next year.

The advances for purchase of stores do not differ much from the original estimates.

1899-1900. Family and other Remittances.

167. The Family and other Remittances during the year are now expected to result in a net receipt of £423,500 instead of a net payment of £268,800 entered in the Budget Estimate. The difference of £692,300 is due chiefly to the repayment by Her Majesty's Government of £650,000 in respect of disbursements in India in connection with the despatch of Troops to South Africa.

1900-1901. Home Treasury Ways and Means.

168. The net disbursements at the Home Treasury in 1900-1901 on account of Government Expenditure and Miscellaneous Family and other Remittances are estimated at £18,315,000. This amount it is proposed to provide in the following way, namely :—

(1) the Secretary of State intends to draw £16,440,000 by Bills on India, and to issue £500,000 additional India Sterling Bills in addition to replacing those outstanding at the end of this year;

(2) large amounts of additional capital will be issued by Railway Companies in England in 1900-1901, and there will be a net receipt in England of £672,900 from Companies;

(3) the sum of £500,000 spent by the Secretary of State in the purchase of silver this year will be refunded to him by releasing gold held in the Bank of England on Currency account, on the payment of its equivalent in India to the Currency Department out of the proceeds of the coinage;

(4) the total of the receipts in England mentioned above is £18,112,900 as compared with the total of £18,315,000 required and the remainder, £202,100, will be met by a reduction in the cash balances.

Purchase of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

169. In the table in paragraph 161, a sum of £5,922,400 is shown as Permanent Debt to be incurred during the year. This represents the Debentures and Debenture Stock of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, for which the Secretary of State will incur the direct liability on the purchase of the Undertaking on the 30th of June next, and the amount will be brought to account as Debt incurred against the charge of the same amount as Capital Outlay on Railways not charged to Revenue under the head Redemption of Liabilities. This is part of the purchase money of the Railway. Under the contract of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company with the Secretary of State, dated August 17, 1849, the Secretary of State has given notice of his intention to purchase the Undertaking on the 30th of June next. The contract provides for the payment, at the option of the Secretary of State, of the share Capital of the Company either in cash or by annuities expiring on the 16th August 1948, the amount of the Capital being determined by the average price of the Stock for the three years preceding the date of notice to purchase. It has been decided to effect the purchase by means of an annuity. The exact amount of the annuity to be paid half-yearly has not yet been settled, but for the purpose of the estimates one half-year's annuity has been taken at £687,500 and entered as a charge in the Railway Revenue Account (see paragraph 116). The decision to make the payments by annuity avoids the necessity of any sterling loan for the discharge of the share Capital, and only the outstanding Debentures and Debenture Stock of the Company are entered in the estimates as an addition to the Debt.

170. According to the programme now announced, the Secretary of State will obtain £16,440,000 by sale of Bills on India in 1900-1901 and no additions to the Sterling Debt of Government will be made by new loans during the year except a Temporary Debt of £500,000 by means of India Bills. The programme is announced with the usual reservation and no pledge is given that the Secretary of State will adhere to it.

INDIA.

1899-1900. Main Features.

171. The main feature of the Ways and Means in India in 1899-1900 was a large reduction in the cash balances in the closing months of the year caused by the expenditure on famine relief.* No Rupee loan was required in the year: ordinarily our loans in India are raised in July or August, but the effects of famine were not felt till September and October, and the drain on the balances was not very heavy until after the period of low Treasury balances—November-December—had passed. The expenditure on the direct relief of distress in the current year will be about 308 lakhs and the loss of revenue and other increases of expenditure are estimated at a total of about 273 lakhs. Additional grants of over 86 lakhs were made during the year for loans to Native States and agriculturists for the relief of distress, and an addition of 51 lakhs was

made to the total grant for Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works. A charge of over one-and-a-half crores was incurred on account of the troops sent from India to South Africa to be recovered from Her Majesty's Government in England. These increased outgoings were partly counter-balanced by an increase in the Railway revenue, an increase in the Opium receipts and by profits on the coinage of silver and copper. There was a substantial reduction in the Army expenditure: and expenditure on plague preventive measures was considerably lower than was taken in the Budget Estimate; and there were general economies in ordinary expenditure of Local Governments. The total reduction in the cash balances during the year is now expected to be 353 lakhs, while a reduction of 39 lakhs only was anticipated in the Budget Estimates.

The following table compares the leading figures of the estimates of the current and the next year:—

	1899-1900.				1900-1901.	
	Budget Estimate.		Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.	
	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.
Receipts.	R	£	R	£	R	£
1. Excess of Revenue over Expenditure	28,41,94,000	18,946,300	28,20,37,000	18,802,500	25,84,78,000	17,231,800
2. Rupee Loan	...	...	...	...	3,00,00,000	2,000,000
3. Increase of Unfunded Debt, mostly Savings Bank Deposits, net	52,19,000	347,900	39,21,000	261,400	29,70,000	198,000
4. Other items, net	78,91,000	526,100	47,86,000	319,000	39,10,000	260,600
5. Remittance to Secretary of State, net—						
(a) *Railway Companies' Remittances*	1,10,40,000	736,000	52,00,000	346,700	—55,50,000	—370,000
(b) *Transfer of gold through Currency under Act II of 1898*	...	...	2,25,00,000	1,500.000	—75,00,000	—500,000
(c) *Other Remittances*	33,31,000	222,100	—1,12,39,000	—749,300	67,69,000	451,300
Add—Opening Balance	17,07,20,430	11,381,362	16,76,65,040	11,177,669	13,23 20,040	8,821,369
Total	48,23,95,430	32,159,762	47,48,70,040	31,657.969	42,13,97,040	28,093,069
Outgoings.						
6. Excess Expenditure charged to Provincial Balances	92,47,000	616,500	29,85,000	199,000	82,59,000	550,600
7. Expenditure not charged to Revenue	3,29,19,000	2,194,600	3,59,80,000	2,398,700	95,62,000	637,500
8. Rupee Debt discharged	19,00,000	126,700	18,00,000	120,000	15,50,000	103,300
9. Loans to Municipalities, etc., net	24,88,000	165,900	76,66,000	511,000	90,52,000	603,400
10. *Issues on Capital Account to Railway Companies, net*	1,17,66,000	784,400	1,24,86,000	832,400	1,23,23,000	821,600
11. *Council Bills*	25,72,81,000	17,152,100	28,16,33,000	18,775,500	24,46,47,000	16,309,800
Add—Closing Balance	16,67,94,430	11,119,562	13,23,20,040	8,821,369	13,60,04,040	9,066,869
Total	48,23,95,430	32,159,762	47,48,70,040	31,657,969	42,13.97,040	28,093,069

The headings in italics are connected with, and explained by, the corresponding figures of the Secretary of State's account in England. The others refer to purely Indian transactions.

172. A remarkable feature of the year 1899-1900 in the above table is that the net Revenue in India is taken in the Revised Estimate only 21½ lakhs less than in the Budget Estimate, notwithstanding the famine. The smallness of the reduction is partly due to the improvement in Revenue and economies in Expenditure mentioned in Section II, but three items may be mentioned here as largely accounting for it. First, 49 lakhs have been transferred from Expenditure against Revenue, under the Famine Grant to Expenditure not charged to Revenue (see paragraph 73), and the entry—No. 7—under the latter

head is increased by that amount. Second, the 60 lakhs taken in the Budget Estimate under Reduction or Avoidance of Debt are omitted altogether in the Revised Estimate, there being no unappropriated balance of the Famine Grant. Thirdly, some portion of the recoveries from Her Majesty's Government in connection with the despatch of troops to South Africa, though brought to account in India as Revenue, is paid in sterling to the Secretary of State.

1900-1901. Main Features.

173. The year 1900-1901 is expected to open with a cash balance of 1323 lakhs. A balance of 13 crores being low for the month of April, we have nothing available from the cash balances to help us in meeting the disbursements of the year, whereas in 1899-1900 we reduced the cash balance by 353 lakhs. The net Revenue in India in 1900-1901 is expected to fall short of the Revised Estimate of the current year by 236 lakhs, and the excess expenditure charged to Provincial Balances (No. 6) is greater by 53 lakhs. As compared with the current year the means at our disposal are therefore less to the extent of about six crores and a half. We have to make up the deficiency partly by loans in India and partly by reduction in the Capital Expenditure on Railways and in the Secretary of State's drawings. The reduction in the Capital Expenditure in India will be about 2 crores, and the net payments of Council Bills will be less by about 70 lakhs. The charges connected with the despatch of Troops to South Africa will also be smaller next year by about a crore. These items amount to 370 lakhs. We accordingly estimate that a new loan of three crores will be required in India which, after taking into account other unimportant variations, will leave us a balance of 1360 lakhs on March 31, 1901, being about 37 lakhs more than the opening balance of the year.

Discharge of 7s. per cent portion of the 4½ per cent Loans of 1879.

174. No new Rupee loans were raised in India in 1899-1900, but the small balance of the 7*s.* per cent portion of the Transfer loan of 1879 was discharged during the year. Under the terms of this portion of the loan, the Promissory Notes could be discharged on or after the 15th of September 1893 by the payment of the equivalent in rupees of eight pounds fifteen shillings sterling for each hundred rupees of their amount—the said equivalent being calculated at the rate of exchange of the year fixed for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Indian and Imperial Governments. This rate of exchange was considerably lower than 16*d.* from 1893-94 to 1898-99, and the seven shilling per cent portion of the Transfer loan of 1879 was not therefore included in the notices of discharge of Rupee loans issued since 1892-93. The rate of exchange for the year 1899-1900 was fixed at 16*d.*, and as that is the rate which will prevail in future years, and no further rise will occur, it was decided to pay off the small outstanding balance (R2,23,000) of the loan. Accordingly by Notification No. 2710, dated June 15, 1899, issued in a Gazette Extraordinary of the same date, this small remnant of the 4½ per cent loans was notified for discharge; the amount has been completely paid off during the year.

Savings Banks, etc.

175. The following table gives the details of the transactions of Savings Banks during the last few years and the estimated transactions for 1899-1900 and 1900-1901:—

Year.	Net additions to deposits, cash.	Interest.	Total Addition.
	R	R	R
1891-92	51,79,000	30,62,000	82,41,000
1892-93	54,89,000	33,94,000	88,83,000
1893-94	17,99,000	36,80,000	54,79,000
1894-95	—8,45,000	29,70,000	21,25,000
1895-96	24,77,000	33,85,000	58,62,000
1896-97	—58,11,000	34,66,000	—23,45,000
1897-98	—65,71,000	32,70,000	—33,01,000
1898-99	—8,84,000	32,29,000	23,45,000
1899-1900, Budget	12,65,000	33,66,000	46,31,000
1899-1900, Revised	19,000	33,23,000	33,42,000
1900-1901, Budget	—12,31,000	35,17,000	22,86,000

In the Budget Estimate of the current year, allowance was made for a small addition to the Savings Bank Deposits in 1899-1900. There was a considerable increase in the net deposits during the first six months of the year, but since October there have been heavy withdrawals partly in consequence of the famine and partly in consequence of the low price of Government Securities stimulating investments in them by withdrawals from Saving Banks. It is, therefore, now expected that there will, apart from Interest, be a net withdrawal of about seven lakhs from Savings Banks during the year. For the Budget Estimate of 1900-1901 a net withdrawal of 20 lakhs, apart from Interest, is assumed in view chiefly of the famine. The other Savings Bank accounts included in the figures in the above table do not show any noticeable variations.

Loans by Government.

176. The transactions during the year 1899-1900 under the head of Loans granted by the Government were affected by the famine. The net disbursements are now expected to amount to R76,66,000 against R24,88,000 entered in the Budget Estimate. Additional grants of over 86 lakhs were made during the year, for loans to Native States and Agriculturists, but, as usually happens, the allotments made at the beginning of the year to Provinces exempt from famine have proved too high, and the net excess issues on account of the loans are now taken at only about 52 lakhs.

In fixing the Budget Estimates of 1900-1901, the Government of India have been compelled to curtail grants of loans for ordinary Public Works undertaken by Local Bodies as much as possible in order that the famine requirements may be fully met; the total provision for loans next year is taken at R1,66,62,000, against which there will be recoveries on account of past loans amounting to R76,10,000, making the estimate of net issues during the year R90,52,000. Nearly three-fourths of the gross amount of the loans of R1,66,62,000 are required for relief of famine.

1900-1901. New Rupee Loan.

177. According to the programme now announced, it is the intention of the Government of India to raise in India three crores of rupees by new loans, but full liberty is reserved as usual to vary the programme as now announced to any extent that may be considered desirable.

March 21, 1900. J. F. FINLAY.

APPENDIX I.

ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Accounts 1898-99
Revised Estimates . . . 1899-1900
Budget Estimates . . . 1900-1901

CONTENTS.

General Statement of the Accounts and Estimates of the Revenue India, in India

	For details, *vide* Statement.	RECEIPTS.			
		ACCOUNTS, 1898-99.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1899-1900.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1899-1900.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1900-1901.
Revenue—		£	£	£	£
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A	18,306,208	18,427,900	17,240,800	18,078,700
Opium	"	3,816,887	4,002,500	4,403,800	4,559,800
Salt	"	6,066,581	5,838,100	5,[illegible]79,100	5,845,100
Stamps	"	3,198,433	3,264,700	3,231,700	3,267,400
Excise	"	3,828,948	3,852,200	3,860,600	3,819,300
Customs	"	3,201,441	3,099,100	3,153,300	3,134,200
Other Heads	"	6,036,720	6,060,300	5,959,700	6,019,000
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	...	44,455,218	44,544,800	43,729,000	44,723,500
Interest	A	706,285	619,000	604,600	627,300
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	"	2,048,535	2,043,400	2,466,300	2,397,500
Receipts by Civil Departments	"	1,151,024	1,183,700	1,175,300	1,177,500
Miscellaneous	"	679,236	522,200	545,300	544,200
Railways	"	15,160,534	15,640,600	16,464,300	17,131,500
Irrigation	"	2,308,716	2,300,700	2,415,200	2,406,200
Buildings and Roads	"	469,983	458,800	441,800	443,900
Receipts by Military Department	"	616,284	611,800	690,600	704,200
TOTAL REVENUE	...	67,595,815	67,925,000	68,532,400	70,155,800
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	C	2,553,052	...	...	7,819,100
Temporary Debt (net Incurred)	"	...	...	...	500,000
Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	"	196,118	347,900	261,400	198,000
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	1,733,929	...	17,500	...
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Repayments)	"	27,861	...	...	...
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Repayments)	"	264,618	...	...	...
Remittances (net)	"	72,489	...	...	11[illegible]00
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	"	18,692,377	17,000,000	19,000,000	16,440,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	91,136,259	85,272,900	87,811,300	95,231,700
Balance on 1st April—India	...	10,654,962	11,381,362	11,177,669	8,821,369
England	...	2,534,244	4,304,444	3,145,768	2,223,668
GRAND TOTAL	...	104,325,465	100,958,706	102,134,737	106,276,737

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
The 21st March 1900.

W. H. DOBBIE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

	For details, *vide* Statement.	DISBURSEMENTS.			
		ACCOUNTS, 1898-99.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1899-1900.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1899-1900.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1900-1901.
Expenditure—		£	£	£	£
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	7,100,949	7,568,300	7,467,500	7,657,100
Interest	"	2,017,548	1,964,400	1,954,500	1,961,800
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	"	1,910,214	1,985,100	1,972,100	2,111,100
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	"	10,486,837	10,913,400	10,782,200	11,089,600
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	"	3,844,363	4,072,400	4,051,900	3,934,100
Famine Relief and Insurance	"	791,543	753,100	2,072,900	3,368,300
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	"	968	2,400	2,400	85,200
Railway Revenue Account	"	15,780,699	16,133,400	16,472,700	17,616,900
Irrigation	"	2,128,956	2,223,200	2,241,800	2,300,400
Buildings and Roads	"	3,912,331	4,536,000	4,130,800	4,162,800
Army Services	"	16,001,326	15,768,000	15,029,600	16,253,800
Special Defence Works	"	974	...	200	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	...	63,976,708	65,919,700	66,178,600	70,546,100
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	End of B	978,234	...	247,000	..
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	"	...	*616,500*	*446,000*	*550,600*
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	...	64,954,942	65,303,200	65,979,600	69,995,500
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	End of B	3,279,316	2,876,700	3,042,700	1,551,000
Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities			...	...	5,922,400
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Discharged)	C	...	126,700	121,300	...
Temporary Debt (net Discharged)	"	1,500,000	...	...	...
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	...	90,400	...	287,500
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Advances)	"	...	7,900	268,900	503,100
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Advances)	"	...	158,000	242,100	100,300
Capital of Railway Companies (net Payments)	"	1,383,891	1,260,100	1,933,800	518,700
Remittances (net)	"	...	46,700	725,800	...
Secretary of State's Bills paid	"	18,883,879	17,152,100	18,775,500	16,309,800
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	...	90,002,028	87,021,800	91,089,700	95,188,300
Balance on 31st March—India	...	11,177,669	11,119,562	8,821,369	9,066,863
England	...	3,145,768	2,817,344	2,223,668	2,021,568
GRAND TOTAL	...	104,325,465	100,958,706	102,134,737	106,276,737

	Accounts, 1898-99	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900	Revised Estimate, 1899-1900	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901
Revenue	67,595,815	67,925,000	68,532,400	70,155,800
Expenditure chargeable thereon	64,954,942	65,303,200	65,979,600	69,995,500
Surplus (+) Deficit (−)	+2,640,873	+2,621,800	+2,552,800	+160,300

A. F. COX,
Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

A.—STATEMENT of the REVENUE

HEADS OF REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1898-9. India. (Rupee Figures.) Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	TOTAL.	REVIS[ED] India. (Rupee Figures.) Imperial.	Provincial and Local.
	R	R	£	£	£	R	R
Principal Heads of Revenue—							
I.—Land Revenue	14,87,13,733	12,58,79,394	18,306,208	...	18 306,208	14,34,17,000	11,51,95,00[0]
II.—Opium	5,72,53,305	...	3,816,887	...	3,816,887	6,60,57,000	...
III.—Salt	9,00,74,759	9,23,954	6,066,581	...	6,066,581	8,72,72,000	9,15,00[0]
IV.—Stamps	1,22,85,082	3,56,91,414	3,198.433	...	3,198.433	1,23,91,000	3,60,84,000
V.—Excise	3,88,49,495	1,85,84,726	3,828,948	...	3,828,948	3,89,72,000	1,89,37,000
VI.—Provincial Rates	57,993	3,91,63,432	2,614,762	...	2,614,762	27,000	3,76,91,000
VII.—Customs	4,76,50,520	3,71,099	3,201,441	...	3,201,441	4,68,19,000	4 80,000
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,07,59,378	84,62,536	1,281,461	...	1,281,461	1,09,08,000	86,32,000
IX.—Forest	95,16,367	90,82,307	1,239,912	...	1,239,912	95,42,000	91,14,000
X.—Registration	22,14,727	21,97,031	294,117	...	294,117	21,18,000	21,03,000
XI.—Tributes from Native States	90,97,013	...	606,468	...	606,468	92,61,000	...
TOTAL	42,64,72,377	24,03,55,893	41,455,218	...	44,455,218	42,67,84,000	22,91,51,000
XII.—Interest	79,58,409	21,87,855	670,418	29,867	700,285	61,97,000	21,82,000
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—							
XIII.—Post Office	1,90,47,980	92,691	1,276,045	...	1,276,045	1,93,41,000	1,28,000
XIV.—Telegraph	1,06,96,792	...	713.119	7,417	720,536	1,23,00,000	...
XV.—Mint	7,79,115	...	51,941	13	51,954	51,29,000	...
TOTAL	3,05,23,887	92,691	2,041,105	7,430	2,048,535	3,67,70,000	1,28,000
Receipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts	69,667	36,18,966	245,909	...	245,909	75,000	35,18,000
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	2,84,105	28,01,426	205,702	...	205,702	3,08,000	30,11,000
XVII.—Police	12,039	43,50,005	290,803	...	290,803	13,000	42,77,000
XVIII.—Marine	3,77,491	15,29,137	127,109	...	127,109	5,04,000	15,13,000
XIX.—Education	19,145	22,89,331	153,898	...	153,898	23,000	23,33,000
XX.—Medical	2,277	8,37,744	56,001	1,547	57,548	2,000	8,75,000
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,06,088	9,38,029	69,608	447	70,055	1,43,000	10,06,000
TOTAL	8,70,812	1,63,64,638	1,149,030	1,994	1,151,024	10,68,000	1,65,33,000
Miscellaneous—							
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	12,03,137	5,34,918	115,870	92,698	208,568	11,95,000	5,25,000
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	3,21,729	5,49,521	58,083	...	58,083	3,50,000	5,31,000
XXIV.—Exchange	4,29,420	...	28,628	...	28,628	...	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	14,23,261	40,00,177	361,563	22,394	383,957	9,73,000	32,23,000
TOTAL	33,77,547	50,84,616	564,144	115,092	679 236	25,18,000	42,79,000
Railways—							
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	19,55,60,150	5,76,093	13,075,750	230	13,075,980	21,63,96,000	5,62,000
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,08,26,730	...	2,055,115	...	2,055,115	2,95,50,000	...
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of interest)	4,37,146	...	29,143	296	29,439	4,38,000	...
TOTAL	22,68,24,026	5,76,093	15,160,008	526	15,160,534	24,63,84,000	5,62,000
Irrigation—							
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,52,27,126	69,02,174	1,475,287	...	1,475,287	1,66,99,000	71,08,000
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	1,00,87,584	...	672,505	...	672,505	1,01,53,000	...
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	7,69,521	16,44,335	160,924	...	160,924	7,16,000	15,52,000
TOTAL	2,60,84,231	85,46,509	2,308,716	...	2,308.716	2,75,68,000	86,60,000
Buildings and Roads—							
XXXI.—Military Works	5,42,345	...	36,156	...	36,156	5,20,000	...
XXXII.—Civil Works	98,503	59,51,114	403,308	30,519	433,827	1,07,000	55,65,000
TOTAL	6,40,848	59,51,114	439,464	30,519	469,983	6,27,000	55,65,000
Receipts by Military Department—							
XXXIII.—Army: Effective	70,84,884	...	472,326	41,919	514,245	84,56,000	...
Non-effective	8,87,903	...	59,193	15,214	74,407	8,38,000	...
Military operations	4,14,484	...	27,632	...	27,632	...	...
TOTAL	83,87,271	...	559,151	57,133	616,284	92,94,000	...
TOTAL REVENUES	73,11,39,408	27,91,59,409	67,353,254	242,561	67,595,815	75,72,10,000	26,70,60,000

INDIA, in India and in England.

ESTIMATE, 1899-1900.			Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1899-1900.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1900-1901.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1900-1901, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1899-1900.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1900-1901, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1899-1900.
				INDIA. (RUPEE FIGURES.)						
Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	TOTAL.		Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	TOTAL.		
£	£	£	£	R	R	£	£	£	£	£
17,240,800	...	17,240,800	—1,187,100	15,20,19,000	11,91,61,000	18,078,700	...	18,078,700	—349,200	+837,900
4,403,800	...	4,403,800	+401,300	6,83,97,000	...	4,559,800	...	4,559,800	+557,300	+156,000
5,879,100	...	5,879,100	+41,000	8,67,45,000	9,31,000	5,845,100	...	5,845,100	+7,000	—34,000
3,231,700	...	3,231,700	—33,000	1,25,40,000	3,64,71,000	3,267,400	...	3,267,400	+2,700	+35,700
3,860,600	...	3,860,600	+8,400	3,85,37,000	1,87,53,000	3,819,300	...	3,819,300	—32,900	—41,300
2,514,500	...	2,514,500	—119,800	6,000	3,91,90,000	2,613,000	...	2,613,000	—21,300	+98,500
3,153,300	...	3,153,300	+54,200	4,65,26,000	4,87,000	3,134,200	...	3,134,200	+35,100	—19,100
1,302,700	...	1,302,700	+3,500	1,09,24,000	86,53,000	1,305,200	...	1,305,200	+6,000	+2,500
1,243,700	...	1,243,700	+49,900	91,43,000	86,90,000	1,188,800	...	1,188,800	—5,000	—54,900
281,400	...	281,400	—25,400	22,10,000	21,92,000	293,500	...	293,500	—14,300	+12,100
617,400	...	617,400	—7,800	92,77,000	...	618,500	...	618,500	—0,700	+1,100
43,729,000	...	43,729,000	—815,800	43,63,24,000	23,45,28,000	44,723,500	..	44,723,500	+178,700	+994,500
558,600	46,000	604,600	—14,400	71,35,000	21,25,000	617,300	10,000	627,300	+8,300	+22,700
1,298,000	...	1,298,000	+29,100	1,96,91,000	1,17,000	1,320,500	...	1,320,500	+51,600	+22,500
820,000	6,400	826,400	+92,200	1,20,00,000	...	800,000	4,200	804,200	+70,000	—22,200
341,900	...	341,900	+301,600	40,92,000	...	272,800		272,800	+232,500	—69,100
2,459,900	6,400	2,466,300	+422,900	3,57,83,000	1,17,000	2,393,300	4,200	2,397,500	+354,100	—68,800
239,500	...	239,500	—6,500	77,000	36,27,000	246,900	...	246,900	+900	+7,400
221,300	...	221,300	—11,200	3,24,000	28,93,000	214,500	...	214,500	—18,000	—6,800
286,000	...	286,000	—7,900	12,000	43,41,000	290,200	...	290,200	—3,700	+4,200
134,500	...	134,500	+16,200	1,80,000	15,45,000	115,000	...	115,000	—3,300	—19,500
157,100	...	157,100	—800	24,000	23,61,000	159,000	...	159,000	+1,100	+1,900
58,400	1,500	59,900	+300	3,000	8,87,000	59,300	1,500	60,800	+1,200	+900
76,600	400	77,000	+1,500	1,27,000	12,35,000	90,800	300	91,100	+15,600	+14,100
1,173,400	1,900	1,175,300	—8,400	7,47,000	1,68,89,000	1,175,700	1,800	1,177,500	—6,200	+2,200
114,600	90,300	204,900	—4,100	12,06,000	5,39,000	116,300	87,000	203,300	—5,700	—1,600
58,700	...	58,700	+3,600	3,12,000	5,26,000	55,900	...	55,900	+800	—2,800
...	...	...	...	1,81,000	...	12,100	...	12,100	+12,100	+12,100
279,800	1,900	281,700	+23,600	6,95,000	33,60,000	270,400	2,500	272,900	+14,800	—8,800
453,100	92,200	545,300	+23,100	23,94,000	44,25,000	454,700	89,500	544,200	+22,000	—1,100
14,463,900	200	14,464,100	+972,500	23,83,16,000	3,67,000	15,912,200	200	15,912,400	+2,420,800	+1,448,300
1,970,000	...	1,970,000	—158,400	1,78,74,000	...	1,191,600	...	1,191,600	—936,800	—778,400
29,200	1,000	30,200	+9,600	3,98,000	...	26,500	1,000	27,500	+6,900	—2,700
16,463,100	1,200	16,464,300	+823,700	25,65,88,000	3,67,000	17,130,300	1,200	17,131,500	+1,490,900	+667,200
1,587,100	...	1,587,100	+139,300	1,61,60,000	69,14,000	1,538,200	...	1,538,200	+90,400	—48,900
676,900	...	676,900	—18,500	1,06,71,000	...	711,400	...	711,400	+16,000	+34,500
151,200	...	151,200	—6,300	7,67,000	15,82,000	156,600	...	156,600	—900	+5,400
2,415,200	...	2,415,200	+114,500	2,75,98,000	84,96,000	2,406,200	...	2,406,200	+105,500	—9,000
34,700	...	34,700	+800	5,26,000	...	35,100	...	35,100	+1,200	+400
378,100	29,000	407,100	—17,800	1,12,000	56,10,000	381,500	27,300	408,800	—16,100	+1,700
412,800	29,000	441,800	—17,000	6,38,000	56,10,000	416,600	27,300	443,900	—14,900	+2,100
563,700	53,500	617,200	+76,400	90,84,000	...	605,600	25,000	630,600	+89,800	+13,400
55,900	17,500	73,400	+2,400	8,27,000	...	55,100	18,500	73,600	+2,600	+200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
619,600	71,000	690,600	+78,800	99,11,000	...	660,700	43,500	704,200	+92,400	+13,600
68,284,700	247,700	68,532,400	+607,400	77,71,18,000	27,25,57,000	69,978,300	177,500	70,155,800	+2,230,800	+1,623,400

B.—STATEMENT *of the* EXPENDITURE *chargeable on the*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1898-99.					REVISED	
	INDIA. (RUPEE FIGURES).		Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	TOTAL.	INDIA. (RUPEE FIGURES).	
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.				Imperial.	Provincial and Local.
	R	R	£	£	£	R	R
Direct Demands on the Revenues—							
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	22,04,270	8,39,068	202,889	...	202,889	20,55,000	8,69,000
2.—Assignments and Compensations	48,90,042	1,03,11,259	1,013,420	...	1,013,420	53,52,000	1,06,18,000
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.:*—							
3.—Land Revenue	11,33,580	3,93,93,158	2,701,783	1,255	2,703,038	10,59,000	4,01,75,000
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	2,37,09,692	...	1,580,646	1,545	1,582,191	2,59,38,000	...
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	42,54,543	3,98,596	310,209	258	310,467	45,91,000	4,16,000
6.—Stamps	*—3,44,080*	12,91,469	63,159	35,296	98,455	*—3,64,000*	13,04,000
7.—Excise	16,04,314	8,25,826	162,009	...	162,009	16,38,000	8,35,000
8.—Provincial Rates	...	5,57,372	37,158	...	37,158	...	5,94,000
9.—Customs	8,10,712	13,37,733	143,230	65	143,295	8,48,000	14,37,000
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,64,543	1,63,578	21,875	...	21,875	1,67,000	1,67,000
11.—Forest	51,20,604	46,75,245	653,057	7,421	660,478	57,63,000	52,56,000
12.—Registration	12,45,575	12,39,532	165,674	...	165,674	12,42,000	12,35,000
TOTAL	4,47,93,795	6,10,32,835	7,055,109	45,840	7,100,949	4,82,89,000	6,29,05,000
Interest—							
13.—Interest on Debt	3,19,01,740	71,59,392	2,604,076	3,991,656	6,595,732	3,18,06,000	71,94,000
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways†	*4,29,27,622*	...	*2,861,842*	*1,185,790*	*4,047,632*	*4,50,87,000*	...
" Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	*75,39,145*	*55,87,793*	*875,129*	...	*875,129*	*78,21,000*	*56,28,000*
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	*—1,85,65,027*	15,71,599	*—1,132,895*	2,805,866	1,672,971	*—2,11,02,000*	15,66,000
14.—Interest on other Obligations	51,14,105	53,189	344,486	91	344,577	52,27,000	41,000
TOTAL	*—1,34,50,922*	16,24,788	*—788,409*	2,805,957	2,017,548	*—1,58,75,000*	16,07,000
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—							
15.—Post Office	1,43,20,145	12,66,549	1,039,113	111,013	1,150,126	1,50,54,000	12,87,000
16.—Telegraph	78,31,225	...	522,082	162,339	684,421	82,25,000	...
17.—Mint	10,80,762	...	72,051	3,616	75,667	8,60,000	...
TOTAL	2,32,32,132	12,66,549	1,633,246	276,968	1,910,214	2,41,39,000	12,87,000
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—							
18.—General Administration	63,35,048	94,79,247	1,054,286	252,496	1,306,782	64,70,000	93,59,000
19.—Law and Justice { Courts	2,60,358	3,04,66,985	2,048,490	927	2,049,417	2,67,000	3,08,26,000
19.—Law and Justice { Jails	14,36,732	88,51,472	685,880	...	685,880	14,33,000	87,48,000
20.—Police	6,42,747	4,11,52,733	2,786,365	778	2,787,143	6,61,000	4,18,04,000
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	16,09,479	17,51,067	224,037	204,787	428,824	14,26,000	17,81,000
22.—Education	1,73,040	1,57,83,735	1,063,785	1,917	1,065,702	1,78,000	1,61,53,000
23.—Ecclesiastical	16,97,403	...	113,160	795	113,955	17,20,000	...
24.—Medical	4,92,497	1,55,19,850	1,067,490	10,273	1,077,763	5,37,000	1,33,39,000
25.—Political	79,60,029	7,00,437	577,364	24,627	601,991	97,05,000	7,29,000
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	31,36,130	20,87,408	348,236	21,144	369,380	32,38,000	21,68,000
TOTAL	2,37,43,463	12,57,92,934	9,969,093	517,744	10,486,837	2,56,35,000	12,49,07,000
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—							
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	41,36,446	...	275,763	11,577	287,340	40,52,000	...
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	15,949	...	1,063	259,009	260,072	10,000	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	8,04,625	98,55,298	710,662	1,942,917	2,653,579	7,98,000	1,02,03,000
30.—Stationery and Printing	12,11,284	52,07,835	427,941	49,458	477,399	14,54,000	54,59,000
31.—Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	10,50,000	...
32.—Miscellaneous	5,88,973	15,51,518	142,699	23,274	165,973	3,92,000	18,75,000
TOTAL	67,57,277	1,66,14,651	1,558,128	2,286,235	3,844,363	77,56,000	1,75,37,000
Famine Relief and Insurance—							
33.—Famine Relief	17,246	3,83,285	26,702	1	26,703	3,00,48,000	6,95,000
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	69,03,526	...	460,235	...	460,235	...	...
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	1,16,695	...	7,780	...	7,780	2,72,000	...
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	44,52,378	...	296,825	...	296,825	...	...
TOTAL††	1,14,89,845	3,83,285	791,542	1	791,543	3,03,20,000	6,95,000
Carried over	9,65,65,590	20,67,15,043	20,218,709	5,932,745	26,151,454	12,[illegible]2,64,000	20,89,39,000

† Included under the following heads:—

	ACCOUNTS, 1898-99.				REVISED ESTIMATE, 1899-1900.			
	INDIA.				INDIA.			
	Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	England.	TOTAL.	Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	England.	TOTAL.
	R	£	£	£	R	£	£	£
State Railways Interest on Debt	4,15,96,849	2,773,123	966,006	3,740,029	4,32,82,000	2,885,500	959,500	3,845,100
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	13,30,773	88,719	218,884	307,603	18,05,000	120,300	218,900	339,200
TOTAL	4,29,27,622	2,861,842	1,185,790	4,047,632	4,50,87,000	3,005,800	1,178,500	4,184,300

Revenues of India, in India and in England.

ESTIMATE, 1899-1900. Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	TOTAL.	Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1899-1900.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1900-1901. INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES). Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	TOTAL.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1900-1901, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1899-1900.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1900-1901, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1899-1900.
£	£	£	£	R	R	£	£	£	£	£
194,900	...	194,900	— 3,400	20,45,000	8,25,000	191,300	...	191,300	—7,000	—3,600
1,064,700	...	1,064,700	+10,600	52,54,000	1,05,33,000	1,052,500	...	1,052,500	—1,600	—12,200
2,749,000	600	2,749,600	—56,700	11,54,000	4,19,45,000	2,873,300	600	2,873,900	+67,600	+124,300
1,729,200	2,000	1,731,200	—40,300	2,65,38,000	...	1,769,200	1,600	1,770,800	—700	+39,600
333,800	700	334,500	—23,700	48,74,000	4,22,000	353,000	200	353,200	—5,000	+18,700
62,600	40,000	102,600	—3,600	—3,61,000	13,74,000	67,500	25,300	92,800	—13,400	—9,800
164,900	...	164,900	—9,600	17,35,000	8,88,000	174,900	...	174,900	+400	+10,000
39,600	...	39,600	—800	...	6,66,000	44,400	...	44,400	+4,000	+4,800
152,300	300	152,600	—2,200	8,50,000	15,03,000	156,900	100	157,000	+2,200	+4,400
22,300	...	22,300	...	1,74,000	1,70,000	22,900	...	22,900	+600	+600
734,600	10,900	745,500	+33,700	58,20,000	53,23,000	742,900	9,000	751,900	+40,100	+6,400
165,100	...	165,100	—4,800	12,91,000	12,82,000	171,500	...	171,500	+1,600	+6,400
7,413,000	54,500	7,467,500	—100,800	4,93,74,000	6,49,31,000	7,620,300	36,800	7,657,100	+88,800	+189,600
2,600,000	4,084,100	6,684,100	+28,500	3,37,81,000	73,19,000	2,739,900	4,154,500	6,894,400	+238,800	+210,300
3,005,800	*1,178,500*	*4,184,300*	—36,100	*4,64,37,000*	...	*3,095,800*	*1,272,900*	*4,368,700*	—220,500	—184,400
896,600	...	*896,600*	+600	*81,86,000*	*56,63,000*	*923,200*	...	*923,200*	—26,000	—26,600
-1,302,400	2,905,600	1,603,200	—7,000	-2,08,42,000	16,56,000	-1,279,100	2,881,600	1,602,500	—7,700	—700
351,200	100	351,300	—2,900	53,48,000	40,000	359,200	100	359,300	+5,100	+8,000
—951,200	2,905,700	1,954,500	—9,900	-1,54,94,000	16,96,000	—919,900	2,881,700	1,961,800	—2,000	+7,300
1,089,400	96,200	1,185,600	—7,000	1,58,21,000	13,83,000	1,147,000	100,700	1,247,700	+55,100	+62,100
548,300	179,000	727,300	—21,400	85,04,000	...	566,900	244,600	811,500	+62,800	+84,200
57,400	1,800	59,200	+15,400	7,35,000	...	49,000	2,900	51,900	+8,100	—7,300
1,695,100	277,000	1,972,100	—13,000	2,50,60,000	13,83,000	1,762,900	348,200	2,111,100	+126,000	+139,000
1,055,200	321,900	1,377,100	+71,000	64,23,000	95,19,000	1,062,800	254,200	1,317,000	+10,900	—60,100
2,072,900	700	2,073,600	—30,100	2,58,000	3,15,95,000	2,123,500	700	2,124,200	+20,500	+50,600
678,700	...	678,700	—43,900	14,97,000	95,16,000	734,200	...	734,200	+11,600	+55,500
2,831,000	600	2,831,600	—37,700	6,53,000	4,33,10,000	2,930,900	600	2,931,500	+62,200	+99,900
213,800	355,600	569,400	+108,800	16,00,000	20,29,000	242,000	341,100	583,100	+122,500	+13,700
1,088,700	1,800	1,090,500	—26,500	1,83,000	1,66,94,000	1,125,200	1,600	1,126,800	+9,800	+36,300
114,700	400	115,100	—8,800	18,20,000	...	121,300	300	121,600	—2,300	+6,500
925,100	12,300	937,400	—191,600	5,05,000	1,36,48,000	943,500	10,200	953,700	—175,300	+16,300
695,600	23,900	719,500	+42,300	96,35,000	7,53,000	692,600	24,000	716,600	+39,400	—2,900
360,400	28,900	389,300	—14,700	43,16,000	25,03,000	454,600	26,300	480,900	+76,900	+91,600
10,036,100	746,100	10,782,200	—131,200	2,68,90,000	12,95,67,000	10,430,600	659,000	11,089,600	+176,200	+307,400
270,200	11,400	281,600	—3,300	40,41,000	...	269,400	11,400	280,800	—4,100	—800
700	284,500	285,200	+58,700	9,000	...	600	247,500	248,100	+21,600	—37,100
733,400	1,973,100	2,706,500	+8,700	7,99,000	1,04,53,000	750,200	1,987,500	2,737,700	+39,900	+31,200
460,800	56,700	517,500	+37,100	11,22,000	56,18,000	449,300	54,900	504,200	+23,800	—13,300
70,000	...	70,000	—143,000	...	...	...	...	...	—213,000	—70,000
151,100	40,000	191,100	+21,300	3,31,000	17,99,000	142,000	21,300	163,300	—6,500	—27,800
1,686,200	2,365,700	4,051,900	—20,500	63,02,000	1,78,70,000	1,611,500	2,322,600	3,934,100	—138,300	—117,800
2,049,500	5,300	2,054,800	+2,051,000	4,88,16,000	12,09,000	3,335,000	...	3,335,000	+3,331,200	+1,280,200
...	...	...	—326,700	...	...	...	...	...	—326,700	...
18,100	...	18,100	—1,900	5,00,000	...	33,300	...	33,300	+13,300	+15,200
...	...	...	—402,600	...	...	...	...	...	—402,600	...
2,067,600	5,300	2,072,900	+1,319,800	4,93,16,000	12,09,000	3,368,300	...	3,368,300	+2,615,200	+1,295,400
21,946,800	6,354,300	28,301,100	+1,044,400	14,14,48,000	21,66,56,000	23,873,700	6,248,300	30,122,000	+2,865,3 0	+1,820,900

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1900-1901. INDIA. Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	England.	TOTAL.
R	£	£	£
4,43,26,000	2,955,100	1,054,000	4,009,100
21,11,000	140,700	218,900	359,600
4,64,37,000	3,095,800	1,272,900	4,368,700

†† The following further sums, which are included under XXVI and 38.—State Railways, are chargeable to the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance as representing the net charge on the Revenues on account of Protective Railways constructed through the agency of Companies:—

	Accounts, 1898-99.	Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.
Indian Midland Railway	95,973	38,600	81,400
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	111,764	50,900	55,700
TOTAL . £	207,737	89,500	137,100

B.—*Statement of the Expenditure chargeable on th*

Heads of Expenditure.	Accounts, 1898-99. India. (Rupee figures.) Imperial.	Accounts, 1898-99. India. (Rupee figures.) Provincial and Local.	Accounts, 1898-99. Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	Accounts, 1898-99. England.	Accounts, 1898-99. Total.	Revise[d] India. (Rupee figures.) Imperial.	Revise[d] India. (Rupee figures.) Provincial and Local.
	R	R	£	£	£	R	R
Brought forward	9,65,65 590	20,67,15,043	20,218,709	5,932,745	26,151,454	12,02,64,000	20,89,39,000
37.—**Construction of Railways** (Charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	...	14,526	968	...	968	...	36,000
Railway Revenue Account—							
38.—State Railways: Working Expenses	9,93,33,404	5,19,509	6,656,861	...	6,656,861	10,59,82,000	4,12,000
Interest on Debt	4,15,96,849	...	2,773,123	966,906	3,740,029	4,32,82,000	...
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	...	...	1,714,016	1,714,016	...	...
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	13,30,773	...	88,719	218,884	307,603	18,05,000	...
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	1,64,684	...	10,992	811,884	822,876	1,71,000	...
39.—Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision	39,82,340	...	265,489	...	265,489	52,26,000	...
Interest	82,089	...	5,473	2,162,525	2,167,998	1,32,000	...
40.—Subsidized Companies: Land, etc.	9,42,142	1,01,909	69,603	...	69,603	7,27,000	40,000
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	5,48,415	−5,049	36,224	...	36,224	6,09,000	1,000
Total	14,79,80,896	6,16,369	9,906,484	5,874,215	15,780,699	15,79,34,000	4,53,000
Irrigation—							
42.—Major Works: Working Expenses	53,80,935	40,22,994	626,929	...	626,929	60,53,000	40,67,000
Interest on Debt	75,39,145	55,87,793	875,129	...	875,129	78,21,000	56,28,000
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	28 41,978	65,34,263	625,083	1,815	626,898	31,10,000	69,28,000
Total	1,57,62,058	1,61,45,050	2,127,141	1,815	2,128,956	1,69 84,000	1,66,23,000
Buildings and Roads—							
44.—Military Works	1,13,26,765	...	755,118	52,531	807,649	1,23,26,000	...
45.—Civil Works	40,89,677	4,09,94,917	3,005,639	99,043	3,104,682	37,47,000	4,39,94,000
Total	1,54,16,442	4,09,94,917	3,760,757	151,574	3,912,331	1,60,73,000	4,39,94,000
Army Services—							
46.—Army: Effective	15,49,83,237	...	10,332,216	1,902,482	12,234,698	15,48,26,000	...
Non-Effective	93,32,845	...	622,190	2,421,679	3,043,869	90,92,000	...
Military operations	1,05,75,245	...	705,016	17,743	722,759	...	...
Total	17,48,91,327	..	11,659,422	4,341,904	16,001,326	16,39 18,000	...
Special Defence Works—							
47.—Special Defence Works	453	...	30	944	974	...	...
Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial	45,06,16,766	26,44,85,905	47,673,511	16,303,197	63,976,708	47,51,73,000	27,00,45,000
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	1,46,73,504	978,234	...	} 978,234	...	37,05,000
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	...	...	...	...	}	...	*66,90,000*
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	45,06,16,766	27,91,59,409	48,651,745	16,303,197	64,954,942	47,51,73,000	26,70,60,000

	Accounts, 1898-99. India. Amount in Rupees.	Accounts, 1898-99. India. Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	Accounts, 1898-99. England.	Accounts, 1898-99. Total.
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—	R	£	£	£
Capital Outlay, Railways and Irrigation Works—				
48.—State Railways	3,11,92,726	2,079,515	766,839	2,846,354
49.—Irrigation Works	64,85,663	432,378	3,321	435,699
50.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements	−41,053	−2,737	...	−2,737
Total	3,76,37,336	2,509,156	770,160	3,279,316
51.—Redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...

Revenues of India, in India and in England—continued.

Revised Estimate, 1899-1900. Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	Total.	Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1899-1900.	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901. India. (Rupee Figures.) Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	Total.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1900-1901, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1899-1900.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1900-1901, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1899-1900.
£	£	£	£	R	R	£	£	£	£	£
21,946,800	6,354,300	28,301,100	+1,044,400	14,14,48,000	21,66,56,000	23,873,700	6,248,300	30,122,000	+2,865,300	+1,820,900
2,400	...	2,400	...	...	12,78,000	85,200	...	85,200	+82,800	+82,800
7,092,900	...	7,092,900	+394,900	11,95,45,000	2,83,000	7,988,500	...	7,988,500	+1,290,500	+895,600
2,885,500	959,600	3,845,100	+29,200	4,43,26,000	...	2,955,100	1,054,000	4,009,100	+193,200	+164,000
...	1,718,600	1,718,600	—600	...	...	...	2,410,300	2,410,300	+691,100	+691,700
120,300	218,900	339,200	+6,900	21,11,000	...	140,700	218,900	359,600	+27,300	+20,400
11,400	844,200	855,600	—9,400	1,89,000	...	12,600	916,400	929,000	+64,000	+73,400
348,400	...	348,400	—27,300	28,87,000	...	192,500	...	192,500	—183,200	—155,900
8,800	2,172,300	2,181,100	—9,700	1,26,000	...	8,400	1,590,300	1,598,700	—592,100	—582,400
51,100	...	51,100	—32,100	11,26,000	52,000	78,500	...	78,500	—4,700	+27,400
40,700	...	40,700	—12,600	7,50,000	10,000	50,700	...	50,700	—2,600	+10,000
10,559,100	5,913,600	16,472,700	+339,300	17,10,60,000	3,45,000	11,427,000	6,189,900	17,616,900	+1,483,500	+1,144,200
674,700	...	674,700	+35,900	58,00,000	40,91,000	659,400	...	659,400	+20,600	—15,300
896,600	...	896,600	—600	81,86,000	56,63,000	923,200	...	923,200	+26,000	+26,600
669,200	1,300	670,500	—16,700	33,09 000	74,42,000	716,700	1,100	717,800	+30,600	+47,300
2,240,500	1,300	2,241,800	+18,600	1,72,95,000	1,71,96,000	2,299 300	1,100	2,300,400	+77,200	+58,600
821,700	34,000	855,700	—25,600	1,15,09,000	...	767,300	13,400	780,700	—100,600	—75,000
3,182,800	92,300	3,275,100	—379,600	40,62,000	4,53,41,000	3,293,500	88,600	3,382,100	—272,600	+107,000
4,004,500	126,300	4,130,800	—405,200	1,55,71,000	4,53,41,000	4,060,800	102,000	4,162,800	—373,200	+32,000
10,321,800	1,678,700	12,000,500	—662,300	16,40,87,000	...	10,939,200	2,280,400	13,219,600	+556,800	+1,219,100
606,100	2,423,000	3,029,100	—76,100	91,79,000	...	611,900	2,427,300	3,039,200	—66,000	+10,100
10,927,900	4,101,700	15,029,600	—738,400	17,32,66,000	...	11,551,100	4,707,700	16,258,800	+490,800	+1,229 200
...	200	200	+200	...	...	...	...	...	...	—200
19,681,200	16,497,400	66,178,600	+258,900	51,86,40,000	28,08,16,000	53,297,100	17,249,000	70,546,100	+4,626,400	+4,367,500
247,000	...	} *199,000*	+417,500	{ ...	...	...	...	} *550,600*	+65,900	—351,600
446,000	...			...	*82,59,000*	*550,600*	...			
19,482,200	16,497,400	65,979,600	+676,400	51,86,40,000	27,25,57,000	52,746,500	17,249,000	69,995,500	+4,692,300	+4,015,900

Revised Estimate, 1899-1900. India. Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	England.	Total.	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901. India. Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	England.	Total.
R	£	£	£	R	£	£	£
2,71,57,000	1,810,500	634,000	2,444,500	—3,86,000	—25,700	910,000	884,300
88,23,000	588,200	10,000	598,200	99,48,000	663,200	3,500	666,700
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,59,80,000	2,398,700	644,000	3,042,700	95,62,000	637,500	913,500	1,551,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,922,400	5,922,400

	Accounts, 1898-99.			Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.			Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue (from Statement A)	67,353,254	242,561	67,595,815	68,284,700	247,700	68,532,400	69,978,300	177,500	70,155,800
Permanent Debt incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
India 2½ p. c. Stock	...	5,297,654			...			...	
Debenture and Debenture stock of the G. I. P. Ry.	...	...		...	...			5,922,400	
Rupee Debt—									
3½ p.c. Rupee Loan	800,000	...			...		2,000,000	...	
Total	800,000	5,297,654	6,097,654			...	2,000,000	5,922,400	7,922,400
Net		...	2,553,052			0			7,819,100
Temporary Debt incurred—									
Temporary Loans	...	4,500,000	4,500,000	...	6,500,000	6,500,000	...	5,000,000	5,000,000
Net		...	0			0			500,000
Unfunded Debt—									
Treasury Notes	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	94,399	...		97,100	...		96,200	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	2,673,126	...		2,784,200	...		2,834,500	...	
Total	2,767,525	...	2,767,525	2,881,300	...	2,881,300	2,930,700	...	2,930,700
Net		...	196,118		...	261,400			198,000
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	978,234	...		247,000	...		...	...	
Appropriation for reduction of Debt	296,825	...		...	...		...	...	
Excluded Local Funds	564,723	...		573,200	...		554,900	...	
Railway Funds	49,770	...		49,600	...		40,000	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	8,720	...		8,500	...		8,800	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	13,531,822	...		13,981,300	...		13,723,200	...	
Advances	5,840,934	243		2,916,300	...		2,608,700	2,500	
Suspense Accounts	45,152	...		37,000	...		6,600	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts, net	...	...		700	...		...	...	
Miscellaneous	52,154	...		...	...		3,100	...	
Total	21,368,340	243	21,368,583	17,813,600	...	17,813,600	16,945,300	2,500	16,947,800
Net			1,733,929			17,500			0
Carried over	92,289,119	10,040,458		88,979,600	6,747,700		91,854,300	11,102,400	

of the Government of India, in India and in England.

	Accounts, 1898-99.			Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.			Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Statement B)	47,673,511	16,303,197	63,976,708	49,681,200	16,497,400	66,178,600	53,297,100	17,249,000	70,546,100
Add—Provincial Surpluses, transferred to "Deposits"	978,234	...	978,234	247,000	...	247,000	...	...	...
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, charged against "Deposits"	...	...	...	*446,000*	...	*446,000*	*550,600*	...	*550,600*
Total	48,651,745	16,303,197	64,954,942	49,482,200	16,497,400	65,979,600	52,746,500	17,249,000	69,995,500
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—									
Capital outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	2,509,156	770,160		2,398,700	644,000		637,500	913,500	
Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities— G. I. P. Railway	...	...	3,279,316	...	...	3,042,700	...	5,922,400	7,473,400
Permanent Debt discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
India 4 p. c. Stock	...	478			...		...	...	
India 3½ p. c. Debentures	...	3,000,000			...		...	...	
Oude and Rohilkund Railway Debenture Stock	...	383,500			1,200		...	...	
E. I. Railway Debenture	...	...			100		...	...	
Rupee Debt—									
5½ p. c. Loans	67	...		900	...		...	...	
5 p. c. Loans	11,354	...		...	...		...	...	
4½ p. c. Loans	2,580	...		2,700	...		2,700	...	
4 p. c. Loans	110,098	...		89,300	...		90,600	...	
3½ p. c. Loans	36,100	...		12,200	...		10,000	...	
7 s. per cent.	...	...		14,900	...		...	...	
Treasury Bills	420	...		...	...		...	...	
Stock Notes	5	...		...	...		...	...	
Total	160,624	3,383,978	3,544,602	120,000	1,300	121,300	103,300	...	103,300
Net			0			121,300			0
Temporary Debt discharged—									
Temporary Loans	...	6,000,000	6,000,000	...	6,500,000	6,500,000	...	4,500,000	4,500,000
Net			1,500,000			0			0
Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	181	...		...	...		...	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	72,037	...		80,800	...		74,700	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	2,499,189	...		2,539,100	...		2,658,000	...	
Total	2,571,407	...	2,571,407	2,619,900	...	2,619,900	2,732,700	...	2,732,700
Net			0			0			0
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	...	...		446,000	...		550,600		
Excluded Local Funds	554,416	...		578,100	...		547,700	...	
Railway Funds	47,079	...		47,500	...		51,300	...	
Sinking Funds	...	...		3,300	...		...	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	13,326,329	...		14,002,000	...		13,752,900	...	
Advances	5,562,839	...		2,689,100	2,500		2,324,600	...	
Suspense Accounts	134,890	...		24,600	...		8,200	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts, net	881	...		...	...		...	...	
Miscellaneous	8,033	187		3,000	...		...	...	
Total	19,634,467	187	19,634,654	17,793,600	2,500	17,796,100	17,235,300	...	17,235,300
Net			0			0			287,500
Carried over	73,527,399	26,457,522		72,414,400	23,645,200		73,455,300	28,584,900	

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements*

	Accounts, 1898-99.			Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.			Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward .	92,289,119	10,040,458		88,979,600	6,747,700		91,854,300	11,102,400	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government .	92,824	...	92,824	127,100	...	127,100	82,000	...	82,000
Net .		...	27,861		...	0		...	0
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	542,302	...	542,302	447,700	...	447,700	425,300	...	425,300
Net .		...	264,618		...	0		...	0
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies—									
On account of Subscribed Capital .	689,533	1,388,569		285,100	601,000		290,700	3,537,700	
Repayments . .	1,560,091	43,203		1,494,200	4,800		853,400	3,000	
Total .	2,249,624	1,431,772	3,681,396	1,779,300	605,800	2,385,100	1,144,100	3,540,700	4,684,800
Net .		...	0			0			
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders .	17,436,785	...		18,000,000	...		18,333,400	...	
Other Local Remittances	27,568	...		1,303,200	...		836,600	...	
Other Departmental Accounts . .	474,883	...		443,500	...		320,100	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office . .	145,419	...		262,500	...		160,000	...	
Telegraph . .	18,576	...		66,400	...		30,500	...	
Guaranteed Railways	2,441,343	...		2,157,900	...		1,296,800	...	
Public Works .	682,153	...		...	...		782,900	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office . .	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Marine . .	145,680	...		575,100	...		208,200	...	
Military . .	10,788,907	...		10,520,500	...		10,800,700	...	
Public Works .	...	...		135,100	...		...	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Railway transactions	889,516	1,938		1,356,900	1,010,200		1,881,700	2,251,700	
Other "	429,565	234,866		1,984,300	954,000		358,000	659,900	
Total .	33,480,395	236,804	33,717,199	36,805,400	1,964,200	38,769,600	35,008,900	2,911,600	37,920,500
Net .			72,489			0			118,800
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	18,692,377	18,692,377	...	19,000,000	19,000,000		16,440,000	16,440,000
Total Receipts .	128,654,264	30,401,411		128,139,100	28,317,700		128,514,600	33,994,700	
Opening Balance .	10,654,962	2,534,244		11,177,669	3,145,768		8,821,369	2,223,668	
GRAND TOTAL .	139,309,226	32,935,655		139,316,769	31,463,468		137,335,969	36,218,368	

Fort William,
Finance and Commerce Department;
The 21st March 1900.

W. H. DOBBIE,
Deputy Comptroller General

of the Government of India, in India and in England—continued.

	Accounts, 1898-99.			Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.			Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	73,527,359	26,457,522		72,414,400	23,645,200		73,455,300	28,584,900	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	64,963	...	64,963	396,000	...	396,000	585,100	...	585,100
Net		...	0		...	268,900		...	503,100
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	277,684	...	277,684	689,800	...	689,800	525,600	...	525,600
Net		...	0		...	242,100		..	100,300
Payments to Railway Companies on Capital Account—									
For discharge of Debentures	...	205,500		...	2,700		...	1,774,200	
For Expenditure	3,099,703	1,760,084		2,611,700	1,704,500		1,965,700	1,463,600	
Total	3,099,703	1,965,584	5,065,287	2,611,700	1,707,200	4,318,900	1,965,700	3,237,800	5,203,500
Net		...	1,383,891	...	...	1,933,800	...		518,700
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	17,451,694	...		18,000,000	...		18,333,400	...	
Other Local Remittances	...	...		1,303,200	...		836,600	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	470,629	...		443,500	...		320,100	...	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office	145,407	...		262,500	...		160,000	...	
Telegraph	18,148	...		66,400	...		30,500	...	
Guaranteed Railways	2,441,343	...		2,157,900	...		1,296,800	...	
Public Works	540,368	...		...	...		782,900	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Post Office	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Marine	144,267	...		575,100	...		208,200	...	
Military	10,788,907	...		10,470,500	...		10,800,700	...	
Public Works	...	...		85,100	...		...	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Railway transactions	...	891,454		1,010,200	1,356,900		2,251,700	1,881,700	
Other "	277,166	475,327		1,233,600	2,530,500		406,700	492,400	
Total	32,277,929	1,366,781	33,644,710	35,608,000	3,887,400	39,495,400	35,427,600	2,374,100	37,801,700
Net		...	0	...		725,800			0
Secretary of State's Bills paid	18,883,879	...	18,883,879	18,775,500	...	18,775,500	16,309,800	...	16,309,800
Total Disbursements	128,131,557	29,789,887		130,495,400	29,239,800		128,269,100	34,196,800	
Closing Balance	11,177,669	3,145,768		8,821,369	2,223,668		9,066,869	2,021,568	
GRAND TOTAL	139,309,226	32,935,655		139,316,769	31,463,468		137,335,969	36,218,368	

A. F. COX,
Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

D.—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue, and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Settlements.*

Provincial and Local Balances.

Note.—These balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	£
Accounts, 1898-99.											
Balance at end of 1897-98 . .	1,13,277	3,58,414	59,12,538	8,86,817	29,05,058	8,63,593	19,87,753	44,56,361	36,60,563	2,11,44,374	1,409,625
Added in 1898-99	1,762	1,99,296	41,53,413	8,60,037	22,21,229	38,94,641	12,83,014	11,64,251	8,95,861	1,46,73,504	978,234
Balance at end of 1898-99 . .	1,15,039	5,57,710	1,00,65,951	17,46,854	51,26,287	47,58,234	32,70,767	56,20,612	45,56,424	3,58,17,878	2,387,859
Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.											
Balance at end of 1898-99 (by Accounts).	1,15,039	5,57,710	1,00,65,951	17,46,854	51,26,287	47,58,234	32,70,767	56,20,612	45,56,424	3,58,17,878	2,387,859
Added in 1899-1900 . .	...	...	24,02,000	...	7,12,000	5,91,000	...	...	...	37,05,000	247,000
Spent in 1899-1900	14,000	3,08,000	...	8,27,000	...	...	22,24,000	11,12,000	22,05,000	66,90,000	446,000
Balance at end of 1899-1900 .	1,01,039	2,49,710	1,24,67,951	9,19,854	58,38,287	53,49,234	10,46,767	45,08,612	23,51,424	3,28,32,878	2,188,859
Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.											
Balance at end of 1899-1900 (by Revised Estimate) . .	1,01,039	2,49,710	1,24,67,951	9,19,854	58,38,287	53,49,234	10,46,767	45,08,612	23,51,424	3,28,32,878	2,188,859
Spent in 1900-1901	15,000	1,49,000	29,14,000	3,21,000	9,73,000	15,75,000	3,57,000	16,97,000	2,58,000	82,59,000	550,600
Balance at end of 1900-1901 .	86,039	1,00,710	95,53,951	5,98,854	48,65,287	37,74,234	6,89,767	28,11,612	20,93,424	2,45,73,878	1,638,259

W. H. DOBBIE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

A. F. COX,
Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 21st March 1900.

E.—*Statement of Net Revenue and Expenditure—India and England.*

Part I.—Income.

Revenue.	Accounts, 1898-99.		Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.		Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue, etc.:						
1. Land Revenue	18,266,769		17,206,300		18,044,300	
2. Forest	1,236,910		1,240,900		1,185,500	
3. Tributes from Native States	604,408		617,000		618,100	
	20,108,087		19,064,200		19,847,900	
Deduct,— *Assignments*	*744,016*		*763,900*		*764,500*	
Net	—	19,364,071	—	18,300,300	—	19,083,400
II.—Opium, Net Receipts	2,233,699		2,671,700		2,787,800	
Deduct,— *Assignments*	*3,391*		*3,400*		*3,400*	
Net	—	2,230,308	—	2,668,300	—	2,784,400
III.—Taxation:						
1. Salt	6,041,280		5,859,300		5,822,600	
2. Stamps	3,161,672		3,191,900		3,230,100	
3. Excise	3,809,739		3,840,300		3,800,600	
4. Provincial Rates	2,609,663		2,509,500		2,608,800	
5. Customs	3,138,803		3,090,000		3,073,600	
6. Assessed Taxes	1,274,020		1,295,300		1,297,300	
7. Registration	293,175		280,700		292,700	
Deduct,—	20,328,352		20,067,000		20,125,700	
Assignments	*266,013*		*297,400*		*284,600*	
Net	—	20,062,339	—	19,769,600	—	19,841,100
V.—Miscellaneous Receipts (*i.e.*, Mint, Exchange and Miscellaneous)	—	222,899	—	303,300	—	342,600
		41,879,617		41,041,500		42,051,500
Excess of Expenditure over Income		—		—		—
	—	41,879,617		41,041,500		42,051,500

Part II.—Expenditure.

Charges.	Accounts, 1898-99.		Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.		Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Debt Services	—	1,311,263	—	1,349,900	—	1,334,500
II.—Military Services:						
1. Army	15,385,042		14,339,000		15,554,600	
2. Military Works	771,493		821,000		745,600	
3. Special Defence Works	974		200		—	
Total	—	16,157,509	—	15,160,200	—	16,300,200
III.—Collection of Revenue:						
1. Land Revenue, including District Administration	2,703,038		2,749,600		2,873,900	
2. Forest	660,478		745,500		751,900	
3. Other Heads	938,933		981,600		1,016,700	
Total	—	4,302,449	—	4,476,700	—	4,642,500
IV.—Commercial Services:						
Net Expenditure—						
Railway	620,165		8,400		485,400	
Telegraph	...		...		7,300	
	620,165		8,400		492,700	
Deduct—Net Receipts—						
Irrigation	179,760		173,400		105,800	
Post Office	125,919		112,400		72,800	
Telegraph	36,115		99,100		...	
	341,794		384,900		178,600	
Net	—	278,371	—	—376,500	—	314,100
V.—Civil Services:						
1. Civil Departments	9,335,813		9,606,900		9,912,100	
2. Miscellaneous Civil Charges	3,411,739		3,527,200		3,511,600	
3. Famine Relief and Insurance	791,543		2,072,900		3,308,300	
4. Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	968		2,400		85,200	
5. Civil Works	2,670,855		2,868,000		2,973,300	
Add or Deduct,—	16,210,918		18,077,400		19,850,500	
Provincial Surplus or Deficit	978,234		—199,000		—550,600	
Total	—	17,189,152	—	17,878,400	—	19,299,900
		39,238,744		38,488,700		41,891,200
Excess of Income over Expenditure		2,640,873		2,552,800		160,300
		41,879,617		41,041,500		42,051,500

W. H. DOBBIE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

A. F. COX,
Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
NANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 21st March 1900.

APPENDIX II.

Memorandum by the Hon'ble Major-General Sir Edwin Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B., on Military, Military Works, and Marine Expenditure for the years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901.

The estimates with which the Military and Marine Department of the Government of India is concerned, are the following:—

I—Indian Military Estimates.
II—Home (India) Military Estimates.
III—Military Works Estimates.
IV—Marine Estimates.

2. They will be dealt with in the order given above, but I shall preface the detailed explanation of these estimates with some general remarks on the causes which lead to increased military expenditure under the first two heads in the coming year, and shall make a short statement in connection with the work of the military administration during the year 1899-1900.

3. Taking the Indian and the Home (India) Military estimates together, the expenditure for the year 1900-1901 is estimated to exceed the amount provided in the budget for 1899-1900 by R59,74,500 (£398,300). This figure, however, does not give the true increase to military expenditure in the coming year, as compared with the provision in the budget of the current year. To arrive at the true figure, abnormal causes of variation must be eliminated. In the first place, the large increase, amounting to R47,00,000 (£313,333), which has been provided in the budget for next year, to meet the expected rise in the cost of food supplies for men and animals, must be thrown out. Again, the savings amounting to R42,00,000 (£280,000) which will accrue owing to the absence of the troops lent for service in South Africa, and in the Mauritius, Singapur, and Ceylon, must be taken into consideration.

Eliminating both these items, the increase comes to R54,74,500 (£365,000). On the other hand, if a comparison be made between the budget of the coming year and the revised estimate of 1899-1900, it will be found (in this case taking the gross figures) that the increase is R1,84,00,000 (£1,229,200). To arrive at a correct comparison, so far as increased military expenditure is concerned, the abnormal items affecting this figure must also be eliminated. The result will be to show an increase in military expenditure in the budget of next year, as compared with the normal expenditure of the current year in accordance with the revised estimate (Home and Indian together) of R1,12,00,000 (£746,000). The increase in military expenditure is due to the provision for re-armament, increase of officers, transport, and other matters.

4. For some years past it has been evident that many improvements would be necessary, if the Army of India was to maintain its high standard of efficiency. Various proposals have been made, many of which have been thoroughly discussed, reported on by committees, and generally threshed out, while some of them have been the subject of correspondence between the Government of India and Her Majesty's Government. But except for war expenditure, or expenditure that was patent to every one as urgently necessary, such as the increase of pay to the Native Army, it has been impossible to obtain the money required for large improvements or changes, owing to the great financial difficulties caused by the depreciation of the gold value of the rupee and by famine, war, and plague. Thus in 1896, on the military side, we had to restrict expenditure in consequence of famine, and in 1897-98 we had the war expenditure to face, besides that which was entailed later on in connection with the garrison and defence of the frontier.

5. Last year the Government of India came to the conclusion that some of these projects of improvement were so pressing that they should be taken in hand, and an endeavour made to find the required funds. Notwithstanding the heavy expenditure to be met next year on account of famine, the stability of exchange and other beneficial causes have allowed a considerable extra expenditure for military purposes, although we have had to postpone many items, large and small, which might have found a place in the estimates had it not been for the visitation of famine. It was therefore decided, with the concurrence of Her Majesty's Government, to provide for

those measures which were considered to be the most important. We grouped the requirements under the following heads :—

First—Proposals necessitated by improvement in arms and ammunition;
Secondly—Proposals for improving manufacturing establishments;
Thirdly—Proposals for improvement of the organisation of the army in India;
Fourthly—Proposals for improvements of transport and commissariat arrangements.

6. In each of these groups there were several entries, and a selection had to be made. The most important measure proposed, in the *first* group or indeed in any group, is the rearmament of the native army and of the volunteer forces with the magazine rifle. The total cost of rearming the native army is calculated at R1,36,92,377. The rearmament of the volunteers will cost R15,44,085. The rearmament of the whole of the native army will take several years to complete, taking into consideration the probable funds likely to be available annually. We have provided for the rearmament of the field army this year. It must be recollected that there also will be considerable extra recurring expenditure for ammunition. The provision of apparatus for the manufacture of lyddite and for filling shells with this explosive, so that we may be independent of England in this respect, the rearmament of mountain batteries with the new 10-pounder B.-L. gun, R90,000, and the provision of mountings for Maxim guns to be made up in India, have all been included. After prolonged trials I hope that a satisfactory mounting for Maxim guns has been obtained for use with pack transport.

7. The *second* group includes proposals, alluded to by me in previous years, for improvement in the manufacturing establishments. The first is the institution of a cordite factory and the second is the establishment of a central gun-carriage factory. We have received the approval of the Secretary of State for the cordite factory, a suitable site has been selected, and we have provided in the Military Works estimates for a portion of the cost of the buildings. When this factory is in working order it will give us a saving of about R4,00,000 a year in comparison with the trade price at home. Only preliminary arrangements have been made in respect to the central gun-carriage factory.

8. In the *third* group, embracing matters connected with the organisation of the army, one of the first and most important is the addition of officers to the Native Army. This also I have alluded to in past years. A step has been made, and we have provided in the estimates for an increase of 92 officers. This number is made up by the addition of one officer to each battalion of native infantry in the Punjab and Bengal Commands, and a further increase of 28 officers in order to institute a general reform, *viz.*, the discontinuance of the present practice of appointing fresh officers to regiments in the place of absentees. In future two officers will be added permanently to the establishment of all native cavalry and infantry regiments, to provide for absences on furlough, etc. One of the advantages of this plan is that regimental establishments will be more permanent than heretofore. The cost of this addition of 92 officers will be R4,00,000 in the coming year.

9. The next proposal in this group is the reorganisation of horse, field, and mountain batteries in India, and the conversion of the existing heavy batteries into howitzer batteries. After the experience gained in 1897 we were confirmed in the opinion that the existing method of mobilising artillery in this country was defective. The question was considered by a committee, and they submitted proposals with the object of increasing the efficiency of batteries and ammunition columns, and of rendering them capable of being more rapidly mobilised. The proposals include the raising of another native mountain battery. The re-organisation of the heavy field batteries and converting them from four batteries of four guns each, drawn by elephants and bullocks, to two howitzer batteries of six guns each, we discussed last year, and it was agreed that, instead of four of these batteries of four pieces each, it would be better to have two more powerful howitzer batteries with horses for draught, and an additional mountain battery. Events have shewn that these heavy batteries should be more mobile and have a more powerful armament. The net results of these proposals would, if completely carried out, be an initial expenditure of about 12½ lakhs and an annual expenditure of 7½ lakhs, but for next year we have taken in the estimates a sum of R10,58,640.

10. The fourth group includes the various proposals which we have had under consideration for improving matters connected with the Commissiariat-Transport Department. This is also a subject to which I have alluded on previous occasions. With regard to the permanent re-organisation of the transport, all that can be said is that it is one involving large expenditure and great consideration. Connected with that are proposals for the increase of the Supply Branch of the Commissariat-

Transport Department, for the appointment of probationers, for the improvement of the Indian ambulance system, and the creation of a reserve of transport drivers. In this group also is the purchase of 2,000 mules in addition to the present complement. We have entered a certain sum provisionally in the estimates to meet charges on account of these measures. I may also mention that a system of time-promotion in the Commissariat-Transport Department has been adopted, which, although involving some increase of expenditure, will we trust prove more satisfactory than the present system.

11. In addition to the measures which can be placed in these groups we have provided for a certain amount of military light railway, and also for experiments with war balloons. Some of the foregoing items are only provisionally provided for, subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State to the detailed proposals. The total sum provided in the estimates of next year for all these measures comes to about R90,00,000.

12. Although we have not yet established a new permanent transport organisation, a great deal has been done in the past year to improve our transport according to our existing means. A system of collection of transport has been prepared, the numbers of animals to be produced from the various districts have been assigned, and in conjunction with the civil authorities, an endeavour has been made to arrive at an improved knowledge of the transport districts, and to provide for a better method of collection. We have also arranged for the organisation of our existing transport into self-contained units, *i.e.*, into corps and cadres, the latter of which can be filled up when an emergency occurs, and we have laid down an organisation for the numbers of transport animals which have to be purchased or hired on every considerable expedition. The concessions to be granted to owners of hired transport and hired attendants have been defined and published. This may sound an easy matter, but it involves the consideration of an immense number of details. We have also been arranging for special grants of land to camel owners on the Chenab canal so as to obtain, we hope, a large number of camels when required. Further, the Secretary of State's sanction has been obtained to the establishment of a reserve of drivers and artificers. We have provided for the reorganisation of the siege-train bullocks and for the redistribution of bullock transport in India. The equipment required to complete transport corps, supply trains, etc., has been detailed, and is provided for partly this year and partly in next year's estimates. The question of our reserves of mule saddles, gear, and equipment generally, has received consideration, and it is satisfactory to know that we have sufficient, with a large amount of manufacturing power behind.

13. During the financial year which is now coming to a close, India has been afflicted by famine and plague, but we have not had to send any expeditions into the field, with the exception of the small Mishmi expedition in the north-east of Assam. But famine and plague have both, although not in the same degree, affected the army. The rise in prices has increased our estimates and of course affects the Native Army; while with regard to plague we have been able to supply a large number of officers and men for work and it has affected military movements. Last September we despatched a small force to South Africa, and had the satisfaction of receiving the acknowledgments of Her Majesty's Government for the promptitude with which the force was equipped and sent off. Up to the beginning of this month we had sent over 8,000 officers and men, over 3,000 natives for non-combatant services, 6,700 horses, about 1,600 mules and ponies, and the necessary field hospitals and other equipments.

14. We have been able to assist the War Office in other ways during the South African campaign, and the possession of reserves and manufacturing power for army equipments have enabled us to meet their requirements. The army clothing department have turned out or have under supply 100,000 warm coats, 40,000 havresacks, 5,000 pairs jack spurs, 40,000 suits of khaki, and 45,000 helmets; the army boot factory at Cawnpore 70,000 pairs of boots; the harness and saddlery factory at Cawnpore made up and issued 2,650 sets of mounted infantry saddlery, of which 1,800 were completed in a fortnight and the remaining 1,050 at intervals of a few days, and we have also sent a large quantity of veterinary stores. The native cavalry of India, the Imperial service troops, and the splendid liberality of a number of Native States have enabled us to send 2,450 horses for mounted infantry work; the commissariat-transport department have collected and despatched one transport corps composed of 460 mule drivers and artificers, and 2,000 equipped bhistis. I should also mention the liberality of Khan Bahadur Dhanjibhoy of Rawal Pindi, who has presented a completely fitted train of twenty-five ambulance tongas; of Rai Bahadur Boota Singh, also of Rawal Pindi, who has given a number of tents for hospital purposes; and of several other Indian firms, who have come forward with gifts of various descriptions for the troops in South Africa.

15. On the frontier considerable saving has been effected by the withdrawal of a battalion of native infantry from Chitral, and it is also contemplated to withdraw

troops from certain advanced posts on the frontier as soon as the militia or police corps which are to be located at these posts have been organized. The troops have been withdrawn from Landi Kotal, and that post has been handed over to the Khyber Rifles. By the withdrawal of troops from other frontier outposts and in Burma, considerable economy will be effected; defensive works on the frontier have been steadily proceeded with, and we hope they will be completed in the coming financial year. An important redistribution of commands—long-needed, but delayed from various causes—which will greatly contribute to the efficiency of the army, will be effected on the North-West Frontier, will have effect from the 1st April, and certain reductions may be made in commands and staff in Burma. As regards the railways on the frontier, the Nowshera-Dargai line has been steadily progressing, and surveys made in other directions.

16. In what may be called our military domestic affairs, a good deal has been done. Continued attention has been paid to the all-important question of improving the health of the British troops in India and of checking the terrible ravages of enteric fever. With this object constant investigations have been conducted by Major Davies, Royal Army Medical Corps, and other special sanitary officers. The sanitation and water-supply of a number of cantonments have been carefully examined, and remedial measures are being pushed forward; further experiments have been made in the disposal of sewage, an officer has been specially deputed to study the question, drainage works have been extended, and inoculation for protection against typhoid is now allowed. In the same connection we are pursuing the policy of establishing dairies to supply the troops with milk and butter at places where no good supply by private enterprise exists; dairies have been opened at Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra, and Belgaum, and others are contemplated. We are endeavouring to ensure continuous efficient management of these and of grass farms, by specially training officers and non-commissioned officers at the Allahabad farm, under the personal supervision of Captain Meagher, now Special Forage Officer for Bengal, a development of the training classes for non-commissioned officers and men which I mentioned last year. I shall not see the completion of this work, but our experimental combination of grass and dairy farms has been so far very successful, and I believe that if the work is persevered in, the whole of the forage for the mounted branches will be provided from these farms, and a large financial result will eventually be attained, besides advantages to the army in the supply of milk, dairy farm produce, and the fattening of slaughter-cattle.

17. I regret to say that the remount department has during the last year been overtaken by a serious catastrophe in the form of an outbreak of virulent glanders at the country-bred depôt at Hapur. The disease was imported into the depôt last spring. It has resulted in the loss of a number of valuable horses, and the supply of country-bred remounts to the army has necessarily been stopped through fear of spreading contagion. This is particularly unfortunate at the moment when the requirements of regiments sent to South Africa have occasioned an unusually large demand for remounts. This outbreak of glanders is not confined to our depôts. The disease has been virulent in several parts of Northern India, and the country-bred horse market has been injured by this and by the existing famine. We are making large purchases of Australian horses to replace those sent to South Africa. The supply of mules has fallen short of our requirements and we have been obliged to again resort to the costly expedient of purchasing outside India. The development of the mule supply in this country is receiving earnest attention.

18. The transfer of the direct control of the ordnance factories to the Director General of Ordnance has, I have reason to believe, already resulted in considerable saving owing to the facility afforded for regulating the supply of stores to meet the actual requirements of the service generally, for controlling demands for war material, and for comparing rates paid for labour and material in the different manufacturing establishments. The expansion of the manufacturing power of the ordnance factories has been and will continue to be a source of saving to Indian revenues. The factories in this country have been equipped with plant and skilled labour for the manufacture of all kinds of small arms, ammunition, fuzes and tubes, and almost all descriptions of projectiles likely to be required in India, and in addition are in a position to meet the requirements of steel in other departments. The gunpowder factory at Kirkee has been closed as we have the Ishapore Factory for the manufacture of black powder and large quantities of reserves. The question of our reserves of war material continues every year to engage attention, but I am satisfied that they are generally ample. We have been able to supply the War Office with tents, fuzes and tubes, ordnance stores of different kinds, signalling apparatus, etc.

19. Special commissioners have been employed in the investigation of the existing rules relating to compensation for dearness of food and forage, and other cognate matters, and we expect considerable economy to result from their labours. A committee has been examining the question of the supply of medical stores and equipments. Laborious work has been done in the direction of reducing returns and correspondence and in the curtailment of reports, although I cannot announce at this moment the actual results which will follow. Among miscellaneous items, I may mention that we have taken steps to improve the efficiency of coast defence lascars; native troops will be trained regimentally in army signalling; increased rates of wound pensions have been allowed to non-commissioned officers and men of the native army; increased rates of injury and family pensions or gratuities, for followers, to those who receive these by special award have been given; and the rates of the pensions of widows of warrant officers will be raised.

I shall now proceed to explain the details of the various estimates which I have to present. But before doing so, I must refer, however briefly, to the calamity which has overtaken the Government of India and the whole Army of India, by the death of the Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency General Sir William Lockhart. This is not the place to record his great services and distinguished career, but it is, I venture to think, eminently the occasion on which a colleague and friend may allude to the sorrow which is felt by all, and to the loss the Military Administration of this country has sustained, by the death of one whose every thought was for the efficiency and well-being of the Army.

I.—Indian Military Estimates.

Revised Estimates, 1899-1900.

Comparison—Revised for 1899-1900 and Budget for 1899-1900.

20. The revised Indian Military Estimates for 1899-1900, compared with the Budget for the year, show a net saving of R63,33,000 caused by an increase in receipts of R11,28,000 and a decrease in expenditure of R52,05,000.

21. The increase in receipts is chiefly due to credits on account of the value of animals and stores sent to South Africa, the cost of which is debitable to the Imperial Government.

22. The more important causes which have led to the decrease in expenditure are as under:—

(*a*) There is a decrease of R39,09,000 due to the despatch of the force to South Africa, India being relieved of all expenditure in connection therewith. This includes the saving on account of the two Madras Infantry battalions sent to Ceylon and Singapore.

(*b*) The actual strength of the Kohat-Kurram Force has been less than estimated for; and the Khyber Force was withdrawn earlier than anticipated. On the other hand, expenditure unprovided for has been incurred on account of the Mishmi expedition. The total decrease is R6,42,000.

(*c*) There is also a decrease of R3,89,000 on account of exchange compensation allowance, owing to exchange having been favourable during the year.

(*d*) Again, savings have accrued owing to the despatch of the 27th Madras Infantry to Mauritius, and to the transfer of the administration of the Somali Coast Protectorate to Her Majesty's Government. The employment of officers on plague duty has also the effect of relieving these estimates.

(*e*) Changes made in the sanctioned programme of reliefs, owing to the war in South Africa, scarcity and plague, have resulted in a saving of R2,20,000.

(*f*) In addition to the foregoing, the following are the chief causes which have contributed towards reducing expenditure:—

(*i*) Under Grant 3 (*Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges*) there are savings to the extent of R4,00,000 owing to ordinary fluctuation.

(*ii*) Under Grant 4 (*Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services*) savings aggregating R2,60,000 are due to smaller purchases of malt-liquor owing to decreased consumption; and there is a considerable saving in connection with Commissariat-Transport.

(*iii*) Under Grant 5 (*Remount and Veterinary Establishments, Supplies and Services*) there are savings amounting to R2,80,000 due to the absence of officers on furlough and to smaller native establishments; to smaller purchases of young stock; and to a

more favourable rate of exchange for converting the fixed price of Australian horses bought.

(*iv*) Under Grant 9 (*Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services*) the savings aggregate R4,13,000 due to various causes.

23. On the other hand, there have been increases in expenditure, the more important of which are the following:—

(*a*) High prices of food supplies for men and animals owing to scarcity (R10,00,000).

(*b*) Larger payments of messing allowance to British soldiers in consequence of Army Order No. 78 of 1899 having been extended to India under which soldiers enlisted before 1st April 1898, who have not yet elected to draw messing allowance, can do so at any time; to arrival in India of drafts who were in receipt of the allowance; and to arrears, with effect from 1st June 1898, to men electing the new rules on or before 31st March 1899 (R9,85,000).

(*c*) Cost of chartering two vessels as transports to convey details to England (R4,10,000).

(*d*) Cost of equipment required to complete transport corps, supply trains, etc. (R1,22,000).

Estimates, 1900-1901.

Comparison—Budget for 1899-1900 and Estimate for 1900-1901.

24. The estimates for 1900-1901, in the net, amount to R16,33,55,000, or R23,98,000 more than the budget for 1899-1900. This is due to an increase in receipts of R17,45,000 and an increase in expenditure of R41,43,000.

25. In comparing the estimates of next year with the budget for the current year, it will be found that the increase in *receipts* is mainly due to credit having been taken for the value of horses forming the peace complement of units that have been despatched to South Africa, debits on account of which will be raised against the Imperial Government.

26. The more important causes of the increase in *expenditure* are the following:—

(*a*) The rise in prices of food supplies for men and animals; an increase of R47,30,000 is anticipated.

(*b*) The proposed purchase of additional horses to replace those sent to South Africa, R22,00,000.

(*c*) The purchase and maintenance of 2,000 additional mules, R9,10,000.

(*d*) For the improvement of commissariat-transport arrangements the sum of R9,01,000 has been provided.

(*e*) Messing allowance charges are likely to exceed the current year's provision to the extent of R6,63,000 as a larger number of British soldiers are now drawing the allowance, and those enlisted before the 1st April 1898 can elect to draw it at any time.

(*f*) A provision of R5,64,000 is made for improvements in the organisation of the artillery, and of R4,94,000 for the conversion of heavy into howitzer batteries.

(*g*) The sanctioned addition of 92 officers to the Staff Corps accounts for an increase of R4,00,000.

(*h*) Rupees 3,81,000 is provided for the ·303-inch ammunition to be supplied to the Native army as a part of the scheme of re-armament.

27. Among other causes of increased expenditure the following may be mentioned:—

The alteration in the establishments of Native army reservists in the four commands (R1,39,000); the maintenance of transport animals surplus to the ordinary complement to provide for garrison at present retained on the frontier (R2,43,000); the new scheme for promotion of officers of the Commissariat-Transport Department (R1,00,000); the annual reliefs next year are anticipated to cause additional expenditure to the extent of R2,56,000; the purchase of mules from abroad for ordinary requirements (R1,70,000); the equipment required to complete the transport corps, etc. (R1,27,000); R99,000 is provided for the formation of a reserve of mule-drivers and artificers; larger provision (R1,87,000) under the grant for Ordnance, due chiefly to increased purchase of hides for the Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore.

28. The foregoing increases in expenditure will, however, be partly counterbalanced by certain decreases, the more important of which are the following:—

(*a*) In consequence of the anticipated absence for half the financial year of British troops on service in South Africa, R38,50,000.

(*b*) Smaller provision to the extent of R29,11,000 in connection with military operations and special services.

(*c*) Saving in the Indian estimates in consequence of three Madras infantry regiments sent to Mauritius, Ceylon, and Singapore, the full cost of which is borne by Her Majesty's Government, R6,40,000.

(*d*) Owing to a more favourable rate of exchange having been adopted, charges on account of exchange compensation allowance next year are expected to be smaller, R3,35,000.

(*e*) R2,59,000 more than last year has been deducted from the Indian estimate in adjustment of excess provision in the home estimates.

29. A statement is appended showing the net amounts under each of the grants for effective and non-effective services, and for military operations :—

	Strength.	
	1900-1901.	1899-1900.
British Army	63,384*	71,495
Native Army	137,871†	142,237‡
Total .	201,255	214,732

* Exclusive of 9,108 men absent in South Africa and left at depôts in India.

† Exclusive of 2,785 men absent in South Africa, Ceylon and Singapore, 1,570 men stationed at Mauritius, and 192 men on the Somali coast.

‡ Exclusive of 784 men stationed at Mauritius.

Grants.		Net estimates.		Difference on net estimates.		Remarks.
		1900-1901.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.	
	Effective Services.	R	R	R	R	
1	Army and Garrison Staff . .	54,40,680	54,12,900	27,780	...	
2	Administrative Staff . . .	20,43,900	20,55,420	...	11,520	
3	Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges	7,85,74,210	8,09,81,420	...	24,07,210	
4	Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services . .	4,02,85,060	3,38,24,300	64,60,760	...	
5	Remount and Veterinary Establishments, Supplies and Services .	43,66,630	34,44,110	9,22,520	...	
6	Clothing Establishments, Supplies and Services . . .	17,56,330	20,78,940	...	3,22,610	
7	Barrack Establishments, Supplies and Services	20,24,500	24,38,080	...	4,13,580	
8	Administration of Martial Law .	4,26,000	4,29,050	...	2,450	
9	Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services	74,99,000	74,30,780	68,220	...	
10	Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage . . .	75,79,130	70,93,730	4,85,400	...	
11	Ecclesiastical	3,29,940	3,30,320	...	380	
12	Education	4,60,450	4,69,260	...	8,810	
13	Sea Transport Charges . . .	5,79,760	5,72,220	7,540	...	
14	Miscellaneous Services . . .	15,30,270	46,88,470	...	21,58,200	
15	Volunteer Corps . .	20,70,920	20,25,640	45,280	...	
	Total Effective Services, R .	15,49,67,380	15,22,74,640	80,17,500	53,24,760	
	Non-Effective Services.					
16	Rewards for Military Services .	1,09,230	1,62,280	...	53,050	
17	Military Pensions to Europeans .	9,57,810	9,83,640	...	25,830	
18	Military Pensions to Natives	71,59,090	70,93,040	66,050	...	
19	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	—5,22,950*	—5,87,890*	...	—64,940	
20	Departmental Pensions . . .	6,48,440	6,42,250	6,190	...	
	Total Non-Effective Services, Rs.	83,51,620	82,93,320	72,240	13,940	
	Military Operations Rs.	36,000	3,89,040	...	3,53,040	
	Grand Total Rs.	16,33,55,000	16,09,57,000	80,89,740	56,91,740	
		Net Increase .		Rs. 23,98,000		

* The bulk of subscriptions of officers to Indian Military Service Family Pensions is received in India, while most of the expenditure is incurred at home. The receipts in India, therefore, exceed the expenditure in India, and hence, as the figures in the above statement are *net*, there must be a minus entry.

II.—Home (India) Military Estimates.

Revised Estimates, 1899-1900.

Comparison—Revised for 1899-1900 and Budget for 1899-1900.

30. The second of the estimates with which the Military Department is concerned is the Home estimate for army effective and non-effective charges. The Home Budget estimates for 1899-1900 provided for a gross expenditure of £4,493,100, while in the Revised Estimates provision has been made to the extent of £4,101,700 or £391,400 less than the Budget Estimate.

31. This saving of £391,400 in the Revised, as compared with the Budget, Estimate for 1899-1900, is chiefly due to less charges for furlough allowances of officers of the Indian Service, and for furlough allowances and pay, during the voyage, of British forces serving in India; to smaller charges anticipated under "Indian Troop Service" owing to the curtailment of Indian reliefs in consequence of the despatch of troops to South Africa; to decrease in the payments for stores; and to less charges for pay and pensions of non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service. These decreases are, however, partly counterbalanced by arrear payments in respect of the year 1898-99 to the War Office on account of the British Forces serving in India; by £16,200 having been included in the Revised Estimate on account of the purchase of mules; and by increased charges for the pay and expenses of military officers studying the Russian language.

32. The net figures of the Revised Estimate show a saving of £395,000 on those of the Budget Estimate for 1899-1900, due to a decrease in expenditure of £391,400 as explained above, and an increase in receipts of £3,600.

Estimates, 1900-1901.

Comparison—Budget for 1899-1900 and Estimate for 1900-1901.

33. The receipts and expenditure for 1900-1901 are as follows :—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net expenditure.
	£	£	£
Effective	25,000	2,280,400	2,255,400
Non-effective	18,500	2,427,300	2,408,800
Total	43,500	4,707,700	4,664,200

34. Compared with the budget for 1899-1900, smaller receipts to the extent of £23,900 are anticipated in 1900-1901. The total gross expenditure for 1900-1901 is higher by £214,600 than the amount provided in the budget for the preceding year. This amount is more than accounted for by the increased provision for ordnance stores. The increase in expenditure is partly counterbalanced by smaller provision on account of pay and pensions of non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service, as the payments on this account appeared to be decreasing, and the budget for 1899-1900 was too high.

35. The gross charges on account of effective services include payments to the War Office in respect of the British forces serving in India, amounting, as estimated in the coming year, to £700,000, as against £730,000 in the estimates for 1899-1900, owing to an expected refund next year in consequence of a portion of these forces being in South Africa at present. The other items included in the gross effective charges are furlough allowances and pay during the voyage of British forces serving in India (£108,000); furlough allowances of officers of the Indian Service (£230,000); Indian Troop Service (£250,000 net); passage of officers and troops otherwise than in transports (£19,000); miscellaneous (£22,000); and stores for India (£951,400).

36. The gross charges on account of non-effective services are made up of the retired pay, etc., of the British forces for service in India (£569,000); pay of the non-effective Colonels of Royal Artillery (£24,300); pay and pensions of non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service (£1,710,000); miscellaneous pensions, etc. (£90,000), and the Indian Military Service Family Pensions (£34,000).

37. The net expenditure for 1900-1901 is more by £238,500 than that for the preceding year; and, as explained above, this is due to a decrease of £23,900 in receipts and an increase of £214,600 in gross expenditure.

38. The figures of actual expenditure in 1898-99, of the *budget* and *revised estimates* for 1899-1900, and of the *estimate* for 1900-1901, are given below in detail for convenience of comparison:—

	Accounts, 1898-99.	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.
EFFECTIVE.	£	£	£	£
Payments to War Office in respect of British Forces serving in India	764,400	730,000	739,400	700,000
Furlough Allowances and Pay during voyage of British Forces serving in India	107,875	108,000	104,000	108,000
Furlough Allowances of officers of the Indian Service	203,833	230,000	220,000	230,000
Indian Troop Service	276,556	260,600	135,800	250,000
Passage of officers and troops otherwise than in transports	10,997	19,000	17,000	19,000
Miscellaneous	18,816	19,000	38,700	22,000
Stores for India	537,748	629,700	423,800	951,400
TOTAL	1,920,225	1,996,300	1,678,700	2,280,400
NON-EFFECTIVE.				
Payments to War Office for Retired Pay, etc., of British Forces for service in India	527,523	554,000	556,900	569,000
Pay of non-effective Colonels of Royal Artillery	24,300	24,800	24,600	24,300
Pay and pensions of non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service	1,756,045	1,800,000	1,725,000	1,710,000
Miscellaneous pensions, etc.	83,732	86,000	84,500	90,000
Indian Military Service Family Pensions	30,079	32,000	32,000	34,000
TOTAL	2,421,679	2,496,800	2,423,000	2,427,300
Total Effective and Non-Effective	4,341,904	4,493,100	4,101,700	4,707,700

III.—Military Works Estimates.

39. Excluding English expenditure and exchange, the budget estimate for 1899-1900 amounted to R1,29,96,000; the revised estimate of expenditure amounted to R1,23,26,000. There has, therefore, been less expenditure in India of R6,70,000 which is due to the transfer of funds to England to meet additional expenditure on English stores, and the transfer of about R80,000 to the military estimates. The lapses on grants for works will be inconsiderable.

40. The budget estimate for 1900-1901, excluding English expenditure and exchange, amounts to R1,15,09,000, or R14,87,000 less than that of 1899-1900. The difference is due to no special grant being allowed for defence works on the North-West Frontier, as it was decided, owing to the great calls for famine expenditure, to reduce the ordinary Military Works grant so as to provide for any expenditure that may be necessary for the completion of frontier works.

41. The heads of the Military Works Estimate are in round figures—

	R
For original works, including those in progress and those to be commenced	43,98,400
„ repairs	33,21,300
„ establishment and tools and plant	29,01,700
„ Barrack Department establishment, supplies and tools and plant	7,71,600

42. Provision amounting to R4,47,000 is made for expenditure on fourteen water-supply projects, R1,95,700 for coast and inland fortifications, R10,00,000 for works on the North-West Frontier, and R3,00,000 for renewals. The remaining provision is for hospitals, barracks, and drainage works, and for Ordnance, Commissariat, Remount, and Marine Department requirements. Excluding renewals, provision is

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made for 91 new works, of which 52 are in progress and 39 are to be commenced. A sum of R5,33,500 is provided for Minor Works costing less than R2,500 each.

43. The new organisation for the performance of Military Works Services was brought into effect on the 1st October 1899.

IV.—Marine Estimates.

44. During the latter half of the year 44 hired transports have been chartered and fitted up by the Royal Indian Marine on behalf of Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance to South Africa of 8,260 British officers, non-commissioned officers and men, 3,373 natives, 8,318 horses, mules, and ponies, besides field and other guns, ambulance tongas, etc. The arrangements, which imposed a heavy strain on the Dockyard resources of Bombay and Calcutta, were carried through with great promptitude and rendered feasible the expeditious despatch of the Indian contingent. The Government of India have expressed their entire satisfaction with the arrangements made and their acknowledgment of the services rendered by the Royal Indian Marine on this occasion under the supervision of Captain Goodridge, the Director, and of the Deputy Director at Calcutta, Captain Gwyn, whose extended tenure of the post has just expired.

45. A tender of £198,000 has been accepted for the construction in England of a new vessel, the *Hardinge*, to replace the *Warren Hastings* which was wrecked in 1897. It is expected that the new vessel will be delivered in India about January 1901.

46. The vessels of the Royal Indian Marine have been employed on the usual trooping service, but on account of the war in South Africa the Indian troop service transports were withdrawn from the Indian relief service after performing three outward and three homeward voyages. It has therefore been necessary to make special arrangements for sending home invalids, time-expired men, women, and children.

Revised Estimates, 1899-1900.

47. The net total of the Budget Estimate of the Royal Indian Marine for 1899-1900 was R13,70,000, the Revised Estimate stands at R9,22,000, showing a decrease of R4,48,000. This decrease is caused by excess receipts amounting to R2,92,000, and a reduction in expenditure to the extent of R1,56,000.

Comparison—
Revised for 1899-1900
and
Budget for 1899-1900.

48. The excess under receipts is chiefly due to large recoveries from the Home Government in connection with the employment of Royal Indian Marine vessels on Imperial service.

49. The decrease in expenditure is chiefly due to larger deductions on account of stores supplied, and work done in connection with the fitting of transports for South Africa, and to reduced expenditure on repairs and on coal for Her Majesty's ships of war in Indian seas, and on victualling establishments employed afloat.

50. The increase in expenditure is principally due to the payment of heavy arrears of exchange compensation allowance, and other matters.

51. Taking the increase against the decrease, there is a net decrease of R1,56,000, and adding these figures to the increased receipts, R2,92,000, the result is a decrease of R4,48,000 in the Revised as compared with the Budget Estimate.

Estimates, 1900-1901.

52. The net total of the Marine Estimate for 1900-1901 is R14,20,000 against R13,70,000, the total of the budget for 1899-1900, showing an increase of R50,000. This increase is caused by a decrease in receipts, amounting to R32,000, chiefly due to smaller anticipated recoveries in connection with the employment of Royal Indian Marine vessels on Imperial service, and by increased expenditure to the extent of R18,000.

Comparison—
Budget for 1899-1900
and
Estimate for 1900-1901.

CALCUTTA;
The 21st March 1900.

EDWIN H. H. COLLEN, *Major-General.*

APPENDIX III.

Memorandum by the Honourable Sir Arthur Trevor, K.C.S.I.

It has been customary since the establishment, under the Viceroyalty of Lord Elgin, of what is known as the Annual Railway Conference at Simla, for the Public Works Member of Council to append to the Financial statement for the year a memorandum designed to place the public in possession of the results of the Simla Conference so far as they appeared to be of public interest.

2. At the Conference held in August last, however, at which His Excellency Lord Curzon presided, it was determined to make certain changes, the object of which, stated shortly, was to remedy the somewhat formal and bureaucratic character which the deliberations of the Conference had assumed without sacrificing the assistance which a comprehensive annual survey of railway projects was calculated to afford in securing steady and fairly distributed progress in railway construction and avoidance of a policy of drift or caprice.

3. These changes were:—

I.—That for a construction programme limited to triennial periods and starting afresh at the end of each such period should be substituted a continuous programme, subject to annual revision, so as always to include the current and next two following years, and thus to be always two years ahead, the amount to be entered for the third year being arrived at in consultation with the Finance Department.

II.—That a Travelling Commission should be constituted as a tentative measure to conduct public enquiries at places where problems in which local interests are acutely involved may call for decision.

III.—That a catalogue of Railway projects, with summaries of their histories and information collected in connection with them, and of the views of the Government of India as to the manner in which they should be dealt with, should be prepared, kept up to date and published annually for the information of persons interested.

4. With the two first of these changes we are not here immediately concerned. The effect given to the last, in the issue of a compilation, entitled "Histories of Railway Projects", brought up to the date of the last Conference and now in the hands of the public, has superseded the necessity for a statement of the nature which has hitherto been customary. This compilation furnishes information in regard to all projects which have not been either (1) finally rejected or (2) included in the Railway programme for the years 1900-1901 to 1902-1903, and it is only in regard to the details of the Railway programme, and the modifications it has undergone, that the general information given under the appropriate heads of the General Financial statement still needs to be supplemented.

5. The programme in its latest shape is given in Statement A appended to this memorandum, and shows the demands for which place has been found in the three years ending 1902-1903 on the basis of an estimated expenditure of R7,30,84,000 in 1900-1901 and of a minimum of 6¾ crores in each of the next two years.

There are three projects noted on the margin which were included in the original programme, but which it has since been found necessary to strike out under pressure of the unprecedented demands on the Government balances arising from the famine, and consequent difficulties attending the provision of ways and means for anything more than the obligatory needs of open lines and works in progress.

Godra-Baroda Chord.
Dhulia-Amalner.
Condia-Jabalpur.

A fourth line, the Sakri-Jainagar branch of the Tirhoot State railway, has been omitted for the same reason. But proposals have been made for the financing of this line by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Board, which will, it is hoped, admit of its being constructed with no great delay independently of the programme.

If the Financial position improves, it may be found possible to supplement the minimum allotments of 6½ crores on which the programme for 1901-1902 and 1902 1903 has been provisionally based, and to apply the additional funds thus provided either to the acceleration of progress on the lines under construction or to the restoration of some or all of the new projects which have been struck out to a place in the programme, and to their commencement during 1902-1903, if not earlier.

6. The usual summary of Railway Progress will be found this year in Statement B, and in Statement C is given a list of railways on which earthwork has been commenced for Famine Relief purposes.

7. The capital expenditure on railways falling within the categories now included in the programme for the ten years from 1891-92 to 1900-1901 is shown below:—

Lakhs of rupees.

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Revised Estimate, 1899-1900	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.
Capital expenditure on open lines.	185	108	120	184	167	240	179	221	359	266
On construction of new lines .	262	472	392	390	421	654	691	661	569	464
TOTAL .	447	580	512	574	588	894	870	882	928	730
Miles opened or to be opened during the year.	456	390	346	346	575	657	186	1,059	468	673

8. The earnings of railways during the current official year have been exceptionally favourable, and it is anticipated that the total earnings will exceed the estimate framed at the beginning of the year by about R1,24,00,000. This improvement is the result of a large traffic in grain owing to the famine, of a substantial addition to the open mileage, of the movement of troops in connection with the war in South Africa, and of a brisk coal trade. Of the railways which contribute to the increase, the East Indian Railway stands first with the large increase of R60,00,000, while the Rajputana-Malwa, Bengal-Nagpur, Oudh and Rohilkhand, Indian Midland and Bombay, Baroda and Central India railways shew increases of R40,00,000, R16,00,000, R12,00,000, R11,50,000 and R9,00,000, respectively, and certain other lines small increases which aggregate about R26,50,000. This improvement has been reduced to the extent of about R51,50,000, owing principally to a decline of R29,50,000 in the earnings of the Great Indian Peninsula railway, which is attributed to the failure of the cotton and grain crops, and of R13,00,000 on the North Western railway owing to a falling off in military traffic and a smaller export of grain to England. It is anticipated that the earnings this year are likely to exceed those of last year by nearly two crores of rupees.

9. There is one other point to which it may be useful to draw attention. The loss on the direct Railway Account, that is the amount by which the net earnings fall short of the interest charges which have to be met, including strategic railways and loss arising from the special exchange provisions of the older Railway Contracts, has been reduced from 2 crores 66 lakhs in 1896-97 to 1 crore 43 lakhs in 1897-98, 93 lakhs in 1898-99 and 74 lakhs, according to the Budget, and 1¼ lakhs according to the revised estimate for the year now closing. The improvement in the Revised as compared with the Budget figures for the year is, of course, due to some extent to causes which are abnormal, and it is probable that some of the ground which has apparently been gained may be lost in the coming year, the estimates for which show a deficit of nearly 73 lakhs. But the figures given show a diminishing tendency in the yearly deficit, which is at least encouraging.

CALCUTTA;
The 21st March 1900.

A. C. TREVOR.

STATEMENT A.

STATEMENT

OF

FORECAST OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS, 1900-1901 TO 1902-1903,

INCLUDING ALL OPEN LINES,

All lines under, or accepted for immediate construction, and branch lines under firm guarantee.

Branch lines under Rebate terms are excluded.

Statement of Forecast of Capital Expenditure

(OMIT

No.	RAILWAY.	Length.	Amount of estimate or approximate cost.	Outlay to the end of 1898-1899.	Grants allotted for 1899-1900.	Further outlay to be incurred in subsequent years.
	I.—FROM IMPERIAL FUNDS.	Miles.	R	R	R	R
	(i)—BY STATE AGENCY.					
	Open Lines.					
1	Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	29,00	...
2	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	12,40	...
3	North Western	...	...	...	24,60	...
4	East Coast (including Bezwada-Madras)	...	...	...	9,12	...
	Stores, etc.	...	...	...	—14,06	...
	Total open lines	...	...	...	61,06	...
	Lines under Construction.					
5	Nowshera-Dargai	40	14,87	...	9,14	5,73
6	Allahabad-Fyzabad	100	1,50,00	...	...	1,50,00
7	Eastern Bengal—Rungpore-Dhubri	51	45,44	18	6,50	38,76
8	East Coast, Godavari Bridge	...	59,70	32,05	21,83	5,82
9	Mari-Attock	80	1,57,25	1,52,17	2,00	3,08
10	Kotri-Rohri, Indus Bridge	...	30,68	27,16	2,52	1,00
11	Bhatinda-Ferozepore conversion to 5' 6" gauge	55	9,64	9,09	55	...
12	Rungpore-Dhubri, Teesta Bridge	...	15,75	5,06	8,15	2,54
13	Cooch Behar-Santrabari, British Section	20	6,86	3,85	2,00	1,01
14	Rajbari-Faridpore Branch, Eastern Bengal Railway.	14	13,60	7,91	—20	5,89
15	Shadipali-Balotra, British section	75	31,51	9,97	10,04	11,50
16	Agra-Delhi Chord	121	90,76	62	1,00	89,14
17	Ghaziabad-Moradabad	87	82,30	19,53	36,55	26,22
18	Lyallpur-Khanewal	105	34,48	21,97	8,51	4,00
	Total Lines under Construction	748	7,42,84	2,89,56	1,08,59	3,44,69
	Total I (i)—By State Agency	748	7,42,84	2,89,56	1,69,65	3,44,69

on Railways—1900-1901 to 1902-1903.

TING 000.)

Proposed distribution of grants during—			Total 1900-1901 to 1902-1903.	Balance to be provided for in subsequent years.	No.	Remarks.
1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.				
R		R	R	R		
33,56	40,00	30,00	1,03,56	...	1	
7,13	10,00	10,00	27,13	...	2	
28,15	20,00	20,00	68,15	...	3	
8,00	10,00	10,00	28,00	...	4	
—12,90	...	10,00	—2,90	...	...	
63,94	80,00	80,00	2,23,94	...	...	
5,73	...	...	5,73	...	5	
...	20,00	50,00	70,00	80,00	6	New project.
20,00	20,00	...	40,00	...	7	
6,00	...	...	6,00	...	8	
4,00	...	...	4,00	...	9	
1,00	...	...	1,00	...	10	
...	...	...	...	...	11	
4,00	...	...	4,00	...	12	
...	...	...	...	...	13	
...	...	...	...	...	14	
10,00	1,50	...	11,50	...	15	
...	30,00	50,00	80,00	9,14	16	New project.
22,75	5,00	...	27,75	...	17	
4,00	...	...	4,00	...	18	
77,48	76,50	1,00,00	2,53,98	89,14	...	
1,41,42	1,56,50	1,80,00	4,77,92	89,14	...	

Statement of Forecast of Capital Expenditure
(OMIT

No.	Railway.	Length.	Amount of estimate or approximate cost.	Outlay to the end of 1898-1899.	Grants allotted for 1899-1900.	Further outlay to be incurred in subsequent years.
	I.—FROM IMPERIAL FUNDS—*contd.*	Miles.	R	R	R	R
	Brought forward .	748	7,42,84	2,89,56	1,69,65	3,44,69
	(ii)—BY THE AGENCY OF MAIN LINE COMPANIES.					
	Open Lines.					
19	East Indian	...	...	...	1,63,00	...
20	Rajputana-Malwa	...	...	...	17,45	...
21	Tirhoot	...	...	...	5,90	...
22	South Indian	...	...	...	3,25	...
23	Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Minor Railways	...	...	...	1,90	...
	Total Open Lines .	...	...	...	1,91,50	...
	Lines under Construction.					
24	Tirhoot, Hajipore-Begum Sarai-Katihar Extension.	158	1,22,31	83,33	24,10	14,88
25	Assam-Bengal . (i) Construction chargeable to Part II. (ii) Land chargeable to Part I.	736	11,16,17*	8,00,21*	98,20	2,17,76
	Assam-Bengal . (iii) Chittagong jetties .	...	6,90	4,64	2,16	10
26	East Indian, Moghalsarai-Gya Extension . .	126	1,55,26	1,23,23	18,00	14,03
27	Ditto Dehree-Daltonganj . . .	78	72,18	1,21	14,00	56,97
28	Ditto Shikhoabad-Farakhabad Branch .	66	45,20	...	...	45,20
29	South Indian, Negapatam-Nagore Branch .	5	2,39	64	1,75	...
30	Madura-Pamban	91	68,91	...	2,65	66,26
31	Tinnevelly-Quilon, British Section . . .	45	24,28	...	3,28	21,00
	Total Lines under Construction .	1,305	16,13,60	10,13,26	1,64,14	4,36,20
	Total I (ii)—By Main Line Companies .	1,305	16,13,60	10,13,26	3,55,64	4,36,20
	GRAND TOTAL I—From Imperial Funds .	2,053	23,56,44	13,02,82	5,25,29	7,80,89

* Includes R3,65,60,000 from Company's Funds.

on Railways—1900-1901 to 1902-1903—contd.
TING 000.)

Proposed distribution of grants during— 1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	Total 1900-1901 to 1902-1903.	Balance to be provided for in subsequent years.	No.	Remarks.
R	R	R	R	R		
1,41,42	1,56,50	1,80,00	4,77,92	89,14	...	
1,00,20	1,00,00	1,00,00	3,00,20	...	19	
12,00	10,00	10,00	32,00	...	20	
18,00	10,00	10,00	38,00	...	21	
5,00	5,00	5,00	15,00	...	22	
9,04	...	...	9,04	...	23	
1,00	5,00	5,00	11,00	...	...	
1,45,24	1,30,00	1,30,00	4,05,24	...	...	
15,38	...	...	15,38	...	24	
*1,26,000	50,00	50,00	2,26,00	...	25 (i) & (ii)	
10	...	...	10	...	25 (iii)	
28,00	30,00	13,00	71,00	...	26, 27	
...	...	22,00	22,00	23,20	28	
...	...	...	...	...	29	
...	20,00	10,00	30,00	36,26	30	
8,00	13,00	...	21,00	...	31	
1,77,48	1,13,00	95,00	3,85,48	59,46	...	
3,22,72	2,43,00	2,25,00	7,90,72	59,46	...	
4,64,14	3,99,50	4,05,00	12,68,64	1,48,60	...	

* Includes a sum of R84,00,000 to be raised by the issue by the Company of debentures.

Statement of Forecast of Capital Expenditure

(OMIT

No.	Railway.	Length.	Amount of estimate or approximate cost.	Probable outlay to the end of 1898-99.	Grants allotted for 1899-1900.	Further outlay to be incurred in subsequent years.
		Miles.	R	R	R	R
	II.—Against the Capital Accounts of the 3 old Guaranteed Railway Companies.					
	Open Lines.					
32	Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	—4,21	
33	Madras	...	...	...	7,75	
34	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	51,81	
	Total Open Lines	...	...	...	55,35	
	Lines under Construction.					
35	Amalner-Jalgaon Branch, G. I. P. R. }	71	78,24	21,56	33,00	23,68
36	Chalisgaon-Dhulia Branch, G. I. P. R. }					
37	Calicut-Cannanore Branch, Madras Railway	64	76,73	5,84	12,51	58,38
	Total Lines under Construction	135	1,54,97	27,40	45,51	82,06
	Grand Total II.—Against the Capital Accounts of the 3 old Guaranteed Railway Companies.	135	1,54,97	27,40	1,00,86	82,06
	III.—Against the Capital Accounts of Indian Railway Companies other than the 3 old Guaranteed Railway Companies.					
	Open Lines.					
38	Bengal Central	...	...	...	4,00	
39	Bengal-Nagpur	...	...	...	5,90	
40	Burma	...	...	...	12,82	
41	Indian Midland and G. I. P.	...	...	...	22,88	
42	Lucknow-Bareilly	...	...	...	69	
43	Southern Mahratta (including Mysore)	...	...	...	4,75	
	Total Open Lines	...	...	...	51,04	
	Carried over	...	...	...	51,04	

on Railways—1900-1901 to 1902-1903—contd.

TING 000.)

Proposed distribution of grants during— 1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	Total 1900-1901 to 1902-1903.	Balance to be provided for in subsequent years.	No.	Remarks.
R	R	R	R	R		
5,28	...	...	5,28	...	32	
6,00	30,00	30,00	66,00	...	33	
10,00	20,00	20,00	50,00	...	34	
21,28	50,00	50,00	1,21,28	...		
3,68	8,00	12,00	23,68	...	35, 36	
25,00	25,00	10,00	60,00	...	37	
28,68	33,00	22,00	83,68	...		
49,96	83,00	72,00	2,04,96	...		
2,50	2,00	2,00	6,50	...	38	
10,00	4,00	8,00	22,00	...	39	
7,00	3,00	5,00	15,00	...	40	
7,00	20,00	20,00	47,00	...	41	
3,74	3,00	3,00	9,74	...	42	
6,00	8,00	8,00	22,00	...	43	
36,24	40,00	46,00	1,22,24	...		
36,24	40,00	46,00	1,22,24	...		

Statement of Forecast of Capital Expenditure

(OMIT

No.	Railway.	Length.	Amount of estimate or approximate cost.	Outlay to the end of 1898-99.	Grants allotted for 1899-1900.	Further outlay to be incurred in subsequent years.
		Miles.	R	R	R	R
	III.—AGAINST THE CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES OTHER THAN THE 3 OLD GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES—*contd.*					
	Brought forward	...	...	...	51,04	..
	Lines under Construction.					
44	Bengal-Nagpur: Sini-Midnapore-Cuttack Calcutta.	361	8,14,22	5,33,69 (44 and 45)	1,71,10	1,20,84
45	Bengal-Nagpur: Raipur-Dhamtari	56	11,41			
46	Bengal-Nagpur: Midnapur-Jherria Extension	114	1,07,81	...	...	1,07,81
47	Burma: Mandalay-Kunlon; Meiktila-Myingyan; Sagaing-Monywa-Alon; Thonze-Henzada-Bassein Extension	477	4,79,90	1,39,56	65,18	2,75,16
	Total Lines under Construction	1,008	14,13,34	6,73,25	2,36,28	5,03,81
	GRAND TOTAL III.—Against the Capital Accounts of Indian Railway Companies other than the 3 old Guaranteed Railway Companies.	1,008	14,13,34	6,73,25	2,87,32	5,03,81
	IV.—AGAINST THE CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OF BRANCH LINE COMPANIES WHICH ARE IN RECEIPT OF A FIRM GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE					
	Lines under Construction.					
48	Hardwar-Dehra	32	26,05	18,75	6,80	50
49	Brahmaputra-Sultanpore	60	26,44	14,44	8,00	4,00
	GRAND TOTAL IV.—Against the Capital Accounts of Branch Line Companies.	92	52,49	33,19	14,80	4,50

on Railways—1900-1901 to 1902-1903—continued.

TING 000.)

Proposed distribution of grants during— 1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	Total 1900-1901 to 1902-1903.	Balance to be provided for in subsequent years.	No.	Remarks.
R	R	R	R	R		
36,24	40,00	46,00	1,22,24	...		
95,00	30,00	...	1,25,00	...	44 45	
...	30,00	63,00	93,00	14,81	46	New project.
81,00	67,50	70,00	2,18,50	56,66	47	
1,76,00	1,27,50	1,33,00	4,36,50	71,47	...	
2,12,24	1,67,50	1,79,00	5,58,74	71,47	...	
50	...	...	50	...	48	
4,00	...	...	4,00	...	49	
4,50	...	...	4,50	...	...	

Statement of Forecast of Capital Expenditure

(OMIT

No.	Railway.		Length.	Amount of estimate or approximate cost.	Outlay to the end of 1898-99.	Grants allotted for 1899-1900.	Further outlay to be incurred in subsequent years.
			Miles.	R	R	R	R
	ABSTRACT.						
I.—From Imperial Funds.	(i) By State Agency.	(a) Open Lines ...	...	...	...	61,06	...
		(b) Construction ...	748	7,42,84	2,89,56	1,08,59	3,44,69
		Total ...	748	7,42,84	2,89,56	1,69,65	3,44,69
	(ii) By the Agency of Main Line Companies.	(a) Open Lines ...	...	...	...	1,91,50	...
		(b) Construction ...	1,305	16,13,60	10,13,26	1,64,14	4,36,20
		Total ...	1,305	16,13,60	10,13,26	3,55,64	4,36,20
		TOTAL I ...	2,053	23,56,44	13,02,82	5,25,29	7,80,89
II.—Against the Capital Accounts of the 3 old Guaranteed Railway Companies.		(a) Open Lines ...	...	...	...	55,35	...
		(b) Construction ...	1,35	1,54,97	27,40	45,51	82,06
		TOTAL II ...	1,35	1,54,97	27,40	1,00,86	82,06
III.—Against the Capital Accounts of Indian Railway Companies other than the 3 old Guaranteed Railway Companies.		(a) Open Lines ...	...	...	...	51,04	...
		(b) Construction ...	1,008	14,13,34	6,73,25	2,36,28	5,03,81
		TOTAL III ...	1,008	14,13,34	6,73,25	2,87,32	5,03,81
IV.—Against the Capital Accounts of Branch Line Companies which are in receipt of a firm Government Guarantee.		(a) Open Lines ...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b) Construction ...	92	52,49	33,19	14,80	4,50
		TOTAL IV ...	92	52,49	33,19	14,80	4,50
TOTAL, I to IV ...		(a) Open Lines ...	...	...	...	3,58,95	...
		(b) Construction ...	3,288	39,77,24	20,36,66	5,69,32	13,71,26
		GRAND TOTAL .	3,288	39,77,24	20,36,66	9,28,27	13,71,26
			...	...	...	...	...

on Railways—1900-1901 to 1902-1903—concld.
TING 000.)

Proposed distribution of grants during—			Total 1900-1901 to 1902-1903.	Balance to be provided for in subsequent years.	No.	Remarks.
1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.				
R	R	R	R	R		
63,94	80,00	80,00	2,23,94	...	...	
77,48	76,50	1,00,00	2,53,98	89,14	...	
1,41,42	1,56,50	1,80,00	4,77,92	89,14	...	
1,45,24	1,30,00	1,30,00	4,05,24	...	...	
1,77,48	1,13,00	95,00	3,85,48	59,46	...	
3,22,72	2,43,00	2,25,00	7,90,72	59,46	...	
4,64,14	3,99,50	4,05,00	12,68,64	1,48,60	...	
21,28	50,00	50,00	1,21,28	...	...	
28,68	33,00	22,00	83,68	...	...	
49,96	83,00	72,00	2,04,96	...	...	
36,24	40,00	46,00	1,22,24	...	...	
1,76,00	1,27,50	1,33,00	4,36,50	71,47	...	
2,12,24	1,67,50	1,79,00	5,58,74	71,47	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,50	...	...	4,50	...	...	
4,50	...	...	4,50	...	...	
2,66,70	3,00,00	3,06,00	8,72,70	...	...	
4,64,14	3,50,00	3,50,00	11,64,14	2,20,07	...	
7,30,84	6,50,00	6,56,00	20,36,84	2,20,07	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	

STATEMENT B.

Memorandum on the construction of railways.

1. At the commencement of 1899-1900, *i.e.*, on the 1st April 1899, the total length of railways open for traffic was 22,499·05 miles, made up as follows:—

		Miles.	Miles.
(i)	East Indian	1,712·25	4,190·83
	Bengal Central (*a*)	125·01	
	Bengal-Nágpur	1,184·41	
	Indian Midland	795·56	
	Bhopal-Itársi (*British section*)	(*b*) 13·11	
	Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá	(*c*) 141·14	
	Wardha Coal	(*d*) 44·88	
	Dhond-Manmád	(*d*) 145·44	
	Bezwada extension (East Coast State)	(*e*) 20·58	
	Madras-Ennúr section (Bezwada-Madras)	(*f*) 8·15	
(ii)	North Western	(*g*) 2,817·61	4,893·54
	Hyderabad-Shadipalli	(*h*) 58·91	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	950·76	
	Eastern Bengal	262·98	
	Calcutta Port Commissioners'	8·53	
	East Coast, including Bezwada-Madras	(*i*) 794·72	
(iii)	Great Indian Peninsula	1,288·00	2,588·13
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	460·90	
	Madras	839·23	
(iv)	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	(*j*) 162·23	643·55
	Tarkessur	(*j*) 22·23	
	Southern Punjab (*Delhi-Samásata*)	(*h*) 423·18	
	Tápti Valley	(*c*) 35·91	
(v)	Khamgaon	(*d*) 7·55	630·33
	Amraoti	(*d*) 5·44	
	Bina-Goona	(*b*) 71·74	
	Bhopal-Ujjain	(*b*) 113·52	
	Bhopal-Itarsi (*Native state section*)	(*b*) 41·28	
	The Nizám's Guaranteed State	(*k*) 330·13	
	Nagdá-Ujjain	(*c*) 34·32	
	The Gaekwar's Petlád	(*c*) 13·35	
	Kolar Gold-fields	(*f*) 10·00	
(vi)	Rajpurá-Bhátinda	(*h*) 107·94	123·86
	Jammu and Kashmir (*Native state section*)	(*h*) 15·92	
(vii)	Bengal and North-Western—		6,887·30
	Tirhoot section	341·80	
	Company's section (*l*)	743·18	
	Lucknow-Bareilly section (Rohilkund and Kumaon)	231·17	
	Rajputana-Malwa	(*c*) 1,673·93	
	Palanpur-Deesa	(*c*) 17·28	
	Southern Mahratta	1,042·04	
	Guntakal-Mysore frontier	(*m*) 119·50	
	Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	296·00	
	South Indian	1,017·88	
	Máyavaram-Mutupet	(*n*) 53·99	
	Assam-Bengal	414·45	
	Burma	936·08	
(viii)	Eastern Bengal—		648·99
	Northern and Behar sections (*including the Kaunia-Dharlla, 2′ 6″ gauge, branch*)	478·47	
	Dacca section	85·92	
	Cawnpore-Burhwal (*Metre gauge link*)	(*t*) 79·60	
(ix)	Deoghur	4·79	285·86
	Rohilkund and Kumaon (*Company's section*)	53·92	
	Bengal Dooars	36·40	
	Dibru-Sadiya	77·50	
	Ledo and Tikak-Margherita Colliery	(*o*) 7·50	
	Ahmedabad-Parántij	(*c*) 54·59	
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	(*s*) 33·07	
	Segowlie-Raxaul	(*u*) 18·09	
(x)	The Gaekwar's Mehsana	(*c*) 92·63	188·30
	Kolhapur	(*m*) 29·07	
	Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier	(*m*) 51·35	
	Mysore-Nanjangud	(*m*) 15·25	
(xi)	Jodhpur-Bikaner	406·00	922·04
	Udaipur-Chitor	60·86	
	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	(*p*) 333·84	
	Jetalsar-Rájkot	(*q*) 46·23	
	Jàmnagar	(*q*) & (*r*) 54·28	
	Dhrángadrá	(*q*) 20·83	
(xii)	West of India Portuguese	51·00	73·25
	Pondicherry	(*n*) 7·80	
	Káraikkal-Peralam	(*n*) 14·45	
(xiii)	Cherra-Companyganj (2′ 6″)	8·00	36·50
	Jorhát (2′ 0″)	28·50	
(xiv)	Darjeeling-Himalayan (2′ 0″)	51·00	172·21
	Bársi Light (2′ 6″)	21·75	
	Tárakeshwar-Magra (2′ 6″)	31·12	
	Tezpur-Balipara (2′ 6″)	20·10	
	Howra-Amta (2′ 0″)	28·62	
	Howrah-Sheakhalla (2′ 0″)	19·62	
(xv)	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2′ 6″)	(*c*) 78·80	102·78
	Rajpipla (2′ 6″)	(*c*) 23·98	
(xvi)	Cooch Behar (3′ 6″)		(*s*) 22·22
(xvii)	Morvi (2′ 6″)		94·36

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(i) State lines worked by companies	4,190·83	
(ii) State lines worked by the State	4,893·54	
(iii) Guaranteed companies	2,588·13	
(iv) Assisted companies	643·55	
(v) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	630·33	
(vi) Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	123·86	
		13,070·24
Metre gauge—		
(vii) State lines worked by companies	6,887·30	
(viii) State lines worked by the State	648·99	
(ix) Assisted companies	285·86	
(x) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	188·30	
(xi) Lines owned and worked by native states	922·04	
(xii) Foreign lines	73·25	
		9,000·74
Special gauges—		
(xiii) State lines worked by the State	36·50	
(xiv) Assisted companies	172·21	
(xv) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	102·78	
(xvi) Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	22·22	
(xvii) Lines owned and worked by native states	94·36	
		428·07
TOTAL		22,499·05

(*a*) Although for convenience, classed amongst State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*b*) Worked by the Indian Midland Railway Company.
(*c*) Worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.
(*d*) Worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(*e*) Although forming an integral part of the East Coast State Railway, this line is shown separately as it is worked by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company.
(*f*) Worked by the Madras Railway Company.
(*g*) Including 6·12 miles of military line not used for public traffic, the Mushkaf-Bolán railway and the Kotri-Rohri chord line.
(*h*) Worked by the North-Western State Railway.
(*i*) Excluding the Bezwada extension, *vide* foot-note (*e*), but including 2·66 miles mixed-gauge and 0·33 mile metre-gauge.
(*k*) Including 2·19 miles, Trimulgherry troop siding, constructed but not used for ordinary public traffic.
(*l*) Although for convenience classed amongst State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*m*) Worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.
(*n*) Worked by the South Indian Railway Company.
(*o*) Worked by the Assam Railways and Trading Company.
(*p*) Including 4·60 miles of Bhavnagar Dock estates and Junagad quarry lines.
(*q*) Worked by the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar railway.
(*r*) Including 3·99 miles of Bedi-Bandar Dock estate sidings.
(*s*) Worked by the Eastern Bengal State Railway.
(*t*) Excluding 3·66 miles of the Lucknow-Bareilly railway between Daliganj and Aishbagh, but including the length, Bara Banki to Burhwal, 16·70 miles, and the length over Cawnpore bridge 0·59 miles laid on mixed gauge.
(*u*) Worked by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

2. And, the mileage under construction or sanctioned for construction on the same date was 3,568·22 miles(*d*), as follows:—

		Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—			
(i)	State lines worked by companies	435·31	
(ii)	State lines worked by the State	294·80	
(iii)	Guaranteed companies	133·18	
(iv)	Assisted companies	232·01	
(v)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	73·63	
(vi)	Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	80·32	
			1,249·25
Metre gauge—			
(vii)	State lines worked by companies	869·06	
(viii)	State lines worked by the State	73·93	
(ix)	Assisted companies	219·99	
(x)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	560·65	
(xi)	Lines owned and worked by native states	222·94	
			1,946·57
Special gauges—			
(xii)	State lines worked by companies	56·68	
(xiii)	State lines worked by the State	20·08	
(xiv)	Assisted companies	121·20	
(xv)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	162·44	
(xvi)	Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	12·00	
			372·40
	Total		(*d*)3,568·22

There was thus a grand total of railways completed and in hand, on the 1st April 1899, of miles 26,067·27

		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
(i)	East Indian—			
	Moghal Sarai to Gya		126·48	
	Shikohabad to Farukhabad		(*a*) 65·82	
	Barun to Daltonganj, including colliery branch		78·32	
	Bengal-Nágpur—			
	Kolaghat to Howrah		36·53	
	Khargpur to Midnapore		8·00	
	Agra-Delhi chord—			
	Agra to Delhi		(*a*) 121·16	435·31
(ii)	North Western—			
	Campbellpore Cantonment to Basal (New Pind-Sultáni)	(*b*)80·00		
	Jand to Daudkhel			
	Lyallpur to Khanewal	105·00		
	Kotri to Hyderabad (Sind)	5·30	190·30	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand—			
	Ghaziabad to Moradabad		87·05	
	Eastern Bengal—			
	Panchooria to the Ganges	5·50		
	Shivarampur to Faridpur	7·40	12·90	
	East Coast—			
	Godávari bridge at Rajahmundry and approaches		4·55	294·80
(iii)	Great Indian Peninsula—			
	Amalner to Jalgaon		34·28	
	Chalisgaon to Dhulia		34·84	
	Madras—			
	Calicut to Baliapatam		59·71	
	Walajah Road to Ranipet		4·35	133·18
(iv)	Southern Punjab (*Delhi-Samásata*)—			
	Delhi Brewery to Delhi		0·79	
	Tápti Valley—			
	Vyara to Amalner		120·34	
	South Behar (*Luckeeserai-Gya*)—			
	Luckeeserai to Gya		78·83	
	Hardwar-Dehra—			
	Hardwar to Dehra		32·05	232·01
(v)	Bina-Goona—			
	Goona to Báráu			73·63
(vi)	Ludhiána-Dhuri-Jakhal—			
	Ludhiána *viâ* Dhuri to Jakhal			80·32
(vii)	Bengal and North-Western—			
	Tirhoot section—			
	Hajeepore to Bachhwara	44·25		
	Barouni to Katihar	116·75	161·00	
	Company's section—			
	From a point near Tulsipur to Tulsipur		1·00	
	Ganges-Goora Doab lines—			
	Azamgarh to Shahganj		(*a*) 34·84	
	South Indian—			
	Negapatam to Nagore		4·49	
	Assam-Bengal—			
	Badarpur to Lumding	113·14		
	Lumding to Lakwar	155·79		
	Lakwar to Makum	52·38	321·31	
	Burma—			
	Sèdaw to the right bank of the Salween river	217·72		
	Meiktila to Myingyan	57·70		
	Sagaing *viâ* Monywa to Alon	71·00	346·42	868·0
(viii)	Eastern Bengal—			
	Teesta bridge at Kaunia and approaches		4·87	
	Hyderabad (Sind)-Jodhpur frontier—			
	Hyderabad to Jodhpur frontier		(*c*)69·06	73·93
(ix)	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur—			
	Santahar to Kaliganj		59·70	
	Mymensingh-Jamálpur-Jagannathganj—			
	Singhjani to Jagannathganj		21·93	
	Bengal Dooars—			
	Malbazar to Hantupara	45·66		
	Dam Dim to Bagrakote	6·76		
	Domohani to Lalmonir Hat	69·13	121·55	
	Nílgiri—			
	Méttupálaiyam to Coonoor		16·81	219·99
(x)	Mysore-Nanjangúd—			
	Nanjangúd station to a point nearer Nanjangúd town		0·55	
	Birur-Shimoga—			
	Birur to Shimoga		37·97	
	Hyderabad-Gódávari Valley—			
	Secunderabad to Manmad		384·28	
	Shoranur-Cochin—			
	Shoranur to Cochin		65·00	
	Jaipur—			
	Sanganer to Siwai-Madhopur		72·85	560·65
(xi)	Jodhpur-Bikaner—			
	Jodhpur section—			
	Balotra to the Jodhpur frontier	135·00		
	Bikaner section—			
	Dulmera to Lankaransar	9·00		
	Lankaransar to Suratgarh	63·00		
	Gigasar to Palana	9·50	216·50	
	Udaipur-Chitor—			
	Debari to Udaipur		6·44	222·94
(xii)	Raipur-Dhamtari branch (Bengal-Nágpur) (2′ 6″)—			
	Raipur to Dhamtari		45·00	
	Abhanpur to Rajim		11·68	56·68
(xiii)	Eastern Bengal—			
	Cooch Behar-Santrabari extension (*British section*) (2′ 6″)—			
	Alipur-Duar to Jhainti			20·08
(xiv)	Bársi Light (2′ 6″)—			
	Bársi Road to Pandharpur		(*a*) 33·00	
	Kalka-Simla (2′ 0″)—			
	Kalka to Simla		68·00	
	Ranaghat-Krishnagar (2′ 6″)		20·20	121·20
(xv)	Rajpipla (2′ 6″)—			
	Umalla to Nandod		13·34	
	Rewah (2′ 6″)—			
	Rewah to Sutna		(*a*) 31·81	
	Gwalior Light (2′ 0″)—			
	Gwalior to Sipri		72·96	
	Gwalior to Bhind		(*e*) 44·33	162·44
(xvi)	Cooch Behar (2′ 6″)—			
	Cooch Behar town extension		0·50	
	Cooch Behar to Alipur Duar		11·50	12·00

(*a*) Commencement of work not yet authorized.
(*b*) The length between Basal (New Pind-Sultáni) and Jand, 16 miles, is a part of the open mileage of the Khusálgarh branch.
(*c*) The mileage given is exclusive of 55·08 miles of the existing Hyderabad-Shadipalli, standard gauge, railway to be converted to the metre gauge.
(*d*) Excluding the Bhátinda-Ferozepore conversion (54·59 miles).
(*e*) Excluding 8·00 miles of His Highness the Maharajah Scindia's private line.

3. During 1899-1900, *i.e.*, from 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900, 710·91 miles of new railway have been authorized as follows:—

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(i) State lines worked by companies . .	128·63	
(ii) State lines worked by the State	10·00	
(iii) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	20·78	
		159·41
Metre gauge—		
(iv) State lines worked by companies . . .	355·47	
(v) State lines worked by the State . . .	38·88	
(vi) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	29·60	
(vii) Lines owned and worked by native states . .	88·00	
		511·90
Special gauges—		
(viii) State lines worked by the State . . .	39·60	
		39·60
TOTAL . . .		710·91

And 1,275·22 miles have been or are likely to be opened to public traffic as follows:—

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(ix) State lines worked by companies . . .	131·23	
(x) State lines worked by the State . . .	131·95	
(xi) Guaranteed companies .	38·39	
(xii) Assisted companies .	231·22	
(xiii) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	73·63	
		606·42
Metre gauge—		
(xiv) State lines worked by companies . . .	146·19	
(xv) Assisted companies . .	63·24	
(xvi) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	192·52	
(xvii) Lines owned and worked by native states . .	75·94	
		477·89
Special gauges—		
(xviii) State lines worked by the State	20·08	
(xix) Assisted companies . .	20·20	
(xx) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . . .	138·63	
(xxi) Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	12·00	
		190·91
TOTAL .		(*d*) 1,275·22

		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
(i)	East Indian—			
	Sitarampore to Domohani . . .	8·32	11·56	128·63
	Pandra branch of the Jherriah extension	3·24		
	Bengal Central—			
	Dum Dum Cantonment to Pattipooker . .		2·68	
	Bengal-Nagpur			
	Midnapore to Bujudih		114·39	
(ii)	North-Western—			
	Peshawar to Jamrud			10·00
(iii)	Petlad-Cambay			20·78

		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
(iv)	Bengal and North-Western—			
	Tirhoot section—			
	Sakri to Jainagar		30·47	355·47
	South Indian—			
	Madura to Toni Torai	94·00	206·00	
	Mutunandal to Sivaganga . . .	9·00		
	Tinnevelly to Quilon	103·00		
	Burma—			
	Bassein *viâ* Henzada to Tharrawaddy . . .		119·00	
(v)	Eastern Bengal—			
	Moghalhat to Dhubri			(*a*) 38·88
(vi)	Vijapur-Kalol			29·60
(vii)	Jodhpur-Bikaner—			
	Bikaner section—			
	Suratgarh to Bhatinda			88·00

		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
(viii)	North-Western—			
	Nowshera-Dargai (2′ 6″)			39·60

		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
(ix)	East Indian—			
	Moghal Sarai to Gya		125·48	131·23
	Bengal-Nágpur—			
	Khargpur to Cossye		5·75	
(x)	North-Western—			
	Campbellpore Cantonment to Basal, Jand to Daudkhel . . .	(*b*) 75·55	124·55	131·95
	Lyallpore to Toba Tek Singh . .	49·00		
	Eastern Bengal—			
	Sivarampur to Faridpur		7·40	
(xi)	Great Indian Peninsula—			
	Amalner to Jalgaon		(*b*) 34·04	38·39
	Madras—			
	Walajah Road to Ranipet		4·35	
(xii)	Tapti Valley—			
	Vyara to Amalner		120·34	231·22
	South Behar (Luckeeserai-Gya)—			
	Luckeeserai to Gya		78·83	
	Hardwar-Dehra		32·05	
(xiii)	Bina-Goona-Bárán—			
	Goona to Bárán			73·63

		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
(xiv)	Bengal and North-Western—			
	Tirhoot section—			
	Barouni to Bihpur Thana		66·00	146·19
	South Indian—			
	Negapatam to Nagore		4·49	
	Assam Bengal—			
	Badarpur to Damchara		18·00	
	Burma—			
	Meiktila to Myingan		57·70	
(xv)	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur—			
	Santahar to Bogra		24·50	63·24
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj—			
	Singhjani to Jagannathganj		21·93	
	Nilgiri—			
	Mettupalaiyam to Coonoor		16·81	
(xvi)	Mysore-Nanjangud—			
	Nanjangud station to a point nearer the town of Nanjangud		0·55	192·52
	Birur-Shimoga		37·97	
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley—			
	Manmad to Sailu		154·00	
(xvii)	Jodhpur-Bikaner—			
	Jodhpur section—			
	Balotra to Barmer	60·00	69·50	75·94
	Bikaner section—			
	Gigasar to Palana	9·50		
	Udaipur-Chitor—			
	Debari to Udaipur		6·44	

		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
(xviii)	Eastern Bengal—			
	Cooch Behar-Santrabari extension (British section) (2′ 6″)—			
	Alipur Duar to Jhainti			20·08
(xix)	Ranaghat-Krishnagar (2′ 0″)—			
	Aishtolaghat to Krishnagar			20·20
(xx)	Rajpipla (2′ 6″)—			
	Umalla to Nandod		13·34	138·63
	Gwalior Light (2′ 0″)—			
	Gwalior to Sipri	72·96	125·29	
	Gwalior to Bhind	(*c*) 52·33		
(xxi)	Cooch Behar (2′ 6″)—			
	Cooch Behar to Alipur Duar	11·50		12·00
	Cooch Behar town extension	0·50		

(*a*) Excluding Kaunia-Moghalhat (2′ 6″) section, 12·23 miles, which is to be converted to the metre gauge.
(*b*) Correction of mileage.
(*c*) The mileage given is inclusive of 8·00 miles of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia's private line, opened for public traffic.
(*d*) Excluding the Bhátinda-Ferozepore conversion (54·59 miles), which was opened for traffic in June 1899.

4. The total length of open line at the commencement of 1900-1901, *i.e.*, on the 1st April 1900, will, therefore, be 23,780·20 miles, comprising:—

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(i) State lines worked by companies .	4,312·58	
(ii) State lines worked by the State . .	5,032·03	
(iii) Guaranteed companies	2,626·52	
(iv) Assisted companies .	874·77	
(v) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . .	703·96	
(vi) Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	123·86	
		13,672·72
Metre gauge—		
(vii) State lines worked by companies . .	7,043·36	
(viii) State lines worked by the State . . .	643·99	
(ix) Assisted companies .	349·10	
(x) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . .	380·82	
(xi) Lines owned and worked by native states .	997·98	
(xii) Foreign lines . .	73·25	
		9,488·50
Special gauges—		
(xiii) State lines worked by the State . . .	56·58	
(xiv) Assisted companies .	192·41	
(xv) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	241·41	
(xvi) Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency .	34·22	
(xvii) Lines owned and worked by native states .	94·36	
		618·98
TOTAL		†23,780·20

		Miles.	Miles.
(i)	East Indian	1,898·01*	4,312·58
	Bengal Central (a)	125·01	
	Bengal-Nagpur	1,190·16	
	Indian Midland	796·25*	
	Bhopal-Itársi (*British section*)	(b) 13·11	
	Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá	(c) 141·14	
	Wardha Coal	(d) 44·88	
	Dhond-Manmád	(d) 145·44	
	Bezwada extension (East Coast State)	(e) 20·58	
(ii)	North-Western	(g) 2,942·19	5,032·03
	Hyderabad-Shadipalli	(h) 58·01	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	950·76	
	Eastern Bengal	270·38	
	Calcutta Port Commissioners'	8·53	
	East Coast, including Bezwada-Madras	(i) 800·26*	
(iii)	Great Indian Peninsula	1,322·04	2,626·52
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	460·90	
	Madras	843·58	
(iv)	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	(j) 162·23	874·77
	Tarkessur	(j) 22·23	
	Southern Punjab (*Delhi-Samásata*)	(h) 423·18	
	Tárti Valley	(c) 156·25	
	South Behar (*Luckeeserai-Gya*)	(j) 78·83	
	Hardwar-Dehra	(w) 32·05	
(v)	Khamgaon	(d) 7·55	703·96
	Amraoti	(d) 5·44	
	Bina-Goona-Bárán	(b) 145·37	
	Bhopal-Ujjain	(b) 113·53	
	Bhopal-Itarsi (*Native State section*)	(b) 44·28	
	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	(k) 330·13	
	Nágdá-Ujjain	(c) 34·32	
	The Gaekwar's Petlád	(c) 13·35	
	Kolar Gold-fields	(f) 10·00	
(vi)	Rájpura-Bhátinda	(h) 107·94	123·86
	Jammu and Kashmir (*Native State section*)	(h) 15·92	
(vii)	Bengal and North-Western—		7,043·36
	Tirhoot section	467·80	
	Company's section (l)	713·18	
	Lucknow-Bareilly section (Rohilkund and Kumaon)	231·17	
	Rajputana-Malwa	(c & v) 1,673·93	
	Pálanpur-Deesa	(c) 17·28	
	Southern Mahratta	1,012·01	
	Guntakal-Mysore frontier	(m) 119·50	
	Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	298·00	
	South Indian	1,030·53*	
	Mayavaram-Mutupet	(n) 53·99	
	Assam-Bengal	434·16*	
	Burma	993·78	
(viii)	Eastern Bengal—		643·99
	Northern and Behar sections (*including the Kaunia-Dharlla, 2' 6" gauge, branch*)	478·47	
	Dacca section	85·92	
	Cawnpore-Burhwal (*Metre-gauge link*)	(t) 79·60	
(ix)	Deoghur	4·79	349·10
	Rohilkund and Kumaon (*Company's section*)	54·92	
	Bengal Dooars	36·40	
	Dibru-Sadiya	77·50	
	Ledo and Tikak-Margherita Colliery	(o) 7·50	
	Ahmedabad-Parantij	(c) 54·59	
	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	(s) 21·50	
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	(s) 55·00	
	Segowlie-Raxaul	(u) 18·09	
	Nilgiri	(f) 16·81	
(x)	The Gaekwar's Mohsána	(c) 92·83	380·82
	Kolhápur	(m) 29·07	
	Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier	(m) 51·35	
	Mysore-Nanjangúd	(m) 15·80	
	Birur-Shimoga	(m) 37·67	
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	(x) 154·00	
(xi)	Jodhpur-Bikaner	475·50	997·98
	Udaipur-Chitor	67·30	
	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	(p) 333·84	
	Jetalsar-Rájkot	(q) 46·23	
	Jámnagar	(q & r) 54·28	
	Dhrangadrá	(q) 20·83	
(xii)	West of India Portuguese	51·00	73·25
	Pondicherry	(n) 7·80	
	Káraikkal-Peralam	(n) 14·45	
(xiii)	Cherra-Companyganj (2' 6")	8·00	56·58
	Jorhat (2' 0")	28·50	
	Eastern Bengal (2' 6")	20·08	
(xiv)	Darjeeling-Himalayan (2' 0")	51·00	192·41
	Bársi Light (2' 6")	21·75	
	Tárakeshwar-Magra (2' 6")	31·12	
	Tezpur-Bálipára (2' 6")	20·10	
	Howrah-Amta (2' 0")	28·62	
	Howrah-Sheakhala (2' 0")	19·62	
	Ranaghat-Krishnagar (2' 6")	20·20	
(xv)	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2' 6")	(c) 78·80	241·41
	Rajpipla (2' 6")	(c) 37·32	
	Gwalior Light (2' 0")	(b) 125.29	
(xvi)	Cooch Behar (2' 6")		(s) 34·22
(xvii)	Morvi (2' 6")		94·36

(a) Although for convenience classed amongst State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(b) Worked by the Indian Midland Railway Company.
(c) Worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.
(d) Worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(e) Although forming an integral part of the East Coast State railway, this line is shown separately as it is worked by H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company.
(f) Worked by the Madras Railway Company.
(g) Including 6·12 miles of military line not used for public traffic.
(h) Worked by the North Western State railway.
(i) Excluding the Bezwada extension, *vide* foot-note (e), but including 2·66 miles mixed gauge and 0·33 miles metre gauge. Includes also Madras-Ennur section from 1st July 1899.
(j) Worked by the East Indian Railway Company.
(k) Including 2·19 miles, Trimulgherry troop siding, constructed but not used for ordinary public traffic.
(l) Although for convenience classed amongst State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(m) Worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.
(n) Worked by the South Indian Railway Company.
(o) Worked by the Assam Railways and Trading Company.
(p) Including 4·60 miles of Bhavnagar Dock estates and Junágad quarry lines.
(q) Worked by the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar railway.
(r) Including 3·99 miles of Bedi Bandar Dock estate siding.
(s) Worked by the Eastern Bengal State railway.
(t) Excluding 3·66 miles of the Lucknow-Bareilly railway between Daliganj and Aishbagh but including the length, Bara Banki to Burhwal, 16·70 miles, and the length over Cawnpore bridge, 0·59 miles, laid on a mixed gauge.
(u) Worked by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(v) Including 27·88 miles of standard gauge line between Ferozepore and Kot Kapura and 26·71 miles of both standard and metre gauges between Kot Kapura and Bhatinda, worked over by the North Western State railway.
(w) Worked by the Oudh and Rohilkhand State railway.
(x) Worked by H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company.

* Correction of mileage.

† Made up as follows:

Open at the commencement of 1899-1900	22,499·05
Add—Opened during 1899-1900	1,275·22
Add—Certain sidings of the South Indian railway opened for traffic during 1898-99 and 1899-1900	8·16
	23,782·43
Deduct—Decrease due to minor corrections of mileage	2·23
	23,780·20

5. And the mileage under construction or sanctioned for construction on the 31st March 1900 will be 3,001·74 miles, made up as follows :—

		Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—			
(i)	State lines worked by companies	432·71	
(ii)	State lines worked by the State	169·40	
(iii)	Guaranteed companies	97·02	
(iv)	Assisted companies	0·79	
(v)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	20·78	
(vi)	Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	80·32	
			801·02
Metre gauge—			
(vii)	State lines worked by companies	1,078·34	
(viii)	State lines worked by the State	112·76	
(ix)	Assisted companies	156·75	
(x)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	397·73	
(xi)	Lines owned and worked by native states	235·00	
			1,980·58
Special gauges—			
(xii)	State lines worked by companies	55·73	
(xiii)	State lines worked by the State	39·60	
(xiv)	Assisted companies	93·00	
(xv)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	31·81	
			220·14
	TOTAL		3,001·74

Making a grand total of railways completed and in hand at the commencement of 1900-1901 of miles **26,781·94***

And showing, after allowing for corrections of mileage, an advance on the previous year of miles . **727·07**

		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
(i)	East Indian—			
	Shikohabad to Farukhabad	(a)65·32		
	Barun to Daltonganj	78·32	155·70	
	Sitarampore to Domohani	8·32		
	Pandra branch of Jherriah extension	3·24		
	Bengal Central—			433·71
	Dum-Dum Cantonment to Pattipooker		2·68	
	Bengal-Nagpur—			
	Kolaghat to Howrah	36·53		
	Cossye to Midnapore	2·25	153·17	
	Midnapore to Bujudih	(a)114·39		
	Agra-Delhi chord		(a)121·16	
(ii)	North Western—			
	Toba Tek Singh to Khanewal	(a)57·00		
	Kotri to Hyderabad	5·30	72·30	
	Peshawar to Jamrud	(a)10·00		
	Oudh and Rohilkhand—			169·40
	Ghaziabad to Moradabad		87·05	
	Eastern Bengal—			
	Panchooria to the Ganges		5·50	
	East Coast—			
	Gódávari bridge		4·55	
(iii)	Great Indian Peninsula—			
	Chalisgaon to Dhulia		37·31	97·02
	Madras—			
	Calicut to Baliapatam		59·71	
(iv)	Southern Punjab (*Delhi-Samasata*)—			
	Delhi Brewery to Delhi			0·79
(v)	Petlad-Cambay			20·78
(vi)	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal			80·32
(vii)	Bengal and North-Western—			
	Tirhoot section—			
	Hajeepore to Bachhwara	44·25		
	Bihpur Thana to Katihar	50·75		
	Sakri to Jainagar	(a)30·47		
	Company's section—		161·31	
	From a point near Tulsipur to Tulsipur	1·00		
	Ganges-Gogra Doab lines—			
	Azamgarh to Shahganj	(a)34·84		
	South Indian—			1,078·34
	Madura to Tuni Torai	94·00		
	Mutunandal to Sivaganga	9·00	206·00	
	Tinnevelly to Quilon	103·00		
	Assam-Bengal—			
	Damchara to Makum		303·31	
	Burma—			
	Sedaw to the right bank of the Salween river	217·72		
	Sagaing to Alon	71·00	407·72	
	Bassein *viâ* Henzada to Tharrawaddy	119·00		
(viii)	Eastern Bengal—			
	Teesta bridge at Kaunia	4·87	43·70	
	Moghalhat to Dhubri	(b)38·83		112·76
	Hyderabad (Sind)-Jodhpur frontier—			
	Shadipalli to Jodhpur frontier		69·06	
(ix)	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur—			
	Bogra to Kaliganj		35·20	
	Bengal Dooars—			156·75
	Malbazar to Hantupara	45·66		
	Dam Dim to Bagrakote	6·76	121·55	
	Domohani to Lalmonir Hat	69·13		
(x)	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley—			
	Sailu to Secunderabad		230·28	
	Shoranur-Cochin		65·00	397·73
	Vijapur-Kalol		29·00	
	Jaipur—			
	Sánganer to Siwai-Madhopur		72·85	
(xi)	Jodhpur-Bikaner—			
	Jodhpur section—			
	Barmer to Jodhpur frontier		75·00	235·00
	Bikaner section—			
	Dulmera to Bhatinda		160·00	
(xii)	Raipur-Dhamtari branch (Bengal-Nágpur) (2′ 6″)—			
	Raipur to Dhamtari			(c)55·73
	Abhanpur to Rajim			
(xiii)	North-Western—			
	Nowshera to Dargai (2′ 6″)			39·60
(xiv)	Bársi Light (2′ 6″)—			
	Bársi Road to Pandharpur	(a)33·00		93·00
	Kalka-Simla	(c)60·00		
(xv)	Rewah—			
	Rewah to Sutna			(a)31·81

(a) Commencement of work not yet authorized.
(b) Excluding 12·23 miles of the Kaunia-Moghalhat section, 2′ 6″ gauge, to be converted to the metre gauge.
(c) Correction of mileage.

* Made up as follows :

		Miles
Completed and in hand at the beginning of 1899-1900		26,067·27
Sanctioned during 1899-1900		710·91
Maharaja Scindia's private line opened for traffic		8·00
Certain sidings of the South Indian railway opened for traffic during 1898-99 and 1899-1900		8·16
		26,794·34
Deduct—		
Decrease due to correction of Mari Attock ry. mileage	4·45	12·45
" " " of Kalka-Simla ry. mileage	8·00	
		26,781·89
Add—		
Increase due to minor corrections of mileage		0·05
		26,781·94

6. It is expected that the following lengths of unfinished line will be opened for public traffic in 1900-1901 :—

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(i) State lines worked by companies	131·34	
(ii) State lines worked by the State . . .	159·40	
(iii) Guaranteed companies .	37·31	
(iv) Assisted companies .	0·79	
(v) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . . .	20·78	
(vi) Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency .	80·32	
		429·94
Metre gauge—		
(vii) State lines worked by companies . . .	175·25	
(viii) State lines worked by the State . .	73·93	
(ix) Assisted companies . .	111·09	
(x) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . . .	230·28	
(xi) Lines owned and worked by native states . .	147·00	
		737·55
Special gauges—		
(xii) State lines worked by companies . . .	55·73	
(xiii) State lines worked by the State	39·60	
		95·33
TOTAL .		1,262·82

Leaving the undermentioned lines for completion in 1901-1902 or later:

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(xiv) State lines worked by companies . . .	301·37	
(xv) State lines worked by the State . . .	10·00	
(xvi) Guaranteed companies .	59·71	
		371·08
Metre gauge—		
(xvii) State lines worked by companies . .	903·09	
(xviii) State lines worked by the State . . .	38·83	
(xix) Assisted companies .	45·66	
(xx) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . .	167·45	
(xxi) Lines owned and worked by native states .	88·00	
		1,243·03
Special gauges—		
(xxii) Assisted companies .	93·00	
(xxiii) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . .	31·81	
		124·81
TOTAL .		1,738·92

		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
(i)	**East Indian—**			
	Barun to Daltonganj . . .	78·32		
	Sitarampore to Domohani . .	8·32		
	Pandra branch of Jherriah extension	3·24	89·88	
	Bengal Central—			
	Dum Dum Cantonment to Pattipooker		2·68	131·34
	Bengal-Nágpur—			
	Kolaghat to Howrah . . .	36·53		
	Cossye to Midnapore . . .	2·25	38·78	
(ii)	**North-Western—**			
	Toba Tek Singh to Khanewal .	57·00		
	Kotri to Hyderabad . . .	5·30	62·30	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand—			
	Ghaziabad to Moradabad		87·05	159·40
	Eastern Bengal—			
	Panchooria to the Ganges		5·50	
	East Coast—			
	Godavari bridge		4·55	
(iii)	**Great Indian Peninsula—** Chalisgaon to Dhulia			37·31
(iv)	**Southern Punjab** (*Delhi-Samasata*)— Delhi Brewery to Delhi			0·79
(v)	Petlad-Cambay			20·78
(vi)	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal			80·34
(vii)	**Bengal and North-Western—**			
	Tirhoot Section—			
	Hajeepore to Bachhwara		44·25	175·25
	Burma—			
	Sedaw to Nammaw . . .	60·00		
	Sagaing to Alon . . .	71·00	131·00	
(viii)	**Eastern Bengal—**			
	Teesta bridge at Kaunia		4·87	73·93
	Hyderabad (Sind)-Jodhpur frontier—			
	Shadipalli to Jodhpur frontier . .		69·06	
(ix)	**Brahmaputra-Sultanpur—**			
	Bogra to Kaliganj		35·20	111·09
	Bengal Dooars—			
	Dam-Dim to Bagrakote . . .	6·76		
	Domohani to Lalmonir Hat . .	69·13	75·89	
(x)	**Hyderabad-Godávari Valley—** Sailu to Secunderabad			230·28
(xi)	**Jodhpur-Bikaner—**			
	Jodpur section—			
	Barmer to Jodhpur frontier . . .		75·00	147·00
	Bikaner section—			
	Dulmera to Suratgarh		72·00	
(xii)	**Raipur-Dhamtari branch** (Bengal-Nágpur, (2′ 6″)— Raipur to Dhamtari, Abhanpur to Rajim			55·73
(xiii)	**North Western—** Nowshera to Dargai (2′ 6″)			39·60
(xiv)	**East Indian—**			
	Shikohabad to Farukhabad . .		(a) 65·82	
	Bengal-Nágpur—			
	Midnapore to Bujudih . . .		(a) 114·39	301·37
	Agra-Delhi Chord		(a) 121·16	
(xv)	**North Western—** Peshawar to Jamrud			(a) 10·00
(xvi)	**Madras—** Calicut to Baliapatam			59·71
(xvii)	**Bengal and North-Western—**			
	Tirhoot section—			
	Bihpur Thana to Katihar .	50·75		
	Sakri to Jainagar . .	(a) 30·47		
	Company's section—			
	From a point near Tulsipur to Tulsipur	1·00		
	Azamgarh to Shahganj .	(a) 34·84	117·06	
	South Indian—			
	Madura to Toni-Torai . .	94·00		
	Mutunandal to Sivaganga .	9·00		903·09
	Tinnevelly to Quilon . .	103·00	206·00	
	Assam Bengal—			
	Damchara to Makum		303·31	
	Burma—			
	Nammaw to the right bank of the Salween river	157·72		
	Bassein *viâ* Henzada to Tharrawaddy	119·00	276·72	
(xviii)	**Eastern Bengal—** Moghalhat to Dhubri			38·83
(xix)	**Bengal Dooars—** Malbazar to Hantupara			45·66
(xx)	Shoranur-Cochin		65·00	
	Vijapur-Kalol		29·60	167·45
	Jaipur— Sanganer to Siwai Madhopur . . .		72·85	
(xxi)	**Jodhpur-Bikaner—** Bikaner section— Suratgarh to Bhatinda			88·00
(xxii)	**Bársi Light—**			
	Bársi Road to Pandharpur .		(a) 33·00	93·00
	Kalka-Simla—			
	Kalka to Simla . . .		60·00	
(xxiii)	**Rewah—** Rewah to Sutna . . .			(a) 31·81

(a) Commencement of work not yet authorized.

STATEMENT C.

List of Railway Projects started as Famine Relief Works.

Name of project.	Length.	Cost.	REMARKS.
	Miles.	Rs.	
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.			
1. Sabarmati-Dholka (metre gauge)	33·46	13,07,966	
2. Gaekwar's Mehsana Railway Kheralu-Dhabora extension (metre gauge)	8	...	
3. Godhra-Baroda Chord and doubling (5' 6" gauge)	44	34,12,000	
4. Visnagar-Vijapur (metre gauge)	16	...	
5. Nadiad-Kapadvanj (5' 6" gauge)	28	8,73,360	
6. Viramgam (or Patan)—Radhanpur, Sami-Radhanpur section (metre gauge)	16	...	
7. Velachha-Kankarar-Kosamba	...	...	
8. Barsi Light Railway, Barsi Tadwala extension (2' 6" gauge)	28	11,09,350	
9. Jamnagar-Salaya	...	...	
10. Bahadarpur-Songhir (2' 6" gauge)	...	...	
11. Dholia-Vankaner-Rajkot (metre gauge)	52·76*	...	* Conversion of existing 2' 6" gauge railway to metre gauge by Thakur Sahib of Morvi.
12. Petlad-Cambay (5' 6" gauge)	20·78	11,07,200	Since undertaken as a Railway Project.
CENTRAL INDIA.			
13. Gwalior-Sabalgarh (2' 0" gauge)	48	...	
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.			
14. Agra-Delhi Chord (5' 6" gauge)	121·16	90,76,346	Partly in Punjab.
15. Meerut-Gurmuktesar (5' 6" gauge)	29	17,61,000	
PUNJAB.			
16. Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jhakal (5' 6" gauge)	80	38,82,764	Since undertaken as a Railway Project.
17. Suratgarh-Bhatinda section (Bikanir-Bhatinda Railway) (metre gauge)	88	19,12,800	
18. Rewari-Phalera Chord (metre gauge)	131·17	51,18,277	
19. Madhopur-Sikar branch	32	...	
20. Jech-Bar (5' 6" gauge)	...	...	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.			
21. Jabalpur-Gondia (2' 6" gauge)	252·67	85,10,901	
22. Vizianagram-Raipur (5' 6" gauge)	310·62	2,50,42,336	Partly in Madras Presidency.
23. Bilaspur-Mungeli	...	...	
AJMER-MERWARA.			
24. Nasirabad-Kekri (metre gauge)	9	9,00,000	
25. Bara-Ajmer-Marwar (metre gauge)	213	1,33,00,533	From Bara *viâ* Shahpura to Marwar.
BERAR.			
26. Akola-Basim-Khandwa (metre gauge)	150	1,00,00,000	Approximate cost.
27. Jalna-Khamgaon (2' 6" gauge)	77	...	

NOTE.—Where length and cost are not given the information is not available at present but surveys are being made.

COMMERCIAL AND

TABLE I.—MIS

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Recorded Revenue compared with the recorded expenditure, excluding Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue—			
Surplus	R 46,75,350	...	...
Deficit	...	R 83,34 120	R 1,54,69,980
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue*	R 3,50,00,000	R 3,98,62,900	R 3,62,12,520
Ditto charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	£ ...	...	...
Net Public Debt incurred	3.038,293	—376,405	4,043,311
Net Public Debt incurred, including Capital transactions with Guaranteed Railways and other Companies	1,891,901	315,875	3,331,845
Value of commodities exported, excluding Gold and Silver . R	108,17,30,000	106,59.50,000	106,50,30,000
Ditto imported, ditto ditto . R	69,43,20,000	66,26,50,000	77,02,10,000
Excess of Exports over Imports, excluding Gold and Silver . R	38,74,10,000	40,33,00,000	29,48,20,000
Net Imports of Gold . . . . R	2,41,40,000	—2,81,30,000	64.10,000
Ditto of Silver . . . . R	9.02,20,000	12,86,40,000	13,72,00,000
TOTAL NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER . . R	11,43,60,000	10,05,10,000	14,36,10,000
Excess of Exports over Imports, including Gold and Silver . R	27.30.50,000	30.27.90,000	15,12,10,000
Grand Total value of Imports and Exports of all kinds . R	195,61.50,000	196,82.90.000	206.08,60,000
Secretary of State's Bill Sold (Rupees) . . . . . R	23,08,28.115	26.47.84.151	15.72,36 031
Sterling Equivalent received . . . . £	16,093.854	16.532,215	9,530.235
Silver coined at the Indian Mints . . . . . R	5,55,39,700	12,61,15.280	4,90.24,990
Maximum price in pence of an oz. troy. standard Silver in London .	46¾ (July)	41⅓ (June)	38¾ (June)
Minimum ditto ditto .	39 (Mar.)	37⅝ (Mar.)	27 (Mar.)
Average Exchange upon Secretary of State's Bills sold per rupee .	1*s.* 4 733*d.*	1*s.* 2·985*d.*	1*s.* 2·547*d.*
Fixed rate of Exchange for the Adjustment of Transactions between the Indian and Imperial Treasuries	1*s.* 6½*d.*	1*s.* 4¾*d.*	1*s* 2¾*d.*
Maximum rate of discount on Loans on demand at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta	5 (Jan.—Mar.)	6 (Jan.)	10 (Feb.)
Minimum rate of discount on Loans on demand at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta	2 (Aug. & Sept.)	3 (May to Dec.)	4 (June 29 to Nov. 15 & Nov. 30 to Jan. 10.)
Maximum rate of discount at the Bank of England	5 (May & June)	3 (Apl., Oct., Nov., Dec. & Jan.)	5 (Aug. & Sept.)
Minimum ditto ditto .	2½ (July, Aug. & Sept.)	2 (May to Oct.)	2 (Feb. & Mar.)
Maximum Government balances at the three Presidency Banks R	4.74,37.000 (June)	4,12,36,000 (May)	3 68,54,000 (June)
Minimum ditto ditto R	2,87,16,000 (Oct.)	2,75,19,000 (Nov.)	3,01,64,000 (Nov.)
Maximum price in Calcutta of Government 4 per cent Rupee Securities	108—4 (June)	109—2 (May)	108—12 (June)
Minimum ditto ditto .	104—10 (Feb.)	103—7 (Sept.)	99—4 (Feb.)
Maximum price in Calcutta of Government 3½ per cent Rupee Securities (Guaranteed)	...	...	...
Minimum ditto ditto .	...	...	...
Maximum price in Calcutta of 3 per cent Rupee Securities . .	...	...	...
Minimum ditto ditto . .	...	...	...
Maximum amount outstanding on London Register of Rupee Securities enfaced for Interest Drafts . . . . . . R	27,92.15,000 (Feb.)	27.25,66,000 (Apl.)	25,97,83,000 (July)
Minimum ditto ditto R	26.53,19,000 (Aug.)	25,92.71,000 (Mar.)	24,12,75,000 (Mar.)
Maximum price in London of 4 per cent (Rupee) Securities in Gold	78¾ (July)	70¾ (June)	71 (June)
Minimum ditto ditto .	66⅝ (Mar.)	62 9/16 (Aug.)	56⅞ (Feb.)
Maximum price in London of 3½ per cent (Rupee) Securities in Gold	...	...	...
Minimum ditto ditto .	...	...	...
Maximum price in London of India 3½ per cent Stock . . .	108¾ (Apl.)	110 (Mar.)	110⅛ (Apl.)
Minimum ditto ditto . . .	103¼ (June)	105 (Aug.)	100¾ (Sept.)
Maximum price in London of India 3 per cent Stock . . .	97¼ (Apl.)	100¼ (Mar.)	100¼ (Apl.)
Minimum ditto ditto . . .	93 (June)	95 (Aug.)	97 (Sept.)
Maximum price in London of India 2½ per cent Stock . . .	...	...	...
Minimum ditto ditto . . .	...	...	...
Maximum Government Paper Currency outstanding . . R	27,04.07,000 (July)	29,06,50,000 (Aug.)	30.51,59,000 (Jan.)
Minimum ditto ditto R	22,62,42,000 (Jan.)	23,95,81,000 (Apl.)	24,21,60,000 (Apl.)
Number of Savings Banks	6,642	6,594	6,544
Number of depositors in Savings Bank	528,752	588,477	644,658
Amount deposited in Savings Bank . . . . . . R	8,88,63.720	9,77,46,560	10,32,25.410
Average of each deposit . . . . R	170	170	160
Net addition to deposits . . . . R	82,41.310	88,82,830	54,78.850

* Excludes Capital charge involved in redemption of

† In calculating this rate, a re-remittance to India

DIX IV.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

CELLANEOUS.

1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899 1900, Revised Estimate.	1900-1901, Budget.
R 69,31,100 ... R 4,44,62,310 ... 4,822,662 4,172,650	R 1,53,39,980 ... R 4 08,71,940 ... —586,412 —772,349	... R 1,70,50,220 R 4,98,44,220 ... 5,407,235 6,102,527	... R 5,35,92,110 R 4,32,85,410 ... 6,077,779 4,670,942	£ 2,640 873 ... £ 3,279,316 ... £ 2,553,052 £ 1,169.161	£ 2,552,800 ... £ 3,042,700 ... £ —121,300 £—2,056,100	£ 160,300 ... £ 1,551,000 £ 5,922,400 £ 7,819,100 £ 7,300,400
108,91,40,000 73,52,90,000	114,33,50,000 72,93,70,000	103,98,40,000 76,11,70,000	97,63,30 000 73,64,70,000	112,80,00,000 72,10,20,000		
35,38,50,000	41,39,80,000	27,86,70,000	23,98,60,000	40,69,80,000		
—4,97,40,000 6,32,90,000	2,52,60,000 6,58,20,000	2,29,10,000 5,85,60,000	4,90,90,000 8,47,30,000	6,50 30,000 3,98,10,000		
1,35,50,000	9,10,80,000	8,14,70,000	13,38,20,000	10,48,40,000		
34,03,00,000	32.29 00,000	19,72,00,000	10,60,40,000	30.21,40,000	...	...
200,25,00,000	204,89,90,000	198,12,30,000	198 95,90,000	210,20,80,000	...	...
30,96,98,798	31 08,54,373	25.78,70,106.	14,81,28,010	28,07.63,671	28,37,27,000	24,66,00.000
16,905.102	17,664,492	15.526 547	9,506,077	18 692,377	19,000,000	16,440,000
9,45,940	29.27,130	56,86,650	98,56 910	69,83,650		
$30\frac{1}{2}$ (Aug.)	$31\frac{1}{2}$ (Feb)	$31\frac{5}{8}$ (June)	$28\frac{1}{2}$ (Apl.)	$28\frac{5}{16}$ (Sept.)	29 (Apl.)	
$27\frac{3}{16}$ (Dec. & Jan.)	$29\frac{7}{8}$ (Apl.)	$28\frac{3}{16}$ (Mar)	$23\frac{5}{8}$ (Aug)	$25\frac{11}{16}$ (Apl.)	$26\frac{3}{8}$ (Oct.)	
1s. 1·1005d.	1s. 1 6381d.	1s. 2·4505d.	† 1s. 3 3539d.	1s. 3·9784d.	1s. 4·072d.	1s. 4d.
1s. $3\frac{1}{4}$d. 1st quarter. For the remaining quarters, 1s. $1\frac{1}{4}$d.	1s. $1\frac{1}{4}$d.	1s. $1\frac{1}{2}$d.	1s. $2\frac{1}{2}$d.	1s. $3\frac{1}{4}$d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.
9 (Apl.)	7 (Feb.)	10 (Dec. 23 to Mar. 31.)	12 (Feb. 24 to Mar. 31.)	12 (Apl. 1—27)	8 (Oct. 17—25 and Jany. 11—Mar. 14)	
3 (Sept. 6th to Jan. 16th.)	3 (July 25 to Nov. 13.)	3 (July 2 to Sept. 2).	5 (July 15 to Sept. 8 & 25 Nov. to 15 Dec.)	4 (July 28 to Sept. 7)	4 (July 6 to Sept. 13)	
2	3	4	3 (Oct. to Mar.)	4 (Apl. and May, Oct. to Jany.)	6 (Nov. 30 to Jany. 10)	
2	2	2	2 (May to Sept.)	$2\frac{1}{2}$ (July to Sept.)	3 (Apl. to July 12)	
4,29.20,000 (Jan.) 3,16,57,000 (Nov.)	4 16,19,000 (May) 3,00,15,000 (Nov.)	3,91,42,000 (Aug.) 2,02,19,000 (Nov.)	3 27,96,000 (Mar.) 2,02,53,000 (Sept.)	3,48,23,000 (Aug.) 2,76,74,000 (Nov.)	4,16,05,000 (June) 2,58,60,000 (Nov.)	
105—2 (June) 102—3 (May)	... ...	... ...	... ...			
105—7 (Mar.)	109—8 (Oct.)	110—15 (May)	104—1 (May 21)	101—11 (Feb. 22)	101—9 (25—27 May)	
102—9 (Jan.)	104—15 (Jan.)	98—11 (Feb.)	94—4 (Jan. 7)	92—10 (Apl. 22)	92—4 (Oct. 6)	
...	...	105 (Aug.)	97—4 (May & June).	95—8 (Mar. 15 to 17 and 22).	95—5 [illegible] 5 to 29 May)	
...	...	97 (Jan. to Mar.)	90—0 (Jan. to Mar.)	86—0 (Nov. 16 to Jan. 17).	88—0 (13—14 Mar.)	
23,63,46,000 (Apl.) 13,73,29,000 (Dec.)	35,35,43,000(Nov.) 24,05,02,000 (Apl.)	26,64,72,000(Nov.) 23,92,57,000(Mar.)	23,47,80 000 (Apl.) 21,39,05,000(Mar.)	21 93,37,000 (Oct.) 21,33,46,000 (Aug.)		
$59\frac{7}{8}$ (Aug.)	...	...	...	...	...	
$53\frac{3}{16}$ (May)	...	...	...	...	...	
$58\frac{1}{8}$ Mar.)	$65\frac{13}{16}$ (Feb.)	$65\frac{1}{16}$ (Aug.)	$64\frac{1}{2}$ (Jan.)	$67\frac{7}{16}$ (Mar.)	$67\frac{3}{8}$ (Apl.)	
$53\frac{3}{16}$ (Jan.)	$57\frac{1}{2}$ (Apl. and May)	60 (Oct.)	$60\frac{7}{16}$ (Dec.)	$61\frac{1}{2}$ (Oct. and Nov.)	62 (Oct and Dec.)	
116 (Feb.)	12 $\frac{3}{8}$ (Feb.)	$122\frac{1}{8}$ (Apl.)	$119\frac{1}{8}$ (Aug.)	$117\frac{7}{8}$ (Mar.)	$116\frac{1}{4}$ (Apl.)	
$108\frac{1}{4}$ (June)	$114\frac{1}{2}$ (Apl.)	$114\frac{1}{2}$ (Sept.)	$114\frac{1}{4}$ (Mar.)	111 (Oct.)	$104\frac{3}{4}$ (Dec.)	
105 (Jan.)	$111\frac{1}{8}$ (Feb.)	$115\frac{3}{4}$ (May)	$112\frac{1}{8}$ (May)	$109\frac{1}{2}$ (Feb.)	$109\frac{1}{4}$ (Aug.)	
$98\frac{3}{4}$ (June)	$103\frac{1}{4}$ (May)	106 (Oct.)	105 (Mar.)	$108\frac{1}{8}$ (Oct.)	$98\frac{3}{4}$ (Dec.)	
...	...	103 (June)	$99\frac{1}{4}$ (Apl.)	$94\frac{1}{8}$ (Mar.)	$99\frac{1}{4}$ (Apl.)	
...	...	$95\frac{3}{4}$ (Sept.)	92 (Mar.)	$84\frac{5}{8}$ (Oct.)	85 (Dec.)	
32,35,54,000 (Nov.) 29,50,00,000 (Jan.)	32.42,86.000(July) 25,94,07,000(Mar.)	29,58,99,000 (July) 23,57,85,000 (Feb.)	24.76,40,000 (Mar.) 22,86,16,000 (May)	28.20,33,000(Mar.) 23,24,55,000 (Mar.)	29.27,12,000(July) 26,26,33,000(Dec.)	
6,564	6 520	6,596	6,484	6 481	...	
683,209	716 554	742,215	755,426	783.558	...	
10,53,50,170	11,12,12,520	10,88,67,920	10,55,[illegible]7,340	10,79,12,[illegible]20	...	
150	150	150	140	140	...	
21,24,760	58,62,350	—23,44,600	—33,00,590	23,44,690	...	

Liabilities.
of R1,00,00,000 by means of Bank drafts is taken into account.

Table II.—Statement showing the true financial results to the Revenues of India of the guarantee of interest upon the Capital of Guaranteed Railway Companies.

(Omitting 000 in rupee figures except in accounts.)

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.
	Miles.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
Open mileage at end of official year .	2,587	2,587	2,588	2,588	2,588	2,627	1,305
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Gross traffic receipts	6,12,41,664	6,25,51,302	5,68,51,797	5,41,45,964	6,38,10,069	6,29,50	3,54,10
Working expenses	3,07,38,556	2,97,98,925	3,05,10,161	3,21,32,048	3,29,83,339	3,34,00	1,75,36
Percentage of working expenses on receipts	50·19	47·64	53·67	59·34	51·69	53·06	49·52
Net traffic receipts	3,05,03,108	3,27,52,377	2,63,41,636	2,20,13,916	3,08,26,730	2,95,50	1,78,74
Net gain by the remittance to England of Capital receipts and disbursements in India at the contract rates of exchange instead of at the average yearly rates obtained for the Secretary of State's bills . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Revenue .	3,05,03,108	3,27,52,377	2,63,41,636	2,20,13,916	3,08,26,730	2,95,50	1,78,74
Gross guaranteed interest paid in India	63,516	28,224	82,246	88,990	82,089	1,32	1,26
Ditto in London £	2,154,714	2,161,563	2,160,967	2,154,784	2,162,525	2,172,300	1,590,300
Total guaranteed interest (sterling payments converted at the average exchange of the year) . . .	3,95,37,538	3,80,66,757	3,59,72,313	3,37,70,839	3,25,19,965	3,27,17	2,39,81
Surplus paid to Railway Companies .	60,06,946	50,15,073	44,73,021	11,03,022	36,18,447	41,72	25,21
Land and Supervision . . .	3,15,411	2,88,082	2,80,824	1,59,111	3,63,890	10,54	3,66
Net loss on receipts and disbursements of Capital in India calculated in the same way as the gain . . .	7,42,620	8,72,650	8,31,480	11,04,620	18,16,734	21,54	2,90
Total Expenditure .	4,66,02,515	4,42,42,562	4,15,57,638	3,61,37,592	3,83,19,036	4,00,97	2,71,58
Net Expenditure from the Public Treasury	1,60,99,407	1,14,90,185	1,52,16,002	1,41,23,676	74,92,306	1,05,47	92,84
Net Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table III.—Actual Capital expenditure on State Railways in 1898-99, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1899-1900 and 1900-1901, and to end of 1900-1901.

Railways.	To end of 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.	To end of 1900-1901.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.
Open Lines.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
East Indian	18,47,13,905	1,25,59,624	1,95,00,000	1,28,20,000	22,95,93,529	22,95,93,529	...
Rajputana-Malwa System	15,05,58,771	—1,15,096	18,00,000	12,00,000	15,34,43,675	15,34,43,675	...
Palanpur-Deesa	2,33,264	...	...	...	2,33,264	2,33,264	..
Bhopal	23,67,127	18,638	60,000	50,000	24,95,765	24,95,765	...
Wardha Coal	49,96,325	...	...	...	49,96,325	49,96,325	...
Warora Colliery	18,56,631	—71,508	—57,000	—39,000	16,89,123	16,89,123	...
Umaria Colliery	11,91,272	—70,145	—9,09,000	...	2,12,127	2,12,127	...
Burma	7,69,17,913	—5 589	...	...	7,69,12,324	7,69,12,324	...
Jorhat	9,02,656	15,476	15,000	5,000	9,38,132	9,38,132	...
Cherra-Companyganj	7,69,121	410	—1,000	...	7,68,531	7,68,531	...
Eastern Bengal	9,66,44,413	18,06,308	29,00,000	33,56,000	10,47,06,721	10,47,06,721	...
Tirhoot	2,61,22,677	11,49,707	5,90,000	18,00,000	2,96,62,384	2,96,62,384	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	12,64,69,777	11,10,887	12,40,000	7,13,000	12,95,33,664	12,95,33,664	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	51,21,140	...	...	...	51,21,140	51,21,140	...
North Western	40,35,02,847	39,65 065	24,60,000	28,15,000	41,27,42,912	41,27,42,912	...
Guntakal-Mysore frontier	59,02,620	—3 780	...	...	58,98,840	58,98,840	...
South Indian	7,32,69,288	—19,58,792	5,00,000	5,00,000	7,23,10,496	7,23,10,496	...
Dhond and Manmad	1,14,07,313	29,601	1,30,000	50,000	1,16,16,914	1,16,16,914	...
Mayavaram-Mutupet	24,97,045	—1,989	22,000	12,73,000	37,90,056	37,90,056	...
Hyderabad-Shadipalli	18,37,796	630	...	...	18,38,426	18,38,426	...
Petroleum Operations	1,19,187	...	...	...	1,19,187	1,19,187	...
Frontier Railway Reserve Material	43,91,149	—33,656	—10,000	...	43 47,493	43,47,493	...
Peshawar Railway Reserve Material	3,67,759	—6,281	...	(*b*) ...	3,61,478	3,61,478	...
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	6,01,28,000	6,01,28,000	6,01,28,000	...
East Coast (*a*)	7,54,00,850	71,98,582	9,12,000	8,00,000	8,43,11,432	8,43,11,432	...
Total	1,25,75,60,846	2,55,88,092	2,91,52,000	8,54,71,000	1,39,77,71,938	1,39,77,71,938	...
Lines under construction.							
Cooch Behar-Santrabari	80,214	3,05,213	2,00,000	...	5,85,427	6,86,000	1,00,573
Assam-Bengal (Construction)	2,81,35,264	1,17,92,594	97,50,000	41,00,000	5,37,77,858	6,70,28,000	1,32,50,142
Ditto (Chittagong Jetties)	...	4,63,766	2,16,000	10,000	6,89,766	6,90,000	234
Ditto (Land)	33,16,520	2,16,247	70,000	1,00,000	37,02,767	50,50,000	13,47,233
Indus Bridge	16,94,881	10,20,896	2,52,000	1,00,000	30,67,777	31,69,000	1,01,223
Mari-Attock	1,37,73,767	14,43,427	2,00,000	4,00,000	1,58,17,194	1,58,18,000	806
Nowshera-Dargai	...	...	9,14,000	5 73,000	14,87,000	15,06,000	19,000
Madura-Paumben	...	...	2,65,000	...	2,65,000	68,91,000	66,26,000
Shadipalli-Jodhpore Frontier	26,758	9,70,558	10,04,000	10,00,000	30,01,316	31,56,000	1,54,684
Hajipur-Begum Serai-Katihar extension	60,44,350	22,88,634	24,10,000	15,38,000	1,22,80,984	1,22,81,000	16
Lyallpur-Khanewal	13,07,619	8,89,777	8,51,000	4,00,000	34,48,396	37 00,000	2,51,604
Rajbari-Fareedpur	5,68,694	2,21,980	—20,000	...	7,70,674	13,60,000	5,89,326
Godavari Bridge	15,37,778	16,67,516	21,83,000	6,00,000	59,88,294	59,89,000	706
Kaunia-Dhubri Extension	...	18 182	6,50,000	20,00,000	26,68,182	45,44 000	18,75,818
Teesta Bridge	1,08,476	3,97,743	8,15,000	4,00,000	17,21,219	17,22,000	781
Jullunder-Hoshiarpore	15,512	—981	...	...	14,531	15,000	469
Ludhiana-Ferozepore	28,311	...	...	...	28,311	29,000	689
Agra-Delhi Chord	61,933	352	1,00,000	...	1,62,285	90,76,000	89,13,715
Ghaziabad-Moradabad	93,952	18,59,513	36,55,000	22,75,000	78,83,465	82,30,000	3,46,535
Tinnevelley-Quilon—British Section	...	...	3,28,000	8,00,000	11,28,000	25,00,000	13,72,000
Total	5,67,94,029	2,35,55,417	2,38,43,000	1,42,96,000	11,84,88,446	15,34,40,000	3,49,51,554
Carried forward	1,31,43,54,875	4,91,43,509	5,29,95,000	9,97,67,000	1,51,62,60,384	1 55,12,11,938	3,49,51,554

(*a*) Includes Bezwada Extension and Bezwada Madras Railways.
(*b*) Includes £5,922,400 on account of Capital charge involved in redemption of liabilities.

Table III.—Actual Capital expenditure on State Railways in 1898-99, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1899-1900 and 1900-1901, and to end of 1900-1901—*concluded*.

RAILWAYS.	To end of 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.	To end of 1900-1901.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Brought over	1,31,43,54,875	4,91,43,509	5,29,95,000	9,97,67,000	1,51,62,60,384	1,55,12,11,938	3,49,51,554
LINES IN ABEYANCE OR TRANSFERRED TO COMPANIES, ETC.							
Ranaghat-Bhagwangola	3,02,450	...	...	...	3,02,450	3,02,450	...
Southern Mahratta (Depreciation on stores, etc.)	5,27,071	...	...	...	5,27,071	5,27,071	...
Bellary-Kistna	1,65,78,416	...	...	...	1,65,78,416	1,65,78,416	...
Bilaspur-Etawah	75,132	...	...	...	75,132	75,132	...
Vizagapatam-Raipur	2,45,035	...	...	...	2,45,035	2,45,035	...
*Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation Account	6,57,038	...	...	...	6,57,038	6,57,038	...
TOTAL	1,83,85,142	...	...	...	1,83,85,142	1,83,85,142	...
Stores	3,83,351	4,69,859	—4,30,000	—12,51,000	—8,27,790	—8,27,790	...
	1,33,31,23,368	4,96,13,368	5,25,65,000	9,85,16,000	1,53,38,17,736	1,56,87,69,290	3,49,51,554
Deduct—Amount provided for Capital outlay on East Indian Railway by the issue of Sterling Debentures and Debenture Stock	*2,68,80,832*	...	*1,58,62,000*	*2,40,00,000*	*6,67,42,832*	*6,67,42,832*	...
Deduct—Amount provided for Capital outlay on extensions of South Indian Railway by the issue of Sterling Debentures	...	...	...	*7,50,000*	*7,50,000*	*7,50,000*	...
	2,68,80,832	...	*1,58,62,000*	*2,47,50,000*	*6,74,92,832*	*6,74,92,832*	...
TOTAL	1,30,62,42,536	4,96,13,368	3,67,03,000	7,37,66,000	1,46,63,24,904	1,50,12,76,458	3,49,51,554
Distributed as under—							
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS (not charged to Revenue)—							
State Railways—Construction	81,65,12,463	4,26,95,315	3,66,67,000	1,32,64,000	90,91,38,778		
Redemption of Liabilities	33,55,34,513	...	...	5,92,24,000	39,47,58,513		
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—							
Protective Railways	6,55,09,310	69,03,526	...	...	7,24,12,836		
CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	6,50,98,310	14,527	36,000	12,78,000	6,64,26,837		
PRELIMINARY EXPENDITURE charged against Revenue and Exchange prior to 1884-85	2,35,87,940	...	...	...	2,35,87,940		
TOTAL AS ABOVE	1,30,62,42,536	4,96,13,368	3,67,03,000	7,37,66,000	1,46,63,24,904	1,50,12,76,458	3,49,51,554

* Represents depreciation on works and stores allowed by Government on transfer to the Company.

Table IV.—Capital Expenditure on Irrigation—Major Works, in 1898-99, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1899-1900 and 1900-1901, and to the end of 1900-1901.

IRRIGATION WORKS.	Actual outlay to end of 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.	Total Actual and estimated outlay to end of 1900-1901.	Sanctioned estimate.	Balance of sanctioned estimate remaining to be spent.
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Burma.							
Mandalay Canal	6,52,827	8,66,131	11,00,000	9,00,000	35,18,958	30,60,341	...
Bengal.							
Orissa Canals	2,57,20,630	67,748	44,000	62,000	2,58,94,378	...	
Midnapore Canal	82,80,766	...	...	...	82,80,766	...	
Hijili Tidal Canal	25,51,729	...	...	...	25,51,729	...	
Sone Canals	2,58,74,446	*—31,444*	...	19,000	2,58,62,002	...	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.							
Ganges Canal	2,81,91,429	29,942	93,000	1,23,000	2,84,37,371	...	
Lower Ganges Canal	3,25,26,484	4,66,324	6,03,000	1,43,000	3,37,38,808	...	
Ditto Fatehpur Branch	22,20,228	5,16,882	3,42,000	2,73,000	33,52,110	34,20,000	67,890
Agra Canal	88,51,327	16,646	17,000	30,000	89,14,973	...	
Eastern Jumna Canal	36,25,672	10,046	41,000	81,000	37,57,718	...	
Punjab.							
Western Jumna Canal (including Sirsa Branch)	1,54,46,424	4,06,231	4,75,000	84,000	1,64,11,655	...	
Bari Doab Canal	1,74,42,508	61,603	1,29,000	3,78,000	1,80,11,111	...	
Sirhind Canal (State outlay)	2,29,78,477	91,925	1,20,000	1,59,000	2,33,49,402	...	
Chenab Canal	2,21,55,547	15,08,596	9,15,000	7,90,000	2,53,69,143	...	
Jhelum Canal	1,97,851	4,04,106	26,86,000	34,14,000	67,01,957	1,20,24,068	53,22,111
Madras.							
Godavari Delta System	1,10,75,793	84,574	64,000	90,000	1,13,14,367	...	
Kistna Delta System	1,23,50,690	1,57,670	1,90,000	2,14,000	1,29,12,360	...	
Pennér river Canals System	47,98,525	21,908	74,000	1,88,000	50,82,433	...	
Periyar Project	82,92,852	1,40,090	80,000	61,000	85,73,942	...	
Bombay.							
Desert Canal	12,36,893	13,849	1,24,000	3,72,000	17,46,742	...	
Begari "	16,48,610	8,934	12,000	...	16,69,544	...	
Eastern Nara Works	60,64,987	1 205	61,000	1,24,000	62,51,192	...	
Jamrao Canal	37,62,258	14,70,843	12,07,000	7,51,000	71,91,101	77,26,671	5,35,570
Mutha Canals	63,65,939	34,795	25,000	4,000	64,29,734	...	
Other projects	3,22,48,973	3,30,398	6,67,000	18,63,000	3,51,09,371	...	
	30,45,61,865	66,79,002	90,69,000	1,01,23,000	33,04,32,867	...	
Deduct—Outlay incurred from Ordinary Revenues and exchange prior to 1884-85	6,04,24,330	1,43,520	96,000	1,23,000	6,07,86,850	...	
TOTAL	24,41,37,535	65,35,482	89,73,000	1,00,00,000	26,96,46,017	...	
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.							
PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS.							
North-Western Provinces and Oudh							
Betwa Canal	40,83,549	*—880*	78,000	1,26,000	42,86,669	...	
Punjab.							
Swat River Canal	38,53,968	31,078	1,00,000	...	39,85,046	...	
Madras.							
Rushikulya Project	42,55,220	53,351	44,000	26,000	43,78,57?	45,53,00?	1,74,?29
Bombay.							
Nira Canal	53,45,173	10,322	4,000	6,000	53,65,495	57,34,655	3,69,160
Other projects	42,98,280	22,824	46,000	3,42,000	47,09 104	...	
	2,18,36,190	1,16,695	2,72,000	5,00,000	2,27,24,885	...	
Deduct—Outlay incurred from Ordinary Revenues	28,54,330	...	...	..	28,54,330	...	
TOTAL	1,89,81,860	1,16,695	2,72,000	5,00,000	1,98,70,555		
GRAND TOTAL	26,31,19,395	66,52,177	92,45,000	1,05,00,000	28,95,16,572	...	

Table V.—Gross traffic receipts, working expenses, and net traffic receipts of Guaranteed and State Railways for five years ending 1898-99, with Revised Estimates for 1899-1900 and Budget Estimates for 1900-1901.

	Accounts.					Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.		
	M.	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.							
Open mileage at beginning of year	2,587	2,587	2,587	2,588	2,588	2,588	2,627
Gross Traffic Receipts.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Madras	1,05,41,396	1,11,78,411	1,09,98,075	1,13,97,301	1,02,35,380	1,08,00,000	1,10,00,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,63,02,251	1,78,59,159	1,52,15,406	1,40,17,891	1,67,45,041	1,81,00,000	1,70,00,000
Great Indian Peninsula . .	3,43,98,017	3,35,13,732	3,06,38,316	2,87,30,772	3,68,29,648	3,40,50,000	73,50,000
Ditto Extensions .	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,000
Total .	6,12,41,664	6,25,51,302	5,68,51,797	5,41,45,964	6,38,10,069	6,29,50,000	3,54,10,000
Working Expenses.							
Madras	54,00,376	53,05,197	55,07,398	55,05,832	51,88,748	55,00,000	54,00,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	59,64,003	65,36,250	71,62,458	78,89,334	72,51,431	81,00,000	74,00,000
Great Indian Peninsula . .	1,93,74,177	1,79,57,478	1,78,40,305	1,87,36,882	2,05,43,160	1,98,00,000	47,00,000
Ditto Extensions .	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,000
Total .	3,07,38,556	2,97,98,925	3,05,10,161	3,21,32,048	3,29,83,339	3,34,00,000	1,75,36,000
Net Traffic Receipts.							
Madras	51,41,020	58,73,214	54,90,67[illegible]	58,91,469	50,46,632	53,00,000	56,00,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,03,38,248	1,13,22,909	80,52,948	61,28,557	94,93,610	1,00,00,000	96,00,000
Great Indian Peninsula .	1,50,23,840	1,55,56,254	1,27,98,011	99,93,890	1,62,86,488	1,42,50,000	26,50,000
Ditto Extensions .	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,000
Total .	3,05,03,108	3,27,52,377	2,63,41,636	2,20,13,916	3,08,26,730	2,95,50,000	1,78,74,000

STATE RAILWAYS.	Accounts. 1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.
	M.	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*
(*a*) Open mileage at beginning of year	13,086	14,146	14,721	15,378	15,582	16,643	17,136
Gross Traffic Receipts.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
East Indian	5,24 85,252	5,49,37,940	5,45,09,165	5,88,44,801	6,01,10,986	6,60,03,000	6,20,03,000
Rajputana-Malwa System	2,51,31,237	2,35,08,246	2,01,09,829	1,97,44,695	2,28,60,759	2,75,00,000	2,35,00,000
Bhopal	1,61,638	1,42,658	1,63,689	1,52,216	1,93,364	2,10,000	2,20,000
Palanpur-Deesa	38,608	37,543	51,862	39,696	40,271	48,000	45,000
Warora Colliery	5,19,548	5,45,969	5,20,646	5,52,256	6,09,393	5,85,000	6,00,000
Wardha Coal	2,20,237	1,93,552	2,06,078	1,98,857	2,09,600	2,03,000	2,00,000
Bengal-Nagpur	67,92,140	65,79,242	61,28,992	61,53,113	73,81,307	98,00,000	1,05,00,000
Umaria Colliery	4,20,239	3,96,195	3,91,333	3,85,062	4,78,862	...	...
Burma	59,55,441	65,53,010	73,92,814	86,92,755	86,77,541	93,00,000	97,00,000
Mu Valley	3,22,910	4,08,534	6,49,809				
Assam-Bengal	...	4,25,363	6,64,449	10,65,504	14,22,065	16,00,000	18,00,000
Jorhat	73,568	80,758	91,805	1,07,237	94,036	94,000	95,000
Cherra-Companyganj	24,877	25,647	26,975	5,707	6,505	9,000	17,000
Eastern Bengal	1,43,86,293	1,43,15,686	1,50,05,866	1,53,02,138	1,41,48,932	1,58,00,000	1,55,00,000
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	56,72,841	56,72,009	56,50,067	62,50,386	66,33,807	79,00,000	82,00,000
Bengal Central	8,42,258	9,36,030	9,35,145	11,83,699	10,38,158	11,50,000	11,50,000
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur Branch	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,10,53,377	97,45,180	81,86,207	88,21,064	1,00,88,265	1,14,00,000	1,15,00,000
Indian Midland	52,76,672	45,44,755	48,57,459	56,86,339	57,13,632	71,50,000	63,50,000
Lucknow-Bareilly	9,87,272	8,13,577	7,93,351	8,99,020	10,43,931	13,00,000	12,00,000
Hurdwar-Dehra	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,000
North Western	3,25,41,874	3,48,56,911	2,88,79,068	3,48,28,212	3,64,17,015	3,52,00,000	3,65,00,000
South Indian	83,13,196	90,34,880	89,92,806	89,44,017	84,35,906	85,00,000	86,00,000
Mysore	14,64,042	16,07,690	15,84,068	18,99,315	12,10,229	11,00,000	12,00,000
Bezwáda Extension	1,86,483	23,11,514					
East Coast including Ennur-Bezwáda	15,89,333		26,59,819	30,62,179	31,33,71[illegible]	49,00,000	50,00,000
Bezwáda-Madras (Ennur Section)	...	...	61,330	63,874	44,064		
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	3,82,798	4,46,825	4.86,633	6,36,828	3,87,828	4,00,000	4.00,000
Mayavaram-Mutupet	2,11,785	2,46,536	2,57,203	2,58,372	2,45,846	2,42,000	2,55,000
Dhond and Manmad* (net)	3,81,993	4,08,233	3,67,395	2,81,272	2,89,635	3,00,000	3,00,000
Southern Mahratta	59,39,232	66,37,013	65,88,447	61,74,980	49,94,337	60,50,000	58,00,000
Hyderabad-Shadipalli	1,46,416	1,75,488	1,83,728	2,11,653	2,29,706	2,17,000	2,17,000
Shadipalli-Jodhpur Frontier	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,50,000
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,75,00,000
TOTAL	18,15,21,560	18,55,86,984	17,63,96,038	19,04,45,247	19,61,39,692	21,69,61,000	23,86,86,000

* The working of this line was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from 1st January 1881; the Government of India receive only a percentage of the gross receipts.

(*a*) Includes the length of the Bengal and North-Western Railway.

Working Expenses.	Accounts. 1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian	1,75,89,640	1,88,45,469	1,84,90,208	1,95,32,035	2,33,39,483	2,50,00,000	2,20,00,000
Rajputana-Malwa System	1,15,95,201	1,16,15,027	1,02,69,023	99,30,441	1,21,28,709	1,27,00,000	1,15,00,000
Bhopal	1,00,183	96,544	1,00,943	91,080	1,13,929	1,30,000	1,30,000
Palanpur-Deesa	27,802	26,857	35,880	27,424	26,514	29,000	29,000
Warora Colliery	4,80,989	4,02,121	3,47,718	3,95,929	4,26,619	4,15,000	4,20,000
Wardha Coal	1,30,947	1,17,189	1,22,219	1,40,326	1,31,773	1,23,000	1,20,000
Bengal-Nagpur	33,48,553	32,95,299	35,25,211	31,70,834	36,16,820	45,00,000	47,00,000
Umaria Colliery	4,00,413	3,92,930	3,96,921	3,77,229	4,51,067	...	...
Burma	35,03,446	34,73,821	38,00,524				
Mu Valley	5,03,534	6,25,444	8,17,674	51,97,806	52,71,162	54,00,000	57,50,000
Assam-Bengal	...	3,26,855	6,75,233	8,97,608	13,79,359	12,50,000	13,50,000
Jorhat	59,126	74,351	72,623	81,701	88,183	90,000	90,000
Cherra-Companyganj	20,464	23,117	25,913	68,628	1,07,271	35,000	30,000
Eastern Bengal	57,21,845	56,09,676	60,40,686	66,64,217	66,44,427	71,50,000	75,00,000
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	41,13,733	43,79,030	43,72,762	44,33,591	48,23,561	63,00,000	65,00,000
Bengal Central	5,82,819	6,11,523	6,92,277	8,13,198	7,71,673	7,65,000	7,75,000
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur Branch	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	48,22,046	50,08,568	45,00,835	46,15,177	47,92,194	51,00,000	54,00,000
Indian Midland	30,04,228	28,48,510	28,99,699	31,25,639	32,45,596	37,50,000	35,00,000
Lucknow-Bareilly	6,01,992	5,36,385	5,24,593	5,34,976	6,00,961	7,50,000	7,00,000
Hurdwar-Dehra	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000
North Western	1,90,34,337	1,87,68,633	1,71,05,883	1,83,01,773	1,91,54,545	1,91,00,000	1,99,00,000
South Indian	49,34,680	54,23,075	51,68,948	50,78,583	49,58,361	48,00,000	51,00,000
Mysore	10,91,508	10,94,332	10,91,865	13,32,970	9,68,892	8,50,000	9,00,000
Bezwáda Extension	99,745						
East Coast including Ennur-Bezwáda	13,27,059	18,39,198	20,32,322	21,13,593	22,45,774	31,00,000	30,00,000
Bezwáda-Madras (Ennur Section)	...	...	51,135	40,392	25,625		
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	2,47,940	2,53,585	2,78,467	3,71,670	2,69,557	2,70,000	2,70,000
Mayavaram-Mutupet	1,30,739	1,52,822	1,51,909	1,49,832	1,69,999	1,46,000	1,63,000
Dhond and Manmad*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta	43,30,125	44,41,090	44,78,578	43,78,972	39,46,803	45,00,000	44,00,000
Hyderabad-Shadipalli	1,07,205	1,26,906	1,25,484	1,46,397	1,54,057	1,41,000	1,41,000
Shadipalli-Jodhpur Frontier	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,20,000
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,53,00,000
TOTAL	8,79,10,305	9,04,08,357	8,81,95,533	9,20,12,021	9,98,52,914	10,63,94,000	11,98,28,000

* The working of this line was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from 1st January 1881.

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

Net Traffic Receipts.	Accounts.					Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.		
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
East Indian	3,48,95,612	3,60,92,471	3,60,18,957	3,93,12,766	3,67,71,503	4,10,03,000	4,00,03,000
Rajputana-Malwa System	1,35,36,036	1,18,93,219	98,40,806	98,14,254	1,07,32,050	1,48,00,000	1,20,00,000
Bhopal	61,455	46,114	62,746	61,136	79,435	80,000	90,000
Palanpur-Deesa	10,806	10,686	15,982	12,272	13,757	19,000	16,000
Warora Colliery	38,559	1,43,848	1,72,928	1,56,327	1,82,774	1,70,000	1,80,000
Wardha Coal	89,290	76,363	83,859	58,531	77,827	80,000	80,000
Bengal-Nagpur	34,43,587	32,83,943	26,03,781	29,82,279	37,64,487	53,00,000	58,00,000
Umaria Colliery	19,826	3,265	—5,588	7,833	27,795	...	...
Burma	24,51,995	30,79,189	35,92,290	34,94,949	34,06,379	39,00,000	39,50,000
Mu Valley	—1,80,624	—2,16,910	—1,67,865				
Assam-Bengal	...	98,508	—10,784	1,67,896	42,706	3,50,000	4,50,000
Jorhat	14,442	6,407	19,182	25,536	5,853	4,000	5,000
Cherra-Companyganj	4,413	2,530	1,062	—62,921	—1,00,766	—26,000	—13,000
Eastern Bengal	86,64,448	87,06,010	89,65,180	86,37,921	75,04,505	86,50,000	80,00,000
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	15,59,108	12,92,979	12,77,305	18,16,795	18,10,246	16,00,000	17,00,000
Bengal Central	2,59,439	3,24,507	2,42,868	3,70,501	2,66,485	3,85,000	3,75,000
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur Branch	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	62,31,331	47,36,612	36,85,372	42,05,887	52,96,071	63,00,000	61,00,000
Indian Midland	22,72,444	16,96,245	19,57,760	25,60,700	24,68,036	34,00,000	28,50,000
Lucknow-Bareilly	3,85,280	2,77,192	2,68,758	3,64,039	4,42,970	5,50,000	5,00,000
Hurdwar-Dehra	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000
North Western	1,35,07,537	1,60,88,278	1,17,73,185	1,65,26,444	1,72,62,470	1,61,00,000	1,66,00,000
South Indian	33,78,510	36,11,805	38,23,858	38,65,434	34,77,545	37,00,000	35,00,000
Mysore	3,72,534	5,13,358	4,92,203	5,66,345	2,41,337	2,50,000	3,00,000
Bezwáda Extension	86,738						
East Coast including Ennur-Bezwáda	2,62,274	4,72,316	6,27,497	9,48,586	8,87,938	18,00,000	20,00,000
Bezwáda-Madras (Ennur Section)	...	...	10,195	23,482	18,439		
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	1,34,858	1,93,240	2,08,166	2,65,158	1,18,271	1,30,000	1,30,000
Mayavaram-Mutupet	81,046	93,714	1,05,294	1,08,540	75,847	96,000	92,000
Dhond and Manmad	3,81,993	4,08,233	3,67,395	2,81,272	2,89,635	3,00,000	3,00,000
Southern Mahratta	16,09,107	21,95,923	21,09,869	17,96,008	10,47,534	15,50,000	14,00,000
Hyderabad-Shadipalli	39,211	48,582	58,244	65,256	75,649	76,000	76,000
Shadipalli-Jodhpur Frontier	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,30,000
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,22,00,000
TOTAL	9,36,11,255	9,51,78,627	8,82,00,505	9,84,33,226	9,62,86,778	11 05,67,000	11,88,58,000

Table VI.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of Irrigation—Major Works, for five years ending 1898-99, with Revised Estimates for 1899-1900, and Budget Estimates for 1900-1901.

	Actuals.					Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.		
Direct Receipts—	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Orissa canals	3,33,072	4,17,222	4,74,217	5,54,757	4,69,554	4,61,000	4,00,000
Midnapore canal	2,94,682	2,63,994	2,79,757	2,75,636	2,33,772	2,66,000	2,02,000
Hijili Tidal canal	58,525	61,976	90,946	92,210	75,286	63,000	62,000
Sone canals	8,37,761	7,72,123	10,64,693	12,66,974	10,75,265	10,10,000	10,54,000
Ganges canal	25,49,701	15,95,189	32,20,543	36,35,539	32,06,998	35,95,000	36,42,000
Lower Ganges canal	15,49,177	9,48,174	23,34,146	29,09,026	22,79,590	22,46,000	18,90,000
Ditto Fatehpur Branch	...	...	...	...	...	12,000	1,51,000
Agra canal	6,39,007	4,60,587	8,10,172	9,74,061	6,81,498	8,30,000	7,98,000
Eastern Jumna canal	8,95,811	6,75,461	11,13,772	14,15,472	12,48,831	12,41,000	11,50,000
Betwa canal	59,116	25,874	83,699	1,37,700	1,10,665	98,000	93,000
Western Jumna canal (including Sirsa Branch)	14,93,305	13,13,922	26,31,948	25,48,661	28,00,084	29,70,000	27,00,000
Chenab canal	4,83,585	10,46,273	16,77,407	20,48,891	24,06,523	30,45,000	35,80,000
Bari Doab canal	21,13,750	23,34,660	26,64,486	29,30,064	30,06,435	29 90,000	29,00,000
Sirhind canal	9,60,527	13,48,327	27,94,950	32,96,639	27,53,361	33,63,000	28,00,000
Swat River canal	2,75,034	2,44,028	2,66,205	3,65,500	4,13,960	4,15,000	4,30,000
Godavari Delta System	1,25,418	1,09,978	1,01,598	96,447	1,09,589	1,09,000	1,09,000
Kistna " "	53,745	54,297	49,587	45,228	78,372	78,000	78,000
Pennér River Canals "	933	1,260	1,026	1,687	2,302	1,000	2,000
Periyar Project	...	...	...	684	581	...	...
Rushikulya "	1,023	533	831	784	1,470	2,000	2,000
Desert canal	16,851	42,011	14,890	32,835	43,442	38,000	38,000
Begari "	26,643	37,712	30,445	37,651	49,964	46,000	45,000
Eastern Nara Works	23,018	25,103	25,733	26,537	26,363	24,000	24,000
Mutha canals	2,35,822	2,77,046	2,35,390	2,34,169	2,57,142	2,69,000	2,31,000
Nira canal	81,867	86,884	79,040	1,35,705	1,42,459	1,10,000	92,000
Other projects	5,97,494	6,51,450	6,34,181	7,14,588	6,55,795	5,25,000	6,01,000
Total	1,37,05,867	1,27,94,084	2,06,79,612	2,37,77,440	2,21,29,301	2,38,07,000	2,30,74,000
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation—							
Ganges canal	7,15,593	7,15,593	7,15,593	7,15,593	7,15,593	7,58,000	7,58,000
Lower Ganges canal	2,09,586	2,09,586	2,09,586	2,09,586	2,09,586	2,10,000	2,10,000
Eastern Jumna "	2,49,803	2,49,803	2,49,803	2,49,803	2,49,803	2,50,000	2,50,000
Chenab canal	1,19,715	1,68,776	2,32,729	2,79,202	3,31,965	4,32,000	5,70,000
Bari Doab canal	1,86,403	1,76,859	1,97,025	2,13,629	2,21,189	2,20,000	2,20,000
Swat River "	...	...	58,462	42,418	40,823	45,000	45,000
Godavari Delta System	22,61,021	23,48,473	25,67,709	29,10,856	29,15,743	28,47,000	29,90,000
Kistna " "	18,66,896	20,59,402	20,28,707	23,08,267	24,91,812	24,68,000	24,95,000
Pennér River Canals "	3,34,027	3,41,518	3,33,067	3,32,676	3,51,193	2,77,000	3,54,000
Periyar Project	...	...	33,774	1,06,582	2,62,867	2,81,000	3,17,000
Rushikulya "	24,994	35,863	59,794	58,144	82,033	81,000	84,000
Desert canal	1,04,487	80,300	86,793	1,19,348	1,11,398	1,19,000	1,21,000
Begari "	2,78,260	2,35,861	2,86,415	3,62,798	3,54,168	3,87,000	3,93,000
Eastern Nara Works	3,84,302	3,50,433	4,42,233	5,34,332	5,07,038	5,73,000	5,74,000
Mutha canals	*—6,288*	*—7,792*	*—5,505*	*—5,604*	*—6,470*	...	...
Nira canal	*—4,002*	*—4,269*	*—3,888*	*—6,695*	*—7,035*	...	...
Other projects	10,36,594	12,56,234	12,25,785	12,16,446	12,55,880	12,05,000	12,90,000
Total	77,61,391	82,16,640	87,18,082	96,47,381	1,00,87,586	1,01,53,000	1,06,71,000

Table VI.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of Irrigation—Major Works, for five years ending 1898-99, with Revised Estimates for 1899-1900, and Budget Estimates for 1900-1901—*continued.*

	Actuals.					Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.		
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Total Revenue—							
Orissa canals	3,33,072	4,17,222	4,74,217	5,54,757	4,69,554	4,61,000	4,00,000
Midnapore canal	2,94,682	2,63,994	2,79,757	2,75,636	2,33,772	2,06,000	2,02,000
Hijili Tidal canal	58,525	61,976	90,946	92,210	75,286	63,000	62,000
Sone canals	8,37,761	7,72,123	10,64,693	12,66,974	10,75,265	10,10,000	10,54,000
Ganges canal	32,65,294	23,10,782	39,36,136	43,51,132	39 22,591	43,53,000	44,00,000
Lower Ganges canal	17,58,763	11,57,760	25,43,732	31,18,612	24,89,176	24,56,000	21,00,000
Ditto Fatehpur Branch	...	...	...	...	...	12,000	1,51,000
Agra canal	6,39,007	4,60,587	8,10,172	9,74,061	6,81,498	8,30,000	7,98,000
Eastern Jumna canal	11,45,614	9,25,264	13,63,575	16,65,275	14,98,634	14 91,000	14,00,000
Betwa canal	59,116	25,874	83,699	1,37,700	1,10,665	98,000	93,000
Western Jumna canal (including Sirsa Branch)	14,93,305	13,13,922	26,31,948	25,48,661	28,00,084	29,70,000	27,00,000
Chenab canal	6,03,300	12,15,049	19,10,136	23,28,093	27,38,488	34,77,000	41,50,000
Bari Doab canal	23,00,153	25,11,519	28,61,511	31,43,693	32,27,624	32,10,000	31,20,000
Sirhind canal	9,60,527	13,48,327	27,94,950	32,96,639	27,53,361	33,63,000	28,00,000
Swat River canal	2,75,034	2,44,028	3,24,667	4,07,918	4,54,783	4,60,000	4,75,000
Godavari Delta System	23,86,439	24,58,451	26,69,307	30,07,303	30,25,332	29,56,000	30,99,000
Kistna " "	19,20,641	21,13,699	20,78,294	23,53,495	25,70,184	25,46,000	25,73,000
Pennér River Canals "	3,34,960	3,42,778	3,34,093	3,34,363	3,53,495	2,78,000	3,56,000
Periyar Project	...	...	33,774	1,07,260	2,63,448	2,81,000	3,17,000
Rushikulya "	26,017	36,396	60,625	58,928	83,503	83,000	86,000
Desert canal	1,21,338	1,22,311	1,01,683	1,52,183	1,54,840	1,57,000	1,59,000
Begari "	3,04,903	2,73,573	3,16,860	4,00,449	4,04,132	4,33,000	4,38,000
Eastern Nara Works	4,07,320	3,75,536	4,67,966	5,60,869	5,33,401	5,97,000	5,98,000
Mutha canals	2,29,534	2,69,254	2,29,885	2,28,565	2,50,672	2,69,000	2,31,000
Nira canal	77,865	82,615	75,152	1,29,010	1,35,424	1,10,000	92,000
Other projects	16,34,088	19,07,684	18,59,916	19,31,029	19,11,675	17,30,000	18,91,000
Total	2,14,67,258	2,10,10,724	2,93,97,694	3,34,24,821	3,22,16,887	3,39,60,000	3,37,45,000
Working Expenses—							
Orissa canals	4,56,540	4,42,049	4,65,745	5,07,948	4,65,598	4,51,000	4,37,000
Midnapore canal	2,16,304	2,66,168	2,23,927	2,30,683	2,69,703	2,89,000	2,38,000
Hijili Tidal canal	45,479	58,880	38,490	38,448	48,535	41,000	50,000
Sone canals	6,54,649	5,31,308	5,53,719	5,74,779	5,59,480	5,95,000	6,06,000
Ganges canal	10,30,856	8,58,672	10,13,681	10,80,004	10,62,597	10,63,000	10,73,000
Lower Ganges canal	7,85,205	7,13,588	8,31,690	8,70,983	9,96,696	8,92,000	9,74,000
Ditto Fatehpur Branch	...	...	...	...	1,935	66,000	69,000
Agra canal	2,51,212	1,81,848	2,20,401	2,25,801	2,34,351	2,81,000	2,63,000
Eastern Jumna canal	3,12,596	2,61,050	3,19,412	3,29,875	3,84,099	3,89,000	3,81,000
Betwa canal	89,984	87,462	90,286	1,07,431	1,01,686	90,000	80,000
Western Jumna canal (including Sirsa Branch)	6,66,040	7,66,254	7,97,475	8,18,818	8,63,021	9,50,000	8,90,000
Chenab canal	4,31,903	4 13,990	4,99,177	6,21,106	7,08,766	10,59,000	10,19,000
Bari Doab canal	6,24,987	6,43,401	6,80,398	6,26,969	7,86,572	8,06,000	7,52,000
Sirhind canal	5,51,717	6,09,505	6,73,589	6,30,761	6,73,078	8,72,000	7,49,000
Swat River canal	82,963	91,714	60,409	1,02,990	99,596	60,000	96,000
Godavari Delta System	4,87,593	4,95,577	5,20,955	4,89,678	5,80,559	6,02,000	5,83,000
Kistna " "	4,16,213	5,80,672	7,05,100	5,85,491	5,25,151	5,33,000	5,50,000
Pennér River Canals "	53,561	65,983	56,269	41,471	36,139	38,000	38,000
Periyar Project	...	...	42,108	82,262	1,16,138	92,000	94,000
Rushikulya "	13,974	29,155	39,751	32,859	38,734	51,000	62,000
Desert canal	1,15,700	51,671	64,095	70,023	59,152	57,000	66,000
Begari "	34,521	52,161	57,561	96,400	72,152	97,000	94,000
Eastern Nara Works	1,26,046	1,09,983	79,077	1,05,929	1,11,007	1,02,000	94,000
Mutha canals	71,770	65,948	84,433	69,662	74,377	75,000	72,000
Nira canal	46,585	43,331	54,890	51,201	52,785	51,000	48,000
Other projects	4,31,190	4,52,642	5,39,161	5,29,418	4,82,021	5,18,000	5,13,000
Total	79,97,588	78,73,012	87,11,799	89,21,190	94,03,928	1,01,20,000	98,91,000

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

Table VI.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of Irrigation—Major Works, for five years ending 1898-99, with Revised Estimates for 1899-1900, and Budget Estimates for 1900-1901—*concluded.*

	Actuals.					Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.		
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Net Revenue—							
Orissa canals	*−1,23,468*	*−24,827*	8,472	46,809	3,956	10,000	*−37,000*
Midnapore canal	78,378	*−2,174*	55,830	44,953	*−35,931*	*−23,000*	*−36,000*
Hijili Tidal canal	13,046	3,096	52,456	53,762	26,751	22,000	12,000
Sone canals	1,83,112	2,40,815	5,10,974	6,92,195	5,15,785	4,15,000	4,48,000
Ganges canal	22,34,438	14,52,110	29,22,455	32,71,128	28,59,994	32,90,000	33,27,000
Lower Ganges canal	9,73,558	4,44,172	17,12,042	22,47,629	14,92,480	15,64,000	11,26,000
Ditto Fatehpur Branch	...	...	...	...	*−1,935*	*−54,000*	82,000
Agra canal	3,87,795	2,78,739	5,89,771	7,48,260	4,47,147	5,49,000	5,35,000
Eastern Jumna canal	8,33,018	6,64,214	10,44,163	13,35,400	11,14,535	11,02,000	10,19,000
Betwa canal	*−30,868*	*−61,588*	*−6,587*	30,269	8,979	8,000	13,000
Western Jumna canal (including Sirsa Branch)	8,27,265	5,47,668	18,34,473	17,29,843	19,37,063	20,20,000	18,10,000
Chenab canal	1,71,397	8,01,059	14,10,959	17,06,987	20,29,722	24,18,000	31,31,000
Bari Doab canal	16,75,166	18,68,118	21,81,113	25,16,724	24,41,052	24,04,000	23,68,000
Sirhind canal	4,08,810	7,38,822	21,21,361	26,65,878	20,80,283	24,91,000	20,51,000
Swat River canal	1,92,071	1,52,314	2,64,258	3,04,928	3,55,187	4,00,000	3,79,000
Godavari Delta System	18,98,846	19,62,874	21,48,352	25,17,425	24,44,773	23,54,000	25,16,000
Kistna " "	15,04,428	15,33,027	13,73,194	17,68,004	20,45,033	20,13,000	20,23,000
Pennér River Canals "	2,81,399	2,76,795	2,77,824	2,92,892	3,17,356	2,40,000	3,18,000
Periyar Project	...	...	*−8,334*	25,004	1,47,310	1,89,000	2,23,000
Rushikulya "	12,043	7,241	20,874	26,069	44,769	32,000	24,000
Desert canal	5,638	70,640	37,588	82,160	95,688	1,00,000	93,000
Begari "	2,70,382	2,21,412	2,59,299	3,04,049	3,31,980	3,36,000	3,44,000
Eastern Nara Works	2,81,274	2,65,553	3,88,889	4,54,940	4,22,394	4,95,000	5,04,000
Mutha canals	1,57,764	2,03,306	1,45,452	1,58,903	1,76,295	1,94,000	1,59,000
Nira canal	31,280	39,284	20,262	77,809	82,639	59,000	44,000
Other projects	12,02,898	14,55,042	13,20,755	14,01,611	14,29,654	12,12,000	13,78,000
Total	1,34,69,670	1,31,37,712	2,06,85,895	2,45,03,631	2,28,12,959	2,38,40,000	2,38,54,000

TABLE VII.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.

Actuals, 1898-99.

RAILWAYS.	Amount in Rupees.	Amount in sterling at contract rates	Equivalent at Rs. 15=£1	Exchange.
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.	R	£	R	R
RECEIPTS.				
Madras	28,51,778	261,413	39,21,195	—10,69,417
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	53,56,870	491,046	73,65,690	—20,08,820
Great Indian Peninsula	87,99,151	806,589	1,20,98,835	—32,99,684
Ditto Extensions	15,736	1,043	15,645	91
TOTAL	1,70,23,535	1,560,091	2,34,01,365	—63,77,830
ADVANCES.				
Madras Extensions	4,16,645	27,539	4,13,085	3,560
Madras	21,96,893	201,382	30,20,730	—8,23,837
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	54,86,691	502,946	75,44,190	—20,57,499
Great Indian Peninsula	45,31,599	415,397	62,30,955	—16,99,356
Ditto Extensions	11,04,389	73,015	10,95,225	9,164
TOTAL	1,37,36,217	1,220,279	1,83,04,185	—45,67,968
NET RECEIPTS				
Madras Extensions	—4,16,645	—27,539	—4,13,085	—3,560
Madras	6,54,885	60,031	9,00,465	—2,45,580
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	—1,29,821	—11,900	—1,78,500	48,679
Great Indian Peninsula	42,67,552	391,192	58,67,880	—16,00,328
Ditto Extensions	—10,88,653	—71,972	—10,79,580	—9,073
TOTAL	32,87,318	339,812	50,97,180	—18,09,862
SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.				
RECEIPTS.				
Gain on remittances to India. Southern Mahratta	...	—13,282	—1,99,230	1,99,230
Indian Midland	...	—10,952	—1,64,280	1,64,280
Ditto Saugor-Katni	...	28	420	—420
Bengal Central	...	—639	—9,585	9,585
Bengal-Nagpur	...	5,401	81,015	—81,015
Ditto Extensions	...	2,981	44,715	—44,715
Burma	...	11,159	1,67,385	—1,67,385
Lucknow-Bareilly	...	—129	—1,935	1,935
	...	—5,433	—81,495	81,495
Capital received in India. Ahmedabad-Parantij	—22,000	—1,467	—22,000	...
South Behar	14,50,000	96,667	14,50,000	...
Tapti Valley	62,25,000	415,000	62,25,000	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jaggannathganj	6,92,000	46,133	6,92,000	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	5,48,000	36,533	5,48,000	...
Hurdwar-Dehra	14,50,000	96,667	14,50,000	...
	1,03,43,000	689,533	1,03,43,000	...
TOTAL	1,03,43,000	684,100	1,02,61,505	81,495
WITHDRAWALS IN INDIA.				
Southern Mahratta	—2,83,338	—23,611	—3,54,165	70,827
Mysore	3,45,421	25,807	3,87,105	—41,684
Assam-Bengal	—12,44,724	—82,171	—12,32,565	—12,159
Indian Midland	—2,52,691	—20,215	—3,03,225	50,534
Ditto Saugor-Katni	13,66,219	91,081	13,66,219	...
Bengal Central	5,05,462	36,355	5,45,325	—39,863
Bengal-Nagpur	26,155	1,535	23,025	3,130
Ditto Extensions	1,17,86,569	785,771	1,17,86,569	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	16,874	1,124	16,874	...
Burma	55,26,880	325,462	48,81,930	6,44,950
	1,77,92,827	1,141,138	1,71,17,092	6,75,735
Ahmedabad-Parantij	5,965	398	5,965	...
South Behar	22,37,462	149,164	22,37,462	...
Tapti Valley	59,88,450	399,230	59,88,450	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jaggannathganj	6,95,143	46,343	6,95,143	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	5,56,414	37,094	5,56,414	...
Hurdwar-Dehra	15,09,344	100,623	15,09,344	...
	1,09,92,778	732,852	1,09,92,778	...
TOTAL	2,87,85,605	1,873,990	2,81,09,870	6,75,735
Net Withdrawals	1,84,42,605	1,189,890	1,78,48,365	5,94,240
GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS. Net Withdrawals	1,51,55,287	850,078	1,27,51,185	24,04,102

TABLE VII.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.

Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.

RAILWAYS.	Amount in Rupees. (Omitting 000.)	Amount in sterling at contract rates. (Omitting 00.)	Equivalent at Rs. 15=£1. (Omitting 000.)	Exchange. (Omitting 000.)
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.	R	£	R	R
RECEIPTS.				
Madras	32,50	297,9	44,68	—12,18
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	63,00	460,4	69,06	—6,06
Great Indian Peninsula	80,00	733,3	1,10,00	—30,00
Ditto Extensions	40	2,7	40	...
TOTAL	1,75,90	1,494,3	2,24,14	—48,24
ADVANCES.				
Madras Extensions	9,50	63,4	9 51	—1
Madras	26,50	242,9	36,43	—9,93
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	52,00	332,5*	49,87	2,13
Great Indian Peninsula	50,00	458,3	68,75	—18,75
Ditto Extensions	25,00	166,6	24,99	1
TOTAL	1,63,00	1,263,7	1,89,55	—26,55
NET RECEIPTS.				
Madras Extensions	—9,50	—63,4	—9,51	1
Madras	6,00	55,0	8,25	—2,25
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	11,00	127,9	19,19	—8,19
Great Indian Peninsula	30,00	275,0	41,25	—11,25
Ditto Extensions	—24,60	—163,9	—24,59	—1
TOTAL	12,90	230,6	34,59	—21,69
SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.				
RECEIPTS.				
Gain on remittances to India. — Southern Mahratta	...	—6,3	—94	94
Gain on remittances to India. — Indian Midland	...	—24,8	—3,73	3,73
Gain on remittances to India. — Bengal Central	...	—6	—9	9
Gain on remittances to India. — Bengal-Nagpur	...	3,3	49	—49
Gain on remittances to India. — Ditto Extensions	...	2,3	35	—35
Gain on remittances to India. — Burma	...	23,1	3,47	—3,47
	...	—3,0	—45	45
Capital received in India. — Ahmedabad-Parantij	11	7	11	...
Capital received in India. — Tapti Valley	25,15	167,7	25,15	...
Capital received in India. — Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jaggannathganj	4,00	26,7	4,00	...
Capital received in India. — Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	7,00	46,7	7,00	...
Capital received in India. — Hurdwar-Dehra	6,50	43,3	6,50	...
	42,76	285,1	42,76	...
TOTAL	42,76	282,1	42,31	45
WITHDRAWALS IN INDIA.				
Southern Mahratta	—78	—6,5	—97	19
Mysore	1,75	13,1	1,96	—21
Assam-Bengal	—13,90	—92,5	—13,88	—2
Indian Midland	—64	—5,1	—77	13
Ditto Saugor-Katni	4,81	32,1	4,81	...
Bengal Central	1,11	7,3	1,09	2
Bengal-Nagpur	1,51	9,0	1,35	16
Ditto Extensions	1,08,73	724,9	1,08,73	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	8	5	8	...
Burma	48,38	284,9	42,74	5,64
	1,51,05	967,7	1,45,14	5,91
Ahmedabad-Parantij	—18	—12	—18	...
South Behar	9,35	62,3	9,35	...
Tapti Valley	28,65	191,0	28,65	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jaggannathganj	4,00	26,7	4,00	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	8,00	53,3	8,00	...
Hardwar-Dehra	6,80	45,4	6,80	...
	56,62	377,5	56,62	...
TOTAL	2,07,67	1,345,2	2,01,76	5,91
Net Withdrawals	1,64,91	1,063,1	1,59,45	5,46
GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDISED RAILWAYS.				
Net Withdrawals	1,52,01	832,5	1,24,86	27,15

*After allowing for a special adjustment of £57,700 on account of revaluation of Indian stores in stock on 1st July 1899.

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

TABLE VII.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.

Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.

RAILWAYS.	Amount in Rupees (Omitting 000).	Amount in sterling at contract rates. (Omitting 00).	Equivalent at Rs. 15=£1. (Omitting 000).	Exchange. (Omitting 000)
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.	R	£	R	R
RECEIPTS.				
Madras	32,00	293,3	43,99	—11,99
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	60,00	400,0	60,00	...
Great Indian Peninsula	49,57	371,0	56,10	—6,53
Ditto Extensions	2,41	16,1	2,41	...
TOTAL	1,43,98	1,083,4	1,62,50	—18,52
ADVANCES.				
Madras Extensions	9,71	64,7	9,71	...
Madras	25,53	234,0	35,10	—9,57
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	32,63	217,5	32,63	...
Great Indian Peninsula	16,15	148,0	22,20	—6,05
Ditto Extensions	3,33	22,3	3,33	...
TOTAL	87,35	686,5	1,02,97	—15,62
NET RECEIPTS.				
Madras Extensions	—9,71	—64,7	—9,71	...
Madras	6,47	59,3	8,89	—2,42
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	27,37	182,5	27,37	...
Great Indian Peninsula	33,42	226,0	33,90	—48
Ditto Extensions	—92	—6,2	—92	...
TOTAL	56,63	396,9	59,53	—2,90
SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.				
RECEIPTS.				
Gain on remittances to India. — Southern Mahratta	...	—13,4	—2,01	2,01
Gain on remittances to India. — Indian Midland	...	—26,4	—3,96	3,96
Gain on remittances to India. — Bengal-Nagpur	...	1,2	18	—18
Gain on remittances to India. — Ditto Extensions	...	6	9	—9
Gain on remittances to India. — Burma	...	11,8	1,77	—1,77
	...	—26,2	—3,93	3,93
Capital received in India. — Ahmedabad-Parantij	16	1,0	16	...
Capital received in India. — Tapti Valley	3,00	20,0	3,00	...
Capital received in India. — Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	3,70	24,7	3,70	...
Capital received in India. — Hurdwar-Dehra	25	1,7	25	...
Capital received in India. — Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagganathganj	2,00	13,3	2,00	...
	9,11	60,7	9,11	...
TOTAL	9,11	34,5	5,18	3,93
WITHDRAWALS IN INDIA.				
Southern Mahratta	—4,04	—33,7	—5,05	1,01
Mysore	2,00	15,0	2,25	—25
Assam-Bengal	70,53	470,1	70,53	...
Indian Midland	—14,44	—115,5	—17,33	2,89
Ditto Saugor-Katni	1,58	10,5	1,58	...
Bengal Central	1,10	7,3	1,10	...
Bengal-Nagpur	5,49	35,0	5,25	24
Ditto Extensions	77,92	519,5	77,92	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	29	1,9	29	...
Burma	50,55	316,4	47,47	3,08
	1,90,98	1,226,5	1,84,01	6,97
Ahmedabad-Parantij	45	3,0	45	...
South Behar	—6,00	—40,0	—6,00	...
Tapti Valley	3,00	20,0	3,00	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jaggannathganj	2,00	13,3	2,00	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	4,00	26,7	4,00	...
Hurdwar-Dehra	50	3,3	50	...
	3,95	26,3	3,95	...
TOTAL	1,94,93	1,252,8	1,87,96	6,97
Net Withdrawals	1,85,82	1,218,3	1,82,78	3,04
GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.				
Net Withdrawawals	1,29,19	821,4	1,23,25	5,94

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the eleven months, April to February, of									
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
IMPORTS (gross revenue)										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	2,59	2,93	2,90	3,25	2,99	3,11	3,46	3,35	3,12	2,90
Liquors:										
Spirit	48,78	46,89	49,02	48,29	50,22	53,84	53,53	54,40	57,34	58,76
Other liquors	6,29	6,47	6,17	6,21	5,74	6,61	6,02	5,54	6,00	5,38
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	7,30	6,60	6,39	5,07	5,86	6,49
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	—	—	2,34	2,46	1,96	2,47	2,39	2,30
Cotton manufactures:										
Twist and yarn	—	—	—	—	2,70	10,98	—	—	—	—
Piece goods, grey	—	—	—	—	13,35	55,27	46,74	40,43	41,71	43,94
" white	—	—	—	—	5,64	19,70	18,58	16,61	15,49	16,66
" coloured	—	—	—	—	3,73	21,29	18,61	12,77	17,60	21,40
Other goods	—	—	—	—	57	2,65	1,94	1,58	1,71	2,55
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	—	—	3,24	3,16	3,10	3,48	3,42	3,35
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	—	—	2,85	3,65	2,28	3,83	4,01	3,47
Glass and glassware	—	—	—	—	2,90	3,36	3,31	2,60	2,94	3,51
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	6,64	6,51	6,95	6,72	6,68	7,48
Metals:										
Copper	—	—	—	—	3,44	8,33	4,45	5,88	4,72	1,67
Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	2,54	3,61	3,59	3,84	3,19	3,09
Silver	—	—	—	—	31,27	28,49	29,04	38,74	27,01	21,38
Tin	—	—	—	—	1,52	1,61	1,20	1,11	75	55
Other metals	—	—	—	—	4,78	2,19	1,99	2,61	2,48	2,16
Oils: Petroleum	14,61	15,82	17,07	23,70	27,37	37,51	38,12	45,79	42,68	39,19
Paints and colours	—	—	—	—	1,47	1,67	1,57	1,54	1,68	1,76
Paper	—	—	—	—	1,72	2,27	2,13	1,80	2,06	2,26
Provisions	—	—	—	—	5,30	9,52	8,32	9,12	8,02	8,65
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	11,23	13,38	10,68	8,76	9,89	7,87
Spices	—	—	—	—	3,57	3,33	3,16	3,81	4,38	4,44
Stationery	—	—	—	—	1,34	1,34	1,37	1,11	1,15	1,20
Sugar	—	—	—	—	12,29	13,97	14,03	21,53	19,18	24,35
Tea	—	—	—	—	2,98	2,30	2,57	99	94	82
Umbrellas	—	—	—	—	1,50	1,54	1,37	1,49	1,07	1,19
Wood and timber	—	—	—	—	1,05	1,39	1,12	99	77	1,03
Woollen goods	—	—	—	—	7,43	6,99	8,18	5,32	7,19	8,47
Imports by post	1	1	1	1	1,31	1,39	1,37	1,37	1,56	1,80
All other articles	3	3	3	30	22,04	22,18	21,09	21,88	21,83	20,97
Total	72,31	72,15	75,20	81,76	2,54,36	3,62,20	3,29,22	3,36,53	3,28,82	3,31,04
EXPORTS (gross revenue)										
Rice and rice-flour	76,00	72,09	59,03	54,60	74,95	76,71	62,07	58,01	85,24	73,89
Total Gross Revenue	1,48,31	1,44,24	1,34,23	1,36,36	3,29,31	4,38,91	3,91,29	3,94,54	4,14,06	4,04,93
Total Net Revenue	1,44,72	1,40,26	1,30,83	1,32,62	3,22,27	4,29,17	3,80,84	3,87,14	4,06,65	3,97,32
Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue										
Bengal — Import	23,60	24,61	26,21	30,57	75,97	1,35,51	1,21,58	1,16,23	1,21,25	1,32,09
Bengal — Export	18,05	19,20	16,23	15,06	17,51	18,12	11,55	11,01	18,99	18,27
Bombay — Import	20,03	19,76	20,66	24,08	1,17,72	1,39,45	1,28,65	1,34,60	1,26,55	1,14,20
Bombay — Export	1,71	1,60	2,31	1,92	3,50	2,74	2,53	2,76	3,56	2,58
Sind — Import	6,76	6,55	6,21	6,40	13,30	19,99	20,90	23,18	19,94	24,36
Sind — Export	76	72	72	55	74	62	52	75	1,51	1,05
Madras — Import	11,37	10,45	10,20	9,99	24,25	31,92	25,73	29,66	26,57	27,87
Madras — Export	4,07	3,32	3,77	4,52	6,35	4,51	8,33	8,85	4,64	5,85
Burma — Import	8,72	8,54	9,85	8,35	17,48	27,01	23,47	26,68	29,20	26,64
Burma — Export	49,65	45,51	34,67	31,18	45,45	49,30	37,58	33,42	54,44	44,41

Finance and Commerce Department
March 20, 1900.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, March 10th, 1900.

A marked change has been observable in the weather conditions during the past week. The depression in North-West India at the close of the previous week and which advanced eastward and filled up during the first half of the week, under review, has been the last of the series of depressions which have been advancing eastwards from Persia so frequently during the latter part of the winter. Hot weather conditions have been established over the whole country and have been unusually strongly marked in the Peninsula where day temperatures were largely above the normal, (the highest being one of 108°·8 reported by Cuddapah on Tuesday), have been recorded during the week. Pressure was in defect on the first two days of the week in the area of the depression as it drifted across Northern India, but after the depression had filled up pressure increased and was in general excess during the remainder of the week. Anticyclonic conditions were fairly well marked in North-West India where the excess of pressure was largest, westerly winds have prevailed in the Gangetic plain and very low humidity percentages have been reported from North-West and Central India. With the exception of light snow in North Kashmir at the commencement of the week, precipitation has been confined to scattered showers given by thunderstorms and nor'westers in the Eastern Upper India hill districts, Assam, Bengal and Orissa. Hail accompanied thunderstorms at Balasore and Jessore on Wednesday.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, March 4th.*—Pressure had risen slightly to rapidly in North-West and Central India, and the depression in North-West India had continued to fill up and was lying close to the hills in the North-Western Provinces. Another shallow low pressure area was shown over Ganjam, Orissa and part of Bengal. Light snow had fallen in North Kashmir, and thunderstorms had given showers in the Upper India hill districts, Assam and East Bengal. Mean temperature was in general excess except in Assam where it was in slight defect, and Gujarat, Berar, the West Coast and the Bombay Deccan where it was normal.

Monday, March 5th.—Pressure had risen briskly in Baluchistan, Sind, the North-Western Provinces, Chota Nagpur, Lower Bengal, Orissa and Ganjam. Light snow had fallen at Minimarg and light showers of rain in Assam. Temperature had risen rapidly in Assam and had fallen briskly to rapidly in Chota Nagpur, the North-Western Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India. Mean temperature was in excess except in Gujarat, Berar and the West Coast where it was normal or in defect. The excess was from 5° to 5½° in Mysore, the North-Western Provinces and Orissa.

Tuesday, March 6th.—A general rise of pressure had taken place over the whole Indian region, the rise being rapid in the Punjab, Rajputana and the North-Western Provinces. A shallow depression was shown over the eastern districts of the Central Provinces where pressure was normal, but pressure was in excess elsewhere, the excess being considerable to large in Baluchistan, North-West India and Upper Burma. Practically no rain had fallen. Temperature had fallen briskly to rapidly in Sind, the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and had risen rapidly in Berar and the Madras Deccan. Mean temperature was in moderate defect in Gujarat and normal in Assam, the

Punjab and the West Coast. The largest excess in the remaining provinces occurred in the Madras Deccan (8°), Chota Nagpur (6°) and Mysore (5½°).

Wednesday, March 7th.—The barometer had been steady or had risen slightly in the Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur and the adjacent districts of Central India and the North-Western Provinces and had fallen elsewhere. The shallow depression in the Central Provinces had filled up. Thunderstorms with hail were reported from Balasore and Jessore. Mean temperature continued in general excess, except in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Central India and the West Coast where it was normal. The excess was most strongly marked in the Deccan, the south and east of the Central Provinces, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Lower Bengal and Sind.

Thursday, March 8th.—Pressure had been steady or had changed by only small amounts, except in the Punjab and the south of the Peninsula where it had fallen slightly to briskly. A shallow low pressure area lay over the Deccan. Thunder-showers had been received at False Point, Cuttack and Gopalpore. Temperature had fallen briskly to rapidly in the North-Western and Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Orissa, Bengal, Assam and Berar, and with the exception of Sind mean temperature was now normal or in defect over the whole of Northern India and also on the West Coast. It was 4° in excess in Sind and 7° in the Madras Deccan.

Friday, March 9th.—Pressure had risen slightly to briskly in North-East India and Upper Burma and had fallen slightly over the greater part of North-West and Central India. The shallow low pressure area was still shown over the Deccan but slightly to the westward of its position on Thursday. Practically no rain was reported. Mean temperature was in slight to considerable excess in the Punjab, Sind and Gujarat and was normal or in defect over the remainder of Northern India. It was in slight defect in the Central Provinces and in excess generally in the Peninsula, the largest excess occurring in the Madras Deccan.

Saturday, March 10th.—Pressure had changed irregularly in North-East India, had risen slightly to briskly in Gujarat, the West Coast, South India and Burma and briskly to rapidly elsewhere. Temperature had fallen rapidly in the Madras Deccan and South India and had risen generally over nearly the whole of Northern India. Mean temperature was from 2° to 3½° below the normal in Assam, Bengal and Bihar and from 3° to 5° above the normal in the Punjab, Sind, Gujarat, Berar and the Deccan. The only rain reported was a fall of three quarters of an inch at Mergui.

Temperature.—In North-East and Central India temperature has decreased during the week. In North-West India it also decreased during the first half but increased again during the latter half of the week. In the Peninsula it has been fairly stationary showing a steady excess over the normal but falling in most provinces at the close of the week. Day temperatures have exceeded 100° in several parts of the country, but the highest temperatures have been registered in Madras. The following gives the highest maximum temperature reported on each day of the week :—

Day	Temperature		Station
Sunday	107°·2	at	Cuddapah.
Monday	108°·3	„	Ditto.
Tuesday	108°·8	„	Ditto.
Wednesday	107°·3	„	Ditto.
Thursday	107°·3	„	Ditto.
Friday	105°·2	„	Ditto.
Saturday	103°·7	„	Surat.

The mean temperature of the week has been practically normal in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Central India and the West Coast and in excess in the remaining provinces. The excess averaged 5°·7 in the Madras Deccan, 4°·2 in Mysore, 3°·3 in South India, 3°·1 in Chota Nagpur and 3° in Orissa and Sind.

The following table gives mean temperature variation data of the week :—

Province.	Variation from normal of mean temperature of 24 hours preceding 8 A.M. of							Mean variation of week.
	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·4	+2·4	+2·1	+1·9	+2·3	+2·1	+0·4	+1·8
Assam	—1·0	+1·5	+0·4	+2·5	+0·8	—2·1	−2·1	0
Bengal	+4·3	+3·8	+4·2	+3·6	+0·5	−2·4	−2·6	+1·6
Orissa	+5·4	+5·1	+4·1	+4·7	+2·0	−0·5	+0·3	+3·0
Bihar	+1·5	+3·3	+3·5	+2·5	—1·5	—3·9	−3·4	+0·3
Chota Nagpur . . .	+6·3	+4·7	+6·2	+4·1	+0·9	—1·2	+0·7	+3·1
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh .	+6·5	+5·4	+3·6	+0·4	—1·8	−2·6	−1·0	+1·5
Punjab	+3·3	+2·6	+0·4	—0·5	−1·3	+1·1	+2·9	+1·2
Sind	+1·7	+2·2	+1·1	+3·8	+4·1	+3·6	+4·8	+3·0
Rajputana	+3·9	+2·4	+2·5	+1·2	+0·7	−0·3	+3·1	+1·9
Gujarat	—0·9	—2·3	—2·1	+1·2	+0·9	+4·2	+4·0	+0·7
Central India . . .	+4·7	+2·3	+2·6	—0·7	−1·3	—3·4	−1·6	+0·4
Central Provinces . .	+2·6	+2·0	+3·2	+3·0	+1·4	—1·0	+0·4	+1·7
Berar	+0·4	−0·1	+3·3	+4·6	+2·7	+1·6	+4·2	+2·4
West Coast	−0·3	—0·3	—0·3	−0·4	−0·1	—0·1	+0·6	—0·1
Bombay Deccan . .	+0·9	+2·1	+2·7	+2·9	+2·9	+2·9	+3·8	+2·6
Mysore	+4·2	+5·7	+5·4	+3·2	+4·5	+3·7	+2·5	+4·2
Madras Coast . . .	+4·2	+3·9	+3·0	+3·0	+2·6	+2·3	+1·6	+2·8
Madras Deccan . . .	+4·9	+4·7	+7·9	+5·9	+6·9	+5·9	+3·5	+5·7
South India . . .	+4·0	+3·3	+3·8	+2·4	+3·0	+4·0	+2·3	+3·3
Mean for whole of India .	+3·1	+2·7	+2·9	+2·4	+1·4	+0·7	+1·2	+2·1

The mean temperature for the whole of India has been in excess on all days of the week except on the 9th when it was practically normal. For the whole week the variation from the normal was + 2°·1.

Rain.—A new rainfall period commences with this week. Showers due to nor'westers and thunderstorms have been received in Assam, Eastern and Deltaic Bengal, Orissa, the West-submontane and hills divisions of the North-Western Provinces, the hills, North and West divisions of the Punjab and the North and South divisions of the East Coast. The amounts received have been small, the Surma Valley being the only division in which the average rainfall has exceeded an inch, and have been equal to or in excess of the normal quantity in only the Surma Valley, Orissa and the North division of the East Coast.

The largest amounts received at individual stations during the week are :—

Assam (Surma)—	Karimganj (Sylhet)	2·55 inches.
Ditto	Hailakandi (Cachar)	2·35 "
Ditto	Silchar	2·14 "

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending March 10th, 1900.			Rainfall data from March 4th to March 10th, 1900.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March 4th to March 10th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·02	— 100
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3. Central do.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4. Upper do.	0	0·10	— 0·10	0	0·10	— 100
	5. Arakan	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·06	— 100
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0·17	0·45	— 0·28	0·17	0·45	— 62
	7. Assam Surma	1·78	1·45	+ 0·33	1·78	1·45	+ 23
	8. Do. Hills	0·02	0·59	— 0·57	0·02	0·59	— 97
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·10	0·59	— 0·49	0·10	0·59	— 83
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·11	0·35	— 0·24	0·11	0·35	— 69
	11. Central do.	0	0·20	— 0·20	0	0·20	— 100
	12. North do.	0	0·20	— 0·20	0	0·20	— 100
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·32	— 0·32	0	0·32	— 100
	14. Orissa	0·26	0·27	— 0·01	0·26	0·27	— 4
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·31	— 0·31	0	0·31	— 100
	16. South Bihar	0	0·14	— 0·14	0	0·14	— 100
	17. North do.	0	0·16	— 0·16	0	0·16	— 100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. N.-W. P., East	0	0·09	— 0·09	0	0·09	— 100
	19. South Oudh	0	0·12	— 0·12	0	0·12	— 100
	20. North do.	0	0·17	— 0·17	0	0·17	— 100
	21. N.-W. P., Central	0	0·13	— 0·13	0	0·13	— 100
	22. Do. West	0	0·17	— 0·17	0	0·17	— 100
	23. Do. East Submontane	0	0·13	— 0·13	0	0·13	— 100
	24. Do. West do.	0·01	0·30	— 0·29	0·01	0·30	— 97
	25. Do. Hills	0·05	0·92	— 0·87	0·05	0·92	— 95
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0	0·19	— 0·19	0	0·19	— 100
	27. South do.	0	0·18	— 0·18	0	0·18	— 100
	28. Central do.	0	0·42	— 0·42	0	0·42	— 100
	29. Punjab Submontane	0	0·40	— 0·46	0	0·46	— 100
	30. Do. Hills	0·05	0·77	— 0·72	0·05	0·77	— 94
	31. North Punjab	0·06	0·46	— 0·40	0·06	0·46	— 87
	32. West do.	0·01	0·15	— 0·14	0·01	0·15	— 93
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	0	0·12	— 0·12	0	0·12	— 100
	34. Madras South Central	0	0·12	— 0·12	0	0·12	— 100
	35. Coorg	0	0·22	— 0·22	0	0·22	— 100
	36. Mysore	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·07	— 100
	37. Konkan	0	0	0	0	0	0
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·02	— 100
	39. Hyderabad North	0			0		
	40. Khandesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·03	— 100
	42. Central Provinces, West	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·02	— 100
	43. Do. Central	0	0·08	— 0·08	0	0·08	— 100
	44. Do. East	0	0·22	— 0·22	0	0·22	— 100
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·06	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·12	— 0·12	0	0·12	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0·41	— 0·41	0	0·41	— 100
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India, East	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·03	— 100
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·02	— 100
Madras	52. East Coast, North	0·13	0·05	+ 0·08	0·13	0·05	+ 160
	52A. Do. do. (a)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	53. Hyderabad, South	0			0		
	54. Madras, Central	0	0	0	0	0	0
	55. East Coast, Central	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·03	— 100
	56. Do. South	0·08	0·15	— 0·07	0·08	0·15	— 47
	57. Madras, South	0	0·20	— 0·20	0	0·20	— 100

W. A. BION,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

SIMLA, *15th March 1900.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 17th March.*—A few scattered showers of rain fell in the extreme north and south of the Presidency but no rain fell elsewhere. The water supply under large works and in wells in many parts is lower than usual and is scanty for drinking purposes. There is very little field work going on in parts of Nellore and the Deccan except on irrigated land; harvests are almost over and the standing crop is mostly confined to irrigated areas where they are generally fair. The crops harvested are yielding indifferently; pasturage has almost dried up, but fodder of fair description is generally available for cattle. Prices are again slightly dearer except in the Circars, the Karnatak and on the west coast where they are stationary. Prices:—*Cholam*; Deccan, 11·3 to 12·6; Kistna, 14·2. *Ragi*; Deccan, 13·1 to 14·7 seers per rupee. In most of the affected taluks of Cuddapah, *Cholam* is 12·6 and *Ragi* 13·5 seers the rupee. Test works have been opened in the Anantapur district; test workers:—Deccan, 798 men, 1,515 women, 466 children and 361 unspecified and 227 in the Kistna District. There is a considerable decrease in the Kurnool District. Total, on works 3,367 besides estimated number 1,970 men and 1,570 women on weaver relief in the Cuddapah district.

Bombay.—*For week ending 19th March.*—Slight rain fell during the the week in parts of the Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum, Bijapur and Ratnagiri districts. The standing spring crops are in good condition in the Konkan and three districts of Sindh and in irrigated land in Baroda, Gujarat and the Deccan. Spring crops have been damaged by frost in parts of two districts of Sindh and have withered in places elsewhere. The reaping of remnants of spring crops has been completed in Sholapur, Satara and Belgaum and is progressing in the Konkan and other districts of the Karnatak, in three districts of Sindh, four of Gujarat, and four of the Deccan. Fodder supply is scanty in Broach and Dharwar and in parts of Sindh and the Deccan. Cattle are suffering severely owing to scarcity of fodder in Rajkot and Baroda, and in three districts of Gujarat and in parts of four districts of the Deccan. Prices have fallen in two districts, have risen in eight, and are stationary elsewhere.

Daily average numbers on relief for week ending 17th instant. British districts—On test works, 6,508; on relief works, 907,870; dependants, 246,762; total on works, 1,161,140. In poor houses, 22,396; on village relief, 66,367; total on gratuitous relief, 88,763. Native States—On relief works, 354,720; dependants, 61,672; total on works, 416,392; in poor-houses, 29,831; on village relief, 7,994; total on gratuitous relief, 37,825; grand total, 1,704,120.

Bengal.—*For week ending 19th March.*—There were slight local showers during the week in Midnapore, Howrah, Jessore, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Pabna, Mymensingh, Faridpur, and Puri. The spring crops are being harvested. The collection of opium continues. Sugarcane is still being pressed, and the planting of fresh sugarcane has begun. Spring rice is doing well. Lands are being cultivated for autumn rice and jute. The *mahua* crop in Chota Nagpur and in Bhagalpur and the Sonthal Parganas is promising. The price of rice is reported to have risen in six districts and fallen in four; it is practically stationary in the rest. Fodder is generally sufficient, except in the Diamond Harbour sub-division of the 24-Parganas. Scarcity of water is reported from Angul and Singbhum and the Chuadanga sub-division of Nadia. Test works are in progress in Puri and Ranchi.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 21st March.*—Slight rain fell in Meerut, but none elsewhere. The harvesting of spring crops is well advanced and threshing is also in progress. Extra spring crops and sugarcane are still being sown and irrigated in Almora, Kheri and Bahraich. Lands are being prepared for autumn crops in Bijnor. The standing spring crops in unirrigated tracts are suffering from want of moisture. The collection of opium is going on and is nearing completion in Ballia and Basti;

the yield is reported to be good in Budaun and fair in Hardoi and Partabgarh. Fodder is dear in four districts; but elsewhere supplies and fodder are adequate. Prices have fallen in 18 districts, risen in six and are stationary in other districts. There were 2,410 persons on four relief works and 234 persons on gratuitous relief in the Jhansi district. The number of persons receiving relief in poor-houses was—Jhansi, 100; Mahroni, 48; Muttra, 212; and Agra 23 (of whom seven were immigrants).

Punjab.—*For week ending 21st March.*—A slight fall of rain is reported from Hissar, Rohtak, Lahore, Amritsar, Gujrat, Shahpur, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. Sowings of sugarcane, cotton and extra spring crops on irrigated areas are in progress in Rohtak, Gurgaon, Amballa, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Gujrat aud Dera Ismail Khan. Ploughing and manuring of lands are in progress in Amballa for the autumn crops. Wheat and barley crops are being cut in Gurgaon, and those sown late are being irrigated. Prospects of the standing irrigated crops are said to be average to good in almost all the districts and those of unirrigated crops are either bad or far below average. Crops have suffered in parts of Rohtak where wells are brackish and in Gurgaon from want of rain, high winds, low water-supply and feebleness of the bullocks. The late sown unirrigated crops throughout the province urgently need abundant rain. The water-supply in the Kalapani stream of Dera Ismail Khan and that of wells in the Jullundur district is running short. Rape, gram and barley crops are being damaged by caterpillars in parts of Ferozepore. Cattle are reported to be in good condition in Amritsar and Peshawar, fair in Karnal, and lean and poor elsewhere. Fodder is said to be scarce in all districts, and this scarcity is keenly felt in the province, especially in the unirrigated tracts; green fodder is procurable in many districts, but not in sufficient quantity, and its price is high. Prices of wheat have risen in Hissar, Jullundur and Peshawar; have fallen in Gurgaon, Karnal, Sialkot, and Bannu, and are unchanged elsewhere. The price of gram has risen in Hissar and Gurgaon, and fallen in the districts of Ferozepore, Sialkot, Shahpur, and Dera Ismail Khan; they are unchanged elsewhere. The price of maize has risen in five and fallen in three districts, and is unchanged elsewhere; the prices of other good staples have either fallen or remain unchanged. Wheat is selling from 10¼ to 13¾; gram, 11½ to 14½; barley, 13 to 15; maize, 11 to 14½; bulrush millet, 8¾ to 12; great millet, 8¾ to 13; and rice from 9 to 10 seers per rupee. Numbers on Relief works—British districts—Relief workers, 135,648 against 135,081; dependants, 53,015 against 52,122; test workers, 15,276 against 28,108. In poor-houses—4,556 against 4,628; otherwise relieved, 21,676 against 21,647. Native States—Relief workers, 3,549 against 3,590; gratuitously relieved 3,820 against 3,862. No report has been received from Ferozepore.

Burma.—*For week ending 17th March.*—Lower Burma—Harvesting operations and outturn of crops continue as reported last week. Upper Burma—Harvesting of wet weather paddy has been completed every where; plucking of cotton is nearly finished in Thayetmyo. Prospects of dry weather paddy are good. *Taunggya* cultivation is in progress in Kyaukse. Early sesamum and early wet weather paddy nurseries are being sown. Insects still continue their ravages in the Madaya and Amarapura townships of the Mandalay district; but prospects are generally good. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Akyab and Yamethin and fallen slightly in Mandalay and Rangoon and considerably in Toungoo.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 17th March.*—The weather is generally clear; days hot, but nights and mornings cool. Harvesting of spring crops is approaching completion in most districts; threshing and winnowing are in progress. Preparation of land for autumn sowings continues in parts of Nimar, Mandla, Nagpur, Wardha and Chanda. Water-supply and fodder are generally inadequate. Prices are steady in Betul, Chhindwara, Bhandara and Balaghat, but have slightly risen in Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Nimar and Chanda. There are local fluctuations elsewhere; the cheapest prices are:—wheat, 11¾; gram, 14; rice, 12 and juar, 11 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are:—wheat, 7½; gram, 9½; rice, 9 and juar 9 seers per rupee. The numbers on famine relief have decreased in eight districts owing to the *Holi* festival, the decline occurring mainly in Chanda and Balaghat. There are 162 Public Works Department relief camps now open. The numbers on relief at

the end of the week were as follows :—Relief workers, Public Works Department, adults, 515,564; children, 88,566; village works, 328,377; grass cutting works, 18,133; weaver relief, 25,536; total 976,176. On gratuitous relief :—Dependants —adults, 5,402; children, 106,719; in poor-houses—adults, 449; children, 128. Kitchens—adults, 28,142; children, 199,662. Otherwise relieved—adults, 90,250; children, 18,338; total on gratuitous relief, 449,090. Total on all forms of relief, 1,425,266. Feudatory States :—Relief workers, 34,308; on gratuitous relief, 12,949; total 47,257. The return relates to eleven estates.

Assam.—*For week ending 20th March.*—Rain has fallen in all districts varying from 1 to 4 inches. Ploughing for early rice in the Assam Valley and pressing of sugarcane continue. Sowing of lowland winter rice has been commenced in Sylhet. The pruning of tea and gathering of mustard is nearly finished. The outturn of mustard is generally good. Gathering of pulses still continues in Goalpara; the outturn is fair. Plucking of tea has been commenced in places. Land is being prepared for jute in Goalpara and the Garo Hills. Fodder is scarce in the Naga Hills and the Khasia and Jaintia Hills. Prices:—Common rice, Silchar, 19; Sylhet, 17½; Dhubri and Tezpur, 16; Gauhati and Nowgong 18, and Dibrugarh 11½ seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 20th March.*—MYSORE: The standing crops are in fairly good condition in all districts except Kolar, where they are withering. Paddy is being sown in parts of Tumkur and is being harvested in parts of Bangalore, Mysore and Kadur. Prices have risen in Chitaldroog and Shimoga. Fodder and water are becoming scarce though still sufficient in parts.

COORG: *For week ending 20th March.*—*Ragi* threshing has been completed. Prices of food-grains are rising. Water and fodder for cattle are decreasing.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 17th March.*—BERAR.—The weather is warm. Harvesting of irrigated wheat and gram is in progress; the breaking up of land for the ensuing crop continues except in the Buldana district. Fodder is scarce and the water supply insufficient. Prices :—Akola, 9½; Amraoti, 10½; Basim, 8¾; Buldana, 9½; Ellichpur, 9; Wun, 10 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief were :—Workers, 258,253; non-workers, 46,924; in poor-houses, 6,114; on village relief, 9,278; grand total, 320,569.

Hyderabad.—*For week ending 17th March.*—The rainfall during the week ended 14th March was 13 cents. and the total rainfall from 1st January 36 cents. Harvesting of spring crops is still progressing. The winter rice crop sown in land under wells is withering. Water supply is quite insufficient. Cattle are suffering much for want of pasture and fodder. Prices of grain have risen slightly. The total number of persons on relief works including dependants was 180,360 and of those gratuitously relieved 16,571. Prices :—wheat, 5¼; coarse rice, 6 and *juar* 8½ seers per current Sicca Rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 14th March.*—Spring crops are fair on irrigated lands in parts of Sirohi, Kotah, Jhallawar, Baraoti and Tonk, Jaipur, Kishangarh, Alwar, Karauli, Bharatpur, and in some villages in Ajmer. Poppy juice is being collected in Kotah and Jhallawar. The outturn of spring crops is generally poor. The condition of cattle is unchanged and fodder continues to be very scarce. Prices are rising in 6 States, falling in 4 and are stationary elsewhere. The highest price is, Sirohi, 7½ seers, and the lowest, Bharatpur, 13 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief :—Ajmer-Merwara—Relief works, 86,125; gratuitous relief, 24,474 against 83,919 and 26,530 in last week. Natives States—Relief works, 358,621; gratuitous relief, 82,126; against 361,307 and 86,003 last week. Total for all Rajputana—On works, 444,746; on gratuitous relief, 106,600; against 445,226 and 112,533 in last week. Mewar shows decrease of 5,194 and Merwara 1,876 on gratuitous relief. The following deaths are reported from starvation :—Bundi, 20; Tonk, 64; Shahpura, 13; Partabgarh, 15; Kotah, 144; Jhallawar, about 50.

Central India.—*For week ending 14th March.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress. The condition of agricultural stock and pasturage is bad in Gwalior and Malwa and good in

parts of Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Baghelkhand and Malwa, high in Bhopal and normal in Bundelkhand. Average prices:—In Gwalior districts, $12\frac{1}{2}$; Bhind, $12\frac{7}{8}$; Towerghur, $12\frac{1}{5}$; Gird, $12\frac{9}{16}$; Sikarwari, $11\frac{1}{2}$; Sabalgad, $12\frac{5}{16}$; Bhander, $12\frac{3}{16}$; Narwar, $12\frac{11}{16}$; Sheopur, $9\frac{6}{8}$; Bhilsa, $12\frac{1}{2}$; Asagarh, $12\frac{5}{8}$; Pachaur, $11\frac{1}{4}$; Bajrangarh (Bhopal), $10\frac{3}{16}$; Bundelkhand, 15; Baghelkhand, $11\frac{1}{2}$; Malwa, 10; Bhopawar, $8\frac{3}{4}$. The numbers on relief were as follows:—On works:—Gwalior, 1,327; Bhopal, 11,198; Bundelkhand, 3,144; Baghelkhand, 21,925; Malwa, 15,855; Bhopawar, 57,822. On gratuitous relief—Bhopal, 1,359; Bundelkhand, 582; Baghelkhand, 289; Malwa, 5,131; Bhopawar, 4,292. Figures from Indore have not been received.

Baroda.—*For week ending 10th March.*—There has been no change in the agricultural prospects. The condition of agricultural stock remains unchanged. Prices:—bajri, 17; jowar, 18; wheat, 17; rice, superior, 13; inferior, 17 pounds of 40 tolas per British Rupee. The average number of persons employed on relief works in Baroda territory was 48,857 and the number on gratuitous relief, 11,778.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 20th March.*—It has been raining during the last two days. The rain is benifiting the crops. Prices continue below normal. The price of rice is 27 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 21st March.*—Good rain has fallen. Prices are falling slightly; wheat, from $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $16\frac{1}{2}$; maize, 12 to $20\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. The recent rain is beneficial to standing crops. Fodder is scarce. Test works have been opened in this Province.

Nepal.—*For week ending 17th March.*—No rain. The weather has been threatening, but has cleared up and is now getting warm. The standing crops would be benefited by rain. The price of rice is 9 seers per rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	PRECEDING WEEK.			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
British Provinces.							
Madras	6,305	...	6,305	6,907	...	*6,907	+602
Bombay and Sindh	1,201,733	92,303	1,294,036	1,161,140	88,763	1,249,903	−44,133
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,142	659	2,801	2,410	617	3,027	+226
Punjab	215,311	26,275	241,586	203,939	26,232	230,171†	−11,415
Central Provinces	1,181,584	322,494	1,504,078	1,088,297	336,969	1,425,266	−78,812‖
Berar	314,825	14,303	329,128	305,177	15,392	320,569	−8,559
Ajmer-Merwara	86,306	23,698	110,004	86,125	24,474	110,599	+595
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	3,008,206	479,732	3,487,938	2,853,995	492,447	3,346,442	−141,496
Native States.							
Rajputana States	367,786	82,175	449,961	358,621	82,126	440,747	−9,214
Central India States	120,875	21,553	142,428	111,271	11,653	122,924‡	−19,504
Hyderabad	166,788	15,750	182,538	180,360	16,571	196,931	+14,393
Baroda	47,574	11,096	58,670	48,857	11,778	60,635	+1,965
Bombay Native States	439,518	35,019	474,537	416,392	37,825	454,217	−20,320
Punjab ditto	3,599	3,862	7,461	3,549	3,820	7,369	−92
Central Provinces Feudatory States	35,075	12,243	47,318	34,308	12,949	47,257§	−61
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	1,181,215	181,698	1,362,913	1,153,358	176,722	1,330,080	−32,833
GRAND TOTAL	4,189,421	661,430	4,850,851	4,007,353	669,169	4,676,522	−174,329

* 3,540 persons were on weaver relief.
† Figures for Ferozepore not received.
‡ Figures for Indore not received.
§ Figures relate to eleven States only.
‖ There was a decrease in eight districts owing to the *Holi* festival.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India.*

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually show the numbers on relief in each preceding week.

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 24th February 1900.			For the week ending the 3rd March 1900.			For the week ending the 10th March 1900.			For the week ending the 17th March 1900.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Madras.													
1	Cuddapah	1,272,072	...	...	...	6,302	...	6,302	4,327	...	4,327	3,040	...	3,040
2	Kistna	1,855,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100
3	Kurnool	817,811	} ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,165	...	3,165
4	Bellary	900,126												
	TOTAL MADRAS	4,845,591	...	...	...	6,302	...	6,302	4,327	...	4,327	6,305	...	6,305
	Bombay and Sindh.													
1	Ahmedabad	921,712	108,466	11,604	120,070	131,137	12,308	143,445	129,710	12,573	142,283	127,575	12,705	140,280
2	Kaira	871,589	38,900	7,292	46,192	50,056	8,291	58,347	68,107	8,997	77,104	75,466	9,801	85,267
3	Panch Mahals	313,417	19,614	944	20,558	18,535	1,631	20,166	17,553	2,024	19,577	18,195	2,444	20,639
4	Broach	341,490	103,954	4,310	118,264	110,257	4,257	114,514	111,006	4,181	115,187	115,289	4,149	119,438
5	Surat	649,989	12,818	318	13,136	11,300	413	11,713	13,877	570	14,447	17,694	553	18,247
6	Thana	819,580	3,564	...	3,564	3,354	...	3,354	3,054	...	3,054	3,054	...	3,054
7	Sholapur	750,689	137,109	11,740	148,849	148,393	12,373	160,766	156,619	11,626	168,245	155,554	11,639	167,193
8	Ahmednagar	888,755	178,592	15,577	194,169	192,465	14,247	206,712	205,053	21,706	226,759	217,317	22,067	239,384
9	Poona	1,067,800	41,095	7,185	48,280	49,326	6,049	55,375	56,180	9,257	65,437	62,500	9,287	71,787
10	Khandesh	1,460,851	248,598	10,236	258,834	249,333	11,206	260,539	255,205	13,847	269,052	264,374	16,223	280,597
11	Nasik	843,582	98,818	698	99,516	90,432	837	91,269	98,799	1,038	99,837	102,424	1,085	103,509
12	Satara	1,225,989	28,454	70	28,524	24,422	113	24,535	26,337	271	26,608	28,052	324	28,376
13	Bijapur	796,339	7,320	68	7,388	6,520	77	6,597	9,866	145	10,011	9,902	169	10,071
14	Belgaum	1,013,261	1,772	7	1,779	1,941	35	1,976	2,021	46	2,067	1,946	46	1,992
15	Dharwar	1,051,314	59	...	59	44	...	44	24	...	24	39	...	39
16	Ratnagiri	1,105,926	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	87
17	Thar & Parkar	298,203	1,112	2,323	3,435	1,669	2,200	3,869	1,945	1,816	3,761	2,265	1,811	4,076
	TOTAL BOMBAY AND SINDH	14,420,486	1,030,245	72,372	1,102,617	1,089,184	74,037	1,163,221	1,155,356	88,097	1,243,453	1,201,733	92,303	1,294,036
	N.-W. P.													
1	Muttra	382,660	...	194	194	...	193	193	...	201	201	...	193	193
2	Agra	540,459	...	11	11	...	15	15	...	15	15	...	22	22
3	Jhansi	914,528	3,114	556	3,670	2,218	465	2,683	2,078	454	2,532	2,142	444	2,586
	TOTAL N.-W. P.	1,837,647	3,114	761	3,875	2,218	673	2,891	2,078	670	2,748	2,142	659	2,801
	Punjab.													
1	Hissar	776,006	120,403	21,085	141,488	133,817	20,303	154,120	139,587	21,974	161,561	140,170	21,016	161,186
2	Rohtak	590,475	29,568	2,558	32,126	28,026	2,799	30,825	30,952	2,871	33,823	30,812	2,820	33,632
3	Gurgaon	668,929	11,757	636	12,393	13,578	803	14,381	16,995	765	17,760	13,582	650	14,232
4	Delhi	638,689	4,225	149	4,374	3,723	148	3,871	...	638	638	2,888	652	3,540
5	Karnal	683,718	3,895	312	4,207	10,821	11	10,832	13,123	228	13,351	11,952	1,062	13,014
6	Ambala	1,033,427	†	†	†	13	...	13	43	...	43	250	...	250
7	Ferozepur	886,676	4,157	...	4,157	3,844	...	3,844	1,782	...	1,782	*	*	*
8	Multan	631,434	1,354	...	1,354	1,817	...	1,817	2,263	...	2,263	2,400	...	2,400
9	Lahore	1,075,379	1,028	...	1,028	1,023	...	1,023	1,055	...	1,055	1,057	...	1,057
10	Amritsar	992,697	702	...	702	618	...	618	664	...	664	461	...	461
11	Sialkot	119,847	270	...	270	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
12	Gujrat	760,875	1,686	...	1,686	1,361	...	1,361	1,041	...	1,041	1,344	...	1,344
13	Shahpur	493,588	*	*	*	*	*	*	6,672	76	6,748	6,994	75	7,069
14	Jhelum	609,056	3,361	...	3,361	3,955	...	3,955	3,954	...	3,954	3,401	...	3,401
	TOTAL PUNJAB	10,960,796	182,406	24,740	207,146	202,596	24,064	226,660	218,131	26,552	244,683	215,311	26,275	241,586
	Central Provinces.													
1	Saugor	591,743	8,911	5,764	14,675	7,264	3,383	10,647	7,555	3,129	10,684	12,940	2,959	15,899
2	Damoh	325,613	859	1,912	2,771	1,068	1,967	3,035	1,384	2,085	3,469	1,611	2,408	4,019
3	Jubbulpur	748,146	19,181	13,036	32,217	15,853	12,804	28,657	16,101	12,945	29,046	18,341	11,783	30,124
4	Mandla	339,373	...	933	933	...	940	940	...	769	769	...	817	817
5	Seoni	370,767	18,041	8,879	26,920	16,297	7,931	24,228	16,693	7,773	24,466	18,654	7,187	25,841
6	Narsinghpur	367,026	259	1,605	1,864	148	1,739	1,887	123	1,515	1,638	229	1,569	1,798
7	Hoshangabad	529,945	31,348	7,594	38,942	28,019	7,225	35,244	27,585	7,108	34,693	34,588	7,110	41,698
8	Nimar	253,486	39,958	5,592	45,550	40,896	5,600	46,496	42,342	6,480	48,822	41,317	8,705	50,022
9	Betul	323,196	80,467	21,424	101,891	79,217	21,055	100,272	75,833	19,538	95,371	77,193	19,560	96,753
10	Chhindwara	407,494	46,525	7,975	54,500	49,173	8,683	57,856	49,670	10,650	60,320	54,166	9,943	64,109
11	Wardha	400,854	48,137	4,858	52,995	46,407	4,731	51,138	47,722	3,977	51,699	49,827	5,190	55,017
12	Nagpur	757,862	35,860	5,460	41,320	33,692	5,596	39,288	35,698	6,905	42,603	37,640	5,336	42,976
13	Chanda	697,610	61,881	15,574	77,455	57,454	16,425	73,879	59,442	17,951	77,393	67,182	18,429	85,611
14	Bhandara	742,850	89,756	25,157	114,913	86,867	28,450	115,317	83,205	32,957	116,162	92,274	34,611	126,885
15	Balaghat	383,331	69,163	23,279	92,442	67,954	30,949	98,903	69,675	30,482	100,157	72,244	30,644	102,888
16	Raipur	1,584,427	401,007	80,033	481,040	402,550	74,410	476,960	398,357	78,645	477,002	422,578	80,255	502,833
17	Bilaspur	1,164,158	153,060	61,477	214,537	154,519	61,262	215,781	162,342	65,283	227,625	170,083	64,653	234,736
18	Sambalpur	796,413	6,913	16,005	22,918	8,702	12,632	21,334	8,776	11,129	19,905	10,717	11,335	22,052
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	10,784,294	1,111,326	306,557	1,417,883	1,096,080	305,782	1,401,862	1,102,503	319,321	1,421,824	1,181,584	322,494	1,504,078

* Figures not reported.

† Test works opened did not attract any labourers. For closing Amballa test work temporarily a new work has been opened in Naraingarh.

‡ No test works in progress.

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 24th February 1900.			For the week ending the 3rd March 1900.			For the week ending the 10th March 1900.			For the week ending the 17th March 1900.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.
	Berar.													
1	Akola	574,782	70,388	9,211	79,599	71,437	10,145	81,582	69,557	10,000	79,557	80,539	1,278	81,817
2	Basim	398,181	41,141	9,364	50,505	41,589	10,269	51,858	46,459	12,490	58,949	58,412	3,013	61,425
3	Buldana	481,021	118,618	12,086	130,704	112,203	13,147	125,350	111,448	14,654	126,102	122,517	5,452	127,969
4	Amraoti	655,645	20,098	4,844	24,942	20,065	5,032	25,097	20,932	5,561	26,493	27,454	1,509	28,963
5	Wun	471,613	1,184	476	1,660	1,486	608	2,094	1,865	424	2,289	3,121	65	3,186
6	Ellichpur	315,798	16,767	4,282	21,049	18,919	3,870	22,789	19,719	4,559	24,278	22,782	2,986	25,768
	Total Berar	2,897,040	268,196	40,263	308,459	265,699	43,071	308,770	269,980	47,688	317,668	314,825	14,303	329,129
	Ajmer-Merwara.													
1	Ajmér	422,359	25,737	2,439*	28,176	19,701	2,718*	22,419	19,673	7,877	27,550	19,375	6,961	26,336
2	Merwara	119,999	62,948	15,539	78,487	60,280	15,635	75,915	63,084	15,709	78,793	66,931	16,737	83,668
	Total Ajmer-Merwara	542,358	88,685	17,978	106,663	79,981	18,353	98,334	82,757	23,586	106,343	86,306	23,698	110,004
	Total British Provinces	46,288,212	2,683,972	462,671	3,146,643	2,742,060	465,980	3,208,040	2,835,132	505,914	3,341,046	3,008,206	479,732	3,487,938
	Rajputana States.													
1	Marwar	2,519,868	92,177	23,388	115,565	104,952	25,327	130,279	107,982	24,262	132,244	123,691	15,373	139,064
2	Tonk	198,934	4,930	1,332	6,262	4,125	744	4,869	3,816	749	4,565	3,779	674	4,453
3	Bundi	292,675	4,900	330	5,230	5,308	845	6,153	4,043	893	4,936	4,787	912	5,699
4	Bharatpur	640,303	11,567	577	12,144	†	†	†	11,381	1,045	12,426	10,955	879	11,834
5	Bikaner	832,000	35,626	963	36,589	35,767	2,522	38,289	37,505	975	38,480	36,293	969	37,262
6	Shahpura	63,646	2,432	888	3,320	2,248	1,105	3,353	2,554	968	3,522	2,661	914	3,575
7	Jaisalmer	115,500	1,370	144	1,514	1,483	142	1,625	1,524	162	1,686	1,613	19	1,632
8	Alwar	767,786	7,320	1,395	8,715	8,359	1,281	9,640	7,614	1,369	8,983	9,145	1,377	10 522
9	Meywar	903,553	76,231	13,950	90,181	77,548	18,153	95,701	99,644	23,431	123,075	99,629	24,854	124,483
10	Sirohi	190,836	3,493	593	4,086	†	†	†	2,074	170	2,244	5,161	1,638	6,799
11	Kishangarh	125,516	5,542	2,770	8,312	5,988	2,979	8,967	6 296	3,047	9,343	6,709	3,330	10,039
12	Jaipur	2,823,966	39,020	20,043	59,063	32,994	32,012	65.006	42,112	32,212	74,324	33,394	21,976	55,370
13	Jhallawar	343,583	2,288	1,798	4,086	2,351	2,127	4,478	2,938	2,144	5,082	2,301	2,161	4,462
14	Kotah	526,267	15,829	2,393	18,222	17,992	2,800	20,792	18,123	5,122	23,245	25,290	6,341	31,631
15	Karauli	156,587	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	200	1,200	1,000	200	1,200
16	Kherwara	51,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,378	558	1,936
	Total Rajputana States	11,052,020	302,725	70,564	373,289	299,115	90,037	389,152	348,606	96,749	445,355	367,786	82,175	449,961
	Central India States.													
1	Gwalior	3,378,774	3,639	104	3,743	7,413	4,523	11,936	6,081	7,966	14,047	5,789	5,868	11.657
2	Indore	1,022,192	6,054	6,078	12,132	6,775	6,147	12,922	6,620	6,155	12,775	6,590	6,245	12,835
3	Bhopal	963,610				631	43	674	645	44	689	804	50	854
4	Basoda	6,710	†			50	38	88	35	38	73	35	45	80
5	Rajgarh	119,489				4,655	549	5,204	5,620	849	6,469	5,088	844	5,932
6	Narsingarh	116,280				4,967	...	4,967	5,693	...	5,698	5,373	10	5,383
7	Khilchipur	36,302				518	...	518	500	30	530	567	30	597
8	Kurwai	21,787	20,426	662	21,088	54	...	54	45	...	45	88	...	88
9	Mohamedgarh	4,720				30	23	53	25	25	50	30	15	45
10	Maksudangarh	14,422				7	...	7	7	...	7	†	†	†
11	Sutalia	5,081				91	...	91	93	...	93	108	...	108
12	Sironj	...				405	...	405	†	†	†	584	...	584
13	Pathari	4,816				10	1	11	9	...	9	13	1	14
14	Yusuf Mohamed Khan's Jagir	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	†	†	†	†	†	†
15	Bundelkhand	1,737,606	1,581	1,262	2,843	3,630	1,988	5,618	3,782	1,920	5,702	3,482	466	3,948
16	Rewa	1,503,176	16,668	...	16,668	14,713	3	14,716	16,440	3	16,443	18,478	5	18,483
17	Nagode	84,000	3,465	171	3,636	3,390	171	3,561	2,638	175	2,813	2,105	173	2,278
18	Maihar	77,546	2,449	141	2,590	2,029	172	2,201	2,025	128	2,153	2,211	134	2,345
19	Sohawal	43,853	462	...	462	475	42	517	241	29	270	190	29	219
20	Jaora	117,000	5,340	1,273	6,613	7,195	2,129	9,324	7,758	2,412	10,170	10,125	2,651	12,776
21	Piploda	12,814	484	43	527	492	45	537	556	51	607	506	51	557
22	Rutlam	89,000	3,661	1,593	5,254	3,910	860	4,770	4,092	787	4,879	4,584	993	5,577
23	Sailana	31,000	2,329	178	2,507	2,294	250	2,544	2,500	245	2,745	2,953	220	3,173
24	Sitamau	33,307	1,225	337	1,562	585	377	962	585	377	962	820	380	1,400
25	Dhar	167,504				22,451	1,455	23,906	25,040	497	25,537	23,272	381	23,653
26	Barwani	80,264				9,764	1,117	10,881	10,613	1,074	11,687	10,184	1,096	11,280
27	Alirajpur	70,091				2,780	239	3,019	2,749	235	2,984	2,242	203	2,445
28	Jhabua	119,787				6,382	1,078	7,460	1,045	474	1,519	7,269	864	8,133
29	Jobat	14,836	53,741	4,790	58,531	2,651	250	2,901	3,170	250	3,420	3,244	400	3,644
30	Bagode	8,000				112	31	143	130	45	175	217	22	239
31	Nimkhera	4,600				604	20	624	738	21	759	672	24	696
32	Manpur	...				302	11	313	355	11	366	275	11	286
33	Amjhera	...				2,420	...	2,420	2,784	342	3,126	2,979	340	3,319
	Total Central India States	9,888,067	121,524	16,632	138,156	111,799	21,562	133,361	112,614	24,183	136,797	120,875	21,553	142,428

* The gratuitous relief figures for Ajmer are incomplete.

† Figures not reported.

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 24th February 1900.			For the week ending the 3rd March 1900.			For the week ending the 10th March 1900.			For the week ending the 17th March 1900.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
1	Hyderabad .	11,537,040	106,227	7,756	113,983	133,245	10,342	143,587	136,717	21,673	158,390	166,788	15,750	182,538
1	Baroda .	2,415,396	48,902	13,764	62,666	52,165	11,328	63,493	51,596	11,794	63,390	47,574	11,096	58,670
	Bombay Native States.													
1	Kathiawar .	2,752,404	187,334	17,144	204,478	202,500	15,714	218,214	195,000	16,714	211,714	239,000	15,857	254,857
2	Palanpur .	645,526	77,339	4,609	81,948	83,499	4,470	87,969	83,694	4,725	88,419	81,414	4,599	86,013
3	Cutch . .	558,415	43,511	4,337	47,848	45,870	5,284	51,154	49,022	3,787	52,809	45,564	4,038	49,602
4	Cambay .	89,722	3,597	1,012	4,609	2,994	1,094	4,088	3,044	1,068	4,112	2,527	1,120	3,647
5	Rewa Kantha	733,506	22,211	3,168	25,379	21,082	3,936	25,018	21,500	4,635	26,135	22,437	4,996	27,433
6	Mahi Kantha .	581,568	10,771	2,886	13,657	11,430	2,695	14,125	12,060	2,726	14,786	12,157	2,660	14,817
7	Aundh . .	65,146	1,289	32	1,321	1,196	30	1,226	1,221	31	1,252	1,273	31	1,304
8	Jamkhandi .	102,162	1,643	...	1,643	1,998	...	1,998	2,022	...	2,022	2,144	1	2,145
9	Jath . .	71,448	4,236	85	4,321	5,229	86	5,315	5,504	98	5,602	6,372	102	6,474
10	Daphlapur .	8,348	64	...	64	69	...	69	83	...	83	89	...	89
11	Miraj (Senior)	88,343	6,253	...	6,253	6,819	...	6,819	6,932	...	6,932	7,273	...	7,273
12	Miraj (Junior)	35,487	2,387	...	2,387	2,432	...	2,432	3,055	...	3,055	4,051	...	4,051
13	Sangli . .	238,945	813	32	845	5,354	225	5,579	7,495	238	7,733	9,452	252	9,704
14	Kolhapur .	913,131	2,437	140	2,577	2,243	130	2,373	2,189	147	2,336	2,242	187	2,429
15	Akalkot .	75,774	...	...	...	3,427	795	4,222	3,648	906	4,554	3,371	1,176	4,547
16	Mudhol .	61,815	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	...	152
	Total Bombay Native States	7,021,730	363,885	33,445	397,330	396,142	34,459	430,601	396,469	35,075	431,544	439,518	35,019	474,537
	Punjab Native States.													
1	Pataudi .	19,002	266	311	577	284	319	603	411	324	735	368	323	691
2	Dujana .	26,450	185	70	255	225	65	290	140	46	186	182	35	217
3	Loharu .	20,139	493	61	554	486	29	515	488	53	541	491	88	579
4	Jindh . .	284,560	393	1,618	2,011	438	1,863	2,301	768	2,064	2,832	966	1,728	2,694
5	Nabha . .	282,756	...	...	...	1,428	1,009	2,437	1,659	1,598	3,257	1,592	1,688	3,280
	Total Punjab Native States	632,907	1,337	2,060	3,397	2,861	3,285	6,146	3,466	4,085	7,551	3,599	3,862	7,461
	Central Provinces Feudatory States.													
1	Nandgaon .	183,866	4,110	5,621	9,731	6,083	7,275	13,358	7,674	6,364	14,038	7,388	6,269	13,657
2	Khairagarh .	181,184	1,837	339	2,176	3,468	403	3,871	3,158	455	3,613	3,297	516	3,813
3	Kawardha .	91,813	700	799	1,499	794	861	1,655	976	860	1,836	1,180	1,000	2,180
4	Sakti . .	25,374	1,342	215	1,557	1,201	234	1,435	1,577	276	1,853	1,541	344	1,885
5	Patna . .	332,197	111	...	111	116	...	116	198	...	198	303	...	303
6	Chhui Khadán	36,288	...	267	267	20	284	304	341	254	595	394	288	682
7	Sarangarh .	83,210	63	1,539	1,602	4,780	1,520	6,300	5,302	2,178	7,480	4,280	2,142	6,422
8	Raigarh .	169,525	1,308	584	1,892	4,098	673	4,771	5,643	744	6,387	9,897	914	10,811
9	Bastar . .	310,884	...	...	...	184	271	455	...	...	...	462	266	728
10	Kakar . .	82,379	...	...	...	2,558	65	2,623	6,021	482	6,503	6,333	504	6,837
	Total Central Provinces Feudatory States .	1,495,720	9,471	9,364	18,835	23,302	11,586	34,888	30,890	11,613	42,503	35,075	12,243	47,318
	Total Native States .	43,542,880	954,071	153,585	1,107,656	1,018,629	182,599	1,201,228	1,080,358	205,172	1,285,530	1,181,215	181,698	1,362,913
	Grand Total British Provinces and Native States .	89,831,092	3,638,043	616,256	4,254,299	3,760,689	648,579	4,409,268	3,915,490	711,086	4,626,576	4,189,421	661,430	4,850,851

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

REVIEW ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Department of Revenu , and Agriculture No. 5—138-4, dated 16th March 1900.

RESOLUTION.

Read—

The Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in India for the official year 1898-99.

The Report has as usual been punctually submitted. The difficulties with which the Department had to contend during the two previous years owing to famine and frontier campaigns were absent during the year under review: the Department is in consequence able to show satisfactory progress in its operations and a reduction in the cost of maintaining Government stallions.

2. The number of Government horse stallions actually employed at stud work was 321 against 314, and there was an increase in the number of mares covered from 14,467 to 15,694, the average per stallion being 48·84 against 46·08 last year. The number of foals dropped however fell from 4,269 to 4,045. The decrease is attributed to the poor condition to which many mares had been reduced in the famine year. Having regard to the results, it is a matter for consideration whether the average number of coverings required per stallion employed (both horse and donkey) is not excessive. On this point the Government of India desire to be furnished with the views of the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department. The careful mating of mares to stallions, upon which the success of horse-breeding operations so largely depends, also appears to the Government of India, to demand the most careful and unremitting attention on the part of the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department.

3. Owing perhaps to the larger number of Australian horses purchased by Native Cavalry there was a falling off in the number of country-bred remounts purchased for the army. The number of remounts purchased with reliable pedigrees, however, shows a very satisfactory increase. It is important that information should be collected and recorded in regard to the working capabilities of these animals, in order that the comparative value of different classes of sires may be estimated by the performances of their produce, and the Government of India are glad to learn that this important subject is not being overlooked.

4. There was a satisfactory increase in the number of branded mares. Very little advantage appears to be taken of the system of obtaining certificates of suitability for unbranded mares from District Officers which was introduced to meet the objections to branding supposed to exist in some districts. The Government of India are inclined to agree with the Inspector General that this system might now be abolished.

5. The Government of India notice with regret the unfavourable comments of the Inspector General on the English thoroughbred stallions selected and sent out to India during the year. The whole question of the purchase of stallions in England is now under the consideration of the Government of India, and further remarks on this subject are therefore unnecessary. It is, however, observed from table III of the Report that extremely low prices are realized for rejected stallions, especially in the case of those sold for no other fault than that they are not good stock-getters. The Government of India consider that a high caste Arab or thoroughbred English horse sold for such a reason should command a comparatively high price, and they are of opinion that such sales and indeed the sale of all sound young horses under similar circumstances should be widely advertised.

6. There was no improvement during the year in the condition of the Bombay market for Arab horse stallions. The falling off in the supply is attributed to the continuance of the plague in that city, the larger demand for Arab polo ponies, and the development of the waler market there. Notwithstanding the limited field of selection however, the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, succeeded in purchasing the required number of high class animals. The increase which the Government of India have sanctioned in the price which may be offered for Arab stallions will, it is hoped, have some effect in improving the supply of first class horses.

7. The Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, reports that satisfactory progress continues to be made in mule-breeding, which he states is increasing in popularity, but a much larger number of donkey stallions than is at present available could be readily utilised. Much difficulty is experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of these stallions, and the possibility of opening up new sources of supply is now engaging the attention of the Government of India. The number of donkey stallions employed during the year was 314 against 291 in the previous year. They covered 18,739 pony and 1,379 donkey mares, which represents an average of 64·60 mares per stallion. In the previous year the coverings averaged 58·84. Notwithstanding this increase the number of foals dropped was less by 255 than in 1897-98. These statistics seem to indicate that the stallions were overworked, and the Inspector General should consider whether better results might not be secured with less waste of stallion power.

8. Owing to the plague and other causes, a number of Horse Fairs and Shows had to be abandoned during the year. The total number of animals shown was about the same as in previous years, whilst there was a satisfactory increase of about 2,000 in the number of animals competing for prizes. On the other hand, the number of remounts secured by the Army Remount Department continues to be disappointingly small, and there was a notable reduction in the number of animals bought by Native Cavalry Regiments. It has been arranged, as an experimental measure, that when a Civil Veterinary Officer attending a fair, considers that an animal rejected by the Remount Officer is likely to prove a suitable remount, it should be purchased by the Remount Department on the responsibility of the officer making the selection. The experiment should be continued, and the necessary instructions issued by the Inspector General to Civil Veterinary Officers concerned.

9. An important administrative change was effected during the year in connection with horse-breeding by the transfer of breeding operations in Sind from the Bombay to the Baluchistan Circle. The closer administrative supervision rendered possible by this arrangement will, it is expected, lead to the rapid development of a very promising field of work.

10. Another change of importance was the transfer, for reasons of administrative convenience, of the control of the Bacteriological Laboratory at Mukhtesar to the Director General, Indian Medical Service. This arrangement leaves unaffected the relations of the Civil Veterinary Department to the Laboratory in the work of research, and the former is able to render valuable assistance in supplying materials for investigation and in practically testing in the field the results gained in the Laboratory. Considerable progress was made in testing the various methods of inoculation against rinderpest, whilst the manufacture of mallein and other reagents was continued. It is greatly to be regretted that work at the Laboratory will for some time be restricted owing to the accidental destruction of the main building by fire in September last. Arrangements have, however, been made for the continuance of rinderpest experiments and the manufacture of serum for the purpose of inoculation.

11. Considerable attention has been paid by the officers of the Department to the investigation and prevention of cattle disease in its various forms. In most Provinces experiments have been conducted to test the value of bile inoculation as a prophylactic against rinderpest. The experiments with hides and bones of animals that have died from rinderpest have given most satisfactory results, and go to prove that there is no danger of infection to countries importing these commodities. Investigations have also been made with reference to Tick Pest and Warbles. The zeal with which these investigations have been undertaken by Veterinary Officers in addition to their heavy ordinary

duties merits acknowledgment. The large amount of original work performed by Veterinary Major Raymond in Bengal is particularly creditable.

12. By an amendment of the law relating to Glanders and Farcy which was enacted during the year, additional powers have been given to Inspectors under the Act which will, it is hoped, result in increasing the efficacy of measures to prevent the spread of this fatal disease which was very prevalent, especially in the Punjab and Bengal. The excellent organization for dealing with it which exists in Bombay where glanders was enzootic a few years back has proved very successful in keeping the disease in check, and the Inspector General is at present in communication with the Government of Bengal with a view to similar regulations being introduced in Calcutta. In connection with this subject the Government of India desire to again draw attention to the orders contained in their Circular No. 4—29, dated 6th February 1895, to the effect that the Civil and Military authorities should keep each other promptly and regularly informed of the outbreak of all contagious animal diseases.

13. The record of work done at the Veterinary dispensaries in the different provinces is encouraging, and the Government of India are pleased to notice the extension of these useful institutions in Bengal and the Central Provinces. The number of cases treated at these institutions increased from 19,975 in 1897-98 to 48,428 in the year under report. A steady increase is also recorded in the number of cattle treated by Veterinary Assistants outside dispensaries.

14. On its educational side the Department continues to show useful work. The results of the final examinations at the Veterinary institutions were for the most part satisfactory, especially in Bengal where the status of the school has now been raised to that of a college.

15. The assistance rendered by Native States and provincial and local authorities in the promotion of horse-breeding and the operations of the Department generally, remains to be acknowledged. The development of horse and mule-breeding continues to make progress in most Native States. During the year mules fit for ordnance purposes were purchased both from the Patiala and Faridkot States, and three remounts bred in the latter State obtained prizes at the Jellalabad Horse Show.

16. A marked improvement is also recorded in horse-breeding operations under local authorities. The number of stallions employed by them was 181 against 163 last year, the number of mares covered rose from 8,420 to 9,724, and 2,385 foals are known to have been dropped against 2,204 in the previous year.

17. The Government of India again record with pleasure their appreciation of the energetic and efficient manner in which Veterinary Colonel Queripel has administered the Department under his charge.

To the Government of Madras.
" " " Bombay.
" " " Bengal.
" " " the N.-W. P. and Oudh.
" " " the Punjab.
" " " Burma.
" " Chief Commr., Central Provinces.
" " " Ajmer-Merwara.
" " Resident at Hyderabad.
Agents, Govr. Genl., Rajputana and Baluchistan.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin.

Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to the Military Department for information and favour of communication to the Director, Army Remount Department, the Commissary General-in-Chief, and the Adjutant General in India, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of Officers Commanding Regiments of Native Cavalry.

Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, for information, and to the Director General, Indian Medical Service, for communication to the Imperial Bacteriologist.

Ordered, also, that a copy be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

(True extract.)

(Sd.) T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. 165-R. Stat., dated Calcutta, the 15th March 1900.

Returns of accidents on Indian Railways for the nine months ending with the 30th September 1899.

Read again—

Government of India order No. 350 R. Stat., dated the 2nd September 1896.
Government of India order No. 132 R. Stat., dated the 6th March 1897.
Government of India order No. 153 R. Stat., dated the 22nd March 1898.
Government of India order No. 274 R. Stat., dated the 26th April 1899.

Read also—

The following note by the Director of Railway Traffic, dated the 7th March 1900, with abstract returns of accidents to trains, etc., on the open lines of railway in India for the nine months ending with the 30th September 1899.

I.—Accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.

Accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc., during the nine months ending with the 30th September 1899, as shown under abstract No. 4 on pages 16 and 17 of the accompanying returns, caused the death of 29 and injury to 116 persons. The table below shows that although the total number of accidents was considerably above the average of the corresponding periods of the four previous years, the total number of persons killed was slightly below, and those injured was slightly above:

	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Standard gauge.									
Nine months ending with the 30th September 1899	65	2,593	2,658	(a) 7	(b)32	6	29	13	61
Average of the corresponding periods of the four previous years	73	2,097	2,170	(b)11	(c)54	7	24	18	78
Metre gauge.									
Nine months ending with the 30th September 1899	142	1,787	1,929	(d)4	(b)26	12	29	16	55
Average of the corresponding periods of the four previous years	92	1,550	1,642	(a)8	(b)18	5	11	13	29
Special gauges.									
Nine months ending with the 30th September 1899	19	70	89	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average of the corresponding periods of the four previous years	15	52	67	(e)1	(e)1	...	1	1	2
Total all gauges for the nine months ending with the 30th September 1899	226	4,450	4,676	(b)11	(f)58	18	58	29	116
Average of the corresponding periods of the four previous years	180	3,699	3,879	(c)20	(g) 73	12	36	32	109

(a) Out of these, one was not a passenger.
(b) Out of these, three were not passengers.
(c) Out of these, five were not passengers.
(d) Out of these, two were not passengers.
(e) Not a passenger.
(f) Out of these, six were not passengers.
(g) Out of these, nine were not passengers.

2. The following table compares the variations in the mean mileage worked, the train-mileage run and the number of accidents with the average, and shows that, with an increase of 12·67 per cent. in the mean mileage worked and of 9·25 per cent. in the train-mileage run during the nine months ending with the 30th September 1899, the number of accidents increased by 797, or 20·55 per cent., as compared with the average of the corresponding periods of the four previous years:

	INCREASE OR DECREASE AS COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF THE CORRESPONDING PERIODS OF THE FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.					
	Accidents.		Mean mileage.		Train mileage.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Miles.	Per cent.	Miles.	Per cent.
Standard	+488	+22·49	+ 1,619	+13·87	+3,445,611	+ 9·56
Metre	+287	+17·48	+ 785	+9·65	+1,273,076	+ 8·07
Special	+22	+32·84	+ 141	+49·30	+ 110,088	+29·90
TOTAL	+797	+20·55	+ 2,545	+12·67	+4,828,775	+9·25

3. The following table shows the principal variations in the number of accidents of different classes on the standard and metre-gauge lines, as compared with the average of the corresponding periods of the four previous years:

Gauge and classification.	Increase or decrease.			Percentage of increase or decrease.
	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	
Standard gauge.				
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	—34	—34	—51·52
Trains running over cattle on the line	+4	+89	+93	+9·80
The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	+27	+27	+24·77
The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	+34	+34	+11·49
The failure of tyres	—1	+44	+43	+860·00
The failure of couplings	—1	+68	+67	+95·71
Broken rails	...	+21	+21	+77·78
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	—4	—21	—25	—56·82
Fire in trains	—1	+34	+33	+42·86
Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	+19	+19	+70·37
Under the head "Other accidents"	+4	+193	+197	+123·90
Metre gauge.				
Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	+53	—2	+51	+141·67
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	—3	—22	—25	—39·68
Trains running over cattle on the line	—5	+76	+71	+7·91
The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	+21	+21	+47·73
The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	—1	+27	+26	+23·86
The failure of axles	+6	+6	+12	+30·77
The failure of couplings	—3	+35	+32	+36·78
Broken rails	—1	+17	+16	+66·67
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	+13	+2	+15	+35·71
Slips in cuttings or embankments	—1	—12	—13	—61·90
Under the head "Other accidents"	—4	+69	+65	+95·58

It will be observed from the foregoing that the increases on the standard gauge lines occurred under "Trains running over cattle on the line," 93 accidents or 9·80 per cent.; under "The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines," 27 accidents or 24·77 per cent.; under "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines," 34 accidents or 11·49 per cent. ; under "The failure of tyres," 43 accidents or 860·00 per cent.; under "The failure of couplings," 67 accidents or 95·71 per cent.; under "Broken rails," 21 accidents or 77·78 per cent.; under "Fire in trains," 33 accidents or 42·86 per cent.; under "Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts," 19 accidents or 70·37 per cent.; and under the head "Other accidents," 197 accidents or 123·90 per cent. On the metre-gauge railways the noticeable increases occurred under "Passenger trains or parts of passengers trains leaving the rails," 51 accidents or 141·67 per cent.; under "Trains running over cattle on the line," 71 accidents or 7·91 per cent.; under "The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines," 21 accidents or 47·73 per cent.; under "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines," 26 accidents or 23·86 per cent.; under "The failure of axles," 12 accidents or 30·77 per cent.; under "The failure of couplings," 32 accidents or 36·78 per cent.; under "Broken rails," 16 accidents or 66·67 per cent.; under "The flooding of portions of permanent-way," 15 accidents or 35·71 per cent.; and under the head "Other accidents," 65 accidents or 95·58 per cent.

4. Under the head "Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails," the largest number, *viz.*, 38, occurred on the Assam-Bengal railway; next to that line comes the Eastern Bengal State railway (metre-gauge section) with 20 accidents; under the head "The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines," the largest number, *viz.*, 62, occurred on the Madras railway; next to that line comes the North Western State railway with 33 accidents; under the head "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines," the largest number, *viz.*, 101, occurred on the East Indian railway; next to that line come the North Western State railway with 86 accidents and the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India railways with 45 accidents on each, respectively; under the head "The failure of tyres," the largest number, *viz.*, 43, occurred on the Madras railway; under the head "The failure of couplings," the largest number, *viz.*, 58, occurred on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway; next to that line come the Rajputana-Malwa, the East Indian, and the Bengal and North-Western railways with 32, 31 and 28 accidents on each, respectively; under the head "Broken rails," the largest number, *viz.*, 24, occurred on the North Western State railway; under the head "The flooding of portions of permanent-way," the largest number, *viz.*, 21, occurred on the Burma railways; under the head "Fire in trains," the largest number, *viz.*, 44, occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula railway; next to that line comes the East Indian railway with 43 accidents; under the head "Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts," the largest number, *viz.*, 20, occurred on the East Indian railway; and under the head "Other accidents," the largest number, *viz.*, 190, occurred on the East Indian railway; and next to that line come the Rajputana-Malwa and the North Western State railways with 58 and 54 accidents on each, respectively.

5. The number of cattle accidents was largest on the South Indian railway, *viz.*, 202; next comes the Eastern Bengal State railway (standard gauge section) with 193; then the East Indian railway with 172 accidents, the Southern Mahratta railway with 171, the Rajputana-Malwa railway with 167 and the North Western State railway with 157.

In relation to the train-mileage run, the highest proportion was on the Udaipur-Chitor railway, which gives an average of 1 accident in 5,801 train-miles run; the Jodhpur-Bikaner railway coming next with an average of 1 in 7,014; then the Bengal Dooars, the Eastern Bengal State (standard gauge section), the Nizam's Guaranteed State, the Assam-Bengal and the Tapti Valley railways with averages of 1 in 7,259, 1 in 7,560, 1 in 7,947, 1 in 8,823 and 1 in 8,943, respectively. The lowest proportion was on the Great Indian Peninsula railway, *viz.*, 1 in 329,728 train-miles run; the Darjeeling Himalayan railway coming next with 1 in 126,546; then the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway with 1 in 82,055, the East Indian railway with 1 in 62,437, the North Western State railway with 1 in 50,163 and the Burma railways with 1 in 45,673.

6. Taking the total number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc., on each railway as given in table No. 3, the proportion of accidents to train-mileage run was the highest on the Cooch Behar railway, which gave an average of 1 in 2,681 train-miles; next come the Bengal Dooars, the Rohilkund and Kumaon, the Tezpur-Balipara, the Assam-Bengal, and the Dibru-Sadiya railways with averages of 1 in 3,629, 1 in 3,991, 1 in 4,081, 1 in 4,260, and 1 in 4,357, respectively. The lowest proportion was on the Great Indian Peninsula railway, *viz.*, 1 in 33,250; the Oudh Rohilkhand State railway coming next with 1 in 18,698; then the North Western State railway with 1 in 17,010, the East Indian railway with 1 in 16,806 and the Gaekwar's Dabhoi railway with 1 in 16,072.

II.—Accidents from other causes not involving accidents to trains, etc.

7. The casualties to passengers, servants in the employ of railways or of contractors, and to others, from causes not involving accidents to trains (which are detailed in abstract No. 2) are compared separately, for each gauge, with the average of the corresponding periods of the four previous years in the table below:

Gauges.	Nine months ending with the 30th September 1899.								Average of the corresponding periods of the four previous years.							
	Passengers.		Servants.		Others.		Total.		Passengers.		Servants.		Others.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Standard	29	107	104	198	298	83	431	388	37	104	96	190	301	77	434	371
Metre	16	32	18	61	131	43	165	136	12	43	31	59	120	47	163	149
Special	...	5	...	6	1	...	1	11	...	1	...	3	1	1	1	5
Total	45	144	122	265	430	126	597	535	49	148	127	252	422	125	598	525

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the number of persons killed was almost the same as, and injured, slightly above, the average of the corresponding periods of the four previous years.

III.—*Accidents in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon railways was not concerned.*

8. The following table shows, for the several gauges, the number of persons reported to have been killed or injured by accidents in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon railways was not concerned. Comparative average figures for the corresponding periods of the three previous years are also given:

	Nine months ending with the 30th September 1899.		Average of the corresponding periods of the three previous years.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Standard	23	147	31	120
Metre	11	28	15	34
Special	1	...	...	1
Total	35	175	46	155

IV.—*Statistical results.*

9. The following table gives certain statistical results for the period under review, comparing the number of passengers killed and injured by accidents to trains and from all causes with the number carried and the number of passenger-units carried one mile. Comparative results based on the average figures of the corresponding periods of the four previous years are also given :

Particulars.		Nine months ending with the 30th September 1899.				Average of the corresponding periods of the four previous years.			
		Standard.	Metre.	Special.	Total.	Standard.	Metre.	Special.	Total.
Mean mileage worked . . .	Miles	13,291	8,916	427	22,634	11,672	8,131	286	20,069
Train-mileage run . . .	Miles	39,504,578	17,054,652	(a) 478,227	(a) 57,037,457	36,058,967	15,781,576	368,139	52,208,682
Number of passengers carried .	No.	67,097,778	42,004,662	(a) 972,063	(a) 110,074,503	65,565,844	41,503,909	713,190	107,782,943
Number of passenger-units carried one mile	No.	3,049,009,909	1,485,166,653	(a) 17,614,353	(a) 4,551,790,915	2,997,256,024	1,536,207,086	17,651,209	4,551,114,319
Number of accidents . . .	No.	2,658	1,929	89	4,676	2,170	1,642	67	3,879
Number of accidents per 100,000 train-miles run	No.	6·73	11·31	18·61	8·20	6·02	10·40	18·20	7·43
Number of passengers killed by accidents to trains . . .	No.	6	2	...	8	8	7	...	15
Proportion of above to number carried	No.	1 in 11,182,963	1 in 21,002,331	...	1 in 13,759,313	1 in 8,195,731	1 in 5,929,130	...	1 in 7,185,530
Number of passengers injured by accidents to trains . . .	No.	29	23	...	52	49	15	...	64
Proportion of above to number carried	No.	1 in 2,313,716	1 in 1,826,210	...	1 in 2,116,817	1 in 1,338,078	1 in 2,766,927	...	1 in 1,684,108
Number of passengers killed from all causes	No.	35	18	...	53	45	19	...	64
Proportion of above to number carried	No.	1 in 1,917,079	1 in 2,333,592	...	1 in 2,076,877	1 in 1,457,019	1 in 2,184,416	...	1 in 1,684,108
Number of passengers injured from all causes	No.	136	55	5	196	153	58	1	212
Proportion of above to number carried	No.	1 in 493,366	1 in 763,721	1 in 194,413	1 in 561,605	1 in 428,535	1 in 715,585	...	1 in 508,410
Number of passengers killed and injured from all causes . .	No.	171	73	5	249	198	77	1	276
Proportion of above to number carried	No.	1 in 392,385	1 in 575,406	1 in 194,413	1 in 442,066	1 in 331,141	1 in 539,612	...	1 in 390,518
Proportion of passengers killed and injured from all causes to number of passenger-units carried one mile	No.	1 in 17,830,467	1 in 20,344,749	1 in 3,522,871	1 in 18,280,285	1 in 15,137,657	1 in 19,950,741	...	1 in 16,483,545

It will be seen that the comparison is generally favourable.

V.—*Number of persons killed and injured by accidents to trains, rolling-stock, etc., during the third quarter of 1899.*

10. The following table gives the number of accidents, as classified in abstract No. 4 of the returns, which resulted in loss of life or injury to persons, and shows the railways on which they occurred :

Railway.	Number of accidents reported during the third quarter of 1899.	Passengers and others.		Servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Standard gauge.							
East Indian	1	...	1	...	1	...	2
North Western	1	...	3	...	...	...	3
Bombay, Baroda and Central India .	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Madras	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Metre gauge.							
Bengal and North-Western . . .	1	...	...	2	8	2	8
Rajputana-Malwa	1	3	4	...	...	3	4
South Indian	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Assam-Bengal	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Burma	2	...	1	1	3	1	4
Nilgiri	1	...	...	...	4	...	4
Total .	11	5	9	3	18	8	27
Average of the four corresponding quarters of 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898	15	9	20	5	13	14	33

(a) Excluding the Howrah-Amta, Howrah-Sheakhalla, and Ranaghat-Krishnagar railways, also the Tezpore-Balipara and Tarakeshwar-Magra railways in the case of unit-mileage of passengers.

11. A brief description of some of the accidents which resulted in loss of life, injury to persons or serious damage to rolling-stock is given below:

North Western State railway.—On the 14th July 1899, an up mail train, when leaving Kotri station, was put on the wrong line through the points not being properly set, and collided with a load of vehicles standing there. Three passengers were slightly injured, and the rolling stock considerably damaged.

Bengal and North-Western railway.—On the 12th July 1899, a collision occurred between an up and a down goods train between Dighwara and Goldinganj stations. The rolling-stock was considerably damaged. *A detailed report of this accident will be found in Appendix A to the abstract returns of accidents.*

On the 28th September 1899, a ballast train, proceeding from Nanpara station to Bahraich station ran into a camel between Nanpara and Matera stations, and the engine and several trucks were derailed. Two railway servants were killed and eight injured. The rolling-stock was considerably damaged.

Rajputana-Malwa railway.—On the 18th August 1899, an up mail train ran into a bullock cart between Ajmer and Saradhana stations, resulting in the engine and several carriages being derailed. The cartman and two passengers were killed and four seriously injured. The rolling-stock and permanent-way were also considerably damaged.

Burma railways.—On the 31st August 1899, a down goods train collided near Pazundaung north distant signal with a shunting train which had pulled out of Pazundaung station, and had been unable to back in. One railway servant was killed, and three were injured. The rolling stock was considerably damaged.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above note, with the abstract returns and appendix thereto, be communicated, for information, to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin.

The Governments of Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Burma.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Resident in Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam.
The Managers, North Western State, Oudh and Rohilkhand State, Eastern Bengal State and East Coast State railways.
The Engineers-in-Chief, Indus Bridge Works, Hardwar-Dehra and Ghaziabad-Moradabad railways.

Ordered, also, that copies be forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered, further, that the above note, with the abstract returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Documents accompanying.

Abstract returns of accidents for the nine months ending with the 30th September 1899 with appendix thereto.

Enclosure to Government of India Order No. 165 R. Stat., dated the 15th March 1900.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the NINE MONTHS ending with the 30th September 1899, as KILLED or INJURED on ALL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former classes, between ACCIDENTS caused by ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

	STANDARD GAUGE LINES.		METRE GAUGE LINES.		SPECIAL GAUGE LINES.		TOTAL ALL GAUGES.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
PASSENGERS :—								
From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc.	6	29	2	23	...	...	8	52
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	29	107	16	32	...	5	45	144
SERVANTS :—								
From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc.	3	29	11	32	...	...	14	61
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	104	198	18	61	...	6	122	265
OTHER PERSONS :—								
Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings	11	4	4	3	...	...	15	7
Trespassers	210	68	112	35	1	...	323	103
Suicides	64	4	9	1	...	...	73	5
Miscellaneous, not included in either of the above	14	10	8	7	...	...	22	17
TOTAL	441	449	180	194	1	11	622	654

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the NINE MONTHS ending with the 30th September 1899, as KILLED or INJURED in INDI[A]
PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as

Classification Number.	RAILWAY.	PASSENGERS. From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4. Killed.	Injured.	From causes other than accidents to trains, etc. 1.—From falling between trains and platforms. Killed.	Injured.	2.—Falling on to the platform, ballast, etc., when getting into or out of trains. Killed.	Injured.	3.—Whilst crossing the line at stations. Killed.	Injured.	4.—By closing of carriage doors. Killed.	Injured.	5.—Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains. Killed.	Injured.	6.—Other accidents. Killed.	Injured.	TOTAL. Killed.	Injured.	TOTAL PASSENGERS. Killed.	Injured.	SE[RVANTS]. From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4. Killed.	Injured.	From causes other than … 1.—Whilst coupling or uncoupling vehicles. Killed.	Injured.	2.—By coming in contact, whilst riding on vehicles during shunting, with other vehicles, etc., standing on adjacent lines. Killed.	Injured.	3.—Whilst passing over or standing upon buffers during shunting. Killed.	Injured.	4.—When getting on or off, or falling off, engines, wagons, etc., during shunting. Killed.	Injured.	5.—Whilst braking, spragging, or chocking wheels. Killed.	Injured.	6.—Whilst attending to ground points, marshalling trains, etc. Killed.	Injured.
	Standard gauge.																																		
	State lines worked by companies.																																		
I	East Indian (a)	...	4	1	5	1	4	...	...	...	3	5	15	...	1	7	28	7	32	1	9	3	7	.	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...
II	Bengal Central (b)	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III	Bengal-Nágpur	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	1	..	...	1	1	.	...	1	2	1	2	...	..	...	1	.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	2
IV	Indian Midland (c)	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	2	3	2	3	...	...	1	1	.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	State lines worked by the State.																																		
XII	North Western (d)	..	4	.	3	1	5	1	1			6	31	...	.	8	40	8	44	1	1	[illegible]	8	...	...	..	...	.	..	...	...	..	...
XIV	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	7	1	12	1	[illegible]	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XV	Eastern Bengal	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	2	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
XVII	East Coast (e)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.	...	1	3	..	...	1	4	1	4	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lines worked by guaranteed companies.																																		
XIX	Great Indian Peninsula (f).	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	4	4	...	...	6	5	6	5	...	3	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XX	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (g).	5	16	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	..	2	9	...	...	2	11	7	27	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXI	Madras (h)	..	..	..		...	..	...	..	...	..	..	3	...	..	...	3	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXV	Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Line owned by native state and worked by company.																																		
XXXIII	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (i).	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	6	29	1	8	2	15	3	3	...	5	22	74	1	2	29	107	35	136	3	29	9	29	...	2	...	...	2	6	...	1	1	3
	Average of the four previous corresponding periods	8	49	7	8	8	17	2	2	...	1	16	69	4	7	37	104	45	153	7	24	5	17	...	2	1	2	1	15	...	5	1	4
	Metre gauge.																																		
	State lines worked by companies.																																		
XL	Bengal and North-Western— Tirhoot section. } Company's " . }	...	13	...	1	...	.	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	2	4	2	17	2	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XLII	Rajputana-Malwa (j)	2	8	...	..	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	18	1	...	3	21	5	29	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XLIV	Southern Mahratta (k)	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XLVII	South Indian (l)	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XLIX	Assam-Bengal	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	6	7	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
L	Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over	2	21	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	5	22	3	1	9	27	11	48	11	27	1	6	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...

(a) Including the Moghal Sarai-Gya, the Baran-Daltonganj, the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka and the Tarkessur railways.
(b) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(c) Including the Bhopal-Itársi, the Bina-Goona and the Bhopal-Ujjain railways.
(d) " the Hyderabad-Shadipalli, the Southern Punjab (Delhi Samasata), the
(e) Including the Bezwada-Madras railway.
(f) " the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon and the Amráoti railways.
(g) " the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda, the Nágda-Ujjain and the Gaekwar's Petlád railways.
(h) " the Kolar Gold-fields and Nilgiri railways.

No. 2. ...

by the TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing between practicable, the nature and causes of the ACCIDENTS occasioning the DEATH or INJURY.

VANTS. — ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC.																														OTHERS.												
7.—Whilst moving vehicles by capstans, turntables, props, etc., during shunting.		8.—By other accidents during shunting operations not included in the preceding.		9.—From falling off engines, etc., during the travelling of trains.		10.—By coming in contact with over-bridges, or erections on the sides of the line during the travelling of trains.		11.—When getting on or off engines, vans, etc., during the travelling of trains.		12.—Whilst attending to or by the failure of machinery, etc., of engines in steam.		13.—Whilst working on the permanent-way, sidings, etc.		14.—Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings.		15.—Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line on duty.		16.—From being caught between vehicles.		17.—From falling or being caught between trains and platforms, walls, etc.		18.—Whilst walking, etc., on the line on the way home or to work.		19.—Miscellaneous.		TOTAL.		TOTAL SERVANTS.		Whilst passing over the railway at level-crossings.		Trespassers.		Suicides.		Miscellaneous.		TOTAL OTHERS.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		Classification Number.
Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1	...	...	4	...	3	..	2	...	6	...	5	2	3	2	...	6	12	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	11	23	63	24	72	4	...	74	24	26	2	...	4	104	30	135	134	I
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	6	1	2	...	...	...	8	1	8	3	II
...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3	...	..	...	...	2	2	2	1	8	19	8	19	...	...	17	3	6	...	..	...	23	8	32	24	III
...	...	...	...	..	...	.	..	...	1	...	...	.	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	8	5	8	5	1	...	8	1	3	...	..	...	12	1	22	9	IV
1	..	...	4	...	2	...	..	...	5	..	...	1	.	...	..	6	3	2	1	1	..	1	...	3	5	18	28	19	29	...	...	30	12	6	...	1	.	37	12	64	85	XII
...	..	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	2	6	13	7	18	..	...	13	11	12	2	5	2	30	15	38	45	XIV
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	5	10	9	10	9	...	...	19	6	3	...	1	...	23	6	35	19	XV
...	...	...	2	...	2	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	4	11	4	11	3	...	14	3	...	...	2	1	19	4	24	19	XVII
...	...	4	2	1	2	...	1	...	2	..	...	1	...	..	..	7	2	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	14	20	14	23	2	...	16	8	4	..	...	1	22	4	42	82	XIX
...	...	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	.	..	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	8	10	8	15	...	1	10	...	1	...	1	1	12	2	27	44	XX
...	...	.	...		2	.	...	2	3	.	...	...		.	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	..	2	4	12	4	17	1	3	3	4	1	...	1	...	6	7	10	27	XXI
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	1	...	XXV
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	1	3	1	3	8	XXXIII
2	1	5	17	2	18	...	4	3	25	..	5	7	5	6	...	32	24	7	7	4	4	9	6	15	41	104	198	107	227	11	4	210	68	64	4	14	10	299	86	441	449	
1	1	8	24	5	15	2	2	6	19	1	6	7	8	4	2	27	24	5	6	3	3	8	6	11	29	96	190	103	214	10	6	210	66	80	5	4	5	304	82	452	449	
..	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	..	1	...	.	...	...	...	...	1	..	.	...	..	...	1	1	..	...	3	3	5	12	1	1	39	9	6	...	...	.	46	10	53	39	XL
...	...	1	1	...	3	.	...	...	2	...	...	1		..	...	...	...	.	1	1	..	...	2	1	5	4	16	4	17	...	...	18	8	..	...	4	1	22	9	31	55	XLII
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	.	...	1	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	3	2	7	2	9	...	...	2	2	3	.	1	2	6	4	9	13	XLIV
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	.	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	2	4	2	4	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	9	4	XLVII
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	6	11	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	2	4	9	15	XLIX
...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	8	4	16	...	...	13	6	...	...	2	4	15	10	21	28	L
...	...	2	3	1	4	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	4	1	2	1	..	1	3	1	12	12	42	23	69	3	1	79	29	9	...	7	7	98	37	132	154	

(i) Including the Bezwada extension (East Coast State railway).
(j) " the Pálanpur-Deesa, the Ahmedabad-Parantij and the Gaekwar's Mehsána railways.
(k) " the Guntakal-Mysore frontier, the Mysore section (Southern Mahratta), the Kolhapur, the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier and the Mysore-Nanjangúd railways.
(l) " the Mayavaram-Mutupet railway.

ABSTRACT No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the NINE MONTHS ending with the 30th September 1899, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED OR INJURED in each class of accident.

STANDARD GAUGE.

EAST INDIAN (a).

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Passengers and others: Killed.	Passengers and others: Injured.	Servants: Killed.	Servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2		2	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	3	11	14	...	...	1	2	1	2	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	1	4	5	...	...	...	2		2	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	1	171	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	18	19	...	...	...	1	...	1	10
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	101	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	1	42	43	...	1	...	...	...	1	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	19	20	...	(d)1	...	1	...	2	24
25. Other accidents	5	185	190	...	3	...	2	...	5	25
TOTAL, ALL CLASSES	19	620	639	...	5	1	9	1	14	

BENGAL CENTRAL (b).

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Passengers and others: Killed.	Passengers and others: Injured.	Servants: Killed.	Servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL, ALL CLASSES	2	21	23	...	...	...	1	...	1	

BENGAL-NAGPUR.

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Passengers and others: Killed.	Passengers and others: Injured.	Servants: Killed.	Servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	6	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	83	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	2	3	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	10
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL, ALL CLASSES	9	133	142	...	...	...	...	1	...	

INDIAN MIDLAND (c).

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Passengers and others: Killed.	Passengers and others: Injured.	Servants: Killed.	Servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	66	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. The failure of tyres	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL, ALL CLASSES	1	118	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(a) Including the Moghal Sarai-Gya, the Baran-Daltonganj, the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka and the Tarkessur railways.

(b) [illegible]

(c) Including the Bhopal-Itarsi, the Bina-Goona and the Bhopal-Ujjain railways.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the NINE MONTHS ending with the 30th September 1899, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open to TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

STANDARD GAUGE—*contd.*

	North Western (a). Number. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Passengers and others. Killed.	Injured.	Servants. Killed.	Injured.	Total all classes. Killed.	Injured.	Oudh and Rohilkhand. Number. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Passengers and others. Killed.	Injured.	Servants. Killed.	Injured.	Total all classes. Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	8
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	4	153	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	77	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	9	10	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	3	...	(b)1	...	...	...	1
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	1	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	86	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	1	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	2	52	54	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	12	451	463	...	4	1	1	1	5	2	119	121	...	5	1	5	1	10

	Eastern Bengal. Number. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Passengers and others. Killed.	Injured.	Servants. Killed.	Injured.	Total all classes. Killed.	Injured.	East Coast. (c) Number. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Passengers and others. Killed.	Injured.	Servants. Killed.	Injured.	Total all classes. Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	193	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	92	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	1	15	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	10	250	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	142	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(a) Including the Hyderabad-Shadipalli, the Southern Punjab (Delhi Samasata) the Rájpura-Bhátinda and the Jammu and Kashmir railways.
(b) Not a passenger.
(c) Including the Bezwada-Madras railway.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the NINE MONTHS ending with the 30th September 1899, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—contd.

STANDARD GAUGE—concld.

	Great Indian Peninsula (a).									Bombay, Baroda and Central India (b).									Madras (c).									Tapti Valley.									
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	3	7	...	...	3	7	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	9	...	...	2	9	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	27	27	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	(e)1	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	8	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	62	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	44	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	30	30	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	46	46	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	237	238	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	208	210	6	16	...	5	6	21	...	252	252	...	2	...	5	...	7	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(a) Including the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(b) Including the Godhra-Ratlam-Nágda, the Nágda-Ujjain and the Gaekwar's Petlád railways.
(c) Including the Kolar Gold-fields and the Nilgiri railways.
(d) Including the Bezwada extension, East Coast State railways.
(e) Not a passenger.

Abstract No. 3.—Accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., reported during the nine months ending with the 30th September 1899, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in India, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident—contd.

STANDARD GAUGE—concld.

The Nizam's Guaranteed State (a).

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Number of passengers and others: Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Number of servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...		5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total all classes	4	37	41	...	...	3	...	3	...

METRE GAUGE.

Bengal and North-Western (Tirhoot and Company's sections).

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Number of passengers and others: Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Number of servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	3	4	...	...	...	..	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	7	8	...	1	...	...	...	1
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	2	6	8	...	12	...	...	...	12
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	82	82	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	5	6	...	...	2	8	2	8
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total all classes	9	201	210	...	13	2	8	2	21

Rajputana-Malwa (b).

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Number of passengers and others: Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Number of servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	1
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	8	...	8	...	3	...	1	...	4
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	..	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	3	3	...	...	...	..	...	..
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	167	167	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	8	9	(d)3	4	...	...	3	4
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	12	12	...	..	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	4	4	..	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	58	58	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total all classes	12	347	359	(d)3	8	...	1	3	9

Southern Mahratta (c).

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Number of passengers and others: Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Number of servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	171	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. The failure of tyres	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	4	15	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	2	10	12	...	...	...	..	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	3	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	7	7	...	...	...	2	...	2	25
Total all classes	7	284	291	...	...	...	2	...	2	

(a) Including the Bezwada extension, East Coast State railway.
(b) Including the Pálanpur-Deesa, the Ahmedabad-Párantij and the Gaekwar's Mehsana railways.
(c) Including the Guntakal-Mysore frontier, the Mysore section (Southern Mahratta), the Kolhapur, the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier and the Mysore-Nanjangúd railways.
(d) Of these, one was not a passenger.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the NINE MONTHS ending with the 30th September 1899, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

METRE GAUGE—*contd.*

	South Indian (a).									Assam-Bengal.									Number of headings.
	Number.			Number of passengers and others		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	6	6	6	6	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	202	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	69	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	9	10	(c)1	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	10
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. The failure of tyres	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	4	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	243	244	(c)1	...	...	...	1	...	41	104	145	...	...	6	7	6	7	

	Burma.									Eastern Bengal (b).									Number of headings.
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	3	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	2	3	5	...	...	3	7	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	2	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	49	49	...	(c)1	...	...	...	1	1	80	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	10	...	(c)2	...	1	...	3	10
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. The failure of tyres	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	..	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	15	6	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	1	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	3	16	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	34	141	175	...	(c)1	3	7	3	8	35	154	189	...	(a)2	...	4	...	6	

(a) Including the Mayavaram-Mutupet railway. (b) Including the Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj and the Brahmaputra-Sultanpur railways and the Kaunia-Dharla (2' 6" gauge) branch. (c) Not passengers.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the NINE MONTHS ending with the 30th September 1899, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—contd.

METRE GAUGE—contd.

CAWNPORE-BURHWAL.

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Passengers and others: Killed.	Passengers and others: Injured.	Servants: Killed.	Servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.	Number of heading.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	

DEOGHUR.

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Passengers and others: Killed.	Passengers and others: Injured.	Servants: Killed.	Servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.	Number of heading.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

ROHILKUND AND KUMAON (COMPANY'S SECTION) (a).

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Passengers and others: Killed.	Passengers and others: Injured.	Servants: Killed.	Servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.	Number of heading.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	42	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	109	109	...	...	1	...	1	...	

BENGAL DOOARS.

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Passengers and others: Killed.	Passengers and others: Injured.	Servants: Killed.	Servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.	Number of heading.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(a) Including the Lucknow-Bareilly section, Rohilkund-Kumaon railway.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the NINE MONTHS ending with the 30th September 1890, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

METRE GAUGE—*concld.*

DIBRU-SADIYA (a).

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Passengers and others: Killed.	Passengers and others: Injured.	Servants: Killed.	Servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	39	41	...	...	...	...	...	...

JODHPUR-BIKANER (JODHPUR AND BIKANER SECTIONS).

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Passengers and others: Killed.	Passengers and others: Injured.	Servants: Killed.	Servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	59	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	4	4	...	2	...	...	...	2
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	83	83	...	2	...	...	...	2

UDAIPUR-CHITOR.

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Passengers and others: Killed.	Passengers and others: Injured.	Servants: Killed.	Servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL-JUNAGAD-PORBANDAR (b).

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Passengers and others: Killed.	Passengers and others: Injured.	Servants: Killed.	Servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12a
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	58	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(a) Including the Ledo and Tikak-Margherita Colliery railway.

(b) Including the Jetalsar-Rajkot, the Jamnagar and the Dhrangadra railways.

Abstract No. 3.—Accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., reported during the nine months ending with the 30th September 1899, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in India distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident—contd.

SPECIAL GAUGES

Jorhat (2' 0").

Class of accident	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890	Number: Other accidents	Number: Total	Passengers and others: Killed	Passengers and others: Injured	Servants: Killed	Servants: Injured	Total all classes: Killed	Total all classes: Injured
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total all classes	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...

Darjeeling-Himalayan (2' 0").

Class of accident	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890	Number: Other accidents	Number: Total	Passengers and others: Killed	Passengers and others: Injured	Servants: Killed	Servants: Injured	Total all classes: Killed	Total all classes: Injured
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	1	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total all classes	8	11	19	...	...	...	...	...	...

Howrah-Amta (2' 0").

Class of accident	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890	Number: Other accidents	Number: Total	Passengers and others: Killed	Passengers and others: Injured	Servants: Killed	Servants: Injured	Total all classes: Killed	Total all classes: Injured
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	1	(a) 3	(a) 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	(a) 1	(a) 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total all classes	2	17	19	...	...	...	...	...	...

Howrah-Sheakhala (2' 0".)

Class of accident	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890	Number: Other accidents	Number: Total	Passengers and others: Killed	Passengers and others: Injured	Servants: Killed	Servants: Injured	Total all classes: Killed	Total all classes: Injured	Number of headings
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Total all classes	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(a) Including the Howrah-Sheakhala, as the figures cannot be separated.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the NINE MONTHS ending with the 30th September 1899, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

SPECIAL GAUGES—*contd.*

	TARAKESWAR-MAGRA (2' 6")									TEZPORE-BALIPARA (2' 6").									RANAGHAT-KRISHNAGAR (2' 6".)									THE GAEKWAR'S DABHOI.									
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	

ABSTRACT No. 8.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the NINE MONTHS ending with the 30th September 1899, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED, in each class of accident —concld.

	SPECIAL GAUGES—concld.																											
	RAJPIPLA (2' 6").									COOCH BEHAR (2' 6").									MORVI (2' 6").									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Ditto goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the NINE MONTHS ending
distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS

	STANDARD GAUGE LINES.												METRE GAUGE							
	Average number of accidents during the four previous corresponding periods of 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898.			Nine months ending with the 30th September 1899 — Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Average number of accidents during the four previous corresponding periods of 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898.			Nine months ending with the — Number.			of passengers and others.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	2	1	3	1	2	3	...	4	...	4	...	8	2	1	3	2	1	3	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	10	8	18	11	8	19	3	7	...	4	3	11	5	4	9	7	4	11	...	1
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	8	34	42	6	30	36	...	3	1	2	1	5	5	8	13	4	11	15	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	11	11	...	6	6	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	1	7	8	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	10	18	28	12	20	32	2	9	...	...	2	9	20	16	36	73	14	87	...	4
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	6	94	100	1	107	108	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	60	63	...	38	38	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	3	63	66	3	29	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	31	39	6	32	38	...	12
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	2	8	10	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	8	...	3	3	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	2	947	949	6	1,036	1,042	...	...	...	...	...		7	891	898	2	967	969	...	1
10. Trains running over obstructions on the line	7	61	68	7	70	77	2	3	1	1	3	4	9	45	54	7	53	60	4	6
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	2	52	27	1	29	30	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	10	12	1	11	12	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
12(a). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	109	109	...	136	136	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	44	44	...	65	65	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	296	296	...	330	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	108	109	...	135	135	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	1	4	5	...	48	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	...	13	13	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	3	3	...	4	4	...	...	...	..		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	1	9	10	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	..	6	33	39	12	39	51	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	1	69	70	...	137	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	84	87	...	119	119	...	2
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	27	27	...	48	48	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	23	24	...	40	40	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	9	35	44	5	14	19	...	...	3	...	3	...	6	36	42	19	38	57	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	1	17	18	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	20	21	...	8	8	...	...
23. Fire in trains	3	74	77	2	108	110	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	41	41	2	42	44	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	26	27	1	45	46	..	1	...	1	...	2	2	15	17	2	17	19	...	...
25. Other accidents	4	155	159	8	348	356	..	4	...	13	...	17	8	60	68	4	129	133	...	..
TOTAL FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1899	...	...	...	65	2,593	2,658	(a) 7	(b) 32	6	29	13	61	...	...	...	142	1,787	1,929	(e) 4	(b) 26
Average of the four previous corresponding periods of 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898	...	...	...	73	2,097	2,170	(b) 11	(c) 54	7	24	18	78	...	...	..	92	1,550	1,642	(e)	(b) 18

	Standard Gauge Lines	Metre Gauge
Mean mileage worked	13,291	8,916
Number of servants employed	145,461	59,044
Train-mileage of all descriptions	39,504,578	17 054 652
Number of passengers carried	67,097,778	42 004.682
Passenger-mileage	3,049,009,909	1,485,166,653
Per mile open—		
Train-mileage of all descriptions	2,972	1,913
Number of passengers carried	5,048	4,711
Passenger-mileage	229,404	166,607
Total passengers—		
Killed per million of passengers	0·089	0·048
Injured per million of passengers	0·432	0·548
Killed per million of passenger-miles	0 002	0 001
Injured per million of passenger-miles	0·010	0·015

(a) Out of these, one was not a passenger. (b) Out of these, three were not passengers. (c) Out of these, five were not passengers. (d) Not a passenger.
(e) Out of these, two were not passengers. (f) Out of these, six were not passengers. (g) Out of these, nine were not passengers.

with the 30th September 1899, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED OR INJURED in each class of accident.

LINES. 30th Sept. 1899. Number of servants. Killed.	LINES. 30th Sept. 1899. Number of servants. Injured.	LINES. 30th Sept. 1899. Total all classes. Killed.	LINES. 30th Sept. 1899. Total all classes. Injured.	SPECIAL GAUGE LINES. Average number of accidents during the four previous corresponding periods of 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	SPECIAL GAUGE LINES. Average. Other accidents.	SPECIAL GAUGE LINES. Average. Total.	SPECIAL GAUGE LINES. Nine months ending with the 30th Sept. 1899. Number. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	SPECIAL GAUGE LINES. Nine months. Number. Other accidents.	SPECIAL GAUGE LINES. Nine months. Number. Total.	SPECIAL GAUGE LINES. Nine months. Number of passengers and others. Killed.	SPECIAL GAUGE LINES. Nine months. Number of passengers and others. Injured.	SPECIAL GAUGE LINES. Nine months. Number of servants. Killed.	SPECIAL GAUGE LINES. Nine months. Number of servants. Injured.	SPECIAL GAUGE LINES. Nine months. Total all classes. Killed.	SPECIAL GAUGE LINES. Nine months. Total all classes. Injured.	TOTAL ALL GAUGES. Average number of accidents during the four previous corresponding periods of 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	TOTAL ALL GAUGES. Average. Other accidents.	TOTAL ALL GAUGES. Average. Total.	TOTAL ALL GAUGES. Nine months ending with the 30th Sept. 1899. Number. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	TOTAL ALL GAUGES. Nine months. Number. Other accidents.	TOTAL ALL GAUGES. Nine months. Number. Total.	TOTAL ALL GAUGES. Nine months. Number of passengers and others. Killed.	TOTAL ALL GAUGES. Nine months. Number of passengers and others. Injured.	TOTAL ALL GAUGES. Nine months. Number of servants. Killed.	TOTAL ALL GAUGES. Nine months. Number of servants. Injured.	TOTAL ALL GAUGES. Nine months. Total all classes. Killed.	TOTAL ALL GAUGES. Nine months. Total all classes. Injured.	Number of headings.
...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	3	3	6	...	4	...	7	...	11	1
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	27	18	12	30	3	8	...	4	3	12	2
9	13	9	13	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	42	55	10	42	52	...	3	10	15	10	18	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	16	1	13	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	1	...	5	8	3	11	11	4	15	...	...	...	...	..	...	38	37	75	96	38	134	2	13	...	1	3	14	5
...	...	...	...	2	9	11	1	12	13	..	...	...	...	...	...	11	163	174	2	157	159	...	...	...	3	..	3	6
...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	..	...	...	...	...	11	94	105	9	62	71	...	12	...	..	..	12	7
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	18	1	8	9	...	...	...	..	...	...	8
...	...	..	1	...	14	14	1	19	20	..	..	...	...	..	...	9	1,852	1,861	9	2,022	2,031	...	1	...	...	...	1	9
2	10	6	16	...	4	4	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	110	126	15	127	142	6	9	8	11	9	20	10
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	..	...	4	35	39	2	41	43	...	...	1	..	1	..	11
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	..	..	...	...	1	1	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	154	154	...	205	205	...	...	...	1	...	1	12 (a)
...	...	..	..	1	5	6	1	11	12	...	...	...	..	...	..	2	409	411	1	476	477	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	12	13	...	62	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	..	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	5	5	..	...	...	...	...	...	15
1	...	1	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	8	45	53	12	54	66	...	...	1	...	1	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	17
...	...	..	2	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	154	158	...	259	259	...	2	...	..	...	2	18
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	51	52	...	89	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	..	2	6	8	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	77	94	26	57	83	..	..	3	...	3	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	38	40	...	25	25	...	...	...	..	...	...	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	115	118	4	150	154	...	1	..	...	...	1	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	3	41	44	3	62	65	...	1	...	1	...	2	24
...	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	4	..	..	...	...	...	...	12	217	229	14	479	493	...	4	...	15	...	19	25
12	29	16	55	...	...	...	19	70	89	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	226	4,450	4,676	(b) 11	(f) 58	18	58	29	116	
5	11	13	29	...	...	..	15	52	67	(d) 1	(d) 1		1	1	2	...	...	...	180	3,699	3,879	(c) 20	(g) 73	12	36	32	109	

Special gauge lines	Total all gauges
427	22 634
1,871	206,376(h)
478,227	57,037,457(h)
972,063	110,074,503(h)
17,614,353	4,551,790,915(h)
1,120	2,520
2,276	4,863
41,251	201,104
......	0·073
......	0·472
......	0·002
......	0·011

(h) Excluding the Howrah-Amta, Howrah-Sheakhala, Tarakeshwar-Magra and Ranaghat-Krishnagar railways; also the Tezpore-Balipara railway in the case of passenger-mileage.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY

DISTRICTS.	RICE, UNHUSKED.		RICE, HUSKED.		WHEAT.		FLOUR (WHEAT).		BARLEY.		JAWAR.	
	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.
Burma—*												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	25·71	30·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	26·13	24·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	33·33	26·88	61·54	50·38	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	29·37	26·67	34·04	36·36	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	27·95	30·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	25	27·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	24·62	24·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	29·63	28·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	37·88	31·23	38·31	27·36	...	...	...	...	13·79	4·55
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	28·19	32·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·62	14·82
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	27·59	25·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	11·87	13·75	28·12	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	16·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—*												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	26·25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	25	23·12	35	27·5	...	...	12·5	15	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	28·75	23·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	32·5	30	37·5	30	...	...	22·5	20	32·5	20
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	27·5	22·5	30	28·75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	24·06	21·25	24·69	24·22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	26·25	25	35	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	24·37	22·66	37·81	31·87	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	26·25	18·12	26·25	20	...	...	20·62	11·25	24·37	16·25
Bihár, north—												
Bhagalpur	...	...	27·5	22·66	30	22·66	...	...	22·66	13·28	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	29·69	26·56	30·78	25	...	...	22·19	15·94	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	20·21	14·69	34·37	25·47	34·9	24·48	41·93	29·79	28·07	16·56	30·16	15·88
Central—												
Cawnpore	21·61	15·99	36·35	26·2	34·06	24·58	38·07	27·13	28·59	15·68	31·98	15·99
Jhansi	25	14·69	42·08	32·03	37·19	26·15	43·75	30·94	30·16	14·53	32·66	14·22
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	40	33·33	36·67	23·54	39·01	27·6	30·78	...	...	...
Agra	...	...	55	37·5	36·2	24·37	40	29·37	30·78	15	33·28	15·31
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	21·04	...	38·12	27·08	30·78	23·18	...	...	26·67	13·8	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	20	13·8	35·94	28·54	32·97	24·58	38·07	28·54	27·08	13·8	29·06	13·8
Northern—												
Fyzabad	21·25	15·31	42·5	33·33	33·44	22·81	...	...	27·5	...	26·56	13·75

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the prices of common rice.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee)

Bajra. 1900.	Bajra. 1899.	Ragi. 1900.	Ragi. 1899.	Maize. 1900.	Maize. 1899.	Gram. 1900.	Gram. 1899.	Arhar Dál. 1900.	Arhar Dál. 1899.	Ghi. 1900.	Ghi. 1899.	Districts.
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	57·64	57·64	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	35·75	61·54	50·38	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·07	28·07	34·04	37·66	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	34·6	37·88	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·91	...	42·11	60·42	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	29·37	32·31	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	14·29	9·86	25	18·39	54·72	37 88	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·55	20	31·7	55·63	...	...	Pakôkku.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·1	88·09	57·14	53·33	...	...	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	30	47·5	41·25	450	400	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	23·75	37·5	25	400	420	Dacca.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330 to 340	320	Midnapur.
42·5	22·5	...	...	30	13·75	27·5	25	37·5	32·5	330	330	Calcutta.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·59	18·75	38·12	28·75	330	310	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·56	24·06	40·62	31·25	520	520	Pabna.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	22·5	15	27·5	20	45	40	340	360	Rangpur.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·56	21·72	20·31	19·00	300	360	Cuttack.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	26·25	11·87	21·[illegible]	15	27·5	21·25	290	280	Patna.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	22·5	14·22	26·25	18·59	35	30·16	320	320	Bhagalpur.
...	...	...	14·53	27·5	16·56	24·69	15·94	33·28	25	290·94	304·69	Muzaffarpur.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
31·93	17·5	...	...	28·75	13·85	28·07	16·41	35·52	24·37	335·26	314·79	Benares.
												Central—
33·33	16·3	...	...	32·66	14·27	29·11	17·4	22·86	21·93	290·88	278·28	Cawnpore.
35·62	16·09	...	...	32·08	12·84	29·58	16·04	34·84	22·34	277·34	266·56	Jhánsi.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	14·79	33·33	20	...	...	311·87	297·66	Meerut.
39·22	17·19	...	...	30·78	13·75	28·8	17·5	33·28	23·12	290	275	Agra.
												Submontane, west—
32·66	16·04	...	...	...	...	29·58	18·75	...	16·62	300 and 305	295	Shahjahánpur.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
31·35	16·67	...	...	30·78	13·8	27·66	20·47	22·5	22·19	310	310	Lucknow.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	14·69	26·56	19·06	...	20	300	295	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY—*continued*.

Districts.	Sugar, raw (Gúr.)		Salt.		Tobacco leaf.		Turmeric.		Grass.		Straw.	
	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	11·31	20·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	27·36	22·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	28·57	25·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	19·05	19·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	20·78	20·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	23·71	34·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	24·81	27·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	20·06	20·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	...	...	24·71	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	33·33	38·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpara	55·62	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	47·5	45	36·25	35	125	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	60	60	37·5	35 62	...	70	...	...	2·5	2·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	46·25	47·5 to 50	35	35	60 and 97·5	60 and 82·5	...	...	...	...	1·82	1·36
Calcutta	56·25	46·25	33·12	33·75	60	60	...	...	8·75	8·38	5·62	6·25
Central—												
Bardwan	50	47·5	33·75	33·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·12	1·87
Pabna	40	45	38·75	38·75	92·5	75	...	...	...	...	10	7·5
Northern—												
Rangpur	50	60	40	40	85	80	...	...	1·56	3·75	4·37	5
Orissa—												
Cuttack	43·12	45	30	30	42·5	45	...	...	5·57	5·57	3·75	3·75
Bihár, south—												
Patna	30	30	34·37	35	30	[illegible]	...	...	3·12	2·5	3·12	2·5
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	38·12	35	37·5	37·5	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	23·44	...	34·37	34·69	114·37	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	51·25	28·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	40	33 33	...	...	50	52·5	135	115	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	50	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	38·12	28·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	50	37·5	...	...	133·33	40 to 80	142·5	100	10	5	5	3·33
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	...	30·05	...	...	...	...	125 and 130	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	38·07	29·61	...	...	70	72·5	...	...	4·43	3·33	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	28·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee)

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur.
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.
										Bihár, south—
...	2·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur.
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi.
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	60 to 100	60	Meerut.
5	3·33	...	...	35 and 60	30	...	...	15	80 to 100	Agra.
										Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	50 and 100	40 to 90	...	...	25 and 50	25 to 50	Shahjahánpur.
										Oudh—
										Southern—
3·12	...	...	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	Lucknow.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	Fyzabad.

Districts.	Rice, unhusked.		Rice, husked.		Wheat.		Flour (wheat).		Barley.		Jawar.	
	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	40	33·33	...	...	50	30·78	...	...	42·08	22·19	50	19·06
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	25	15 36	50	40	36·35	23·59	44·43	25·62	30·78	13·33	36·35	15·99
Central— Lahore	28·02	16·98	46·35	33·33	35·57	22·08	41·35	25·31	26·25	13·65	34·74	16·35
South-eastern— Delhi	28·59	20	40	30·78	35·57	23·54	42·08	26·67	33·33	15·36	33·33	17·08
Submontane— Amritsar	28·07	17·03	44·43	32·66	33·33	20·78	39·01	23·91	25·78	...	...	17·4
Northern— Rawalpindi	25	16·67	53·8	47·66	36·35	23·44	40	25·94	24·63	14·69	28·59	13·44
Western— Multan	25	12·19	34·74	24·22	36·35	24·58	42·19	30·16	28·02	14·84	31·98	13·33
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	37·5	...	36·87	...	...	...	...	...	35·78	...
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	33·75	25·31	...	...	...	...	...	14·06
Quetta	...	...	...	...	38·12 to 39·37	25 to 30	56·25	60	28·75 to 30	21·25	35	17·5
Bombay—												
Deccan— Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	26·41	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·54
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·48	...
Khandesh— Ahmadnagar	40·21	36·35	...	...	49·43	...	...	...	...	...	42·45	15·73
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	31·25	...	...	...	...	...	14·79
Gujarat— Surat	...	...	...	...	53·33	31·35	...	...	...	...	...	19·27
Ahmadabad	...	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—*												
Western— Nagpur	...	...	38	29	44	29	50	33 31	...	...	36·94	17·37
Central— Jubbulpore	...	...	34·75	21·62	34·75	27·56	40	30·75	...	...	33·31	16·69
Eastern— Raipur	...	...	37	21·25	38	23·75	48	29	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	51·79	35·19	...	...	...	...	43·27	12·5
Ellichpur	...	...	66·67	66·67	57·14	36·36	61·54	44 44	...	...	44·44	14·81
Amraoti	...	...	55	40	48·75	36·36	56·87	44·44	...	...	38·75	13·33
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·7	21
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central— Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·9	14·3
Cuddapah	26·5	17·8	...	34·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·5	15·8
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south— Madras	23·3	17·6	40·7	36·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	25	15·5	37·2	26·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·6	21·1
Mysore—												
Mysore	24·96	18·15	40·22	33·82	48·98	35·26	68·57	64·46	...	...	27·43	...
Bangalore	26·12	13·5	46·16	38·5	41·19	38·25	56·94	48	...	...	29·81	15·87

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chanwal.*

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar Dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	
												Rajputana—
50	24·06	...	...	44·43	20	42·08	26·56	...	...	320	320	*Eastern—* Ajmer.
												Panjab—
40	20	...	...	33·33	12·5	33·33	16·67	57·13	36·35	297·5	310	*Southern—* Ferozpur.
34·06	18·12	...	...	30·62	13·40	31·98	18·59	47·03	33·33	336·87	320	*Central—* Lahore.
35·57	19·06	...	...	34·06	14·79	31·98	20	38·07	27·6	328·28	312·81	*South-eastern—* Delhi.
...	...	...	...	30·21	12·5	31·35	16·3	...	...	...	...	*Submontane—* Amritsar.
35	18·12	...	...	30·78	15·94	33·33	18·12	40	33·33	278·28	290·94	*Northern—* Rawalpindi.
34·74	16·67	...	...	31·35	13·38	34·01	20·83	...	...	336·56	320	*Western—* Multan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
42·19	20·88	...	...	...	...	38·75	25	...	...	350	355	Karáchi.
36·72	17·34	...	...	...	...	34·06	22·19	...	...	327·5	309·37	Shikárpur.
...	...	...	...	35·62	22·5	...	...	47·5	40	320 to 350	320	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar.
...	15·99	...	...	...	...	...	20·68	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
46·41	21·35	...	...	...	...	...	26·82	...	...	...	...	Poona.
												Khandesh—
45·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43·44	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar.
...	19·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	45·78	...	...	...	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
48·28	21·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
												Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	20	46	24	350	333·31	*Western—* Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·81	17·37	...	...	280	260	*Central—* Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	38	17·5	...	...	270	265	*Eastern—* Raipur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim.
57·14	20	...	...	...	...	50	23·53	50	25	355·55	360	Ellichpur.
47·5	16·67	...	...	...	...	40	23·44	50	25	340	280	Amráoti.
												Madras—
												South, central—
25·2	18·9	...	...	...	...	39·2	37·2	...	...	326	380·4	Coimbatore.
...	...	25·6	19·6	...	...	...	...	25·8	22·1	342·4	299·7	Salem.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·6	25	29·4	17·7	317·4	253·6	Bellary.
32·2	18·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279·6	238·4	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
...	...	23·8	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	31·6	27·6	...	...	329·2	283·9	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	23·4	16·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·9	25·6	...	...	*Southern—* Madura.
												Mysore—
...	...	29·38	22·53	...	...	26·06	11·76	60·34	61·71	368·75	354	Mysore.
...	...	30·47	15·87	...	...	29·92	16·69	51·43	47·25	363·19	359·5	Bangalore.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY—*concluded*

Districts.	Sugar, raw (*Gúr*).		Salt.		Tobacco leaf.		Turmeric.		Grass.		Straw.	
	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	53·33	47·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·33	10	13·33	10
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	44·43	40	...	...	80	50	160	133·33	4·01	3·28	8·91	3·28
Central—												
Lahore	48·49	38·07	...	...	61·56	53·33	127·55	110·31	16·04	8·02	13·33	4·43
South-eastern—												
Delhi	44·43	33·33	...	...	80	80	152·4	123·07	8·91	7·97	10	7·97
Submontane—												
Amritsar	45·73	34·06	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	8·02	18·02	4·43
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	44·37	36·35	...	...	44·37	40	183·33	133·33	10	4·01	11·41	5
Western—												
Multan	50	40	...	...	57·08	100	160	153·28	5	6·15	6·67	5
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	62·5	...	...	...	120	...	137·5	110	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	47·5	36·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	51·82	52·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	51·77	51·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	66·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	39	39	90	60	150	140	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	40	41	100	114	100	105	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	80	88·89	...	...	266·67	200	160	130	5	4	...	...
Amráoti	70	...	...	...	160	120	150	140	1(*a*)	·31(*b*)	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	48	57·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·5
Salem	...	...	...	...	128·4	119·8	85·7	85·7	...	...	6·4	5·8
Central—												
Bellary	47·6	35·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	69·1	82·3	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	39·5	52·7	98·7	65·8	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·6	2·9
East Coast, south—												
Madras	46·1	55·9	...	...	123·4	139·9	111·9	98·8	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	113·1	118·3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	106·8	106·8	...	...	...	...	4·3	4·3
Mysore—												
Mysore	66·36	68·56	...	...	374	374	124·67	148·04	10·71	10·71	7·14	7·14
Bangalore	44·97	45·81	...	...	342·5	351	128·44	179·81	10·25	9·06	8	10

(*a*) Per 100 lbs.

(*b*) Per 100 pullies weighing on an average 158 lbs.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee)

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	
										Rajputana—
										Eastern—
13·33	3·33	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Ajmer.
										Panjab—
										Southern—
...	4·84	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	Ferozpur.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	112·5	112·5	Lahore.
										South-eastern—
10	7·97	...	...	50	60	...	...	100	125	Delhi.
										Submontane—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amritsar.
										Northern—
12·5	4·01	...	...	60	60	...	...	50	60	Rawalpindi.
										Western—
5	6·67	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Multan.
										Sind and Baluchistan—
19·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur.
...	...	15	7·5	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta.
										Bombay—
										Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
										Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
										Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
										Central Provinces—
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Nagpur.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	25	42	Jubbulpore.
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur.
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim.
...	3	...	...	50	50	...	...	60	60	Ellichpur.
10(*a*)	3·5(*b*)	...	...	55	55	...	...	40	90	Amráoti.
										Madras—
										South, central—
...	...	...	...	...	90	...	90	50	60	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Salem.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	60	60	80	70	80	Bellary.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
										East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore.
										East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	55	55	55	55	...	...	Madras.
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura.
										Mysore—
5	3·29	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore.
...	...	...	...	100	160	...	...	150	130	Bangalore.

(*a*) Per 200 lbs. (*b*) Per 100 pullies weighing on an average 748 lbs.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT,
March 19, 1900.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1900 *(The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	15 9	15 9	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	13 11	13 10	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 —	6 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	10 14	10 14	...	...	11 12	11 8	13 —	12 12	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	13 10	13 10	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	15 1	15 1	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	10 11	9 15	14 15	13 9	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	13 4	13 15	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	11 3	10 6	12 6	11 7	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	9 9	9 9	...	...	11 10	11 10	15 5	15 5	32 10	32 10	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	10 5	10 5	...	...	10 3	10 3	10 6	10 6	27 4	29 —	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	15 15	15 15	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	9 2	8 8	12 12	12 2	15 14	15 14	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	19 1	19 1	24 11	26 4	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 4	15 10	17 4	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	14 —	15 —	18 8	17 8	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 1¼	7 1¼	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 1	5 10	5 10	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	25 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	36 —	36 —	39 —	39 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpara	17 —	16 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Kamrúp	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	19 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 8	8 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	16 8	16 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	20 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 —	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 8	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	11 — and 15 —	16 —	12 — and 15 12	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Dacca	10 8	10 8	32 —	32 —	...	10 8	16 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	14 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	16 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	12 12	14 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	10 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	9 8 and 11 12	13 — and 16 —	13 — and 16 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	10 ...	10 —	16 —	16 —	...	8 —	11 6	11 6	11 6	13 —	9 —	9 —
Hooghly	11 —	12 —	...	...	...	7 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	15 4	16 —	...	...	...	6 2	12 13	12 5	...	...	...	...
Jessore	9 —	10 —	12 —	11 —	...	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	14 —	14 8	35 —	27 —	...	6 —	13 8	14 8	...	...	...	...

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 3	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 8	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	8 12	8 12	13 8	13 8	Pegu.
...	...	...	.	13 12	13 8	...	...	10 12	10 12	20 —	20 —	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 5	16 5	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 9	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi.
...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	8 2	8 2	14 4	14 4	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	14 3	14 3	Prome.
...	...	...	...	12 6	13 10	...	...	...	...	12 10	14 3	Toungoo.
...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	37 9	37 9	10 7	10 7	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	15 8	16 —	27 8	28 —	7 4	7 3	19 12	19 12	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	7 1	7 1	14 2	14 2	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	17 2	15 —	...	...	12 7	12 7	14 3	14 3	Pakôkku.
...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	28 7	28 7	5 —	5 —	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Sandoway.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 12	8 8	10 8	10 8	Sylhet.
...	...	...	...	10 10½	10 10½	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 2¼	9 2¼	Cachar.
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 11	16 —	16 —	6 11	6 2	7 8	8 —	Khási and Jaintiá Hills.
...	...	...	...	8 —	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	Gáro Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	Manipur.
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	Goálpara.
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	10 —	10 —	Kamrúp.
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	10 —	10 —	Darrang.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Nowgong.
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 8	Sibsagar.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 8	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 8	3 12	4 8	4 4	Nágá Hills.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj.
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Noakhali.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 4	10 4	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Tippera.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	Maimensingh.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Khulna.
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 —	...	...	10 10	11 —	10 10	10 10	24-Parganas.
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 10	10 8	Howrah.
...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	14 8	12 4	14 8	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	14 8	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 —	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	11 7	10 —	12 1	12 1	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 2	10 —	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	Faridpur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1900—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice.				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
					Best sort.		Common.					
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued.*												
Central—												
Bankura	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	10 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	12 12	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	10 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	10 — and 14 —	10 — and 14 —	...	27 —	...	13 —	15 8	14 8	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	9 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	...	11 —	13 8	12 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	16 2	16 8	35 —	35 —	...	6 10	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...
Bogra	7 8	9 15¾	...	...	...	12 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	14 4	13 8	26 4	27 —	...	9 12	15 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	12 —	...	...	...	12 —	16 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	8 8	14 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	9 9½	13 8	12 8	12 8	...	13 —	16 12	18 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	5 4	16 —	15 8	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	8 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	...	5 4	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	9 3	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	10 8	15 1	14 7	...	...	...	...
Balasore	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	...	12 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	12 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	11 —	11 —	20 —	16 —	...	10 —	14 —	13 —	...	16 —	...	...
Ranchi	7 12 to 11 —	7 4 to 11 —	11 —	13 —	...	8 —	10 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	12 6	12 6	15 12	16 14	...	10 11	11 13	12 6	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	11 —	12 —	14 —	16 —	...	6 —	11 12	12 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	13 —	13 2	...	...	...	10 12	12 12	12 10	...	...	...	...
Gaya	13 8	14 —	17 —	17 —	...	12 —	13 8	14 —	13 12	...	...	...
Patna	15 —	14 —	19 —	19 —	...	12 —	15 —	15 —	16 —	15 —	...	...
Shahabad	10 8 and 12 —	11 8 and 12 —	18 —	16 —	...	7 8	10 — and 13 8	11 — and 12 8	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	12 8	13 —	...	...	...	15 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	13 4	13 4	17 12	20 4	...	12 10	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	13 3	11 —	19 12	18 —	...	8 —	14 4	12 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	12 2	12 3	17 —	18 —	...	7 —	13 2	13 4	...	...	...	...
Saran	11 10	12 4	15 —	14 —	...	10 —	12 —	12 3	...	...	...	...
Champáran	13 —	13 —	22 —	20 8	...	7 8	13 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	10 —	10 8	14 8	14 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	11 —	13 —	14 —	12 —	12 —
Benares	10 10	10 10	13 4½	13 13	7 6	7 2¼	10 13½	10 13½	13 —	13 2¼	11 15	12 8
Ghazipur	11 8	11 8	14 8	13 8	6 8	6 —	14 8	13 —	14 8	14 8	12 4	12 8
Jaunpur	11 —	11 —	15 8	14 8	6 4	6 4	11 —	12 8	14 —	14 —	14 8	15 8
Allahabad	10 —	11 —	14 12	14 8	8 8	8 8	10 8	11 4	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —
Central—												
Bánda	10 4	10 4	13 —	13 —	5 4	5 4	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 4	12 —	11 12
Fatehpur	11 4	10 12	13 —	12 12	7 —	7 —	11 4	11 4	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —
Hamirpur	10 8	10 —	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	9 8	10 4	13 4	13 4	11 8	11 —
Jalaun	11 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	8 —	7 —	10 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —
Cawnpore	11 4	11 —	13 8	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 8	12 4	12 —	11 12	11 —
Jhansi	10 8	10 —	13 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	9 4	9 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	11 —
Etawah	12 —	11 10	14 —	13 10	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	13 4	14 4	11 6	11 4
Farukhabad	11 15	11 4	14 5	13 10	4 12	4 12	11 9½	11 9½	12 4	12 4	11 9½	11 8
Mainpuri	12 4	12 4	13 12	13 12	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 12	13 4	11 10	11 10
Etah	12 4	11 6	13 8	13 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 —	11 8	11 —
Western—												
Meerut	11 —	11 8	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —
Agra	10 12	10 2	13 —	12 8	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 8	11 8	11 8	10 —	10 8
Muttra	11 4	11 —	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	...	12 —	11 —	10 12
Aligarh	11 8	11 8	13 8	12 4	5 —	5 —	...	...	12 8	12 4	11 8	11 4
Bulandshahr	12 8	12 2	13 —	13 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	12 4	12 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	5 8	6 4	11 —	11 —	14 —	12 —	14 —	12 —
Azamgarh	11 —	11 2	14 6	14 11	7 6	7 10	11 7	12 8	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	11 13	12 10	14 6	13 1	11 6	10 12	12 4	12 10	...	...	...	...
Basti	13 —	13 —	19 —	18 8	9 —	8 12	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Bengal—*continued.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	12 8	11 4	...	...	11 4	10 —	10 —	10 —	Bankura.
...	...	...	...	16 13	16 12	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 14	11 14	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum.
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 8	Murshidabad.
...	...	...	...	13 8	14 —	17 —	17 —	16 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	9 12	Pabna.
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 8	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	20 10	21 —	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi.
...	...	...	...	14 —	17 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	{ 9 8 and 10 — }	10 —	Malda.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	13 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	12 —	13 8	...	...	9 9½	8 —	10 —	10 —	Dinajpur.
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Jalpaiguri.
												Hills—
13 —	14 8	...	...	9 —	11 —	16 —	18 —	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 4	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	9 3	9 3	13 —	13 —	Puri.
...	...	...	...	17 11*	17 1*	...	...	19 11	18 6	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	Balasore.
												Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Singhbhum.
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 8	10 —	10 —	Mánbhum.
19 —	19 8	...	...	13 —	{ 12 8 to 13 8 }	...	16 —	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	Ranchi.
33 12	...	...	...	14 1	16 5	12 15	13 —	13 8	13 8	9 4	9 9	Palámau.
16 —	16 —	...	...	14 —	14 8	13 4	14 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Hazáribágh.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 4	...	...	...	14 8	11 —	10 8	Monghyr.
...	...	13 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	Gaya.
...	...	16 —	15 —	18 —	17 8	15 —	16 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	Patna.
...	...	...	...	{ 16 — and 17 — }	{ 14 — and 15 — }	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 8	Shahabad.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	18 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	Purnea.
...	...	...	...	15 2	16 8	17 10	17 12	11 6	11 6	10 —	10 —	Bhágalpur.
19 12	21 —	...	...	15 8	13 —	15 6	14 —	12 2	10 —	11 —	10 8	Darbhanga.
...	20 —	...	...	15 12	15 8	14 4	14 12	11 8	11 4	11 8	11 8	Muzaffarpur.
20 —	20 —	13 —	12 —	15 4	14 4	13 12	13 —	13 —	13 —	10 8	11 —	Sáran.
20 —	20 —	...	...	14 8	14 8	15 8	15 12	11 8	12 —	10 8	10 8	Champáran.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
...	...	11 —	11 —	14 8	14 —	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Mirzapur.
15 3	15 3	14 1½	14 1½	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 13	10 14½	10 14½	10 2	10 6½	Benares.
...	...	10 8	10 8	15 8	13 —	...	..	11 8	11 8	9 4	9 4	Ghazipur.
...	...	16 8	16 8	15 8	14 8	14 —	14 —	12 8†	12 8	11 6	11 6	Jaunpur.
...	...	16 —	16 —	13 12	14 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 —	10 4	Allahabad.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 4	...	...	11 4	11 —	10 8	9 12	Bánda.
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 —	...	...	12 12†	12 —	10 12	10 12	Fatehpur.
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 12	...	...	12 —	11 8	10 4	10 4	Hamírpur.
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 3	10 4	Jalaun.
...	15 8	14 —	14 —	13 4	13 —	12 —	11 4	12 —†	12 —	11 8	11 8	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	13 4	12 4	12 4	12 4	11 4	10 12	11 —	11 4	Jhánsi.
12 —	14 —	10 —	13 —	14 —	13 8	14 —	14 4	12 8	12 —	9 12	9 12	Etáwah.
...	...	...	...	12 15	12 4	...	12 15	11 4	11 9½	11 4	11 4	Farukhabad.
...	...	...	...	13 12	13 4	14 4	14 12	11 8	11 8	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	Etah.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	11 8	12 —	11 —	11 8	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Meerut.
...	...	...	...	12 8	13 —	11 8	12 —	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	Agra.
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	12 8	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 8	Muttra.
...	...	12 4	12 —	12 8	12 4	12 4	12 4	10 8†	10 8	11 4	11 4	Aligarh.
...	...	13 —	13 —	12 4	12 4	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	Bulandshahr.
												Submontane, east—
...	15 —	12 —	13 —	15 —	14 —	15 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Ballia.
...	...	...	...	12 6	13 1	...	...	12 —	13 7	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh.
...	17 1	9 8	9 7	13 2	13 15	...	...	13 2	13 —	10 12	10 12	Gorakhpur.
...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	18 —	18 4	13 12†	13 12	10 8	10 4	Basti.

* Kalai. † Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1900—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	12 8	12 —	14 8	14 8	8 4	8 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	12 4	12 4
Budaun	12 —	10 8	13 —	11 12	7 4	7 4	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 —	12 4	11 4
Pilibít	12 —	12 4	13 2	13 2	5 4	5 4	10 —	9 15	13 12	14 11	11 4	11 12
Bareli	11 14	10 13	14 1	12 10	5 10	5 5	8 12	9 11	13 13	12 10	13 3	11 9
Moradabad	11 14	11 10	13 10	13 10	5 4	5 4	9 11	9 11	13 10	13 10	12 2	11 14
Bijnor	11 6	11 —	13 8	14 10	4 8	4 8	9 2	9 —	10 2	10 2	12 6	12 —
Muzaffarnagar	11 11	11 8	12 10	12 10	...	...	8 12	9 —	...	...	...	...
Saharanpur	12 1	11 8	13 2	12 5	4 5	4 5	8 9	8 9	10 12	10 12	11 4	11 14
Dehra-Dún	11 —	11 8	14 8	15 —	6 —	6 —	7 12	8 —	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Almora	11 4	11 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	12 —	11 —	13 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	12 8	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 8	13 —	15 8	15 —	13 4	13 —
Sultanpur	12 12	12 12	15 8	15 4	7 —	7 8	13 —	13 —	15 —	15 —	13 —	13 —
Rae-Bareli	13 —	12 8	16 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	13 —	12 8	15 —	13 8	12 —	13 —
Unao	11 4	10 12	13 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	12 8	13 —	11 —	11 —
Lucknow	11 12	11 4	14 2	14 2	5 8	5 8	10 10	10 10	13 4	13 —	12 8	11 14
Hardoi	13 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	14 —	13 8	...	13 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	11 8	11 8	14 8	15 —	7 8	7 8	9 8	10 —	14 —	14 8	9 8	12 —
Barabank	11 4	11 4	14 —	14 —	6 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	12 —	12 —
Gonda	12 4	12 4	14 —	14 —	...	...	11 8	12 8	12 8	14 —	12 —	13 —
Bahraich	12 8	12 —	16 8	16 —	6 8	6 8	9 8	10 —	14 8	14 8	13 8	13 —
Sitapur	12 12	12 —	15 —	15 —	4 —	5 —	10 —	10 8	13 8	13 8	13 —	12 8
Kheri	12 12	12 4	17 4	16 8	4 —	4 —	10 8	10 8	14 8	13 8	13 —	12 8
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	8 —	7 12	10 —	10 —	5 —	4 13½	7 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	...	...
Bánswara	8 —	8 12	8 8	8 8	5 —	5 —	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	7 13	8 4	8 12	9 4	6 13	7 13	7 5	8 4	9 4	9 4	8 —	8 4
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	7 —	7 —	7 —	6 8	4 —	4 8	5 —	5 4	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	7 4	7 4 and 8 —	10 —	10 —	5 12	5 12	7 4	7 4	8 —	8 —	7 4	7 4
Erinpura	9 2	8 12	10 6	10 13	6 10	6 13	8 10	8 11	9 10	9 15	9 2	8 11
Ajmer	8 12	8 12	9 14½	9 12	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	8 13½	9 8	8 13½	8 13½
Abu	7 14 and 8 7	7 15 and 8 10	9 9	9 13	5 11	5 13	6 9	6 11	...	...	7 14	8 3
Kishangarh	9 14	9 12	10 12	10 12	7 —	6 —	9 —	10 —	10 8	10 —	9 12	10 8
Bundi	7 8	7 8	8 10	9 —	6 —	6 12	6 8	7 8	7 12	8 4	...	...
Kotah	7 8	7 8	8 4	8 —	6 4	6 4	7 4	7 8	8 8	8 2	7 12	8 —
Jhalawar	7 8	7 10	8 2	8 3	5 13	5 14	7 7	7 7	8 6	8 7	8 8	8 8
Tonk	7 11½	7 12	9 11½	9 9	4 6½	5 8	7 5	8 4	9 10½	9 9	9 2	9 10
Jaipur	8 15	9 1	13 13	13 7	6 9	6 11	7 15	8 1	9 11	10 1	9 11	9 7
Karauli	8 7	8 7	9 11	9 6	7	7 3	7 13	8 2	9 6	9 6	8 7	8 7
Dholpur	10 10¾	10 10¼	13 7	13 8	8 3½	7 14	8 11½	8 11½	13 3½	12 15	10 15½	11 ¼
Bharatpur	10 4	10 4	12 4	12 7	5 —	5 —	7 4	7 4	11 4	11 6	10 —	9 15
Alwar	10 6	10 2	11 9	11 11	5 12	5 12	7 10	8 14	11 5	11 8	10 2	10 3
Deoli Cantonment	8 6	8 12	9 10	10 1	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	9 14½	10 2	9 5	9 9
Nasirabad Cantonment	8 12	8 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —
Barmer	8 4	7 13	...	8 15	4 9	4 —	7 —	7 —	9 9	8 15	8 12	8 2
Anádra	8 — and 8 4	8 3 and 8 7	9 4	9 5	6 —	6 —	7 12	7 12	9 4	9 5	7 12	8 —
Shahpura	8 8	8 4	9 12	10 3	7 —	7 4	7 4	10 —	9 4	10 6	9 12	10 6
Western—												
Jodhpur	7 4	8 2 and 8 5	9 15	9 11	6 2	5 15	8 7	7 7	9 2¼	8 10	8 10	8 5
Jaisalmer	7 6	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	6 12	8 8	9 4	7 6	7 8
Bikaner	8 8	8 5	10 8	10 8	3 6	3 12	4 8	4 8	...	...	8 8	8 4
Central India—												
Indore	7 8	7 8	10 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	8 4	8 4	9 11	9 12	9 7	9 8
Nimach Cantonment	8 8	8 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —
Gwalior	9 6	9 7	...	...	7 1	7 1½	7 11	7 14	...	10 —	10 3	10 4
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	10 4	10 4	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	10 4	10 —
Ferozpur	10 12	10 —	12 12	12 12	...	...	7 12	8 12	10 12	9 12	9 12	9 12
Central—												
Lahore	11 1	10 8	14 12	13 12	...	...	8 5	8 2	11 4	11 —	11 8	10 6
Gujránwála	11 4	11 2	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 —	12 —	11 —	11 —
Gujrat	10 11	10 10	13 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 12	11 4	11 —
Jhelum	10 12	10 8	14 —	13 8	...	...	9 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Bagi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	11 —§	11 —	11 —	11 —	Shahjahánpur.
...	...	9 —	9 —	12 12	12 —	13 —	13 —	12 —	10 12	10 12	10 12	Budaun.
...	...	...	...	13 7	14 14	13 12	14 11	11 13	11 13	11 —	11 —	Pilibít.
...	...	10 5	10 2	12 13	12 13	13 2	13 12	11 14	10 7	10 10	10 5	Bareli.
...	...	13 12	13 12	12 2	12 12	13 2	13 12	10 4	10 4	11 —	11 —	Moradabad.
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 13	...	12 6	9 9	9 9	11 —	10 4	Bijnor.
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 —	...	...	9 15	9 15	11 —	11 4	Muzaffarnagar.
12 14	12 14	11 13	11 13	12 1	11 8	12 14	12 1	9 11	9 11	11 4	11 4	Sahéranpur.
14 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	11 4	12 4	12 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 —	Dehra Dún.
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal.
12 8	12 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	Almora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	Garhwál.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	18 —	...	...	16 —	15 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	10 12	10 12	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	14 8	15 —	12 8	13 —	10 8	10 8	Sultanpur.
18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 8	10 —	10 —	14 —	13 —	11 —	10 8	Rae Bareli.
13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	13 4	13 —	13 8	13 8	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Unao.
...	...	12 2	12 —	13 4	13 6	12 8	12 2	12 —	11 4	10 12	10 12	Lucknow.
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Hardoi.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	13 —	13 8	12 8	12 8	10 —	10 —	Fyzabad.
15 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 8	14 —	14 —	14 8	14 8	10 —	10 —	Barabanki.
...	...	12 —	12 —	13 4	13 12	12 12	13 4	12 8	12 8	10 8	10 8	Gonda.
21 —	...	13 —	13 —	15 —	14 —	14 4	14 —	12 8	12 —	10 8	10 8	Bahraich.
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	13 8	13 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Sitapur.
24 8	25 8	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 8	14 4	13 —	12 4	13 8	11 —	11 —	Kheri.
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 —	8 —	7 12	11 —	10 10½	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 12	9 8	...	...	9 8	10 —	Bánswara.
...	...	8 4	7 13	8 12	9 4	8 5	8 12	8 4	7 13	9 12	9 12	Mewar (Udaipur).
...	...	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur).
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	11 —	10 8	Sirohi.
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 8	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Erinpura.
...	...	9 8	9 8	9 14½	9 12	9 8	9 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmer.
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 6	8 8	8 13	7 8 and 7 12	7 — and 7 7	11 2	11 2	Abu.
*	*	*	*	10 —	10 8	10 —	10 4	*	*	13 4	12 12	Kishangarh.
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 12	8 4	...	...	10 —	10 8	Bundi.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 2	8 —	8 2	6 12	6 —	10 4	10 —	Kotah.
...	...	11 3	14 2	8 4	8 3	...	...	8 4	8 3	9 11	9 11	Jhalawar.
...	...	...	...	9 14½	9 11	9 14½	9 9	...	...	11 12	11 6	Tonk.
*	*	11 11	11 7	10 6 and 10 11	10 7 and 11 2	10 —	10 12	13 13	13 7	13 1	12 13	Jaipur.
...	...	11 9	12 8	10 —	9 11	...	...	9 1	8 7	10 6½	10 2	Karauli.
...	...	11 4	11 4	12 10½	12 13¼	...	...	9 11½	10 —½	11 4	11 4	Dholpur.
...	...	10 —	10 —	11 12	12 1	11 8	12 —	9 —	12 8	11 12	11 8	Bharatpur.
...	...	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 9	10 12	11 —	11 12	12 4	12 10	12 8	Alwar.
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 5	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Deoli Cantonment.
*	*	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	9 9	8 15	9 9	8 15	...	...	13 —	13 8	Balmer.
...	...	...	...	8 14	8 5	8 4	8 8	7 4	...	11 —	11 —	Anádra.
...	...	...	...	9 4	10 2	9 14	8 —	...	...	11 11	11 8	Shahpura.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	9 2½	9 6	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 14½	13 11	13 11	Jodhpur.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 9½	...	...	9 8	9 4	10 —	8 13½	Bikaner.
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	9 15	9 12	10 —	10 —	7 6	7 6	11 —	11 —	Indore.
*	*	...	...	9 8	9 12	...	...	8 8	9 —	12 —	12 —	Nimach Cantonment.
...	...	7 14	8 2	11 6	11 6	...	...	9 6	9 7	10 9	10 9½	Gwalior.
												Punjab—
												Southern—
†	†	†	†	12 —	11 4	†	†	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
‡	†	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 4	11 12	11 12	11 —	7 —	12 8	12 8	Ferozpur.
												Central—
‡	‡	10 —	11 8	12 4	11 5	12 9	12 5	8 4	8 8	12 12	12 14	Lahore.
†	†	12 —	11 4	12 4	11 6	12 —	12 —	†	†	13 12	13 12	Gujránwála.
†	†	*	*	11 6	11 2	12 —	12 —	†	†	13 12	13 4	Gujrát.
*	*	*	*	12 —	11 12	12 —	11 12	7 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Jhelam.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1900—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*continued.*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	10 12	10 4	12 4	11 12	...	...	8 4	8 4	9 12	10 14	10 8	10 8
Delhi	11 —	10 8	11 12	12 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	11 8	11 8	11 —	10 8
Rohtak	11 6	10 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	11 —	10 8
Karnal	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	11 10	11 8	13 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 8	10 —	11 —
Ludhiána	11 12	10 12	13 4	12 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	9 12	10 —	10 —
Jalandhar	12 12	12 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 8	10 —	10 —
Hoshiárpur	12 —	11 8	15 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 8	10 —	11 —	11 —
Gurdaspur	12 —	11 12	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	12 —	‡	‡
Amritsar	11 —	11 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Sialkot	11 2	11 —	15 —	14 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 8	12 —	10 8	11 —
Hills—												
Simla	8 11	8 10	13 —	11 4	...	...	7 8	7 —	10 —	9 —	10 —	9 —
Kángra	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	10 —	10 —	16 —	15 —	...	...	7 8	7 4	13 —	14 —	11 —	11 —
Hazara	12 8	12 8	18 —	18 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 —	15 8	12 —	12 —
Peshúwar	10 —	10 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	8 4	8 4	15 —	17 —	10 —	10 —
Kohat	9 15	10 8	14 13	14 13	...	...	9 15	10 8	‡	‡	12 8	12 12
Bannu	11 9	12 1	17 1	18 —	...	...	9 6	9 6	15 —	16 —	12 8	13 2
Western—												
Shábpur	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	11 8	12 —
Jhang	11 8	11 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	13 12	14 4	12 —	13 —
Multan	10 12	10 8	13 12	13 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 4	12 8	11 4	11 —
Montgomery	10 13	10 10	‡	‡	...	...	9 —	9 —	‡	‡	‡	‡
Dera Ismael Khan	10 5	10 —	13 12	13 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 12	13 —	12 8	12 8
Muzaffargarh	11 4	11 12	13 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	14 —	16 —	12 —	13 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 10	11 2	13 2	14 1	...	...	9 6	10 —	12 8	14 6	11 4	12 8
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	10 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —
Hyderabad	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	9 4	9 4
Shikarpur	12 —	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 8	11 —	11 —
Upper Sind Frontier	10 8	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	11 8	12 8	10 8	11 —
Quetta	10 — and 10 8	10 — to 10 6	12 8	12 8	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	9 —	8 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	7 6	7 6	...	...	7 1	7 1	9 10	9 10	9 8	9 8	8 7	6 9
Ratnágiri	6 12	6 12	...	...	8 11	8 —	10 5	10 5	9 2	9 2	9 4	8 10
Alibag	7 6	7 6	...	...	8 2	9 —	9 7	9 14	...	...	7 12	7 6
Bombay	5 14	5 14	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 2	9 2	8 9	8 9	8 10	8 10
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 11	9 11	*	*	8 11	8 11
Deccan—												
Dharwar	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 10	8 10	12 4	12 4	...	...
Belgaum	9 2	8 2	...	...	7 14	7 14	8 6	8 6	11 7	11 7	7 13	9 12
Satara	8 11	8 11	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 15	7 15	8 7	8 7	8 5	8 5
Sholapur	8 13	8 13	...	...	8 [illegible]	9 9	10 4	10 4	10 4	11 3	9 13	9 13
Bijapur	9 12	9 5	...	...	7 6	7 6	9 15	9 8	10 13	11 11	10 9	10 9
Poona	7 9	7 9	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 13	7 13	9 12	9 12	8 10	8 10
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 9	7 9	9 5	8 15	8 13	8 13
Nasik	8 4	8 1	...	...	6 10	6 10	8 12	8 12	*	9 13	8 8	8 8
Dhulia	7 15	7 15	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 7	8 7	8 15	8 15	8 9	8 9
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 6	7 6	...	...	5 8	6 —	9 11	10 3	9 4	9 4	8 5	8 5
Broach	9 —	9 4	...	...	7 —	6 12	10 —	9 12	10 —	10 —	9 4	9 8
Kaira	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	9 —	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8
Baroda Cantonment	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —
Ahmadabad	7 —	7 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 —	7 4	9 8	9 —	8 8	8 8
Godhra	7 4	7 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	*	*	7 8	7 8
Disa Cantonment	8 —	8 4	...	...	6 —	6 4	7 —	7 8	8 —	9 —	8 4	8 4
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	8 3	8 2	...	...	5 8	5 10	9 2	9 4	9 2	8 11	8 —	8 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 3	9 3	9 —	9 —	...	...
Khandwa	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8
Hoshangabad	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 15	8 15	10 7	9 11	...	...
Betul	9 6	8 13	...	...	7 11	7 11	9 10	9 —	...	...	...	...
Chhindwára	8 15	9 8	...	...	6 11	8 —	9 7	9 7	9 —	9 10	...	...
Nagpur	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 9	6 9	10 —	10 —	10 6	10 6	...	...
Wardha	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 10	10 —	10 11	10 11	...	...

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Half-month of report.	Marua or Ragi. Previous half-month	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Kangni. Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Gram. Previous half-month.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Maize. Previous half-month.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Arhar. Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Salt. Previous half-month.	Districts.
												Panjab—*continued.*
												South-eastern—
†	†	†	†	11 8	11 12	12 —	11 8	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
†	†	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 8	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Delhi.
†	†	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	12 —	11 8	10 —	11 —	11 —	11 8	Rohtak.
14 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál.
												Submontane—
‡	‡	‡	‡	12 —	12 2	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	12 12	12 12	Ambala.
‡	‡	14 —	13 8	12 8	11 12	13 —	12 —	7 8	7 —	12 —	12 —	Ludhiána.
‡	‡	12 —	12 —	13 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	‡	‡	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 4	8 —	7 8	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur.
‡	‡	12 —	12 —	13 —	12 8	14 —	13 —	†	†	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur.
‡	‡	10 —	10 —	12 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.
‡	‡	‡	‡	12 —	11 8	12 —	12 —	‡	‡	13 12	13 12	Siálkot.
												Hills—
13 —	13 —	8 —	6 8	10 —	9 4	10 5	10 2	8 —	7 —	9 —	10 —	Simla.
‡	‡	*	*	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Kángra.
												Northern—
*	*	15 —	15 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	9 12	9 12	13 8	13 4	Ráwalpindi.
†	†	12 —	12 —	10 —	9 12	15 —	15 8	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Hazára.
†	†	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	Peshάwar.
†	†	‡	‡	11 12	11 15	12 12	13 12	†	†	15 —	15 —	Kohát.
13 1	13 1	7 8	7 8	14 11	15 8	15 8	16 2	8 7	8 7	18 12	21 4	Bannu.
												Western—
14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	*	*	13 —	13 —	Shάhpur.
20 —	22 —	20 —	20 —	11 —	11 8	13 —	*	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Jhang.
†	†	14 —	16 —	11 8	11 4	12 4	12 4	†	†	12 —	12 —	Multan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	11 10	11 8	‡	‡	‡	8 —	12 8	12 8	Montgomery.
‡	‡	*	*	13 2	13 2	12 8	14 —	7 —	7 12	16 —	16 —	Dera Ismael Khan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	11 4	11 12	‡	‡	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh.
‡	‡	‡	‡	11 9	11 9	‡	‡	‡	‡	11 4	11 4	Dera Ghazi Khan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
‡	‡	...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Karáchi.
‡	‡	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad.
‡	‡	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot).
‡	‡	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	Shikarpur.
‡	‡	...	...	10 12	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
‡	‡	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 2	11 —	11 —	8 —	7 — to 8 —	10 —	9 12	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
11 11	11 11	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 14	8 14	Karwar.
11 3	11 3	...	...	6 14	6 14	...	...	7 7	7 7	13 —	13 —	Ratnágiri.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 12	12 12	Alibág.
7 14	7 14	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 9	9 9	Bombay.
*	*	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	8 3	8 3	12 4	12 4	Tanna.
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 11	8 11	9 —	9 —	Dharwar.
13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	9 14	9 14	Belgaum.
...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	...	...	7 11	7 11	11 10	11 10	Satara.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 12	9 3	11 8	11 8	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	...	...	9 3	9 3	11 6	11 6	Bijapur.
*	*	...	...	8 10	8 10	...	...	7 10	7 10	11 13	11 13	Poona.
												Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	8 11	8 5	...	...	7 11	7 11	11 —	11 —	Ahmadnagar.
9 12	10 6	...	...	9 4	9 1	...	...	7 2	8 9	12 1	12 1	Násik.
...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	...	...	7 12	7 12	10 13	10 13	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	7 6	7 14	12 —	12 —	Surat.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Broach.
9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	Kaira.
9 —	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
9 6	9 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Godhra.
*	*	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 4	13 4	Disa Cantonment.
												Káthiawár—
*	*	...	...	8 11	8 14	...	...	8 1	8 —	81 10	81 10	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	...	...	8 4	8 4	11 4	11 4	Nimar.
*	*	...	...	*	*	...	...	*	*	9 —	9 —	Khandwa.
...	...	...	...	11 1	10 4	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 14	10 11	Hoshangabad.
...	...	...	...	10 7	9 11	...	...	7 3	7 15	9 3	9 —	Betul.
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 3	7 3	9 2	9 2	Chhindwára.
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 2	8 2	10 —	10 —	Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11	Wardha.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1900—*concluded* (*The figure*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	9 2	9 2	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 —	8 —	...	10 11	...	...
Saugor	9 8	9 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	11 10	11 —	...	...
Damoh	9 8	8 14	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 14	8 12	12 8	12 8	...	...
Jubbulpore	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	11 —	11 —	11 8	11 8	...	...
Mandla	12 —	11 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	12 —	10 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bálághát	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	9 —	9 4	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Chánda	9 1	9 7	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 7	10 14	11 —	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	10 11	10 11	...	...	8 —	8 8	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...
Raipur	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 4	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	8 12	9 —	8 —	8 4
Básim	9 5	9 5	...	...	5 10	5 10	8 10	8 10	9 7	9 7	...	...
Akola	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 8	8 12	10 4	10 —	...	...
Ellichpur	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	10 —	7 —	8 —
Amráoti	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 12	8 —	8 —
Wun	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 —	8 —	8 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	6 4	6 4	*	*	4 6	4 6	8 12	8 12	11 5¾	11 5¾	12 9	12 9
Boláram	6 10	6 9	*	*	4 13	5 4	8 15	8 15	11 13	11 10	*	*
Chadarghát	6 —	6 4	*	*	4 6	4 11	8 2	7 14	11 4	11 4	13 12	13 12
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	..	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	...	...
South central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	14 13	15 —	15 14	17 8
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	..	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	14 5	13 13	12 11	12 5
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	.	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	13 6	13 6	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 11	15 —	16 —	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	..	...	...	11 10	11 10	13 8	13 8	11 10	11 10
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	14 11	14 6	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	11 6	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	17 13	*
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 6	14 6	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	11 10	15 3	14 3	*	*
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 3	14 6	13 6	12 5	11 6
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 3	11 10	12 3	...	...
Chingleput	...	...		...	...	...	9 13	10 2	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	..	...	...	9 6	9 6	*	*	*	*
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	15 6	15 6
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	...	...	14 8	15 3
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 13	13 11	12 6	15 3	15 3
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 6	*	*	13 2	12 6
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	9 11	14 10	14 10	13 3	13 3
Mysore—												
Mysore	8 2	8 2	...	...	8 7	8 7	9 13	9 13	14 10	14 10	...	...
Bangalore	9 6	9 6	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 5	8 10	13 3	...	...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	6 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	8 —	8 8	7 —	8 8	7 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	13 —	14 —	21 —	21 —
Hassan	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	14 —	...	...
Shimoga	9 7	8 15	10 —	8 15	7 6	7 6	9 3	8 15	14 3	14 7	...	...
Chitaldrug	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	5 8	6 —	6 —	7 8	8 —	10 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	5 9	5 9	...	...	5 9	5 6	6 8	6 6	8 6	8 6	7 2	7 —

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Half-month of report.	Marua or ragi. Previous half-month.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Kangni. Previous half-month.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Gram. Previous half-month.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Maize. Previous half-month.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Arhar. Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Salt. Previous half-month.	Districts.
												Central Provinces—contd.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	11 5	10 11	...	...	10 11	9 2	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur.
...	...	...	...	12 3	11 4	...	...	9 —	8 —	10 11	10 11	Saugor.
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 7	...	...	9 —	8 —	9 14	9 2	Damoh.
...	...	...	...	13 8	12 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 12	9 8	Mandla.
...	...	...	...	11 8	10 8	...	...	8 9	8 —	9 2	9 2	Seoni.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Bálághát.
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	9 4	10 —	10 —	Bhandára.
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	Chánda.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	10 11	10 11	9 2	9 2	Biláspur.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	9 —	10 —	9 —	10 —	Raipur.
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Sambalpur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 12	...	...	7 12	7 12	10 —	10 8	Buldána.
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 8	9 4	Básim.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	Akola.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	Amráoti.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 8	Wun.
												Nizam's Territories—
12 9	12 9	*	*	10 —	10 —	*	*	9 8½	9 8½	9 8½	9 8½	Secunderabad.
*	*	*	*	10 1	10 —	*	*	*	*	9 7	8 12	Boláram.
*	*	*	*	10 —	10 —	*	*	10 8	8 12	8 12	8 12	Chadarghát.
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	Malabar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	S. Canara.
												South, central—
16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Nilgiris.
15 6	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 13	Salem.
												Central—
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Bellary.
14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anantapur.
14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah.
14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	Karnul.
												East Coast, north—
17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	Ganjam.
18 11	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Vizagapatam.
16 6	16 6	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Godávari.
												East Coast, central—
16 5	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna.
15 14	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
14 8	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	Madras.
14 6	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput.
13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	N. Arcot.
14 5	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot.
16 10	15 14	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Tanjore.
16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 5	Tinnevelly.
15 8	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	Madura.
												Mysore—
13 10	12 14	...	...	10 4	9 11	...	...	6 11	6 11	11 3	11 9	Mysore.
13 —	14 —	...	...	10 8	8 5	...	...	7 8	7 4	11 8	11 8	Bangalore.
13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar.
16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Tumkur.
15 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Hassan.
14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kadur.
16 13	17 5	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 7	8 15	11 —	11 —	Shimoga.
16 —	16 —	18 —	16 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Chitaldrug.
												Coorg—
13 —	12 8	...	...	13 8	12 8	...	...	8 8	8 —	11 —	11 —	Coorg.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 9	5 6	32 —	32 —	**Aden.**

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
March 19, 1900.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, INDIGO, JUTE, TEA, AND RICE.

Quantity (in hundredweight) of COTTON imported by rail and river and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, in January 1900, compared with the corresponding month of the years 1898 and 1899.

Whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			TOTAL.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	Imports in January.											
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	1,810	1,765	6,019	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,810	1,765	6,019
N.-W. P. & Oudh	24,951	60,912	16,586	70,605	83,397	121,498	...	...	...	95,556	144,309	138,084
Panjab	4,085	5,902	7,410	18,872	11,882	49,630	66,639	46,918	74,583	89,596	64,702	131,623
Cent. Provs.	859	3,133	1,124	49,999	95,088	72,702	...	...	...	50,858	98,221	73,826
Bombay	...	...	...	244,253	343,112	101,347	...	...	...	244,253	343,112	101,347
Sind	...	...	4	...	...	...	16,605	35,850	17,416	16,605	35,850	17,420
Madras	...	...	...	...	1,714	591	...	...	...	...	1,714	591
Berar	6,568	13,987	2,015	186,240	363,441	57,253	...	...	...	192,808	377,428	59,[illegible]68
Assam	1,300	...	748	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	748
Raj. & C. India	746	2,900	2,493	31,200	72,024	69,330	...	...	...	31,946	74,924	71,823
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	938	10,353	...	...	...	...	938	10,353
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	40,319	88,599	36,399	601,169	971,596	482,704	83,244	82,768	91,999	724,732	1,142,963	611,102
By Sea—												
Bengal	1,216	520	1,059	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,216	520	1,059
Bombay	4,559	7,068	375	426	1,659	184	...	—	...	4,985	8,727	559
Sind	...	...	...	14,921	894	29,478	...	...	...	14,921	894	29,478
Madras	1,471	4,188	1,642	270	268	390	...	...	...	1,741	4,456	2,032
Burma	1,464	5,204	819	...	17	285	...	...	...	1,464	5,221	1,104
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	12,099	109,521	40,279	...	...	...	12,099	109,521	40,279
Foreign countries	...	...	2,884	2,437	3,452	30,556	...	...	...	2,437	3,452	33,440
TOTAL	8,710	16,980	6,779	30,153	115,811	101,172	...	...	...	38,863	132,791	107,951
TOTAL IMPORTS	49,029	105,579	43,178	631,322	1,087,407	583,876	83,244	82,768	91,999	763,595	1,275,754	719,053

Quantity (in hundredweight) of WHEAT imported by rail and river and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, in January 1900, compared with the corresponding month of the years 1898 and 1899

Whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			TOTAL.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	Imports in January.											
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	5,155	52,386	48,759	...	...	—	...	...	...	5,155	52,386	48,759
N.-W. P. & Oudh	138,388	250,354	6,044	6,498	41,588	72	...	43,671	...	144,886	335,013	6,116
Panjab	5,512	256	...	6,937	30,123	426	141,278	421,238	10,768	153,727	451,617	11,194
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	1,352	17,760	719	...	...	...	1,352	17,760	719
Bombay	...	...	...	3,535	46,171	9,159	...	...	...	3,535	46,171	9,159
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,873	106,889	33,389	99,873	106,889	33,389
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Assam	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	6,013	17,207	4,484	...	...	...	6,013	17,207	4,484
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	65	2	...	...	...	...	65	2
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	149,055	302,996	54,847	24,335	152,914	14,863	241,151	571,798	44,157	414,541	1,027,708	113,867
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	262	...	...	...	...	...	262
Bombay	...	...	...	4	2,454	1,596	2	...	2	6	2,454	1,598
Sind	...	...	...	99,518	5,711	65,093	...	...	...	99,518	5,711	65,093
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	5	12,454	904	...	...	...	5	12,454	904
Foreign countries	...	...	19,946	...	...	5,485	...	...	...	...	...	25,431
TOTAL	...	...	19,946	99,527	20,619	73,240	2	...	2	99,529	20,619	93,288
TOTAL IMPORTS	149,055	302,996	74,793	123,862	173,533	88,203	241,153	571,798	44,159	514,070	1,048,327	207,135

Quantity (in hundredweight) of LINSEED imported by rail and river and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, in January 1900, compared with the corresponding month of the years 1898 and 1899.

Whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			TOTAL.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	Imports in January.											
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	92,690	158,364	26,517	...	...	...	...	...	...	92,690	158,364	26,517
N.-W. P. & Oudh	24,717	61,550	14,639	235	2,912	971	...	...	...	24,952	64,462	15,610
Panjab	...	...	...	...	...	182	...	424	937	...	424	1,119
Cent. Provs.	20	4,850	...	17,589	23,985	1,214	...	...	...	17,609	28,835	1,214
Bombay	...	...	...	32,702	47,782	1,057	...	...	...	32,702	47,782	1,057
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	1,377	27	...	...	...	...	1,377	27
Berar	...	...	...	24,784	6,527	63	...	...	...	24,784	6,527	63
Assam	...	386	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	386	...
Raj. & C. India	...	996	...	2,029	7,418	745	...	...	...	2,029	8,414	745
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	12,485	12,742	1,669	...	...	...	12,485	12,742	1,669
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	117,427	226,146	41,156	89,824	102,743	5,928	...	424	937	207,251	329,313	48,021
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	246	...	12	...	...	12	246	...
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	275	...	...	...	...	...	275
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	56	1,575	87	...	...	...	56	1,575	87
Foreign countries	...	...	...	675	139	443	...	4	...	675	143	443
TOTAL	...	48	...	731	1,960	805	12	4	...	743	2,012	805
TOTAL IMPORTS	117,427	226,194	41,156	90,555	104,703	6,733	12	428	937	207,994	331,325	48,826

Quantity (in hundredweight) of INDIGO imported by rail and river and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, in January 1900, compared with the corresponding month of the years 1898 and 1899.

Whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			TOTAL.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	Imports in January.											
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	6,617	13,285	5,691	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,617	13,285	5,691
N.-W. P. & Oudh	3,962	1,790	989	...	...	10	...	...	...	3,962	1,790	999
Panjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	557	234	1,002	557	234	1,002
Cent. Provs.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bombay	...	...	...	488	145	48	...	...	...	488	145	48
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	359	519	302	359	519
Madras	...	...	...	135	99	8	...	...	...	135	99	8
Berar	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	79	14	32	...	...	...	79	14	32
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	375	...	...	...	...	...	375
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	10,579	15,075	6,685	702	258	473	859	593	1,521	12,140	15,926	8,679
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	10	33	...	...	...	...	10	33	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	599	138	1,345	...	...	...	599	138	1,345
Madras	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...
Foreign countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	644	171	1,345	...	3	...	644	174	1,345
TOTAL IMPORTS	10,579	15,075	6,685	1,346	429	1,818	859	596	1,521	12,784	16,100	10,024

Quantity (in hundredweight) of JUTE, TEA, and RICE imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA in January 1900, compared with the corresponding month of the years 1898 and 1899.

Whence exported.	JUTE.			TEA.			RICE.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	Imports in January.								
By Rail and River—									
Bengal	2,016,568	886,508	1,120,979	11,087	9,563	11,894	1,390,745	1,437,376	2,002 823
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	...	265	58	95	75	273	47	322	7
Panjab	...	...	...	113	12	6	5	25	12
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,229	3,531	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	10,699	2,610	23,961	52,515	39,056	54,526	[illegible]	367	627
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,027,267	889,383	1,144,998	63,810	48 706	66,753	1,397,095	1,441,671	2,003,[illegible]69
By Sea—									
Bengal	266	4,128	1,216	429	484	449	79,057	12,871	53,670
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	23	22	...	2
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,925	3,171	8,872
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	...	...	...	97	126	13	34	18	1
TOTAL	266	4,128	1,216	526	610	485	114,036	16,060	62 545
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,027,533	893,511	1,146,214	64,336	49,316	67 238	1,511,131	1,457,731	2,066,014

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, the 24th March 1900.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.
CUSTOMS.

No. 1456 S. R., dated Calcutta, the 21st March 1900.

READ—

Customs Circulars Nos. V and VI of 1900.

ORDERED, that the circular be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Customs Circular No. V of 1900.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 669 S. R., dated the 8th February 1900,

To—The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and Burma.

I am directed to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council / His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Collector of Customs may be instructed to treat as component parts of machinery wire-gauze and felt (whether woollen or cotton) imported in endless pieces by the owners or agents of paper mills for use in the mills. These articles will thus be free of import duty in future.

Customs Circular No. VI of 1900.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 955 S. R., dated the 27th February 1900,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 127, dated the 8th January 1900, regarding the proposal that Indian produce and manufactures imported by sea from foreign Indian ports into British India should not be required to be accompanied by a definite indication of origin under section 10 (1) (*e*) (i) and (ii) of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, when bearing the name of a British Indian trader or dealer.

2. In reply I am to say that the proposal is sanctioned. I am to add that the Government of India will not object to a similar exception being made in favour of goods from Africa and Persia, such as elephants' tusks, wet and dry dates, etc., if the Government of Bombay think fit to make it.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1501-A., dated Calcutta, the 23rd March 1900.

The undermentioned paper is published in the *Gazette of India* :—

INDIA OFFICE,
London, 1st March 1900.

Financial,
No. 29.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

Withdrawal of the unlimited undertaking to sell telegraphic transfers at $16\frac{5}{32}d$. per rupee.

I have considered in Council the letter from your Excellency dated the 25th of January, No. 24, forwarding a copy of the correspondence which you have had with the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce, and with the Associated Exchange Banks established at Bombay, respecting my withdrawal, on the evening of the 10th of January, of the undertaking given in January 1898, to sell, until further notice, telegraphic transfers on India, without limit, at a price not exceeding $16\frac{5}{32}d$. for the rupee.

2. I observe that, in the Resolution of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, it is stated that they viewed with great alarm the consequence to the trade of India, "from the stoppage, at the beginning of the busy season, by the Secretary of State, without any notice, of the sale of telegraphic transfer remittances from London at 1*s*. $4\frac{5}{32}d$. under the Gold Notification Act No. II of 1898."

3. There is some confusion in this phrase which it is desirable to correct. Act II of 1898 was passed, in a time of great stringency in India, when, as explained by Sir James Westland in your Legislative Council, on the 14th of January, " supplies of gold (beyond what happens at the moment to be in India) cannot be obtained until three or four weeks have passed "; and it was therefore provided that currency notes might be issued in India to an amount equal to the value of gold held by the Secretary of State in England ; and by the Notification issued on the 21st of January it was announced that those notes would be issued at a rate corresponding to 16*d*. per rupee, with the addition of such further quantity of fine gold as the Secretary of State should from time to time determine to be sufficient to cover all costs and charges incidental to the transmission of gold to India. Sir James Westland at the same time stated that the Secretary of State in Council was prepared to sell, until further notice, telegraphic transfers, at a price not exceeding $16\frac{5}{32}d$. for the rupee.

4. The two transactions, though taking place at the same time, and both of a temporary character, were not dependent the one on the other. The object of the Act, which was at first to last only for six months, was to enable your Government to make use of the rupees in the Currency Reserve sooner than would otherwise have been practicable. The engagement of the Secretary of State in Council ensured to the trade, until further notice, a supply of rupees at a specified price; but those who tendered for rupees at that price were in no way concerned in the question whether gold was to be held under the Act II of 1898, a point which was entirely dependent on the extent to which your treasuries would be able to meet the demand for remittance, without resorting to the Currency Reserve.

5. In July 1898, when the Act would otherwise have expired, the question of the Indian Currency legislation was under consideration; and it was thought

undesirable to allow the power which it gave, of relieving tension in the Indian money market, to lapse, at all events for a time. The Act was therefore prolonged for two years. Nothing was said on that occasion as to the engagement to sell telegraphic transfers at $16\frac{5}{32}d$ per rupee, which could be withdrawn at any moment; but obviously it would have been impossible to engage to supply rupees for a long period at a definite price, when the gold value of the rupee might have been materially altered as the result of the examination of the subject.

6. It was not until the 30th of September 1899 that application was made for any telegraphic transfers at so high a price as $16\frac{5}{32}d$. per rupee. The expenditure for the relief of famine, not only in British India, but also in the Native States, was threatening about the same date to cause a serious drain on your cash balances. Nevertheless, your Excellency desired me to draw freely, while the demand was large; but on the 24th of October, when upwards of 200 lakhs of telegraphic transfers at $16\frac{5}{32}d$. had been met from your treasuries, you were compelled to ask that no more might be allotted except against gold to be held for the Currency Reserve under Act II of 1898.

7. The large quantity of gold that was being accepted by the Currency Department in India was also causing some uneasiness, and led me on the 10th of November to inquire what amount or proportion of that metal it was, in your opinion, safe to hold in the Currency Reserve. You suggested a limit of 5,000,000*l*.; but this was exceeded in the middle of January, and it became desirable to begin paying gold from your treasuries.

8. In the meantime the demand for remittance to India assumed great proportions. Up to the 9th of January the amount of telegraphic transfers sold at $16\frac{5}{32}d$. per rupee had risen to 334½ lakhs, and 850,000*l*. of gold was held by the Secretary of State for the Currency Reserve. On the 10th of January 53 lakhs were sold, making it necessary to purchase 350,000*l*. more gold; and it became clear that there was a considerable risk of your being unable to meet the payments on account of such transfers, without reducing the number of rupees in the Currency Reserve below that which was requisite to ensure the convertibility of your notes.

9. It was, moreover, evident that if the engagement to sell an unlimited amount of telegraphic transfers at the fixed price was to be cancelled, this must be done without allowing any interval to elapse between giving notice and taking action upon it; since otherwise the demand for remittance during such interval would in all probability have been excessive.

10. It was therefore decided, on the afternoon of the 10th of January to announce that the engagement of January 1898 was withdrawn; but, in order to meet the requirements of the trade, while checking the strain on your resources by raising the price gradually, applications for transfers were not refused, and nearly 70 more lakhs were sold in the course of the next week.

11. Thus, while undue pressure on your resources was avoided, the consequent inconvenience to the mercantile world was as far as possible reduced; and, as soon as the banks were able to obtain supplies of gold for import into India, matters resumed their normal course.

12. I cannot close this explanation without observing that the present difficulty is another instance of the dangerous extent to which the banks rely on the Government balances for support, and fail to make provision beforehand to meet the demands which they are well aware must arise in the busy season.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) GEORGE HAMILTON.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1900.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 21st March, 1900.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. Dawkins.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh.
The Hon'ble Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Nawab Mumtaz-ud-daula Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. K. Spence, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. Toynbee.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Smeaton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Rees, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Rameshwara Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Panappakkam Ananda Charlu, Vidia Vinodha, Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Harnam Singh Ahluwalia, K.C.I.E., of Kapurthala.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. T. Woodroffe.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Evans, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur.

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT addressed the Council as follows:—

"Before we proceed to the business of the sitting, I must say a few words concerning the sorrowful fatality which has robbed us, since our last meeting, of one of the most distinguished Members of this Council. The late Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Lockhart, had only been for less than a year and a half a

Member of this body. So far as I remember, he never once spoke here, and I dare say, had his life been spared to the full limit of his term of office, would never have spoken. He did not care for speech-making; and his keenest interest did not lie in administration. He was essentially a man of action, whose character had ripened, and whose reputation had been won, on the battle-field and in the camp. It was among the wild tribes of the frontier, and amid the soldiers of the Army, whom he loved and led to so many victories, that the gift of leadership, which he combined with a singular gentleness of disposition, was best seen, and was most widely known. By force of this ascendency, he rose to the great position of Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India, an office which he filled not merely by titular appointment, but in an equal degree by popular acclaim. He has not lived to continue to the Army in his exalted station the services which he had already rendered to it in so many campaigns. In the prime of life, and in the plenitude of his powers, an inscrutable destiny has struck him down. But he leaves a record of combined gallantry and judgment in the field, and of the power of inspiration over his followers, which are among the attributes of great Commanders, and which entitle him to a high place in the illustrious roll of Indian Captains. It may be permitted to myself, who had known him for many years, long before a happy fortune made me his Colleague in the Government of India, to add that, by his premature death, we have lost not only a brave officer and gifted General, but a chivalrous and noble minded gentleman, and a most lovable man."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR ANANDA CHARLU asked :—

"1. Will the Government be pleased to state whether, since the brief discussion in March last in the Council, they have received any memorial or representation from, or on behalf of, the Native Christian Community of Madras complaining of hardships entailed on them in the shape of succession duties, etc., by and under the Indian Court Fees Act?

"2. Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Government, in recognition of the said hardships, either wholly or partially, contemplate any legislation to remedy the same?

"3. Will the Government be pleased to state whether, in case legislation is contemplated in that behalf, it will be convenient so to arrange as to admit of the same being discussed and passed at the next cold weather session at Calcutta?"

The Hon'ble MR. DENZIL IBBETSON replied :—

"In July, August and September last the Government of India received through the Government of Madras several memorials from Native Christian Communities in that Presidency regarding the hardship caused to them by the incidence of the succession duties.

"2. The Local Governments and Administrations have been consulted upon various suggestions which have been put forward for the alteration of the law. Until their replies have been received and considered, the Governor General in Council is not prepared to make any announcement as to the course which will be pursued."

The Hon'ble MR. ALLAN ARTHUR asked :—

"Will the Government of India be pleased to state whether it is their intention to pass an Act having for its object the renewal, on its expiry on 20th July next, of Act II of 1898, commonly called the Gold Note Act?"

The Hon'ble MR. DAWKINS replied :—

"Yes, it is the intention of Government to prolong Act II of 1898, which expires in July next, for a further period of two years from that date. But it must be distinctly understood that this prolongation implies no undertaking on the part of the Secretary of State to sell remittances under the Act at any specified rate."

CENTRAL PROVINCES SETTLEMENTS.

The Hon'ble MR. IBBETSON said :—" I beg to lay upon the table information regarding[1] settlements of the Central Provinces, which the Hon'ble Mr. Bose asked for on the 16th February last."

[1] See Appendix attached.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1900-1901.

The Hon'ble MR. DAWKINS introduced and explained the Financial Statement for 1900-1901. He said:—

"PART I.

"INTRODUCTION.

"1. In introducing the Financial Statement last year my predecessor dwelt with cautious satisfaction on the rapid recovery of the country from the effects of famine. It was generally hoped, and not without reason, that the two years of good harvests which had contributed to this recovery, were ushering in a period of agricultural prosperity, and that the word famine would not be on men's lips again for some time. That hope was doomed to cruel disappointment. While the ravages of plague continue, India has once more been afflicted by a visitation of famine nearly as widespread as the greatest famines of the century, and, in many respects, unprecedented in intensity. The significance, therefore, of the figures which I have to submit to this Council will very largely relate to the agricultural situation.

"2. The Indian Financial Statement has to deal with three years. In the first year of the present triad, 1898-99, the total revenue was £67,595,815 and the expenditure charged against Revenue was £64,954,942. The accounts therefore yield a surplus of £2,640,873, a surplus due to the abundant harvests of 1897 and 1898. The results of those good harvests continued to make themselves felt in the earlier months of the year now passing away, 1899-1900. My predecessor had estimated a surplus of £2,621,800. He had, moreover, taken exchange at a very prudent figure, and it was anticipated that this surplus would be considerably exceeded. It has been slightly reduced. The Revised Estimates for 1899-1900 show a Revenue of £68,532,400 and an Expenditure of £65,979,600, while the surplus works out at £2,552,800. It is needless to say that famine, in the closing months of the year, has caused the disappointment. If the crops had not failed the year would have closed with a surplus in the neighbourhood of £4,500,000 or of 6 to 7 crores. Without famine, again, the year upon which we are shortly entering, 1900-1901, might have been expected to show an ample surplus. The Budget Estimates are—

	£
Revenue	70,155,800
Expenditure	69,995,500
Surplus	160,300

"Accounts of 1898-99.

"3. Turning now to the examination of the total results of each year, the differences between the Accounts of 1898-99, which were published two months ago, and the anticipations formed in March 1899, will be seen in the following table:—

		Revised Estimate.	Accounts.	Accounts, better.	Accounts, worse.
REVENUE.					
India	Rx.	101,217,400	101,062,361	...	155,039
England	£	232,500	242,561	10,061	...
Exchange	Rx.	116,200	121,771	5,571	...
TOTAL	Rx.	101,566,100	101,426,693	...	139,407
EXPENDITURE.					
India—					
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	Rx.	71,603,300	71,510,267	93,033	...
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	Rx.	+1,417,900	+1,467,351	...	49,451
NET	Rx.	73,021,200	72,977,618	43,582	...
England	£	16,323,700	16,303,197	20,503	...
Exchange	Rx.	8,161,800	8,184,568	...	22,768
TOTAL	Rx.	97,506,700	97,465,383	41,317	...
SURPLUS	Rx.	4,059,400	3,961,310	...	98,090

"The differences are small and do not call for comment. It will be noticed that the figures in the above table are set forth in a different form from that adopted in the statements in the Appendices to this Budget Statement. The change in the form of the Appendices is the result of a decision to make an important change in the form of the Estimates and Accounts which I will now explain. The table in the preceding paragraph is the last place in which the now familiar but much misunderstood headings of "Rx." and "Exchange" will appear in this or in future Financial Statements.

"Change in the Form of Accounts.

"4. The method in which our combined accounts of transactions in India and in England have hitherto been stated may be shortly described as follows. In respect of Revenue and Expenditure, including Expenditure not charged against Revenue, we had, first, columns showing the rupee transactions in India in tens of rupees; secondly, a column showing the sterling figures in pounds sterling; thirdly, a column headed "Exchange" showing the addition required to the sterling figures in order to convert them into rupees, or rather tens of rupees, this addition being the difference between the equivalent of the sterling at a conventional rate of exchange of *2s.* the rupee and at the average rate obtained for Council Bills for the year; and, lastly, a column which gave the figures of the preceding columns added together and exhibited the total of the rupee and sterling transactions in tens of rupees. These entries showed with absolute accuracy the figures for rupee and sterling transactions both separately in tens of rupees and in pounds sterling, respectively, and when combined, in tens of rupees, while the rupee equivalent of the sterling figures was readily ascertainable by adding together the columns for £ and "Exchange." Nevertheless the method of stating exchange in a separate column gave rise to misapprehension. The figures under the head Exchange, of great magnitude since exchange fell largely below the former rate of *2s.* the rupee, were frequently confounded by the public with real losses by exchange. To prevent this misapprehension, the meaning of the word Exchange, as used in the Accounts and Estimates, was clearly explained in footnotes, but these did not suffice wholly to disabuse the public, or even English financial experts, of the erroneous impression. Footnotes are not always read. Moreover, the separation of a portion of the rupee equivalent of the sterling figures under the title of "Exchange" was often criticised on the ground that it was based on the assumption of a fictitious rate of exchange, namely, *2s.* the rupee, and that the figures in the column did not really represent Rx. or indeed any other monetary unit. However, in the absence of any stable rate of exchange between India and England, it was not till now found practicable to devise a better method of converting and combining the rupee and sterling accounts. Next, in respect of the figures falling under the Debt and Deposit heads, the rupee figures were shown in one column headed "Rx." and the sterling figures in another headed "£", figures relating to exchange being shown in the "Rx." column, but not distributed over the separate heads; the sterling figures and the ten rupee figures, without any addition for exchange were, however, added together in the column for the total. These combined totals under the separate heads indicated no precise facts, for they represented neither a stated number of tens of rupees nor of pounds sterling, and in recognition of this the total column had no heading assigned to it. The Government of India had always recognised that this plan of stating the combined accounts was open to serious criticism, but they acquiesced in its continuance, because complications of this nature seemed inseparable from a system wherein transactions stated in two currencies having no stable relation in value are combined in one account.

"5. The adoption of a gold standard for India, on the basis of R15 = £1, having linked the Indian currency with that of Great Britain, and having given a stable rate of exchange that will only vary within the gold points on either side of *16d.* to the rupee, it has been decided to remove the misapprehension connected with the present method of statement of exchange in our accounts, and to outflank the difficulty of stating the totals of the Debt and Deposit figures, by the simple expedient of stating the figures in fifteens of rupees instead of tens of rupees. This is equivalent to converting the whole account of revenue and expenditure into sterling at the rate of *16d.* the rupee, and the combined figures under the Debt and Deposit heads represent with close accuracy so many pounds sterling. Advantage of the opportunity has

been taken to discontinue altogether the use of the symbol "Rx.," with which the misapprehensions described above were undoubtedly connected.

"The main changes in the form of the estimates and accounts are—

(1) The Imperial and Provincial-Local Revenue and Expenditure in India are shown in separate columns in rupees instead of in tens of rupees as formerly;

(2) The totals under each head in the India columns are stated in £ at the rate of R15 to the £;

(3) The column headed "Exchange" is omitted;

(4) The "total" column is the sum of the Indian total column and the sterling column;

(5) Any small differences connected with exchange caused by variations of the actual rates from the fifteen rupee standard are brought to account through the heads XXIV.—Exchange as Revenue, or 31.—Exchange as Expenditure, as the case may be.

"6. Having thus explained the reasons and nature of the change of form, I give in the new form the same comparison that was given in the old form in the table in paragraph 3:—

	Revised Estimate.	Accounts.	Accounts, better.	Accounts, worse.
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£
India	67,478,300	67,353,254	...	125,046
England	232,500	242,561	10,061	...
TOTAL	67,710,800	67,595,815	...	114,985
EXPENDITURE.				
India—				
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	47,735,500	47,673,511	61,989	...
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	945,300	978,234	...	32,934
NET	48,680,800	48,651,745	29,055	...
England	16,323,700	16,303,197	20,503	...
TOTAL	65,004,500	64,954,942	49,558	...
SURPLUS	2,706,300	2,640,873	...	65,427

"The final result is not of course affected by the change in form. The surpluses of £2,706,300 and £2,640,873 in the new form are the equivalents at 16*d.* the rupee of the surpluses of Rx. 4,059,400 and Rx. 3,961,310 in the old form. The same is true of the total Revenue and of the total Expenditure in any Accounts and Estimates in which the average rate of exchange is taken at exactly 16*d.* the rupee, but not in any in which the average rate differs from that standard. The rate was 16*d.* the rupee in the Revised Estimate of 1898-99, and the total Revenue shown in the new form, £67,710,800, is the equivalent at 16*d.* the rupee of the total Revenue shown in the old form, R1,01,56,61,000, and the total Expenditure, £65,004,500, the equivalent of R97,50,67,000. But in the Accounts the average rate of exchange slightly differed from the standard rate, being 15·9784578*d.* the rupee. The total Revenue in the new form, £67,595,815, converted into rupees at 16*d.* the rupee, is less than the total in the old form by R3,29,700; the total Expenditure, £64,954,942, similarly converted is less than the total in the old form, R97,46,53,830, by the same amount.

These differences are caused by the alteration in the treatment of the difference in the equivalents of the sterling figures when converted at 16*d*. the rupee and at the actual average rate. That difference under the old form was distributed over the various heads of Revenue and Expenditure, and under the new form is not so distributed but brought to account through the head XXIV or 31.—Exchange.

"The Famine Relief and Insurance Entry.

"7. Before leaving these arid questions of Accounts, I should also like to draw attention to the change (in the Revised Estimates of 1899-1900 and the Budget Estimates of 1900-1901) in one entry, under the head of Famine Relief and Insurance, which may have escaped Honourable Members. The recent Famine Commission suggested that the full amount of one-and-a-half crores or £1,000,000 should be provided in the Estimates for the Famine Grant, a recommendation in which the Government entirely agreed. That is to say, the Famine Grant, or the unappropriated balance thereof, will, in ordinary years, when receipts exceed expenditure, be a surplus within the surplus. But the allocation of this first surplus in recent years has been obscured by the practice of charging against it expenditure on works which are not exclusively of a protective, *i.e.*, famine character. To make the situation clear it has now been decided that protective works, the cost of which may be charged against the Famine Grant, shall include only such works as may be sanctioned solely and exclusively in view of their value as a protection from famine. This is an extension to Railway works of a practice which has been uniformly followed in respect of Irrigation works. The programme of purely protective Railway works has been practically exhausted, and that of Irrigation works has been much reduced of late years, and, though the latter may be capable of some expansion, the expenditure on these works will not be large, while the amount required to cover the loss on the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways, which it was specially decided to charge to the grant some years ago, will not usually exceed R30,00,000. There will therefore, now that the grant is relieved from charges for such Railways as the East Coast and South Indian, be a large balance in normal years when there is no direct expenditure on famine, a balance likely to increase as the loss on the Indian Midland and the Bengal-Nagpur lines diminishes. It has hitherto been the practice to show this unappropriated balance under the heading of Reduction of Debt, a heading which has puzzled people who ask how there can be a reduction of debt in a year when fresh loans are raised or in which no debt is discharged? We hope to clear up the difficulty by altering this heading to that of Reduction or Avoidance of Debt. It may lead people to grasp more readily what is actually happening in a normal year. In such a year the Indian Government raises more revenue than it actually requires to meet its ordinary charges against revenue by the amount of the unappropriated balance of the Famine Grant. This amount is devoted to expenditure on public works which would otherwise have to be provided by loan. For instance, in a normal year, in which ordinary revenue and expenditure balanced, the Government of India instead of raising a loan of three crores for public works would be able to reduce the three crores by the unappropriated balance, say a crore, of the Famine Grant. Less debt would be incurred in normal years and the credit of Government would be higher, when it was compelled to borrow.

"Part I and Part II.

"8. Another change is introduced into the Financial Statement this year. Honourable Members are aware that Part I of the Financial Statement is the only part which is actually inflicted on their suffering ears. Part II, Details of Accounts and Estimates—on which no doubt they fling themselves eagerly when this meeting terminates—was separated off from the main statement some ten years ago, in order to release the main statement (Part I) from being overloaded. Sir David Barbour, a master of clear exposition, effected the separation. Since that time Part II has always been compiled by the Financial Secretary but has issued under the signature of the Finance Member. I think sufficient experience has been obtained to show that the permanent relegation of the Details of Accounts and Estimates to a second chapter or part is useful. It is proposed to continue this practice and to publish Part II with Part I. But as Part II is prepared by the Financial Secretary, it should bear his signature, and its relation to Part I should be explained.

" Revised Estimates of 1899-1900.

"9. It has already been stated that the surplus of £2,621,800 taken last year, which there was so much reason to think would be exceeded, has remained practically the same, being £2,552,800. Receipts improved by £607,400, but the expenditure increased by £676,400, reducing the anticipated surplus by £69,000. The principal differences will be seen in the following statement:—

" Estimates of 1899-1900.

Principal Heads of Revenue.	REVENUE. Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Difference, + Better —Worse.
	£	£	£
Land Revenue	18,427,900	17,240,800	—1,187,100
Opium	4,002,500	4,403,800	+401,300
Salt	5,838,100	5,879,100	+41,000
Stamps	3,264,700	3,231,700	—33,000
Excise	3,852,200	3,860,600	+8,400
Customs	3,099,100	3,153,300	+54,200
Other Heads	6,060,300	5,959,700	—100,600
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	44,544,800	43,729,000	—815,800
Interest	619,000	604,600	—14,400
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	2,043,400	2,466,300	+422,900
Receipts by Civil Departments	1,183,700	1,175,300	—8,400
Miscellaneous	522,200	545,300	+23,100
Railways	15,640,600	16,464,300	+823,700
Irrigation	2,300,700	2,415,200	+114,500
Buildings and Roads	458,800	441,800	—17,000
Receipts by Military Departments	611,800	690,600	+78,800
TOTAL REVENUE	67,925,000	68,532,400	+607,400

	EXPENDITURE. Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Difference, + Better —Worse.
	£	£	£
Direct Demands on Revenue	7,568,300	7,467,500	+100,800
Interest	1,964,400	1,954,500	+9,900
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	1,985,100	1,972,100	+13,000
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	10,913,400	10,782,200	+131,200
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	4,072,400	4,051,900	+20,500
Famine Relief and Insurance	753,100	2,072,900	—1,319,800
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	2,400	2,400	*Nil.*
Railway Revenue Account	16,133,400	16,472,700	—339,300
Irrigation	2,223,200	2,241,800	—18,600
Buildings and Roads	4,536,000	4,130,800	+405,200
Army Services	15,768,000	15,029,600	+738,400
Special Defence Work	...	200	—200
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	65,919,700	66,178,600	—258,900
Add—Provincial Surpluses	...	247,000	—247,000
Deduct—Provincial Deficits	*616,500*	*446,000*	—170,500
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	65,303,200	65,979,600	—676,400
Surplus	2,621,800	2,552,800	—69,000

"10. Revenue shows a falling-off of £1,187,100 or 178 lakhs under the head of Land Revenue. This is mainly due to shorter collections and to remissions rendered

necessary by famine. The principal losses occurred in the Central Provinces 35 lakhs, Punjab 37 lakhs, and in Bombay 84 lakhs. The collections in Madras also fall short of the Budget Estimate by about 19 lakhs owing to scanty crops. Opium, however, has come to the rescue with 60 lakhs owing to Bengal Opium fetching better prices. Customs show an increase of over 8 lakhs; a loss in the excise duty on cotton goods on the Bombay side and in the export duties on Burma rice diverted to India, is more than counterbalanced by the new countervailing duty on beet sugar and a larger import of spirits. Receipts from Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint improved by £422,900 or over 63 lakhs. The Mint brought in over 45 lakhs, 32 lakhs came from the profit on new silver coinage, and the remainder was derived from profits on a large coinage of copper coin required for famine relief, and on an increased dollar coinage for the Far East. An increase of 13½ lakhs occurred also under the Telegraph earnings, due to the great number of telegrams relating to the war in South Africa and to transactions in grain, many of them speculative. The famine was also largely responsible for an increase in gross receipts of nearly £820,000 or nearly a crore-and-a-quarter under Railway receipts. The real increase from this cause was even larger than this figure would make it appear, for the Railway earnings had fallen off in the earlier months of the year, and there was a good deal of lee-way to be made up in the autumn. The Railways that contributed principally to this result, taking the difference between the Budget and Revised Estimates of their net earnings, were the—

			Lakhs.
Rajputana-Malwa with a net improvement of			30
East Indian	,,	,,	26
Bengal-Nagpur	,,	,,	16
Oudh and Rohilkhund	,,	,,	12
Indian Midland	,,	,,	7

"On the other hand, the check in the export trade to our western seaboard, due to plague and famine, resulted in a net loss on the Great Indian Peninsula of 30 lakhs and on the North-Western of 13 lakhs. The net increase in the total Railway receipts, in spite of the large increase in gross receipts, did not exceed 73 lakhs or £484,400. There was also a net improvement under Irrigation of over 14 lakhs, largely owing to the failure of rain in the Punjab.

"11. There is not much to arrest the attention of any one running his eye down the comparative column in the Expenditure figures, until the entry of Famine Relief and Insurance is reached, except a satisfactory reduction under Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments of about 20 lakhs, due almost entirely to the fact that the reserve for Plague expenditure was scarcely trenched upon, the Provincial Governments having generally kept the expenditure on plague within their Provincial grants. The difference shown in the statement above in the entries in the Budget and Revised Estimates under Famine Relief and Insurance is £1,319,800 or nearly two crores. This is, of course, the difference under that entry. But, with reference to my previous explanation, I may point out that the entry under Famine Relief and Insurance does not show the whole of the Famine Grant. To any critic who might ask where, then, in the Budget Estimate is your total crore-and-a-half, the answer is that part of the Famine Grant is shown in the Railway Revenue Account. It may be well to clear up this matter, once for all, since there has been some misunderstanding about it, by running through the total provision for famine purposes made in the Budget and Revised Estimates. Last March the total Famine Insurance Grant, £1,000,000 or one-and-a-half crores, was appropriated as follows: 113 lakhs to Famine Relief and Insurance, including Famine Protective Works and Avoidance of Debt, while 37 lakhs was taken in the Railway Revenue Account to cover the net loss on the Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midland Railways. The total provision made for famine purposes in the Revised Estimate is £2,162,400 or 324 lakhs. Of this, £2,054,800 or 308 lakhs will, it is expected, be devoted to direct famine relief in British districts. A small sum of £18,000 or 2¾ lakhs will also be applied to certain Protective Irrigation Works. Both of these sums are charged under Famine Relief and Insurance. An amount of £89,500 or 13½ lakhs taken in the Railway Revenue Accounts will suffice to make good the interest on the Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midland Railways owing to the improved earnings, mainly on the former Railway. Of the expenditure on direct famine relief the Central Provinces, where the famine made itself earliest felt, absorb 154 lakhs, Bombay takes 110 lakhs, the Punjab accounts for 22 lakhs, Ajmere 17 lakhs, and other Provinces 4 lakhs.

"I may also mention here that loans have also been made to Native States to the amount of 48 lakhs, but these are, of course, not charged against Revenue.

"The increase of £339,300 in the Expenditure chargeable to the Railway Revenue Account was required to earn the larger Revenue. The large saving of £405,200 in the grants for Buildings and Roads represents the usual lapses from the grants for Civil Works which were especially large this year owing to the exigencies of famine requiring greater attention to relief works and to economies in ordinary expenditure. Army expenditure shows a reduction of £738,400 owing chiefly to the despatch of troops to South Africa, Ceylon, and Singapore, the cost of which will be borne by Her Majesty's Imperial Government, and a considerable decrease in the payments for Ordnance stores in England also contributed to the result. The correcting entries after "Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial," relate to the net improvement in the Provincial Accounts as compared with the Budget Grants. The Famine expenditure has been mainly Imperial, and certain Provinces, principally Burma and Bengal, exempt from famine, have participated in the general improvement that, apart from famine, has taken place, to the extent of some 70 lakhs.

Before dismissing the fiscal history of the passing year, it may be noted with satisfaction that we were not obliged to have recourse to a loan. My predecessor left me with high balances, and it was decided last March to husband the anticipated surplus of the year in view of the pending report of the Currency Committee. We have not found it necessary to use a single rupee of the surplus for the purposes of our currency reforms, and it was therefore available and sufficed for all our other purposes.

"Rate of Exchange.

"12. The rate of exchange taken for the Budget Estimate last March was 15¾*d.* I think Sir James Westland would be the first to admit that he caused some surprise by taking so modest a figure. However that may be, the average rate during the first six months of the year was 16·002*d.*, but the average rate up to February 28 was 16·069*d.* The expectation is that this year will exemplify the oscillation of the rate in future; that is to say, that in the slack season it will be lower and may approximate to 1*s.* 3⅞*d.*, and in the busy season it will be steady at 1*s.* 4⅛*d.* We expect, when this year closes, to have remitted by Council Bills, including those issued against gold received in London, £19,000,000 equal to 2,837 lakhs of rupees.

I need hardly say that for next year we have taken 1*s.* 4*d.* as the rate, and with this remark I may pass to the Budget Estimate.

"Budget Estimate.

"13. It has already been stated that the Budget Estimate for 1900-1901 gives £70,155,800 as the Revenue, £69,995,500 as the Expenditure, and £160,300 or 24 lakhs of rupees as the Surplus. Following the usual practice I may now run through the various heads, illustrating them by comparison with the same heads in the Revised Estimate of the year which is still with us. The statement below will make the comparison easy:—

"Budget Estimates of 1900-1901 compared with the Revised Estimates of 1899-1900.

	Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.	Difference, + Better — Worse
Revenue—			
Principal Heads of Revenue—	£	£	£
Land Revenue	17,240,800	18,078,700	+837,900
Opium	4,403,800	4,559,800	+156,000
Salt	5,879,100	5,845,100	—34,000
Stamps	3,231,700	3,267,400	+35,700
Excise	3,860,600	3,819,300	—41,300
Customs	3,153,300	3,134,200	—19,100
Other Heads	5,959,700	6,019,000	+59,300
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	43,729,000	44,723,500	+994,500

	Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.	Difference, +Better —Worse.
	£	£	£
Interest	604,600	627,300	+22,700
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	2,466,300	2,397,500	—68,800
Receipts by Civil Departments	1,175,300	1,177,500	+2,200
Miscellaneous	545,300	544,200	—1,100
Railways	16,464,300	17,131,500	+667,200
Irrigation	2,415,200	2,406,200	—9,000
Buildings and Roads	441,800	443,900	+2,100
Receipts by Military Department	690,600	704,200	+13,600
TOTAL REVENUE	68,532,400	70,155,800	+1,623,400
Expenditure—			
Direct Demands on the Revenues	7,467,500	7,657,100	—189,600
Interest	1,954,500	1,961,800	—7,300
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	1,972,100	2,111,100	—139,000
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	10,782,200	11,089,600	—307,400
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	4,051,900	3,934,100	+117,800
Famine Relief and Insurance	2,072,900	3,368,300	—1,295,400
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	2,400	85,200	—82,800
Railway Revenue Account	16,472,700	17,616,900	—1,144,200
Irrigation	2,241,800	2,300,400	—58,600
Buildings and Roads	4,130,800	4,162,800	—32,000
Army Services	15,029,600	16,258,800	—1,229,200
Special Defence Works	200	...	+200
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	66,178,600	70,546,100	—4,367,500
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	247,000	...	+247,000
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	*446,000*	*550,600*	+104,600
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	65,979,600	69,995,500	—4,015,900
SURPLUS	2,552,800	160,300	—2,392,500

" 14. Land Revenue, it will be seen, has been taken at £837,900 or one crore and a quarter higher in the Budget than in the Revised Estimate. It is hoped that famine will have disappeared by the end of next September. The increases in the different Provinces are, Bombay 67 lakhs, Madras 31 lakhs, and Punjab 27 lakhs. There is not much that calls for comment under the other Principal Heads. We have taken Opium at £4,559,800 or 684 lakhs. It is very difficult to forecast the course of prices. But the average price this year has been R1,221 a chest, and recent prices have been so good as to warrant us taking an average price of R1,200 a chest next year. The small decreases under other Principal Heads are due to famine. Passing further down the columns there is a decrease of £68,800 or over 10 lakhs under Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint. It will be remembered that there was an item of 32 lakhs in the Revised Estimates, profits on silver coinage. To what extent we may have to issue fresh silver coinage next year, after the very large additions that have been made to the volume of our rupee currency this year (this subject will be gone into more fully in another place), is uncertain. But meanwhile we are equipping ourselves with a further half million pounds worth of silver. The Secretary of State has bought this amount, which we expect to receive in April. The profit on coining it is taken at 32 lakhs, the same amount as this year. Profits from copper coinage, however, are not likely to be as large as this year, and we take 3 lakhs less under Telegraph revenue. The anticipated receipts from Railways require some explanation,

and it is necessary to cast a glance down to the Railway Revenue Account entry below under Expenditure. A great part of the increase in the receipts is only nominal, because in the last nine months of the year the Great Indian Peninsula will be a State Railway. In the case of a Guaranteed Railway, which the Great Indian Peninsula will continue to be for the first three months, the net receipts only are shown on the Revenue side of the account, and the working expenses are not shown in our expenditure. In the case of a State Railway, gross receipts, of course, are shown on the Revenue side, and working expenses on the Expenditure side. The acquisition of the Great Indian Peninsula, therefore, means a larger addition to either side of the account. Apart from this change in accounting, the Railway Revenue for the year is 53 lakhs less than the Revised Estimates, but we hope that grain traffic will not again be stimulated by Famine.

"15. To pass to Expenditure, under Direct Demands on Revenue there is an increase of 28 lakhs, 18 lakhs of which occur under Land Revenue mainly owing to Famine establishments. The increase of £139,000 or 21 lakhs under Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint is attributable to the normal growth of the first two Departments. Any increase under Salaries is usually jealously noticed. The increase of 46 lakhs in respect of Civil Departments is due to a variety of causes. Eight lakhs under Jails are due to Famine, *i.e.*, high prices of food grains; 15 lakhs under Police are largely due to the same cause; Scientific and Minor Departments get 14 lakhs, of which 7 lakhs will go to Census, and the increased expenses of Law Courts will take over 7 lakhs. The striking item in the expenditure columns is, unfortunately, famine relief. I have explained how the total expenditure of £2,162,400 or 324 lakhs in the Revised Estimate is arrived at. The total expenditure for famine purposes of all kinds next year will be £3,505,400 or 526 lakhs, of which all but 5 lakhs will go to direct famine relief in British India, while 20½ lakhs will be provided to make up the loss on the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways. Bombay alone requires over 248 lakhs and Central Provinces 180 lakhs. The Punjab demands 37 lakhs; Ajmer will want 16 lakhs, and other Provinces, chiefly Madras, will want 19½ lakhs. We are meeting the demands of the Provincial Governments in full. We are also assisting the Native States by loans to the amount of nearly 75 lakhs. Grants under the head of Buildings and Roads have been generally reduced in the Provinces owing to famine, but Burma, where the Provincial finances are prosperous, proposes to spend an additional 21½ lakhs out of its wealth on these objects. Military Works expenditure has once more been confined within 115 lakhs. Army Services show an increase of £1,229,200 or 184 lakhs. Of this amount, 37 lakhs must be put down to higher prices of food supplies for men and animals, 22 lakhs are on account of replacement of additional horses sent to South Africa which will be eventually recovered from Her Majesty's Government, and 13 lakhs are on account of the Troopship Service, the cost of which was abnormally low this year owing to the partial suspension of the Home reliefs. Eliminating these items, I may state the increase to Military Estimates at 112 lakhs, of which the re-armament of the Native Army absorbs more than a third. The increase in the Military Estimates is, of course, a payment towards National Insurance. The Military Estimates, and their bearing on our Military policy, are explained by the Honourable Military Member in his Memorandum.

"Railway Construction.

"16. Under existing arrangements it is the practice of the Government of India to prepare triennial programmes of Railway Construction embracing all Capital expenditure for which Government undertakes any financial responsibility or gives any direct guarantee. The figures for any year included in the triennial programme are also examined in October or November of the preceding year, and the programme of expenditure of the ensuing year is then finally settled in communication with the Secretary of State with reference to immediate requirements for expenditure and to the general Ways and Means of Government.

17. The last triennial programme of Capital outlay on Railways was prepared in November 1898 and contemplated an expenditure of just over 20 crores in the three years from 1899-1900 to 1901-1902 distributed as follows:—

	£		R
1899-1900	£4,515,100	equivalent to	6,77,27,000
1900-1901	£4,485,600	" "	6,72,84,000
1901-1902	£4,547,300	" "	6,82,10,000
	13,548,000		20,32,21,000

For reasons already explained by Sir J. Westland last year, it was decided in 1899-1900 to add to the amount originally contemplated, a considerable amount which, as he said, might "be regarded as arrears of the old programme handed on to the new one" and the grant announced in the Budget Statement was for R8,82,27,000. But this increased grant has been exceeded, and we found ourselves obliged to make additional grants of 46 lakhs during the year to meet expenditure beyond their allotments in which the East Indian and the Assam-Bengal Railways had involved themselves.

"18. The expenditure of R6,72,84,000 proposed for the year 1900-1901 in the triennial programme adopted in November 1898 included 1⅛ crores for new projects. But when, in October last, we resurveyed the programme in the light of the situation at that date, it was found impossible to restrict the expenditure on open line Capital, and on projects already begun, to the amounts contemplated in November 1898. It would have been necessary, in order to meet this class of demand, and also to provide for the new projects set down for the year, to increase the total expenditure on Railway Construction to R8,22,84,000. The enormous demands for famine which were looming on the near horizon, prevented any thought of expansion. All new projects had, to our great regret, to be swept aside, and even outlay on works in progress did not escape some reduction. Instead of increasing the figure of R6,72,84,000 we reduced it in October to R6,54,00,000, but special additional provision has been made for the Assam-Bengal Railway since October, and the final figure for next year will be R7,30,84,000 or £4,872,300. The totals, £6,188,500 or R9,28,27,000 in the Revised Estimates and £4,872,300 or R7,30,84,000 in the Budget, are distributed as follows:—

	Revised, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.
	R	R
I. State lines managed by the State or Companies	5,25,29,000	3,80,14,000
II. Lines of Old Guaranteed Companies and extensions	1,00,86,000	49,96,000
III. Lines of other Guaranteed or Assisted Companies	2,87,32,000	2,96,24,000
IV. Branch lines on firm guarantee	14,80,000	4,50,000
TOTAL	9,28,27,000	7,30,84,000

"Capital Expenditure on Irrigation.

"19. For some years it has been the practice to provide a fixed grant of 75 lakhs a year for Capital expenditure on Irrigation Works. In the Budget Estimate of the current year the grant was raised to 85 lakhs. We desired to raise the grant substantially during the year, but our necessities curtailed the proposed increase to some 5 lakhs which, moreover, the Department undertook to spend on works providing labour in famine districts. This year's grant will, therefore, absorb about 90 lakhs. Looking to the very remunerative character of the greater part of our Irrigation outlay, and to the immense value in times of scarcity of the food supplies which can be relied upon with confidence to come from the irrigated areas, the Government of India has resolved to spare no effort to make ample provision for irrigation. In pursuance of this policy it has been decided, in spite of our difficulties, to raise the irrigation grant in the Budget to a full crore.

"20. The following are the details of the estimates:—

	Revised, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.
	R	R
Mandalay Canal	11,00,000	9,00,000
Lower Ganges Canal (including Fatehpur Branch)	9,45,000	4,16,000
Chenab Canal	9,15,000	7,90,000
Jhelum Canal	26,86,000	34,14,000
Jamrao Canal	12,07,000	7,51,000
Other Projects	21,20,000	37,29,000
TOTAL	89,73,000	1,00,00,000

" Remittance and Debt.

"21. The following are the usual details of the requirements of the Secretary of State:—

(A)

	Revised, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.
Requirements on Government Account—	£	£
Excess of expenditure on Revenue Account	16,249,700	17,071,500
Expenditure not charged to Revenue	644,000	6,835,900
Net payments on Remittance Account, etc.	—419,700	330,000
Total Requirements	16,474,000	24,237,400
Transactions of Railway Companies—		
Net receipts on account of Capital	1,606,300	3,413,500
Payments for Stores, etc.	3,054,400	2,740,600
Net Outgoings	1,448,100	—672,900
Net Funds required	17,922,100	23,564,500

The following figures show how the above requirements will be met:—

(B)

	Revised, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.
	£	£
By sale of Council Bills	19,000,000	16,440,000
Transfer of gold to or from Currency under Act II of 1898	—1,500,000	500,000
Purchase of silver for coinage	—500,000	...
By addition to Permanent Debt	...	5,922,400
Increase of Temporary Debt	...	500,000
Reduction of Cash Balance	922,100	202,100
	17,922,100	23,564,500

" According to the programme announced in the last Financial Statement the Secretary of State intended to renew £4,500,000 Temporary Debt on the security of India Bills, and no addition to the Permanent Debt of Government was intended. This intention has been carried out, but the amount of Temporary Debt created and discharged has been £6,500,000 owing to some of the India Bills having been issued for six months and having consequently to be replaced twice within the year.

"22. The heavy trade demands for remittances during the year enabled the Secretary of State to raise his drawings on India from £17,000,000 to £19,000,000, but owing to the Famine expenditure, the treasury balances in India were not sufficient to meet the demand in full, and £1,500,000 out of the total drawings were met out of the Currency reserve, the gold being set apart in England under Act II of 1898. The Secretary of State has also employed £500,000 of the proceeds of Council Bills for the purchase of silver for coinage into rupees, the Government of India having decided that a further coinage of rupees, in addition to the coinage of the present year, is desirable. Thus the net addition to the Home Treasury balances by means of Council Bills in the year has been £17,000,000, the same amount as was entered in the Budget Estimate. A sum of £650,000 will be received from Her Majesty's Government in repayment of the disbursements in India in connection with the despatch of Troops to South Africa. With other insignificant differences the total reduction of cash balance during the year is now estimated at £922,100 against £1,487,100 taken in the Budget Estimate.

"23. It will be seen from Statement A in paragraph 21, that the gross requirements of the Secretary of State for 1900-1901 amount to £24,237,400. The first item is "Excess of Expenditure on Revenue Account" £17,071,500. The second item, £6,835,900 opposite "Expenditure not charged to Revenue," is exceptional in character. Part of this expenditure is, as usual, for stores, but the far greater part, £5,922,400, is really a book entry connected with the purchase of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and will be explained below. The gross requirements are reduced by the surplus of the money raised by Railway Companies over the issues to be made to them (that is, by £672,900). Therefore the net requirements become £23,564,500. Statement B will show how it is proposed to meet this net requirement. The Secretary of State's drawings will be limited to £16,440,000 to which are added £500,000 from an increase in Temporary Debt in the form of India Sterling Bills, while £202,100 will be taken from the Cash Balance in London. In addition, the Secretary of State will receive a further sum of £500,000 from gold forming part of the Currency Reserve, but held in London, on the payment of the equivalent in India into the Currency Reserve here from silver purchased this year for coinage in India. The entry opposite Permanent Debt of £5,922,400 completes the £23,564,500. It represents the Debentures and Debenture Stock of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, which will be purchased on June 30. This is really no increase to the Permanent Debt, and no new liability, for, when the Great Indian Peninsula was a Guaranteed Railway, the Secretary of State was always ultimately liable. It is in fact a book entry: and balances a book entry of a corresponding amount included under the item of £6,835,900 in the statement of the Secretary of State's gross requirements. Owing to the assistance procured in these various ways the Secretary of State avoids raising fresh Permanent Sterling Debt.

"We estimate that in India we shall have to borrow for Way and Means up to three crores of rupees.

"24. These announcements, both as regards the amount of Council Bills and as regards loans in England and in India, are made with the usual reservation of entire liberty to the Secretary of State and the Government of India to vary the amounts as may be found convenient.

"Financial Changes in 1899-1900.

"25. In turning to the financial changes of the year, it must be premised that under the pressure of famine Government can do little more than cope with immediate difficulties, and mark time so far as the fiscal system is concerned. Nevertheless, this year has witnessed the working of new economic legislation destined, perhaps, to be far-reaching in its effects. I refer to the Tariff Amendment Act whereby countervailing duties were imposed on bounty-fed beet sugar. The Act received the assent of the Governor General on March 20, 1899, but, as it did not apply to sugar in transit, its actual operation dates from the current financial year. Responsibility for the actual introduction of a more momentous measure belongs exclusively to the twelvemonth now terminating. India has at length emerged from a period of transition in her currency, has reached the goal to which she has been struggling for years, has established a gold standard and a gold currency, and has attained that practical fixity in exchange which has brought a relief alike to the private individual and to the Government finances. Yet, it is not only as regards currency that India has been called upon to set her house in order. Her equipment as regards banking is admittedly unsatisfactory and retards her development. There is, indeed, unanimous agreement on this point, although, as is natural, in a matter of extreme intricacy and where divergent, or apparently divergent, interests are concerned, there are various opinions as to the really weak places in the equipment, and as to the remedies to be applied. The outgoing year has witnessed no legislation on this important subject, but there have been discussions which, I venture to think, have contributed to clear up some of the issues involved, and the Secretary of State has the views of the Government of India now under consideration. I may perhaps beg the indulgence of Council if I proceed to touch in some detail on these three important events which distinguish the year, countervailing duties, currency legislation, and the examination of our banking position.

"Countervailing Duties.

"26. The countervailing duties on bounty-fed beet sugar came into force, as I have said, in the current year, practically not until May. We have, therefore, the experience

of less than a year to guide us, and indeed the figures from May 1899 to January 1900 are all that are now available. It is most unfortunate that trade was conducted under abnormal conditions of plague, or of plague and famine, during this period, and we cannot, in consequence, even look to these months as throwing light on the effect of the measure under normal conditions. Nevertheless, the figures will have considerable interest for Council, though I should myself like further experience, under more normal conditions, before drawing any final conclusion. Austria is our great purveyor of beet sugar. The total exports of beet sugar from Austria-Hungary to all the world are worth about £5,500,000, and constitute one-twelfth part of that empire's entire exportations; Austria-Hungary is therefore likely to fight hard for this trade. The total amount 498,484 cwt. received by India from Austria during the nine months I have taken was 26 per cent less than the amount in the corresponding period of 1898-99 and 25 per cent less than that of 1897-98. German beet sugar, which had been largely displaced by its Austrian rival before our legislation was undertaken, dwindled from 300,604 cwt. in the nine months of 1898-99 to 31,138 cwt. in the nine months ending last January. The total imports of beet sugar, 530,705 cwt., the additional duties on which are expected to yield in the whole year some 7 lakhs, were accordingly 44·6 per cent *less* than in the corresponding months of 1898-99 and 63·5 per cent *less* than in the corresponding months of 1897-98, but they were 63·3 per cent *more* than the average in the same months of the five preceding years. The fluctuating character of the importation is very noticeable. Nevertheless, the diminution in the imports this year compared with the last two years is striking, and taken by itself the decline might be held to indicate that the import of beet sugar had been arrested; but, at the same time, it must be remembered that there was a quite sudden and abnormal expansion of imports in 1897-98, that stocks were unusually large in Bombay in 1898, and that the entire decline in the imports of beet sugar has occurred in Bombay and Karachi, indicating also, I am afraid, that the purchasing power of the people on our Western sea-board has been sadly reduced by their accumulated disasters. The total import of sugar into India during the nine months was beet sugar and cane sugar together, an aggregate of 2,308,432 cwt. or 11·7 per cent less than in the previous corresponding nine months, 22 per cent less than in the same months of 1897-98. The value in sterling was £1,681,138. The decline in beet has been in part made up for by larger imports of cane sugar. As regards these, I find that the imports from Mauritius are smaller than last year but larger than the year before; those from Java and China rose considerably. Passing to the influence of the Act upon prices, it is notable that prices rose immediately after the Act, though they are now tending to decline, and the rise in prices may, I think, be assigned principally to the measure. Producers of cane-sugar in China and Java have profited by the rise in price. How far it has benefited Indian producers it is impossible as yet to say. We are awaiting replies from the Local Governments on this point, and are not yet able to say whether native refining industries have received any stimulus.

"Trade and the 1s. 4*d*. Rate.

" 27. Before proceeding to the second event, which distinguishes the financial year, the introduction of the gold standard and gold currency, I would, as a preliminary, invite attention to the volume of trade in the past ten months. Special reason exists for looking closely into these figures both with regard to the trade balance on which India depends to meet her foreign obligations, and with regard to the sterling rate fixed for the rupee. Strong objections were taken to stereotyping the rupee at 1*s*. 4*d*. on the ground that the trade of 1898-99 was altogether unprecedented and abnormal, that such a volume of trade was unlikely to recur, and that the normal volume of trade required a rupee at a lower sterling ratio. It was further urged that a rupee appreciated to 1*s*. 4*d*. would check exports, and would, in particular, exercise an evil influence on our opium revenue and trade with China. How far have these objections been supported by facts, how far do the figures of the year indicate what is the normal volume of Indian trade? The answer to these questions will, I think, dispel any apprehensions that may still linger as a consequence of the objections mentioned. It might, indeed, have been expected that our trade would not have kept at the level of 1898-99. It has been carried out under conditions which have certainly checked anything like a normal rate of growth. Plague has been with us the whole time, the failure of the rains and famine came early, and the cotton-spinning and weaving industry has been more or less in a

critical condition owing, I think, to over-production in relation to the Chinese market. In spite of these adverse conditions the total volume of our trade, excluding Government transactions, measured in sterling compares as follows with the trade of the corresponding ten months of preceding years:—

First Ten Months.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
1897-98 . . .	48,932,487	55,976,774	104,909,261
1898-99 . . .	44,252,991	65,045,099	109,298,090
1899-1900 . . .	50,367,975	64,993,058	115,361,033

The import trade completely recovered from its depression, at any rate as far as the earlier months of the year were concerned. Some part in this increase is due to fresh capital coming out to India, and the imports of gold, in sovereigns from Australia and in gold yen from Japan, play a large part. But it was the effect of the 1*s*. 4*d*. rupee on the export trade that was chiefly dreaded, and it was in respect of exports that 1898-99 was declared to be an unprecedented year. The figures do not bear this out, although there has been a serious decline in the export of wheat and in the export of rice, owing, as regards the latter, to the rice, which would otherwise have been exported to foreign countries, being diverted to the famine districts in India. Nevertheless, in spite of this, the decline in the whole value of the exports is a very small fraction. Whether February and March, with the continued diversion of rice to India, and the failure of cotton and oil-seeds in Western India owing to the drought, will yield results on the same scale as the months under review, is doubtful. But I think it is clear that our exports, even under the depressing circumstances of this year, show that 1898-99 was in no sense an exceptional year, and that their expansion in happier times may confidently be counted upon. I have alluded to the diversion of Burma rice to India. The extent to which Burma is becoming the food reservoir of India is remarkable, as the following figures will show:—

First Ten Months.	Total quantity of Burma rice produced.	Quantity of rice sent to India.	Value of Burma rice crop [based on Rangoon prices in the rice season].
	Tons.	Tons.	£
1896-97	2,384,000	168,500	12,800,000
1897-98	2,611,000	500,300	12,400,000
1898-99	2,243,000	259,000	10,650,000
1899-1900	2,790,000	427,700	14,100,000

Rice indeed is our premier export crop. The hopes that were once founded upon wheat have been disappointed. In the last six years the average annual value of the wheat trade has been about £2,700,000, that of the rice trade over £8,500,000. Wheat in India is a very uncertain crop, and the demand for it hardly exists except when crops are short elsewhere. But Lower Burma has never known a failure of the rice-crop; the demand for Burma rice is constant, and the Burma crop is a dominating factor in the markets of Europe, Asia and South America. Looking further into the figures of our exports it is notable that the export of food grains is about £5,050,000 less than last year, but other articles have come to the rescue, including, amongst many others, tea, raw sugar, wool, jute and its manufactures, coffee, hides, opium.' The increase in the last item but one, hides, is not, however, a matter for congratulation, as it is largely due to the mortality among cattle in consequence of drought. But the statistics for opium do not support the allegation that the enhancement of the rupee, and the fall in the China exchange on India, would check the opium revenue. The demand in China has been brisker, and the average price R1,221 realized per chest is higher than the average prices R1,023 and R1,055 in 1897-98 and in 1898-99. I trust that this examination of our trade will be considered sufficient to allow me now to pass to the gold standard without further discussion of the sterling rate adopted for the rupee.

"Gold Legal Tender.

" 28. The measure passed on the 15th September to make gold legal tender in India was the outcome of the Indian Currency Committee's Report. Clear and convincing as the Report was, and desirable as it seemed to give immediate effect to its recommendations, the Government was subjected to considerable pressure to defer action when the Report appeared. We received urgent representations from several important quarters to hold our hands. It was contended that in making the sovereign legal tender Government abandoned the advantages which the monopoly position of the rupee gave for

attracting gold; that the moment the sovereign was legal tender, it would cease to reach Government, it would be absorbed, would disappear like rain into the sea, etc., so that the gradual accumulation of gold would be arrested, and that Government would be driven into borrowing for its stock of gold. We considered these objections carefully, but decided that the case for postponing action was not made out, and believed that exchange would tend to settle, at any rate in the busy season, at the maximum level possible under our policy, and that gold would not be deflected but would still reach us. The result is well known. The alarmist predictions of our friends have not been verified. Instead of gold ceasing to reach us we have almost been swamped with gold. Difficulties, of a temporary character, it is true, have arisen from its plethora, not from its scarcity, so true is it that the unexpected always happens.

"29. I do not venture to claim for one moment that Government foresaw the enormous inrush of gold which has been brought about by the withdrawals of silver up-country on account of famine relief by unusual movements of grain, and by the requirements of an exceptionally large rice crop in Burma and also by capital coming out to India. But it is not unfair to claim that the reasons which decided Government to take instant action have proved sound, and that, independently of the abnormal causes to which I have alluded, the operation of other causes on which Government relied has not disappointed us. As I have said, we have been nearly swamped (temporarily) by gold. The amount in our currency reserve on April 1, 1899, was £2,030,000. It stood on March 7, 1900, at £7,069,800; the amount accumulated in London under Act II of 1898 stood at £1,500,000 making the aggregate £8,569,800. The difficulty has been that of meeting the demand for rupees in exchange for notes or gold tendered to us. To meet this demand we could rely in the first place upon the silver liberated from the currency reserve by the gold taking its place. But it is obvious that a certain number of rupees must be kept to meet the needs of the public, and that the stock of rupees must not, therefore, be unduly reduced, while the amount of gold that can conveniently be kept in the actual currency reserve in India must depend partly on the extent to which gold will pass into circulation. It has been decided as a tentative measure to hold £5,000,000 in our reserve in times of low balances, though this normal amount may be increased in the time of high balances, and to pay out any gold in excess of the £5,000,000 minimum reserve. Now, if we had only paid out silver up to the extent of five millions of gold, we should of course have released 7½ crores of rupees. But the gold which has been passed into us for silver in India amounted up to the 10th of March to £7,208,000 and has drawn out from us 10 crores and 81 lakhs of rupees. In addition there was the amount paid out on account of gold received in London, so that our balance of coin in silver rupees began to run low. We decided, therefore, to re-coin some uncurrent silver we had by us and also to buy new silver for coinage. Our new rupee coinage will amount to about 2½ crores. We neither propose to add more rupees than are necessary of new coinage to the circulation, nor to hamper trade by refusing rupees for gold or notes presented.

" To sum up, before the beginning of the present year we had added 305 lakhs from our reserve to the volume of silver circulation in exchange for gold presented to us. In this year we have added 776 lakhs in exchange for gold presented in India, and 225 lakhs in exchange for gold paid in at home, a total for the year of 10 crores 1 lakh. To enable us to make these additions we have had to coin new rupees, amounting to about 1½ crores, and to ensure our meeting further demands we have decided upon supplementary coinage to the extent of 1 crore, a total, as stated above, of 2½ crores.

"The Rupee Currency.

" 30. This brings us to the important question of the relation of the silver currency of India to the functions which it has to perform. Perhaps it is not rash to assume that in 1893 the silver currency was redundant. It is impossible to arrive at mathematical accuracy on this subject; but its importance is extreme, and although I am aware that I shall be treading on controversial ground, it is not right to pass by on one side. There are such enormous deductions to be made from the quantitative theory in western countries amply equipped with credit money, with progressive transport, and with constant reductions in the number of hands employed in given industries, that the theory virtually disappears from sight, and that the quantity of standard coin offering in the market probably operates only in so far as Bank

reserves may be concerned. But in India where these deductions cannot be largely made, and where other conditions do not change rapidly, the quantity of currency being supplied and offering in the market must have a very material effect in regulating its value in exchange with other commodities. Therefore the relation between the volume of the currency, and the duty that is thrown upon it, is very important in India, not only as regards rupee prices in the country, but as regards exchange through the influence of rupee prices on exchange. I am not of course denying that exchange also depends upon the relation between our exports and imports, but it must not be forgotten that the volume of currency as influencing rupee prices is another material factor. To put it in an extreme form, could it be denied that if the quantity of currency offering in the country was suddenly doubled, other things being equal, that is to say, other conditions remaining unchanged, prices would not also tend to double, and exchange to fall in a corresponding ratio? Therefore our currency policy, as a whole, must be affected by the relation between the volume of currency and the number of transactions, and it is essential that the currency should adapt itself automatically to the requirements of trade. Looking to the events of this passing year my own impression is that the redundancy or superfluity of the silver currency that formerly existed has been absorbed. At the same time the normal march of affairs has been complicated by unusual factors, such as the famine and drain of silver to relief works, and there is need for caution. We shall be in a much better position to form a sound opinion as to the sufficiency or otherwise of our silver currency when silver coin flows back to trade centres from famine districts, and when we have had the experience of contracted trade in the summer months. The influence of the return of this silver and of the after-effects of famine must be awaited with some anxiety on the part of Government—an anxiety which, however, will be mitigated by the fact that the accumulation of gold, available for foreign remittance, has been much larger than we could have reasonably expected. I say the after-effects of famine because I believe, though it may seem paradoxical, that famine stimulates exchange. Or, rather, that this is the immediate effect of famine owing to the withdrawal of rupees from trade centres and the consequent greater demand for the rupees left in those centres, while the curtailment in exports resulting from shorter crops does not influence exchange until some months after famine has made its appearance and after the expenditure on famine relief has begun. However, under our present system the volume of the silver currency may be fairly regarded—under normal circumstances, for I must except famine demands—as adjusting itself automatically to the duty thrown upon it; in other words, to the demands for it. I should indeed shudder if it were left to the Government to determine, with nothing to guide it, whether the currency was or was not redundant, and to take action accordingly. It would be more than difficult to steer a middle course between the Scylla of stringency with lowering of prices and the Charybdis of dilution of the currency with depression of exchange. But henceforward the Government will be guided by the trade demand for our silver-circulating medium, for our notes printed on silver as we may really regard our rupees as being, the trade demand expressing itself in the presentation of gold. As long as Government refrains from coining rupees, except upon the demand of trade, there can be no dilution of the currency. There can be no contraction, as long as trade, if it needs rupees, has only to tender a sovereign to obtain silver coin in exchange, coin already in our balances or new silver coin if the balances will not suffice. The only difficulty will consist in closely watching the times and seasons so that the supply may be there to meet the demand and not be forestalled, as rupees take time to coin. But experience will soon supply indications for the future. It has already been stated that we are in process of equipping ourselves with additional silver to the value of one million sterling. The only other intervention of Government that I can foresee will possibly be recourse to shipping surplus gold to Europe as a temporary corrective in abnormal times, such as upon the return from up-country of silver coins after a famine. It might, under such circumstances, be desirable to restrict Council Bills temporarily. But the inflow and outflow of gold through private agency, according as the demand varies in either direction, is expected to become a regular factor in Indian business.

"Gold in Circulation.

"31. Having thus dealt with the general question of our currency, I may now turn to an interesting point: how far gold coins are passing and are likely to pass into general circulation? It has been said that we resolved when our gold reserve exceeded

the fixed minimum of £5,000,000 to pay out gold. We began to give out gold on January 15. I may perhaps explain that Government has no intention of forcing gold upon a reluctant public, although, now that the public has spontaneously taken a certain number of sovereigns, we thought it was not unjustifiable to familiarize people more widely with gold by cashing Postal Orders in Presidency towns of the value of R15 or £1 in gold coins, and we also propose to pay certain salaries in gold in the Presidency towns. Recipients of these gold coins can, of course, always get silver for them, if they really desire silver, by tendering them at the Currency Offices. The amount of gold taken out from the Currency Offices voluntarily by presenters of notes from January 15 to March 10 has been £130,700. Calcutta easily ranks first on the list of towns that are taking to the use of gold. Calcutta has absorbed £84,309. I believe that the rate at which gold is taken is likely to increase slowly, and that gold will pass gradually into general circulation in our sea-ports and large towns. No expectation was ever formed, nor is there any reason to desire, that gold would penetrate into the interior, or that the large mass of transactions in the country would ever be conducted except through the medium of silver and copper. Gold is behaving very much as we anticipated. We have been frequently told, and with perfect justice, that we could never claim to have a true gold standard in India until we were prepared to exchange gold for rupees as well as rupees for gold. By being prepared to exchange I do not mean that we should accept a legal liability to give gold for rupees, but that in practice, as for example in France, anybody who wanted gold for internal purposes should be able to obtain gold freely, without let or hindrance. Theorists, indeed, argue that neither France nor the United States possess a gold standard in the full and complete sense of the words. But I think no one will dispute that if we can advance to the same position as France we shall have attained a gold standard for all practical purposes. A year ago it seemed that we should probably have to sit for a long while under the reproach of our critics, and put up with what has been termed an "exchange standard." It then appeared impossible that in twelve months we should be paying out gold to anybody who asked for it. We are doing so now. Whether we shall be able to continue to do so without check or interruption, whether now we have once started giving gold for rupees we may not have to suspend temporarily, is not a matter about which confident prediction can be made. But it would be reasonable to say that the auguries are not unfavourable for our being able to pursue the path on which we have entered. Our position in respect of gold is strong. In India and in London we have accumulated nearly £8,600,000. We have, as I have explained, set aside £5,000,000 for the present as our minimum reserve against eventualities, against the contingency of the Secretary of State's being obliged to restrict or curtail his drawings and to ask us to ship home gold to enable him to meet his obligations. Any gold received in excess of this minimum, or of such minimum gold reserve as may, with further experience, be established, we shall be ready to pay out as we are paying it out. But the probability is that the gold reserve, ultimately available for foreign remittance, will continue to exceed the minimum experimental reserve. Gold is still coming in, though the inflow is expected to slacken, and may, with confidence, be expected to reach us at least in every busy season. And in addition to the gold received from abroad, we may reckon upon the gold mined in India. It has been decided to constitute a branch of the Royal Mint at the Bombay Mint for the coinage of gold. The terms of the proclamation to be issued under the Imperial Coinage Act have been settled, and we are merely awaiting now until the Royal Mint has satisfied itself as regards the Mint premises and appliances at Bombay. A representative of the Royal Mint is starting this week for Bombay to report. The gold from the Mysore mines is, indeed, already reaching us in anticipation of coinage, and we count upon receiving an annual increment to our stock of gold of from one-and-a-half to two millions from this source. And may I perhaps express satisfaction in passing that we have been able to assist the Indian gold mining industry by saving it the freight and charges incidental to the transmission of its gold to London?

"Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers.

"32. It is but a few years ago, since a Finance Member exclaimed at this season 'Exchange is still the only burden of my song,' and on looking back through the Financial Statements and discussions of the last twenty years exchange is writ large, very large, on every page. There is little to be said about exchange this year. The object of the Government, a stable exchange between the gold points, *i.e.*, an exchange

varying between 1*s.* 3¾*d.* and 1*s.* 4⅛*d.* or, in the case of telegraphic transfers, 1*s.* 4 5/32nds., has been maintained. Indeed there would be nothing to be said about exchange, were it not for the fact that for a brief period, and for exceptional reasons, exchange advanced above 1*s.* 4 5/32nds. I refer to the action of the Secretary of State in deciding in January to limit telegraphic transfers under Act II of 1898, whereby silver can be obtained from the currency reserve against the deposit of gold in London: to limit them, I should explain, by progressively enhancing the price for such accommodation. The situation that dictated such action was to some extent caused by the Exchange Banks, who, as profitable employment for money existed in London, had not brought out money to India at the beginning of the season. Indeed the Exchange Banks in December urged that any loans which Government might be able to make to the public should be made to them as well as to the Presidency Banks, or failing this, if the loans were made through the Presidency Banks, they demanded to have a first refusal of this money to the exclusion of merchants, European and Native. The request was refused.

"33. The season opened, therefore, without the assistance of the money that is usually brought out before Christmas by the Exchange Banks. But after Christmas, when rates grew easier in England, there was a sudden demand for transfers to obtain money here, while at the same time there were unprecedented demands for coin to move a record rice crop in Burma, together with an increasing drain of silver to the famine districts, and an inflow of gold exceeding expectations. The silver coin reserve of Government in consequence rapidly neared a point at which it was impossible to continue to meet unlimited transfers. Therefore the Secretary of State decided to limit the demands by gradually raising the rate, thus meeting the most urgent demands, and weeding out the less urgent, while warning those whose demands were not so urgent to ship gold to India. No other course was practical. The liability of the Secretary of State to keep the tap turned on indefinitely at 1*s.* 4 5/32nds. has been asserted. But I cannot see that any positive liability exists, and I wonder if those who assert its existence would have preferred that the stability of our currency (whose situation they were well able to appreciate and follow) should have been affected by the reserve of rupees being dangerously reduced? There is another observation to be made, though I am afraid it may be resented in certain quarters because it is inconveniently true. The incident exemplifies the difficulties which Indian trade is likely to run into, if the Banks and merchants trust to Government always meeting their demands from its resources instead of supplying themselves with funds.

"Banking Discussion.

"34. I have already stated that the current year has been marked by much discussion on the banking situation in India. It was inevitable that this discussion should arise. Recent years in India have abounded in periods of stringency, and more than one exceptional measure, such as the reduction of the silver in the currency reserve, has been taken to deal with an imminent crisis. It has long been clear that something is amiss, if not actually rotten, in the State of Denmark. Writing in December last the Bengal Chamber recorded a deliberate opinion that its members "are convinced that in the busy season the banking facilities of India are not sufficient for the trade and satisfactory development of the country, and at times of pressure the existing arrangements for giving relief seem to them to be quite inadequate." These are grave words. That discussion indeed has not supervened earlier may be attributed to the existence of general hesitation while India was passing through the transitional stage immediately following the closure of the Mints. But the moment India emerged from that stage the subject pressed for consideration, and this is an answer to the somewhat wild statement that Government has forced on this question, because the establishment of a gold standard was not proceeding fast enough in its judgment, in order to hasten this desired consummation. In so far as the establishment of a gold standard (which has perhaps proceeded even faster than our desires) has had any influence on the matter it is this. We have been told to expect with a stable exchange that British capital will more readily seek investment in India, and indeed there are more than indications that reasonable expectations will not be disappointed, for a not inconsiderable amount of capital has come out. The tide has turned. But if capital seeks India more readily, investments will no doubt be made in mines, railways and industrial enterprize generally, and there will arise a demand for banking facilities in connection with these investments. The revision of our banking situation was, therefore, in nowise part of a design to hurry

on the gold standard, but followed upon the initiation of that standard. The matter was brought to a head by a request, and a very natural request from the Presidency Banks, for the extension of their statutory powers. We thoroughly sympathized with that request; not so much in the interests of the Banks, as in the interests of the development of India. But a doubt existed, and had previously found expression, how far, in view of their capital and resources, it was prudent to extend the operations of Banks which are the custodians of the public balances, and in whose cash balances the Government account bulks so largely. The Bank of Bengal stated in a letter of the 2nd of December last that the Directors were of opinion that the restrictions imposed on their operations might be "withdrawn with safety and advantage without *in ordinary times* overtaxing the resources of the Banks," and added that they "would not be disposed to countenance any great extension of the Bank's investments in securities which might not be easily realizable." But we have to legislate for extraordinary as well as for ordinary times, and the securities of Assisted Railways and District Boards will probably not be easily realizable for some time to come. The discussion of the banking situation to my mind has been of great utility, and I cannot believe that the discussion, to which valuable suggestions have been contributed from many quarters, and in which the public has taken so much interest, will not, sooner or later, result in some important improvement. The Government of India for its part carefully considered the various representations and arguments that have been made, and has submitted comprehensive recommendations to the Secretary of State. No answer has yet been received, nor, considering the importance of the subject and the shortness of the time, could an answer have been received. As anything which can elucidate the subject is not amiss, I may perhaps before leaving the question offer one explanation. Considerable criticism has been directed against the proposed project of a "State Bank." It was not unnatural perhaps that some misconceptions should arise until the exact recommendations of the Government are made public. But, on the other hand, nothing has been stated by the Government, nothing was said by myself, when I had the honour to explain in Council, in answer to the Honourable Mr. Arthur, the suggestions I should make to Government, on which an allegation could be founded that the creation of a State Bank was contemplated. It is right to say this to remove the apprehensions that have been expressed in certain quarters of State intervention, State competition and other unspeakable horrors. What I then said I would suggest to Government for consideration was that a Central Bank of India, with branches possessing large local autonomy, might be formed by the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks; that this Bank might, under certain conditions and restrictions, have access to London; and that to this Bank, as to an Agent, might (though this is not an essential condition) be entrusted the management of the Paper Currency. The arrangement as regards the note issue would be analogous to that which obtains in England. As regards its banking side, the Bank would have, as the Presidency Banks have now and as the Bank of England has now, the custody, at any rate to a large extent, of the public balances; and as in the case of the Bank of England, the profit derivable from the Government balances would be considered in fixing the remuneration of the Bank for doing the public business. If anybody cares to call a Bank framed on these lines, a Bank in which the Government holds no shares, on whose Board it has no Director, in whose banking profits it has no interest—if there is anybody who desires to term such an institution a State Bank, and to detect behind it the gruesome spectre of State competition, of course he is at liberty to do so. But he must then be equally prepared to call the Bank of England a State Bank, which it notoriously is not in the accepted meaning of language.

"Government Balances.

"35. There is yet another question at which I beg leave to glance in connection with the history of the year. I mean the utilisation of the Government balances in the busy season It may be as well, perhaps, though the matter has been frequently discussed and explained of late, to go over the ground once more. Government keeps its working balance in the Government Treasuries, the Reserve Treasuries and the Presidency Banks. Government Treasuries are maintained where there are no Presidency Banks or their branches. The Reserve Treasuries were instituted by Lord Northbrook to give Government control over a certain sum of money for emergencies, Government having been resisted and hampered on two occasions when it required to withdraw its own funds from the Banks for pressing needs. As regards the Presidency Banks, Government

keeps a balance at their Head Offices maintained at a fairly constant figure, and this balance may, in fact, in so far as it exceeds what is really required for treasury purposes, be considered as additional to the real working balance of Government. But there are seasons when the Government receipts exceed the amount required for its working balances and for the constant balance at the Banks. It might be supposed that this excess should naturally go into the balances at the Presidency Banks, and that the Government balance should shrink or expand according to the receipts or outgoings of Government. It has, however, been the arrangement, and a deputation from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in 1898 recognised that it was advantageous, to have a fairly constant balance with the Presidency Banks, while the excess receipts of which I have been speaking flow into the Reserve Treasuries which, rather than the Banks, are thereby primarily exposed to the sudden and fluctuating demands which war and famine and all the exigencies of a great Government may entail. So far, therefore, as the Government balances in the Presidency Banks do not, as might be expected, mount up in the busy season, which is also the season of revenue collections, the Government is not open to the reproach of locking up its balances. I do not see that the arrangement could be changed under present circumstances, and Government could hardly move in the matter except at the request of the business community who were a party to it. Whether it would be not more natural to pass in all the Government receipts if the Banks had a larger capital and larger resources, and the Government could always count on getting its own money without serious disturbance, and whether the Reserve Treasuries are not an anomaly, but a disagreeable necessity, due to existing circumstances, are other and larger questions. If the Reserve Treasuries did not exist, if there was a Bank powerful enough to ensure Government obtaining any money it called for, a larger part of the money collected by Government would be returned into ordinary channels and be available for trade. The real gist, however, of the accusation that Government locks up its balances is concerned with the granting or refusal of temporary loans in the busy season from those funds which I have described above as the receipts in excess of our working balance. That was a subject which was gone into last year, and the Secretary of State has laid down and made public the conditions under which such loans may be granted. There is no unreadiness to make loans under those conditions ; but the history of this year enforces the danger of relying on such loans. We had one application this year for a loan for 30 lakhs to Bombay to avert, so we were assured, a most imminent crisis. We were not in a position to make the loan ; and moreover those who principally urged us to make the loan, who were representatives of the Exchange Banks, could always have procured funds for their customers through the Secretary of State's telegraphic transfers. Indeed this was admitted: but it was urged that transfers at the rate at which the Secretary of State was then selling were to be boycotted. The crisis was conjured without our assistance: but I refer to it as showing the danger of relying upon Government assistance and indicating doubts as to the sufficiency of banking strength in Bombay. To have a crisis threatened in an Imperial City of the importance of Bombay for want of R30 lakhs points to a very narrow margin.

" Conclusion.

" 36. Famine has left a deep impress upon the financial history of this year, and will make an even deeper impress upon the year we are shortly entering. But looking back on the past twelvemonth we may congratulate ourselves, at least, on having passed to a gold standard through the continued closure of the Mints and the ordinary operations of trade without having added to the indebtedness of India. The uncertainties in both public and private finance owing to a fluctuating and falling exchange have, it may be hoped, become a thing of the past. In the year now passing away India has been able not only to relieve the suffering population in her midst, but to invest revenue in productive public works. She will not be able to escape borrowing in the coming year. But the difficulties will be chiefly those of Ways and Means. Nevertheless, after providing for famine and after making a substantial addition to the payment for national insurance, the Indian Government can count upon a surplus with reasonable confidence."

LOWER BURMA COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. IBBETSON moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in Lower Burma be taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble MR. WOODROFFE said:—" When this Bill was before the Select Committee a representation was made by the Chamber of Commerce of Rangoon setting forth that, in order to avoid the necessity of appeals from a Judge of the Chief Court to another Bench of that Court, it was desirable that there should be a clause inserted in the Bill empowering the Chief Court to direct the trial of important cases by a Bench of two Judges in the Chief Court and thus give an appeal direct to Her Majesty in Council. I believe I may say that the desirability of avoiding such appeals commended itself to my Hon'ble Colleagues no less than to myself, and I desire to explain that the reason why we did not need to insert any special provision to that effect in the Bill was because it seemed to us that what the Chamber of Commerce desired can be obtained under the Bill as it stands. By clause 9 of the Bill it is provided that the jurisdiction of the Chief Court may be exercised by a single Judge of the Court subject to any Rules made under this Act and by section 14 provision is made for the hearing of an appeal from a single Judge of the Chief Court. There is no right of appeal from a Bench consisting of two or more judges. If therefore under the power given in clause 9 of the Bill the Chief Court shall, on any particular occasion on which it may seem to it desirable to do so, direct that a Bench shall be formed of two Judges to hear any important case, an appeal will lie direct to Her Majesty in Council. In this way the object which the Chamber of Commerce had in view will be attained. That, My Lord, is the practice which obtains in the High Court at Calcutta. In any important case the Chief Justice is moved to appoint a Bench of two Judges to sit upon the Original Side, and if those two Judges agree, there is no further appeal in India. The appeal lies direct to Her Majesty in Council. I desire, My Lord, to make these few observations in order that the Chamber of Commerce may not be under the impression that the very desirable suggestion, so far as it was in substance made by them, had not been taken into consideration. It is in fact attained by the Bill as it stands. Subject to the notes of dissent recorded by the Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton and myself I venture to think that this Bill is one which may well be passed by this Council."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. WOODROFFE moved that the word "ordinarily" in clause 5 of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, be omitted He said:—" The word to which I take exception is, it is true, to be found in Punjab Chief Court Act, but of the great and growing importance of Burma there can be no doubt and it is a province of the Empire in which a condition of things exists as markedly different from those that prevail in the Punjab as north is from south. In Burma we have great centres of commercial activity. The country is a largely exporting country. As we have just heard the rice trade of Burma forms one of the most important items of Indian export and there are therefore constantly arising in the great commercial centres of Burma, and notably in Rangoon, a class of cases requiring that knowledge and experience which is obtainable only, or mainly at least, in the Courts. It therefore seems to be desirable that this 5th clause should provide that two at least of the Judges of the Chief Court should be Barristers of not less than five years' standing and that the people of Burma should have the security of knowing that two Judges of the Chief Court will always be Barristers. I do not put forward this amendment solely or even mainly in the interest of the profession to which I have the honour to belong. It is true that the Bar in Burma represented the desirability of securing that there should always be at least two Barristers on the Bench of the Court. Such a representation, had it stood alone, might naturally have been received with some distrust, but with the Bar Memorial there was also placed before the Select Committee that

which struck me at least as of far greater importance than the representation of the Bar—the representation of the Chamber of Commerce to the identical effect of the proposition which was put forward by the Bar. Indeed with the Burma Bar, I should have liked to have had it secured that not less than one half of the Judges should be Barristers. It was represented, however, to us that if the Chief Court should consist of five Judges, that might unnecessarily hamper the Government, who under such a clause would be bound to appoint three Barrister Judges. Yielding to that argument I have limited my amendment to the extent in which it now appears. The Select Committee have observed in their Report that it is clear that the term "barristers" is meant to denote practising lawyers and not merely titular members of the legal profession. The general public, I have no doubt, attach some occult and mysterious influence to that which is known in my profession as 'eating dinners.' I venture to assure them that there is no necessary connection between eating dinners and learning law, and to re-assert the unanimously expressed opinion of the Select Committee that these Barrister Judges should be appointed only from those who have actually practised their profession, either here or at home, in one of the Supreme Courts. With these observations I beg leave to move that the word 'ordinarily' be omitted from this section so as to secure that there shall always be at least two Barrister Judges in that Court. I may add, My Lord, that there is another reason which occurs to me for accepting this amendment, namely, that until this Bill shall become law an appeal lies in most cases from the Courts in Burma to the High Court in Calcutta. There was thus secured to the people of Burma the advantage of having cases of any considerable magnitude tried and determined by a Bench of the High Court in Calcutta, on which in most cases coming from Burma, as involving questions of Commercial law, it is almost invariably the practice of the Chief Justice to place a considerable number of Barrister Judges. I think that the people of Burma, if they are not to have an appeal to the High Court in Calcutta, ought to have in the Chief Court, which is now about to be constituted, the advantage of having that professional assistance in the decision of their cases which my amendment involves."

The Hon'ble MR. IBBETSON said:—"My Lord, I cannot advise the Council to accept this amendment. I fully recognise the great importance, on the broadest possible grounds, of that special knowledge and experience to which the Hon'ble and learned Advocate General has alluded being fully represented on the Bench of the Chief Court at Rangoon. Section 5 of the Bill provides that of the four Judges of the Court two shall be barristers of not less than five years' standing. That is the intention of the law and that is the intention of the Government. But instead of providing, as the Hon'ble Mr. Woodroffe would have it provide, that the two Judges shall be *always*, it provides that they shall be *ordinarily*, barristers of not less than five years' standing. Now the word 'ordinarily' was deliberately inserted in the section, not with any idea of leaving a loophole by which the plain intention of the law might be evaded, but in order to provide for difficulties which have been felt elsewhere in respect of temporary vacancies. Chief Court Judges, like other hard-worked men, occasionally require short leave. Now there are obvious objections, which I think will be patent to all, to a member of the local bar ascending the Bench for three or four months, and then resuming his pleadings before the Court of which he was but recently a member. On the other hand, it is not always possible to persuade a competent barrister to leave Calcutta, or Madras, or wherever his avocations may lie, and to move to Rangoon for the sake of officiating for a few months only as a Judge of the Chief Court. And if the Council accept this amendment, the practical result will too often be, I fear, to make it impossible for the barrister Judges to take leave at all, because of the difficulty of replacing them.

"It is true that the difficulty might often be surmounted by appointing what the Select Committee call a 'titular' barrister—that is, one who is a barrister in name only. But in the first place, even a titular barrister may not always be available for the temporary vacancy. And in the second place, the Government of India would rather not be compelled to adopt a course which is at best a merely nominal compliance with the law. They would prefer to recognise the

fact, honestly and openly, that it is occasionally impossible to procure a suitable practising barrister to fill a temporary vacancy, and to reserve to themselves a certain discretion to meet this difficulty. In that preference, I believe the Council will support them".

The Hon'ble MR. MEHTA said:—"I beg to support the amendment of the Hon'ble the Advocate General. I confess I have always a very great dread of the use of such loose words like "ordinarily" in a legislative Act, because they can be easily made to mean anything but ordinarily. My learned friend, the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, says that the power is intended only for exceptional cases, but there is nothing in the section which would limit the operation of the word "ordinarily" to such exceptional cases, and we find that it is not at all uncommon that advantage is taken of the use of a loose word like "ordinarily" to do something which is not ordinary".

The Hon'ble MR. SMEATON said:—"This matter was discussed in considerable detail by the Select Committee, and I found myself obliged with some reluctance to enter a note of dissent with regard to the word "ordinarily" I feel myself bound, from my knowledge of the different conditions of Burma from those of the Punjab, on the model of whose Chief Court Act this Bill has been framed, to adhere to the dissent which I have recorded, and to support the amendment which has been proposed by the learned Advocate General. The intention seems to me, both from the text of the clause and from such of the correspondence as has been available, to have been that there shall always be two Barrister Judges, and I cannot see why, if that be the intention, there should be any word or phrase in the section which would cause a misunderstanding. In my opinion there should always be two Barrister Judges on the Bench of the Chief Court in Lower Burma in view of the circumstances of Rangoon and the ports which are, as Your Excellency knows, widely different to those of the Punjab. The difficulty about an officiating vacancy I confess I can hardly think is likely to be greater than in the case of a corresponding officiating vacancy in the ordinary revenue or judicial administration. Both classes of work require experts, and I fail to see that there is any lack of competent men from whom to choose, either from the local Bar or, as I can understand has not unusually been the case elsewhere, from the Bench of the Small Cause Court. No one, My Lord, esteems and admires the qualities of the members of my own service more than I do, but I am free to admit that officers who in Burma are charged with three or four different classes of functions, as Revenue Officers, Executive Officers, Judicial Officers, Police Magistrates, and so forth—I certainly should not be surprised to find that these busy and often overworked officers if suddenly confronted with an officiating vacancy in the Chief Court of Burma would find extreme difficulty in disposing of the very thorny shipping, and delivery, and other contract disputes which constantly arise in Rangoon and in other large ports of Burma—disputes arising on arbitrations under the rules of the Chamber of Commerce—of a highly technical character—disputes as to freight and Insurance, Insolvency and Admiralty business, etc. I should not be surprised if an overworked and overloaded member of the Civil Service should find himself in extreme difficulty in dealing with matters of this kind. These to my mind, and I think the Council will agree with me, need a trained practitioner to deal expeditiously with them, and a long officiating appointment of a civilian layman might very seriously retard work, and as we are all aware the law's delays has been very grievously complained of in Rangoon for the past 10 or 12 years. But besides these grounds on which I support the amendment of the Hon'ble the Advocate General, I find a Statute of 1867, No. 16, which was enacted to remove doubts as to the power of the Governor General in Council to appoint persons to act temporarily as Judges. The Act runs as follows:—'In every case in which the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, has power under any Act or Regulation to appoint a Judge of any Court in British India, such power shall be held to include the power to appoint any person capable of being appointed a permanent Judge of the said Court to act as a Judge of the same Court for such time as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as

the case may be, shall direct.' This, subject to the better opinion of the Hon'ble the Legal Member, appears to me to indicate that officiating appointments to the two Barrister Judgeships should be of Barristers only because, as I take it, only they, that is, Barristers, can be held to be capable of being appointed permanent Judges on these two reserved places. If this interpretation is correct—and I say so with some diffidence—then it seems to me that the word "ordinarily" is in conflict with the law of 1867, which law I understand is still in full force. With these remarks, My Lord, I support the amendment moved by the Hon'ble the Advocate General".

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR ANANDA CHARLU said:—"I had, and stil have, my doubts on this point. At the Select Committee it was my vote that settled the question. I have been talking the matter over with the Hon'ble the Advocate General, and I think it, on the whole, safe to support his amendment".

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH said:—"The object of requiring that two Judges in the new Chief Court should be Barristers is to have Judges who are qualified in point of experience to deal with important questions of mercantile law, which are likely to arise in such a centre as Rangoon. As to the importance of this provision of the Bill I entirely agree with every word that has been said by the Hon'ble the Advocate General and by the Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton. The object of inserting the particular word now in question is simply to give those who appoint the Judges a rather freer hand than they would have if the word were not there in supplying temporary vacancies. I think that if Mr. Ibbetson, who is in charge of the Bill, were to bring us some of the correspondence in his Department and to show the Council in detail what the difficulty of providing for these temporary appointments is, that the Council would be almost convinced that this word ought to stand. The difficulty of providing for the temporary appointment of a Barrister Judge is very great indeed. You are asked, perhaps, to appoint a member of the local Bar, and then you find the local objections are too strong to be overcome. You then try to get a competent member of the Bar of one of the High Courts, and you find that a short appointment is not sufficient to induce him to interrupt his work. You then perhaps fall back upon a Barrister Judge of one of the Small Cause Courts, and immediately you have a complaint that you are taking him away from important work which may fall into arrears, and that what he is doing is quite as important as the work you require him for. It is simply in consequence of these personal difficulties, often very serious, that it is thought desirable to have a certain freedom, if the necessity cannot be avoided, to appoint a Civilian for a short time to take the place of a Barrister Judge. It is not contemplated that a layman should be appointed for a long time to take the place of one of the Barrister Judges, still less is it intended that there should be a succession of temporary appointments. Any such succession of appointments would, I think, be an abuse of the Act, because it would deprive Rangoon for a considerable period of the very advantage which the clause intends to confer upon it, but simply in view of the extreme difficulty which has been found in making these temporary appointments, I think we are justified in asking the Council to allow the word 'ordinarily' to stand."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I should like only to add one word to this discussion. I hope I may regard myself as a reasonably impartial person in the matter, and, having listened without any previous prejudice or prepossession to the remarks made on both sides, I must say that the case as submitted by the Hon'ble the Advocate General, and supported by two or three Hon'ble Members, seems to me to rest in the main upon a vague suspicion of what the conduct of the Government may be in the future. An idea seems to linger in their minds, though I hope not born of previous experience, that the Government may, in future, endeavour to evade the ordinary application of the law, and in particular, the clearly defined import of this particular Bill. Such a suspicion on their part I regard as both ungenerous and unfounded. On the other hand, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibbetson, who is in charge of the Bill, has stated with the utmost clearness—and has been followed and supported in the same

line by the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh—what appears to me to be an unanswerable objection to the omission of the word 'ordinarily.' He has given the grounds on which that word has been introduced, and the reasons for which the Government cannot consent to its removal. To that statement on behalf of Mr. Ibbetson I must confess that I have not yet heard any reply on the part of the Members who have taken the opposite view; and in so far as I am entitled to give an opinion, I would, with the utmost confidence, recommend the Council to support the Hon'ble Mr. Ibbetson, and to reject the amendment that has been submitted".

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. IBBETSON moved that the following amendments be made in clause 19 of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, namely:—

(1) that before sub-clause (*a*) the following sub-clause be inserted, namely:—

"(*a*) declaring what persons shall be permitted to practise as petition-writers in the Courts in Lower Burma, regulating the conduct of business of persons so practising, and determining the authority by which breaches of rules under this clause shall be tried."

and the present sub-clauses (*a*) to (*h*) be renumbered (*b*) to (*i*) respectively:

(2) that to the clause the following sub-clause be added, namely:—

"(2) Whoever commits a breach of any rule made under sub-section (*1*), clause (*a*), shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees."

He said:—"As a matter of courtesy to my Hon'ble Colleagues on the Select Committee which considered the Bill, I must briefly explain the circumstances under which I bring forward this amendment. The provisions which I now propose to insert formed part of the Bill as introduced. When they came under consideration in Committee I was in favour of retaining them. But I think I was alone in that view. At any rate, a majority was against me, including my hon'ble friend who specially represents the interests of Burma. The provisions in question were therefore omitted. When I found that the Report of the Select Committee put prominently forward views that were the exact opposite of those which I held, I felt obliged to qualify my signature by a few words of dissent; but there the matter ended, so far as I was concerned, and I never dreamed for one moment of pressing my opinions upon the Council, in opposition to those of my colleagues.

"On Sunday night, however, the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh received a telegram from the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma to the effect that His Honour, the Recorder of Rangoon, the Judicial Commissioner of Lower Burma and the Government Advocate, were all of opinion that it was very desirable to re-insert these provisions if possible. He felt that, on what is after all mainly a matter of administrative detail, the wishes of the responsible head of the Province were entitled to the very greatest consideration. And he therefore suggested that I should submit the matter to the judgment of the Council by moving the amendment to which I am now speaking.

"As for the merits of the matter, the case, as I understand it, lies in a nut shell. In a very great part of the business even of the subordinate Courts, and still more in the miscellaneous transactions of the Government offices, there is no need whatever for the costly aid of the professional lawyer, and nothing could be more undesirable than that the villager should be compelled to resort to it. At the same time, he requires some assistance in preparing his written applications, and in complying with the technicalities of official procedure; and that assistance he receives, of a quite sufficiently skilful nature, and at a very reasonable charge, from the petition-writer. I fear I must admit that the character of the petition-writer is not always above suspicion, and that some of the fraternity are responsible for a good deal of the chicanery that goes on in the Courts of India, as in those of other countries. But on the whole he discharges very useful functions; and at any rate, he is absolutely indispensable and unavoidable.

"This being the case, the question is whether we should, or should not, take power to control his doings. The argument of the majority of the Select

Committee is, that if the Chief Court does this, it creates (I use the words of the Report),—it 'creates a class of practitioners, possessing no proper qualification, but enjoying a kind of professional status by reason of their being licensed by the Chief Court.' Now in the first place, it seems to me that it does not 'create' them. They are there already and cannot be got rid of. In the second place, the proposed power will enable the Chief Court to insist upon some moderate measure of 'qualification.' And if there are scoundrels among them, so much the more reason surely for enabling the authorities to get rid of, at any rate, the worst of them. The proposed power of regulation will apply only to those who habitually 'practise' as petition-writers; and it will still be open to every petitioner to write his petition himself, or have it written by a friend; though I am afraid the old adage will often hold good, that 'The man who is his own petition-writer, has a fool for his client.' At any rate, it seems to me that it is absurd for us to shut our eyes and pretend that we cannot see the petition-writer; to refuse to 'recognise' him, and by so doing, to deprive ourselves of the opportunity of keeping him in order. I am old enough to have seen both systems at work in the Punjab; and I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion that, while there are objections to each, the balance of advantage is strongly on the side of regulation."

The Hon'ble MR. WOODROFFE said:—"I would support the Bill as it last left the Select Committee. The clause of the Report of the Select Committee sets forth the circumstances of the case sufficiently aptly. It is there stated 'Clause 19, sub-clause (*1*) (*a*), of the Bill referred to us gave to power to the Chief Court, with the sanction of the Local Government, to declare what person should be permitted to practise as petition-writers and to regulate the conduct of business by such persons. It appears to us that the effect of such an enactment would be to create a class of practitioners, possessing no proper qualification, but enjoying a kind of professional status by reason of their being licensed by the Chief Court. The petition-writer is a familiar adjunct to the Courts in Burma and elsewhere; but we are disposed to think that litigants who deal with him should be left to make their own bargains.'

"I am not, My Lord, in the short observations that I propose to make, at all oblivious of the due weight which should be given to the recent representation of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, but this matter is one which probably has not come before His Honour in any such manner as to give him personally any experience of petition-writers. The Legal Practitioners Act deals with various classes of practitioners. There are advocates, vakils, and mukhtars. I venture to think, from an experience of many years, we have gone quite low enough. The Report speaks of the petition-writer as a familiar adjunct to the Court. There are, unfortunately, about the Courts in India unclean animals of every sort, and I know hardly any more unclean, certainly none that tend more to bring the administration of justice into disrepute than such persons as are here intended to be provided for. We know them not in the High Court of Bengal. They now, I think, find a place in the definition of the word 'tout,' in the Legal Practitioners Act. They are I believe, to be found in the purlieus of the Police Courts of this city. The slightest acquaintance with the character of these persons would, I think, be sufficient to satisfy Members of Council that the Select Committee acted most wisely in saying that they would not give these gentry any sort of professional status whatever. There is no necessity whatever for doing so, and it is open to anybody who desires to present a petition, and who does not desire to avail himself of what the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill describes as costly professional assistance, to get any of his friends, or neighbours even, to draw up his petition; but why we should go to the extent of giving persons of this kind a professional status in the Chief Court of Burma I cannot conceive. In this matter the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has correctly stated that he was alone in his view, and the condemnation of that class of persons was effected by the otherwise unanimous vote of the Select Committee, including the Hon'ble the Legal Member."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR ANANDA CHARLU said:—"The motive of this amendment is unexceptionable, but its utility or its remedial capacity is more than questionable. There can be no such class as practising petition-writers: and it is not easy to see what qualifications can be laid down as proof of fitness. All that a petition-writer has to do is to put the facts and arguments, relied on by a petitioner, into decent English or Vernacular. This measure of ability is possessed by some who—underpaid in their respective callings—earn a few pence by writing petitions. It is inadvisable to discourage men of this sort; for they are likely to be cheaper and better qualified than such as may set up for professional petitioner-writers. This latter class is doomed as such, and it is everywhere else dwindling in numbers and status. To recognise it—even for the purpose of chastening it—will, too surely, be to give it a lease of life, which will not belong to it in the natural course of things. The legal profession is ramifying all round, and may, sooner or later—sooner than later I think—put an end to the proscribed class. The better ones will get absorbed by the profession as assistants, clerks, etc., while the incapables will die out. So long as we cannot take power—and I do not see how we could—to authorise rejection of petitions, emanating from others than those we recognise, I fail to perceive how any good can be sensibly wrought. The petition-writer does not sign, and some one else's caligraphy might be utilised. The game we wish to go after will keep out of the Court or Cutcherry precincts and will virtually degenerate into creatures of high subordinates and will both elude our grasp and evade our laws Nothing so satisfactory as leaving such things to laws as to natural selection and as to the survival of the fittest."

The Hon'ble MR. REES said:—"My Lord, considerable prejudice against petition-writers is common to Judges and Magistrates, both of the Barrister and Civilian class. Certainly I share it, whether coming under the former class, or that which 'has eaten dinners,' a process which I regret to hear the learned Advocate General say argues the possession of no legal knowledge whatever.

"I should have thought too that in Burma, more than elsewhere, in a happy land with no undenominational education, where everyone can read and write, the Courts could have done without the amateur vakil, which is what the petition-writer practically is.

"I would therefore have voted for leaving this Bill as the Select Committee left it, though in 1896 I ventured to say, when the Touts Bill was before Council, that I did not think the whole class was quite so outrageously bad elsewhere, as it was represented to be, and as the Advocate General represents it to-day to be in Bengal.

"I am, however, much impressed by the telegram received since the Select Committee reported the Bill, and am unwilling to vote against the consensus of the highest legal authority in Burma, backed by the Lieutenant-Govornor, who must, it is presumed, have had the same opportunities as other public servants for forming an opinion of this class.

"It seems to me, moreover, that the argument that what is good for the Punjab may not be good for Burma, which was forcibly stated on the last amendment, is of equal application here, and that the experience of Bengal should not necessarily prevail in regard to the neighbouring Province across the Bay."

The Hon'ble MR. SMEATON said:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Ibbetson has very frankly stated the whole of the *pros* and *cons* on this particular amendment. In the Select Committee I took the view of the *cons* for the reasons which he has so frankly stated, and which have been enlarged upon by the Hon'ble the Advocate General. To the view I then took I still adhere, but in the face of the remarkable consensus of official opinion telegraphed from Rangoon, and, in particular, the desire of the Lieutenant-Governor that the sub-clause be restored, I shall, with Your Excellency's permission, abstain from voting."

The Hon'ble MR. MEHTA said:—"The object of the amendment is no doubt excellent. But my hon'ble friend the mover has himself shown that the amendment will not succeed in accomplishing that object. He told us that it was not intended that parties should be precluded from drawing up their own petitions or taking the assistance of their friends to do so. In that case, the

petition-writers have only to keep clear of the immediate purlieus of the Court to render the amendment absolutely nugatory."

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH said :—" On this particular question I voted against my honourable friend in charge of the Bill in Committee. It is usual for Members of the Executive Council to settle their domestic differences before appearing in public. But I ought to say a few words as to the history of the amendment. The sub-clause by which petition-writers were to be regulated was objected to by the body which represents the Bar at Rangoon, and I had a certain amount of professional sympathy with what they said. You require your legal practitioners to undergo certain examinations to prove themselves fit to practise, and you reward them with a monopoly of recognition of the Courts. We all know that there are irregular legal assistants of various kinds, but so far as I am individually concerned I would have been perfectly content that the petition-writer should not be regulated by law. But the matter presents itself to my mind now in this way. Nobody can say that this question is a question of first importance. It is a matter in which we must all defer to local opinion, and when I find that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, the Judicial Commissioners, and the Recorder of Rangoon all ask for the inclusion of this sub-clause, I simply give way and vote for my honourable friend's amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. IBBETSON moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Hon'ble MR. SMEATON said :—" My Lord, I think the Council have already had enough of the Burma Courts Bill. But after hearing the Hon'ble Financial Member's pregnant remarks in his very interesting and instructive Financial Statement, in regard to the dominant character of Burma trade in the markets of this world perhaps I may claim a little indulgence from Hon'ble Members to make a few remarks on a Bill which is destined, indirectly to have no small influence on the trade of the Province.

" Before it is finally passed in to law I think I may, on behalf of the Province which I represent, express our gratitude and satisfaction with the result of the labours of the Select Committee on the Bill in the final shape in which it now stands before the Council. The task of the Select Committee has been by no means a light one, because it has had to produce for Burma, a Bill on the model of the Punjab Act, although these two Provinces are in many respects altogether dissimilar. It is perhaps impossible to satisfy everybody, but on the whole, I think, the Bill as it now stands fairly meets the claim of Lower Burma, for an efficient Chief Court. Upper Burma has, for the very sound reasons given by the Local Government, and which I need not here recapitulate, been wisely left out of the Bill and kept under its existing and very efficient judicial administration. The Chief Court has two functions : an appellate and revisional jurisdiction as well as control throughout Lower Burma, and an original jurisdiction in Rangoon. In respect of the first of these functions, I desire to emphasize two features of the Bill which are of paramount importance. The first will be found in sub-clause (*2*) of clause 18, which requires periodical personal visitation and inspection, by a Judge of the Chief Court, of the subordinate Courts, throughout the Province. There is, so far as I know, no such precise obligation imposed by law, on any High Court or Chief Court in India: but I entirely concur in the Hon'ble Mr. Ibbetson's declaration in Select Committee that there is no more important clause in the Bill than this. The necessity of such visitations and inspections [is fully recognised by all who have the interests of justice in Burma at heart. Unfortunately the reputation of many of the subordinate Courts in Lower Burma, at present, is far from what it should be, and complaints are rife. A faithful compliance with the requirements of the clause which I have just quoted, will, it is hoped, remedy this ; and no doubt the Local Government will see to it, that the Rules made by the Chief Court under clause 19 (*g*) for the visitation and inspection] of the subordinate Courts, are adequate for the purpose, and punctually carried out. In Upper Burma, to my personal knowledge, the reputation and the work of the subordinate Courts at present compare not unfavourably with those of Lower Burma, although the Upper Province can only

be said to have had a properly equipped judiciary for about ten years—whereas Lower Burma has been under settled rule, and under a regular judicial system for nearly half a century. One, if not the chief, reason of this is that in Upper Burma the Judicial Commissioner has always kept up and still keeps up a periodical personal inspection of the subordinate Courts, and is in touch with every judicial Officer. The second feature of the Bill which (in full agreement with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill) I desire to emphasize is the wise latitude given by section 30 for second appeals on the facts in land suits, and in certain other unclassed suits which are of very great interest and importance to the people. Burma is not to be judged by Indian standards. The Burmese are not so litigious as the people of India, and their land suits properly so called are usually of small money value, though none the less of importance to the people themselves. There is no class of big landlords as in Bengal and in the North-Western Provinces; the holdings are all small, and mortgages, often of a doubtful and puzzling nature, and conditional sales, are frequent. The second appeal on the facts in these suits will be a guarantee that justice in respect of rights in land shall not miscarry.

"I would here however parenthetically point out that the subject of rights in land will hardly be adequately dealt with in the absence of a Tenancy law. At the present time there is no such law in Burma. There are hundreds of thousands of agricultural tenants, holding under petty landlords, but they have no legal status, and they are entirely at the mercy of their landlords, both as regards their rents and the occupation of their lands. A Bill however is I believe under consideration for remedying this state of things.

"Sub-clause (*b*) of the proviso to section 30 is a most useful and valuable provision, and will be appreciated by the Burmese, inasmuch as it allows a second appeal in suits connected with marriage, divorce and inheritance. These matters, which touch the most intimate domestic relations of the people are governed by the text of the Buddhist scriptures modified by custom. The customary law is only now slowly crystallizing, and it is of very great importance that the process should be aided by well-considered judgments of a competent Supreme Court on the various groups and kinds of facts brought before it.

"In respect of the second function to which I have referred, I think that the Court which the Bill establishes will be a good working tribunal for disposal of the somewhat intricate questions of commercial law and practice, which frequently arise in the rapidly growing commercial centre of the Province. With these remarks, My Lord, I beg to support the motion that the Bill be passed into law."

The Hon'ble MR. WOODROFFE said:—"Before this motion is put, I desire, speaking for myself, to state that I absolutely disclaim the existence in my mind of any such unworthy suspicion as has been referred to by His Excellency the President. I trust this disclaimer may be accepted in the same frank manner as I make it".

The motion was put and agreed to.

CURRENCY CONVERSION (ARMY ANNUAL) ACT, 1899, CONTINUANCE BILL.

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWIN COLLEN moved that the Bill to amend and provide for the further continuance of the Currency Conversion (Army Annual) Act, 1899, be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWIN COLLEN moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 28th March, 1900.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 24th March, 1900.

APPEN

Statement showing the Assets and Revenue in the districts of the Central Provinces as they ... the revised

Districts.	At first regular settlement.			Prior to revision.	
	Assets.	Revenue.	Cesses as fixed at settlement.	Assets.	Revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	R	R	R	R	R
1. Saugor	8,97,677	4,65,179	21,033	12,54,339	5,18,630
2. Damoh	5,20,843	2.77,992	12,509	7,48,616	2,80,524
3. Jabalpur	12,20,488	6,05,405	27,243	18,82,278	6,08,260
4. Mandla	1,16,737	62,967	2,833	2,05,375	65,610
5. Seoni	3,41,912	1,62,135	7,296	5,90,597	1,64,470
6. Narsinghpur	8,76,031	4,29.526	19 328	12,34 325	4,30,291
7. Hoshangabad	9,46,359	4,46,837	20,107	16.44 533	4,70,947
8. Nimar	2,81,757	1,80,850	8,138	3,75,553	1,90,649
9. Betul	3,11,934	1 89.097	8,509	4,50,804	1,90,719
10. Chhindwara	3,29,084	2,14,466	9,651	5,01,007	2.17.699
11. Wardha	6,71,995	5,22,989	23 534	10,03,799	5,31,553
12. Nagpur	11,46,599	8.77,698	39,496	15,30,350	8,97,829
13. Chanda		Assessment in			progress
14. Bhandara	7,47,441	4,55,798	20 510	10,64,603	4,61,401
15. Balaghat	2,70,988	1,65,308	7,438	4,35,556	1 66,991
16. Raipur — Khalsa	9,91,904	5,32.226	23,950	14,54,927	5,31,955
16. Raipur — Zamindaries	97,789	21,860(*b*)	3.461	2,13,538	21,860 (*b*)
16. Raipur — Total	10,89,693	5,54,086	27,411	16,68,465	5.53.815
17. Bilaspur — Khalsa	4,43,136	2,52.039	11,341	8,07,264	2,51,737
17. Bilaspur — Zamindaries	74,098	22,875(*b*)	2.772	1,79,925	22,875(*b*)
17. Bilaspur — Total	5,17,234	2.74,914	14.113	9,87,189	2.74.612
18. Sambalpur — Khalsa	1,69,505	1,27.884	5,752	1,99 516	1,27,785
18. Sambalpur — Zamindaries	51,426	7,108(*b*)	320	74,350	7,108(*b*)
18. Sambalpur — Total	1,20,931	1,34 992	6,072	2,73 866	1,34,893
TOTAL	1,05,07,703	60 20,239	2,75,221	1,58,51,255	61,58,893

(*a*) Approximate.
(*b*) Sakoli.

DIX.

stood at the first regular Settlement, prior to the revision of settlement and as fixed at settlement.

UNDER REVISED SETTLEMENT.			Realizable land revenue.	REMARKS.
Assets.	Revenue.	Cesses including patwari cess.		
7	8	9	10	11
R	R	R	R	
13,63,463	6,95,851	86,981	6,73,688	Since being abated on account of deterioration Final details not available.
8,30,122	4,43,372	52,056	4,24,006	
19,67,891	10,01,059	1,25,132	9,36,717	
2,07,116	1,07,845	14,559	1,06,000	
6,14,130	2,92,907	38,078	2,62,870	Being introduced progressively.
12,91,626	6,42,615	75,507	6,32,600	
17,21,419	8,38,070	92,187	7,67,762	
4,65,724	2,89,051	39,022	2,92,590	
5,09,136	2,76,495	35,914	2,75,720	
5,43,990	2,97,132	38,666	2,91,656	
11,14,512	6,63,835	76,341	6,32,596	
17,22,477	10,58,608	1,16,031	9,82,595	
11,72,659	6,70,405(a)	77,096	Settlement not quite completed.	
4,78,481	2,63,741(a)	32,967		
15,37,552	8,17,730	1,10,393	8,48,393	
2,13,538	55,569(b)	15,356		
17,51,090	8,73,299	1,25,749		
8,77,963	4,74,678	64,081	5,11,379	
1,79,925	56,310(b)	16,186		
10,57,888	5,30,988	80,267		
2,39,289	1,79,769	22,470	1,54,186	
74,350	17,710(b)	6,916		
3,13,639	1,97,479	29,386		
1,71,25,366	91,43,055	11,35,969		

Explanation regarding Cesses.

Name of cess.	PERCENTAGE ON LAND REVENUE.	
	First regular settlement.	Revised settlement.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Road Cess . .	2	3(c)
School Cess . .	2	2
Post Office Cess	½	½
Patwari Cess(a) . .	...	(d) 5 (average).
Additional Rates(b)	...	2
	4½	12½

(a) No patwari cess was levied at the last settlement, but the landlords were liable to pay the cost of the preparation of annual returns.

(b) During the currency of the last settlement an additional rate of 2 per cent. (Act X of 1878) was imposed.

(c) Road-cess at re-settlement has been levied at 3 per cent. except in Sambalpur where it has remained at 2 per cent.

(d) The patwari cess as fixed at the revised settlement varies from district to district and an average has been struck out for the Province as a whole.

DENZIL IBBETSON.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 13.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1900.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 29th March, 1900.

No. 6.—With reference to Notification No. 18, dated the 3rd October, 1899, Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is granted an extension of furlough for two months and three days with effect from the 4th May, 1900.

No. 7.—Mr. R. Greeven, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Ghazipore, is appointed to act as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department with effect from the 5th April, 1900, during the absence on furlough of Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, I.C.S., or until further orders.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 27th March 1900.

No. 887.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

No. 888.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following additions to the rule published with Home Department Notification No. 660, dated the 23rd March 1899, conferring certain powers on the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India :—

Additions.

After the words "Chief Inspector," wherever they occur, the words "and Inspector" should be added.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 28th March 1900.

No. 232.—The Honourable Mr. D. M Smeaton, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, is placed on special duty for a period of three weeks in connection with the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, with effect from the 29th instant.

No. 236.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wilkins is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 6th April 1900, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

No. 241.—The Governor General in Council has accepted the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wilkins of his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 6th April 1900, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of his office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 30th March 1900.

No. 195.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. A. Ranking, Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, is granted furlough for six months with effect from the 4th April 1900 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 196.—Colonel T. E. Spencer, Officiating Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal, is appointed to officiate, in addition to his own duties, as Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. A. Ranking, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.

The 27th March 1900.

No. 649.—The services of Lieutenant J. B. Corry, R.E., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

No. 652.—The services of Captain F. A. Smith, M.B., I.M.S. (Bombay), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 655.—The services of Captain G. W. Jenney, M.B., I.M.S. (Bombay), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 30th March 1900.

No. 666.—Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Browne, M.D., C.I.E., I.M.S. (Bengal), Principal of the Lahore Medical College, is granted furlough out of India on medical certificate for 18 months under Article 340(*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd April 1900, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 667.—With effect from the date of assuming charge, Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Perry, F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), Professor of Surgery, Lahore Medical College, is appointed to officiate as Principal of that College in addition to his own duties, during the absence on furlough on medical certificate of Lieutenant-Colonel S. H Browne, M.D., C.I.E., I.M.S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

No. 668.—With effect from the date of assuming charge, Major H. Hendley, I.M.S. (Bengal), Civil Surgeon of Umballa, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Medicine in the Lahore Medical College during the absence on furlough on medical certificate of Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Browne, M.D., C.I.E., I.M.S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

No. 676.—The services of Lieutenant A. V. Searle, 20th Madras Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 30th March 1900.

No. 996.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Bindhachal in the North-Western Provinces, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Bellary and Salem Districts of the Madras Presidency, Bengal, the Jullundur District of the Punjab, the Central Provinces and the Hyderabad and Mysore States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Bindhachal Nauratra fair:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Mirzapore, Bindhachal and Gaipura on the East Indian Railway, shall be sold from the 28th March to the 8th April 1900 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Bellary and Salem Districts of the Madras Presidency, Bengal, the Jullundur District of the Punjab, the Central Provinces and the Hyderabad and Mysore States to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Bindhachal Nauratra fair.

No. 1007.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Ajodhya in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, if pilgrims or other persons from the Salem and Bellary Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Bengal, the Jullundur District of the Punjab, the Central Provinces and the Hyderabad and Mysore States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Ram Naumi fair:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*) of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Fyzabad, Ajodhya, Ajodhya Ghat and Darshannagar on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and Nawabganj, Katra and Ajodhya (Lakarmandi Ghat) on the Bengal and North-Western Railway shall be sold from the 4th to the 9th April 1900 (both days inclusive) within the Salem and Bellary Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Bengal, the Jullundur District of the Punjab, the Central Provinces and the Hyderabad and Mysore States to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Ram Naumi fair at Ajodhya.

No. 1018.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Conjeeveram town in the Chingleput District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Province of Bengal, the Allahabad District of the North-Western Provinces, the Jullundur District of the Punjab, the Central Provinces and the Hyderabad and Mysore States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Devaraja Swami:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*) of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the Arkonam Junction and the stations of Palur, Conjeeveram, Walajabad, Villiyampakkam and Chingleput on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 4th to the 24th May 1900 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Province of Bengal, the Allahabad District of the North-Western Provinces, the Jullundur District of the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and the Hyderabad and Mysore States to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Devaraja Swami at Conjeeveram.

PORT BLAIR.

The 29th March 1900.

No. 207.—Mr. E. H. Man, C.I.E., Deputy Superintendent, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for three months and ten days, with effect from the 10th May 1900.

JUDICIAL.

The 30th March 1900.

No. 487.—The following revised draft of a Notification, which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (*1*), of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 1st June 1900.

2. Any objection or suggestion, which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid, will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 4, sub-section (*1*), of the Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition be made to Part III of the first schedule to the said Act:—

"6. Application of the test to viscous fluids or preparations, such as

solutions of India-rubber in mineral naphtha, or thick paint made with that material:—

About a teaspoonful of the substance to be tested is placed in the cup, and the cover fitted with a thermometer is put on.

The cup thus prepared for the test is then cooled down until the thermometer indicates a temperature of 50° F. This may be accomplished either by placing the prepared cup in a refrigerator, or by immersing it up to its projecting collar in water which is maintained at a sufficiently low temperature until the result specified has been obtained.

The prepared cup thus cooled is then transferred to the water bath the temperature of which has previously been raised to 76° F. (The scale of the thermometer in the water bath should range from 60° to 180° F.)

The test is then applied as described in section 4 of this part. If no flash has taken place when the temperature in the cup has reached 75°, the test need not be continued.

The temperature at which the flash occurs is the observed flashing point of the substance and, subject to correction of atmospheric pressure as prescribed in the Act, is the true flashing point."

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 27th March 1900.

No. 133.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following be substituted for Rules VI and XXXV of Part IV of the Ecclesiastical Rules published with Home Department Notification No. 178, dated the 21st May 1897.

Rule VI.—The number of sittings to be provided will be calculated on the following scale:—

UNIT.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.
Battalion of British Infantry	450	340
Head-quarters Wing, British Infantry	250	190
Detached Wing, British Infantry	200	150
Regiment of British Cavalry	275	210
Battery of Royal Horse or Field Artillery	70	55
Garrison Company, Royal Artillery	65	50
Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery	50	35
Heavy Field Battery, Royal Artillery	45	35
Convalescent Depôts and Miscellaneous detachments, per section of 100 men.	45	35

NOTE.—These numbers include soldiers' families.

Rule XXXV.—The number of sittings for which compensation is allowed will be regulated by the highest attendance at a parade service during the year of soldiers and their families (two children up to the age of 16 being counted as one adult) actually quartered in the station, subject to the following maximum limits:—

UNIT.	Church of England.	Roman Catholics and each denomination of Protestants recognized by the Government of India.
Battalion of British Infantry	450	340
Head-quarters Wing, British Infantry	250	190
Detached Wing, British Infantry	200	150
Regiment of British Cavalry	275	210
Battery of Royal Horse or Field Artillery	70	55
Garrison Company, Royal Artillery	65	50
Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery	50	35
Heavy Field Battery, Royal Artillery	45	35
Convalescent Depôts and Miscellaneous detachments, per section of 100 men.	45	35

NOTE.—These numbers include soldiers' families.

The 28th March 1900.

No. 151.—The services of the Reverend R. H. Stevenson, a Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 24th March, 1900.

No. 297—105-2-*F*.—The furlough granted to Mr. S. Eardley Wilmot, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, in the notification of this Department, No. 348-F., dated the 14th April, 1899, is extended by one day.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

The 26th March, 1900.

No. 1203—11-7.—Munshi Gholam Rasool Beg, Head Draftsman, Office of the Archæological Surveyor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle, is appointed to be in charge of the current duties of that Office, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th January, 1900, during the absence, on three months' privilege leave, of Mr. E. W. Smith, Archæological Surveyor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 26th March, 1900.

No. 1441-*I.-A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules for the destruction or other disposal of useless records, books and papers in the Courts and Revenue Offices of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore :—

1. With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Resident in Mysore may, from time to time, make rules respecting the disposal, by destruction or otherwise, of such records, books and papers belonging to or being in the custody of the Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction and the Revenue Offices, as the Resident may consider useless or unworthy of being permanently preserved :

   Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize the destruction of any document which, under the provisions of any law for the time being in force, is to be kept and maintained.

   All such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

2. All rules for the destruction or other disposal of useless records, books and papers belonging to or in the custody of any Court or Revenue Office, now in force, shall continue to have the force of law until they are rescinded by rules made under the preceding rule; and no suit or other proceeding shall be instituted, maintained or continued against any person for the disposal, by destruction or otherwise, of any records, books or papers in accordance with any such rules.

No. 1431-*I.-B.*—Captain D. H. Drake-Brockman, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 6th Bengal Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Infantry, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on leave of Captain W. G. Walker, or until further orders.

The 27th March, 1900.

No. 613-*G.*—The services of Colonel Sir H. Melliss, K.C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 2nd April, 1900.

No. 1447-*I.-B.*—Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Beatson, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, 2nd-in-Command, 11th Bengal Lancers, is appointed to be Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops, with effect from the 2nd April, 1900, *vice* Colonel Sir H. Melliss, K.C.S.I., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 616-*G.*—Captain S. F. Bayley, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st (officiating Political Agent of the 4th) class, and Political Agent in Bikaner, is granted special leave for six months, under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st April, 1900, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 618-*G.*—Mr. A. Williams, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is granted furlough for twenty months under article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 7th April, 1900, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

No. 620-*G.*—Captain J. Ramsay, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, on being relieved of the duties of officiating Resident of the 2nd class and Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class and is posted as Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent in Quetta and Pishin.

No. 1454-*I.-B.*—Captain H. G. Stainforth, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and North-Western Provinces Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Central India Imperial Service Cavalry, *vice* Captain L. N. Younghusband, with effect from the date of assuming charge and until further orders.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 26th March, 1900.

No. 1526-*P*.—Mr. V. C. Scott-O'Connor, Assistant Accountant General and Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, Burma, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 12 days, with effect from 16th April, 1900.

Mr. W. S. Adie, Assistant Comptroller, Assam, is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Burma.

No. 1529-*P*.—Mr. F. O'Byrne, Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, Punjab Circle Audit Office, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from 9th March, 1900.

The 27th March, 1900.

No. 1551-*P*.—The services of Mr. W. J. F. Williamson, Assistant Accountant General and Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, Madras, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the date on which he makes over charge of that appointment.

Mr. K. L. Datta, Assistant Comptroller General, is posted as Assistant Accountant General and Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, Madras.

The 28th March, 1900.

No. 1564-*P*.—Mr. R. A. Gamble, Accountant General, Punjab, having been granted furlough for nineteen months, made over charge of his office on the afternoon of the 20th of March, 1900.

Mr. W. H. Dawson, Deputy Accountant General, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from the 21st of March, 1900, during the absence on furlough of Mr. Gamble, or until further orders.

Mr. M. A. Hydari, Assistant Accountant General, Madras, is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Madras, with effect from the 9th of March, 1900.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 24th March 1900.

No. 329.—With the approval of the Secretary of State for India, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint General Sir A. P. Palmer, K.C.B., Indian Staff Corps, Commanding the Forces in the Punjab Command, to be Provisional Commander-in-Chief in India, *vice* General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., deceased. Dated 19th March 1900.

The 30th March 1900.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

No. 330.—Veterinary Lieutenant W. A. Pallin' Army Veterinary Department, is appointed to the Veterinary charge of the Hapur Remount Depôt, with effect from the 22nd February 1900.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 331.—The following extract, being paragraph 1 of a Military letter from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, No. 18, dated 22nd February 1900, is published for general information :—

The undermentioned probationers for the Indian Medical Service, having completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and being reported qualified, have been appointed Lieutenants, their commissions being dated 27th January 1900, the day on which they passed out of the Army Medical School :—

Archibald Currie MacGilchrist (*Bengal*).
John Wallace Dick Megaw (*Bengal*).
Edward Owen Thruston (*Bengal*).
George Browse (*Punjab*).
Cecil Maurice Goodbody (*Punjab*).
Robert Steen (*Bengal*).
Frederick Fenn Elwes (*Madras*).
Ian Lamont Mac Innes (*Punjab*).
Ernest Albert Churchward Matthews (*Punjab*).
Lessel Philip Stephen (*Bombay*).
Leonard Gilbert (*Madras*).
Thomas George Nesbitt Stokes (*Punjab*).
Harry Malcolm Mackenzie (*Punjab*).
Michael Harris Thornely (*Punjab*).
Francis Victor Owen Beit (*Punjab*).
William O'Sullivan Murphy (*Bombay*).
Matthew Corry (*Punjab*).
Cecil Charles Murison (*Bombay*).
Herbert Armstrong Williams (*Madras*).
William Christopher Long (*Madras*).
George Crofts Beamish (*Madras*).

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 332.—Major H. F. S. Ramsden, Military Accountant, 1st class, is appointed to officiate as Controller of Military Accounts, during the absence of Major J. G. Downing, on furlough out of India.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 333.—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff with effect from 10th March 1900 :—

To be officiating Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant R. A. Steel, 17th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, extra Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Captain R. J. Marker, resigned.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 334.—The undermentioned officers, appointed to the Unattached List of the British Army for service in the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, with effect from the date of their arrival in India :—

Punjab Command.

Second-Lieutenants—

G. H. Young.
C. D. Webster.
H. D. S. Keighley.
W. E. Home.
E. P. A. Melville.

Bengal Command.

Second-Lieutenants—

G. L. Farran.
A. F. H. S. Simpson.

Madras Command.

Second-Lieutenants—

H. Saunders.
J. Simpson.

Bombay Command.

Second-Lieutenants—

H. M. Davidson.
H. St. G. Boulton.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 335.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. DeBrath, Indian Staff Corps, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, is granted leave out of India (p.a.) for eight months under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the date of being struck off duty. Pension service—24th year—commenced 11th September 1899.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No 336.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

London Gazette, dated the 2nd March, 1900, page 1436.

War Office, Pall Mall.

2nd March, 1900.

* * * * *

Indian Staff Corps, The undermentioned officers are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List :—

Lieutenant-General Frederick Lance, C.B. Dated 21st February, 1900.

Colonel Thomas Renny Cowie. Dated 12th February, 1900.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Wolfe Macbay. Dated 23rd February, 1900.

Major-General Arthur Gore Handcock, C.B., to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 21st February, 1900.

Colonel Charles Frederick Hughes, C.B., to be Major-General. Dated 21st February, 1900.

* * * *

London Gazette, dated the 6th March, 1900, pages 1526 and 1528.

War Office, Pall Mall.

6th March, 1900.

* * * *

Subadar-Major Ruliya Singh, Sardar Bahadur, Indian Army, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 7th March, 1900.

* * * *

India Office, 6th March, 1900.

The Queen has approved the following appointments to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service :—

To be Lieutenants.

Dated 27th January, 1900.

Archibald Currie MacGilchrist.
John Wallace Dick Megaw.
Edward Owen Thurston.
George Browse.
Cecil Maurice Goodbody.
Robert Steen.
Frederick Fenn Elwes.
Ian Lamont MacInnes.
Ernest Albert Churchward Matthews.
Lessel Philip Stephen.
Leonard Gilbert.
Thomas George Nesbitt Stokes.
Harry Malcolm Mackenzie.
Michael Harris Thornely.
Francis Victor Owen Beit.
William O'Sullivan Murphy.
Matthew Corry.
Cecil Charles Murison.
Herbert Armstrong Williams.
William Christopher Long.
George Crofts Beamish.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 337.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

26th March 1900.

Francis Macdonald Drury.
Charles John Dennys.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 338.—Colonel Arthur McLeod Mills, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 37th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 1st April 1900, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 339.—Surgeon-General Charles Edwin McVittie, Honorary Physician to the Queen, Indian Medical Service (Madras), Principal Medical Officer, Madras Command, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 1st April 1900, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 340.—*Behar Light Horse*—

Second Lieutenant William Stewart Irwin to be Lieutenant, *vice* Cox, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Maxwell Smith to be Lieutenant, *vice* Needham, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Angus Ogilvy to be Lieutenant, *vice* Edwards, promoted.

Second Lieutenant John Brownley Rutherfoord to be Lieutenant, *vice* McNamara, promoted.

No. 341.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

Major Walter Renny Walker to be Lieutenant-Colonel with effect from the 1st January 1900, *vice* MacLaughlin, appointed Commandant.

Captain Alexander James Lamb to be Major with effect from the 14th November 1899, *vice* Dalrymple-Clark, placed on the Supernumerary List.

Captain Henry Alexander Brown-Constable from the Supernumerary List to be Major with effect from the 1st January 1900, *vice* Walker, promoted.

No. 342.—*Rangoon Volunteer Artillery*—

Captain Robert Stewart Menzies to be Major, to complete the establishment.

Lieutenant George Scoones to be Captain, *vice* Menzies, promoted.

No. 343.—*Madras Volunteer Guards*—

Captain Augustus Henry Deane to be Major with effect from the 7th December 1899, *vice* St. Leger, promoted.

Henry Allan Moss, Esq., to be Captain with effect from the 8th December 1899, *vice* Adams, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Sutherland Orr to be Lieutenant with effect from the 21st November 1899, to fill an existing vacancy.

William Hutton, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant with effect from the 8th December 1899, *vice* Carr, promoted.

John Hugh McAulay Ryan, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant with effect from the 15th December 1899, to fill an existing vacancy.

Lieutenant John Hugh McAulay Ryan to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy.

William Francis Henry Pelly, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant with effect from the 21st November 1899, to complete the establishment.

Norman William Faith, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant with effect from the 21st November 1899, to complete the establishment.

William Gayton Kirkham, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant with effect from the 21st November 1899, *vice* C. Campbell, vacated.

Arnold Randle Fletcher, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant with effect from the 21st November 1899, *vice* Carson, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Walter Donald Smith, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant with effect from the 23rd November 1899, *vice* Higginbotham, resigned.

John Josselyn, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant with effect from the 22nd December 1899, *vice* Carson, promoted.

Charles Moresby, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant with effect from the 3rd February 1900, to fill an existing vacancy.

(So much of G. G. O's. Nos. 30, 49, 105, 134, 159, 187, and 214 as refer to the above officers of the Madras Volunteer Guards are hereby cancelled.)

No. 344.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*—

Second Lieutenant Frederick Crighton Waller to be Lieutenant with effect from the 1st March 1900, *vice* Connolly, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

George Evans Ostoche, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant with effect from the 1st February 1900, *vice* Young, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Neville Edward Fairweather to be Lieutenant, *vice* Clarke, resigned.

Walter Herbert Reynolds, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Fairweather, promoted.

No. 345.—*Sind Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Ralph Hugh Cumming resigns his commission.

No. 346.—*Malabar Volunteer Rifles*—

Heinrich August Rinne, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Murphy, resigned.

Charles Wirgman Thevenard, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Cooper, resigned.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th March 1900.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 24th and 30th March 1900 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Royal Engineers	Lieutenant Eric Henry Ernest Green.	25th March 1900	Shabkadar	...	...
Commissariat-Transport Department.	Honorary Lieutenant John William Litchfield.	24th March 1900	Fyzabad	...	...
33rd Madras Infantry	Captain Thomas Shaw Johnson.	27th March 1900	Bunji	...	...
16th Bengal Cavalry	Captain Ian Grave White	26th March 1900	Kurseong	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 17th and 30th March 1900.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
Charles William Tyler. (a)	Captain	Royal Artillery.	1st October 1899.	No Will found in India.	4,982 11 6	...	31st May 1900.

(a) *Next-of-kin*:—*Father*—Sir H. W Tyler, Linden House, Highgate Road, London, N. W.
Brother—H. G. S. Tyler, Esq., C.S., Agra.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th March, 1900.

No. 120.—Mr. E. N. Homan in class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Stores Department (on furlough), is permitted to retire from the service of Government under Article 509 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the forenoon of the 31st March, 1900.

No. 121.—Mr. E. J. Moore, Chief Engineer, 3rd class, State Railways, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India furlough for six months in extension of the 18 months referred to in Public Works Department Notification No. 390 of the 18th September, 1899.

No. 122.—Mr. A. E. Adie in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, whose services were lent to the Howrah-Ampta Tramway Company, Limited, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 5th May, 1900, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

The 26th March, 1900.

No. 124.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following *reversions* of Executive Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From.	To	With effect from
Hepper, Lieut. H. A. L., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	11th November, 1899.
Furnivall, F.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	15th November, 1899.
Rooke, Lieut. B. H., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	16th November, 1899.

The 27th March, 1900.

No. 125.—Major J. Burn-Murdock, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, permanent, with effect from the 27th May, 1899.

No. 126.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers attached to State Railways with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from	
				1900.	
Thomson, C.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Chief Engineer, 1st class.	Permanent	January 1	
Moore, E. J.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class.	Permanent	„ 1	
Spring, F. J. E., C.I.E.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class.	Permanent	„ 1	
Martyn, G. V.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class.	Temporary	„ 1	
White, Colonel W. H., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class.	Permanent	„ 1	
Bagley, F. R.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Permanent	„ 1	
Harington, H. S.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank, supernumerary.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Permanent	„ 1	
Hodges, R. N.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	sub. *pro tem.*	„ 1	
Campbell, G. A.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Permanent	„ 1	
Humfress, G.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Permanent	„ 1	
Shadbolt, E. I.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	„ 1	
Burn-Murdock, Major J., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Temporary	„ 1	Supernumerary.
Hogan, J. L. P.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Temporary	„ 1	Supernumerary.
Carry, T. E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Temporary	„ 1	
Brown, J. S.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	„ 1	
Hodges, R. N.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Permanent	„ 3	
Shadbolt, E. I.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Permanent	„ 3	
Moyle, G.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Permanent	„ 3	
Meares, W. E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	February 11	

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from	
				1900.	
Burn-Murdock, Major J., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, supernumerary.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	February 11	Supernumerary.
Hogan, J. L. P.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, supernumerary.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	" 11	Supernumerary.
Carry, T. E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	" 11	
Moyle, G.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Temporary	" 11	
Dyson, R. C.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	" 11	
Michell, T.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*, supernumerary.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Temporary	March 4	Supernumerary.
Harman, J. M.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Temporary	" 4	
Willcocks, J.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	" 4	
Campbell, G. A.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Temporary	" 8	

No 128.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 32, dated the 1st February, 1900, *for* " Mackay " *substitute* " Macleay."

No. 129.—The services of Major C. R. Hoskyn, R.E., Examiner of Accounts, are lent to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, with effect from the date he is relieved of his duties as Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

No. 130.—Mr. F. G. Heaven, Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, is appointed Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

The 28th March, 1900.

No. 134.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 162, dated the 15th April, 1899, Mr. C. Thomson, Chief Engineer, 1st class, State Railways, is confirmed in the appointment of Chief Engineer, North Western Railway, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th December, 1899, the date on which Mr. G. H. List retired from the service.

No. 135.—Mr. C. E. Hubbard, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, class I, *temporary rank*, is promoted to Deputy Examiner of Accounts, class I, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 4th February, 1900.

No. 136.—Mr. W. Ogden, Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is granted furlough for six months under Article 340, Civil Service Regulations.

No. 137.—Mr G. W. V. deRhe Philipe, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, until further orders.

The 29th March, 1900.

No. 138.—Mr. C. E. Hubbard, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, is appointed to the charge of the Office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, until further orders.

No. 139.—Mr. H. H. D. Butterfield, Accountant, I grade, and Assistant Examiner (honorary rank), attached to the Office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, is temporarily appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch, with the rank of Deputy Examiner, Class I.

No. 141.—Mr. R. C. F. Volkers, Government Examiner of Accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway, is granted furlough for 4 months and 15 days, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 142.—The following promotions and reversions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch:—

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
W. C. Davis	Deputy Examiner, Class II.	Deputy Examiner, Class I.	Temporary	1st January, 1900.
E. C. Trotter	Deputy Examiner, Class II.	Deputy Examiner, Class I.	Ditto	1st January, 1900.
S. C. Tomkins	Deputy Examiner, Class II.	Deputy Examiner, Class I.	Ditto	1st January, 1900.
G. B. Goyder	Deputy Examiner, Class II.	Deputy Examiner, Class I.	Ditto	1st January, 1900.
E. D. Chanter	Deputy Examiner, Class II, *temporary rank.*	Deputy Examiner, Class II.	Permanent	15th February, 1900.
F. P. B. Wood	Deputy Examiner, Class II, *temporary rank.*	Deputy Examiner, Class II.	Sub. *pro tem*	15th February, 1900.
E. A. Dennys	Examiner, Class III.	Examiner, Class II	Temporary	28th February, 1900.
W. B. Gray	Examiner, Class III, *permanent,* and Examiner, Class II, *temporary rank* (supernumerary).	Examiner, Class III, *permanent.*	...	28th February, 1900.
S. G. Wood	Examiner, Class II, *temporary rank.*	Examiner, Class III, *permanent.*	...	28th February, 1900.
H. Rainier	Examiner, Class III, *temporary rank.*	Examiner, Class IV, 1st grade, *permanent.*	...	28th February, 1900.
W. A. T. Carnduff	Examiner, Class IV, *temporary rank.*	Deputy Examiner, Class I, *permanent.*	...	28th February, 1900.
W. B. Gray	Examiner, Class III	Examiner, Class III, *permanent,* and Examiner, Class II, *temporary rank* (supernumerary).	Temporary	18th March, 1900.
S. G. Wood	Examiner, Class III	Examiner, Class II	Ditto	18th March, 1900.
C. R. T. Balston	Examiner, Class IV, 1st grade.	Examiner, Class II	Ditto	18th March, 1900.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Public Works Department, Railways.

The 26th March, 1900.

No. 123.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 107, dated the 15th March, 1899, the services of Colonel J. W. Thurburn, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of that Government, with effect from the afternoon of the 24th June, 1899.

Public Works Department Notification No. 357, dated 19th August, 1899, is hereby cancelled.

The 27th March, 1900.

No. 127.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers in the Irrigation, Roads and Buildings Branches, with effect from the dates specified:—

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from	
				1900.	
Jacob, Colonel S. L., R.E.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class.	Chief Engineer, 1st class.	Permanent	January 1	
Apjohn, J. H.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, supernumerary.	Chief Engineer, 1st class	Permanent	" 1	Supernumerary.
Buckley, Hon'ble R. B	Chief Engineer, 2nd class.	Chief Engineer, 1st class.	Permanent	" 1	
Nightingale, W. H.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class.	Permanent	" 1	
Preston, S.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class.	Temporary	" 1	
Wallis, B. G.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	" 1	
Field, G. M. R.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	" 1	

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
				1900.
Wallis, B. G.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Permanent	February 2
Benton, J.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	" 2
Field, G. M. R.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Permanent	" 2
Parkes, B.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	" 2
Brodie, W. P.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	" 2
Nightingale, W. H.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class.	Chief Engineer, 1st class.	Permanent	" 11
Preston, S.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class.	Permanent	" 11
Preston, S.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class.	Chief Engineer, 1st class.	Temporary	" 11
Joscelyne, D.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class.	Temporary	" 11
Benton, J.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Permanent	" 11
Thurburn, Colonel J. W., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	" 11
Parkes, B.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Permanent	" 11
Marsh, H.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	" 11
Ivens, J. H. A.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Permanent	" 11
Spilsbury, Major E C, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Temporary	" 13
Higgins, A. F.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Temporary	March 2
Preston, S.	Chief Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank.	Chief Engineer, 1st class.	Permanent	" 8
Gatherer, A. B.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class.	Permanent	" 8
Gatherer, A. B.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class.	Chief Engineer, 1st class.	Temporary	" 8
Thurburn, Colonel J. W., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Permanent	" 8
Horn, D. B.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	" 8
Marsh, H.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Permanent	" 8
Coles, G. E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	" 8
Jacob, L. M.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Temporary	" 8
Coode, M. P.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Permanent	" 8
Newton, W. G.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	" 8

No. 131.—Mr. D. B. Horn, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to that Government, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, with the rank of officiating Chief Engineer, 3rd class, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th March, *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. R. B. Buckley on privilege leave or until further orders.

Mr. T. Butler, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, *vice* Mr D. B, Horn, with the rank of Officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.

No. 132.—D. M. Litster, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Burma, on furlough, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 6th February, 1900, under Article 485, Civil Service Regulations.

No. 133.—Mr. G. W. Sweet, Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department, is granted furlough for one year and seven months under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 29th March, 1900.

No. 140.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 483, dated 16th November, 1899, Mr. R. M. Slane is permanently appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch with the rank of Deputy Examiner, Class II, retaining the temporary rank of Deputy Examiner, Class I.

No. 143.—Colonel H. Clarke, R.E., Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from furlough, re-appointed Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services.

No. 144.—Mr. A. G. Harrison, Officiating Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, is appointed Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras.

T. HIGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Public Works Department,
Irrigation, Roads and Buildings.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1900.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 20th March, 1900.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 29th March 1900.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1268 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 24th March 1900:—

No. 104 of 1900.—William Martin, merchant, Vizagapatam, Madras Presidency. *Crushing and purifying bay salt.*

No. 105 of 1900.—Carl Herold, manufacturer, of Brunn, Moravia, Austria. *Improvements in mechanism for driving the shuttles and beating up the weft in circular looms.*

No. 106 of 1900.—Emil Friederich De Witt, inventor, of 906 Third Avenue, Lansingburg, New York, U. S. A. *An improvement in sand-boxes.*

No. 107 of 1900.—Jean François Brellier, commercial traveller, of 57 Rue St Georges Ixelles, and Emile Marius, merchant, of 21 Rue des Champs, Uccle, both in the kingdom of Belgium. *Improvements in explosion motors.*

No. 108 of 1900.—Sidney George Brown, electrician, of Van Buren, Poole road, Bournemouth, in the county of Hants, England. *Improvements in electric telegraphic apparatus.*

No. 109 of 1900.—Gerald Holberton Davey, merchant, Alleppy, Travancore, South India. *Improvements in machinery belting.*

No. 110 of 1900.—William Cooper, lithographer, of 26 Medows street, Fort, Bombay. *An improved table for lithographic stones.*

No. 1269 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 114 of 1899.—Muthulakkan Achari, goldsmith, residing at North Car street, Dindigul, Madura district, Madras Presidency. *A waterlift, to be called "Sankaran water-lift."* (Specification filed 21 February 1900.)

No. 146 of 1899.—Jacob Salmon, pleader, Bombay High Court, residing at Chinchpoogly, Parel, Bombay. *Improvements in artificial stone.* (Specification filed 12 March 1900.)

No. 262 of 1899.—Bejoy Nauth Mukerji, tutor and priest, of North Baranagore, in the district of 24-Purganahs, Bengal. *A lock and key.* (Specification filed 22 January 1900.)

No. 284 of 1899.—The Oxyliquit Gesellschaft mit Beschrankter Haftung (a company created by authority of the German law) manufacturers, of Nobelshof, in the city of Hamburg, German Empire. *A new explosive compound.* (Specification filed 17 March 1900.)

No. 285 of 1899.—Sri Krishna Joshi, special clerk in the Settlement Department of the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, now residing at 346, Shahganj, Allahabad. *The utilization of solar heat for culinary, industrial and other purposes.* (Specification filed 15 March 1900.)

No. 293 of 1899.—Charles Howard Windle, Deputy Traffic Manager of the Calcutta Port Trust, and Basil Devenish Meares, civil engineer, of Calcutta. *The attachment of corrugated iron sheets to roof purlins.* (Specification filed 20 March 1900.)

No. 304 of 1899.—Ludwig Mach, physician, of Villa Brueninghaus, Kalaische strasse, Jena, Germany. *A new and improved alloy of aluminium and magnesium.* (Specification filed 12 March 1900.)

No. 305 of 1899.—Adolph Ernest Orr, executive engineer, in the Public Works department, of Hissar, Punjab. *A new or improved method of pulling punkahs and apparatus therefor, to be called "The Fan Punkah."* (Specification filed 23 March 1900.)

No. 310 of 1899.—John Walter Ottley, C.I.E., Colonel, late Royal Engineers, of 53 Cromwell Houses, London, and Henry Vero Biggs, D.S.O., Major, Royal Engineers, of Wrington, in the county of Somerset, England. *Improvements in fittings and attachments for coats, jackets, military tunics and the like.* (Specification filed 17 March 1900.)

No. 326 of 1899.—The American Cotton Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of New Jersey, and having its principal place of business at 27 William street, Borough of Manhattan, city county and state of New York, U.S.A. *Improvements in cotton baling apparatus.* (Specification filed 17 March 1900.)

No. 332 of 1899.—William Samuel Laycock, manufacturer, of Victoria street works, city of Sheffield, England. *Improvements in hand brakes for railway vehicles.* (Specification filed 17 March 1900.)

No. 337 of 1899.—Charles Clifford Bruckner, manufacturer, of 72 Morningside avenue, city county and state of New York, U.S.A. *Improvements in incandescence vapour lamps.* (Specification filed 17 March 1900.)

No. 338 of 1899.—Alfred Henry Francfort, mechanical engineer, of 63 Fifth avenue, New York, city county and state of New York, U.S.A. *An acetylene gas apparatus.* (Specification filed 17 March 1900.)

No. 339 of 1899.—Henri Dolter, engineer, of 41 Rue Taitbout, Paris, in the Republic of France. *Improvements in apparatus for electric traction.* (Specification filed 17 March 1900.)

No. 359 of 1899.—The General Electrolytic Parent company, limited, chemical manufacturers, of Farnworth-in-Widnes, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in or connected with electrical conductors and anodes for electrolytic and similar purposes.* (Specification filed 17 March 1900.)

No. 366 of 1899.—Richard Francis Marsh, engineer, of East Maitland, in the colony of New South Wales, Australia. *An improved rotary motor to be operated by fluid pressure.* (Specification filed 17 March 1900.)

No. 369 of 1899.—Henry Alexander Hancox, draughtsman, and Robert James Hancox, engineer both of 151 Mansfield street, Balmain, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales. *Improvements in rotary engines, alike adaptable to rotary pumps.* (Specification filed 17 March 1900.)

No. 370 of 1899.—Isaac Shone and Edwin Ault, civil engineers, both of 47 Victoria street, Westminster, London. *Improvements in and relating to ejectors for raising sewage and other liquids.* (Specification filed 23 March 1900.)

No. 375 of 1899.—William Silver, engineer, of Tamworth, in the colony of New South Wales. *Improvements in railway car couplings.* (Specification filed 17 March 1900.)

No. 381 of 1899.—Charles Brezzo, professional chef, of Menzies Hotel, corner of Bourke and William streets, in the city of Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria. *An improved refrigerator.* (Specification filed 17 March 1900.)

No. 387 of 1899.—Fatehmahomed Imamsaheb, carpet maker, residing at old Downey road, Byculla, Bombay. *Improvements in fibre extracting machines.* (Specification filed 26 February 1900.)

No. 434 of 1899.—Thomas Steel Perkins, electrical engineer, of Idlewood, in the county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. *Improved starting mechanism for electric motors.* (Specification filed 8 March 1900.)

No. 451 of 1899.—Ernest Oscar Mawson, executive engineer, Public Works department agency engineer, Rajkote, Kathiawar. *Improvements in thermantidotes.* (Specification filed 19 March 1900.)

No. 7 of 1900.—Benjamin Garver Lamme, electrical engineer, of 230 Stratford avenue, and John Purington Mallett, electrical engineer, of 6728 Simen avenue, both in Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in electrical machines.* (Specification filed 8 March 1900.)

No. 8 of 1900.—Benjamin Garver Lamme, electrical engineer, of 230 Stratford avenue, Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in single phase alternating current generators.* (Specification filed 8 March 1900.)

No. 50 of 1900.—David Louis Baumgarten, manufacturer, of Pike's Building, E., 4th street Cincinnati, county of Hamilton, state of Ohio, U. S. A. *Acetylene gas generators.* (Specification filed 23 March 1900.)

No. 51 of 1900.—Henry Alonzo Buck, engineer, of 11 Montague street, Russell square, London. *A new method of and means for generating steam in steam-engines.* (Specification filed 21 March 1900.)

No. 52 of 1900.—Henry Alonzo Buck, engineer, of 11 Montague street, Russell square, London. *An improved rotary engine.* (Specification filed 21 March 1900.)

No. 53 of 1900.—Gilbert Wright, electrical engineer, of 409 Ross avenue, Wilkinsburg, in the county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in circuit breakers.* (Specification filed 15 March 1900.)

No. 54 of 1900.—Gilbert Wright, electrical engineer, of 409 Ross avenue, and Christian Aalborg, electrical engineer, of 212 Franklin street, both of Wilkinsburg, in the county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in automatic circuit breakers.* (Specification filed 15 March 1900.)

No. 55 of 1900.—Benjamin Garver Lamme, electrical engineer, of 230 Stratford avenue, Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvement in alternating current induction motors.* (Specification filed 15 March 1900.)

No. 56 of 1900.—Gilbert Wright, electrical engineer, of 409 Ross avenue, and Christian Aalborg, electrical engineer, of 212 Franklin street, both of Wilkinsburg, in the county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in switches for electric circuits.* (Specification filed 15 March 1900.)

No. 1270 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 20 of 1892.—Harry Heatly. *Improvements in mechanism for actuating punkahs and thermantidotes.* (From 31 March 1900 to 31 March 1901.)

No. 1 of 1893.—Jacques Aime Vagner. *A novel system of burner for mineral oil.* (From 11 April 1900 to 11 April 1901.)

No. 115 of 1893.—Charles Cheers Wakefield. *Improvements in sight feed lubricators for steam engines.* (From 9 May 1900 to 9 May 1901.)

No. 24 of 1894.—P. Donaldson. *An oriental sanitary latrine for natives of India.* (From 25 January 1900 to 25 January 1901.)

No. 176 of 1894.—George Kift Winter and George Bliss Winter. *Improvements in block signalling apparatus.* (From 4 March 1900 to 4 March 1901.)

No. 270 of 1894.—Thomas Henry Lee Bake and Henry Alfred Leverett. *Improvements in tanning skins and hides.* (From 22 March 1900 to 22 March 1901.)

No. 295 of 1894.—George Alexander Kennedy, William Senior and Ira Wood. *Improved apparatus for securing card clothing to the flats of carding engines* (From 25 March 1900 to 25 March 1901.)

No. 232 of 1895.—Robert Rickie. *Improvements in sugarcane crushing mills.* (From 25 March 1900 to 25 March 1901.)

No. 1271 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to

the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 155 of 1895.—James Connor. *A combined wood and cast iron plate sleeper.* (Specification filed 14 December 1895.)

No. 201 of 1895.—Gopal Mahadeo Vidwans. *Improved tea coffee or hot water boiler.* (Specification filed 16 December 1895.)

No. 248 of 1895.—Charlton James Wollaston. *Improvements in electric batteries.* (Specification filed 12 December 1895.)

No. 316 of 1895.—William Speirs Simpson. *Improvements in or relating to chains of cycle and like gear and in gear wheels therefor.* (Specification filed 12 December 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 216 of 1892.—Bruce Green. *Improvements in or connected with coin-freed on coin-operated sight-testing apparatus.* (Specification filed 12 December 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*d*) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th March, 1900.

LIABILITIES.	R a. p. (sub-items)	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		98,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .	59,60,075 7 3			
Public Deposits at Branches .	90,63,703 14 0	1,50,23,779	5	3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		6,26,93,259	1	3
Bank Post Bills, etc.		7,13,038	9	8
Sundries		16,79,680	9	0
RUPEES		10,99,59,757	9	2

ASSETS.	R a. p. (sub-items)	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . . .		52,58,391	8	0
Other authorized Investments . .		78,78,349	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities . .		2,63,80,069	10	5
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities .		2,23,83,083	0	7
Bills discounted and purchased .		1,33,44,246	10	7
Balances with other Banks . .		10,23,662	10	9
Bullion		...		
Dead Stock		13,43,931	2	0
Stamps		9,450	13	0
Sundries		8,95,389	4	2
		7,85,16,573	11	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office .	1,55,21,279 5 6			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches .	1,59,21,904 8 2	3,14,43,183	13	8
RUPEES		10,99,59,757	9	2

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 29th March, 1900.

L. G. DUNBAR
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 39 2.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 28th March, 1900.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd March, 1900.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.			
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold held in England under Act II of 1898.	Gold.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta . . .	75,42,515	12,27,46,960	13,02,89,475	1,25,65,867	2,25,00,000	2,62,73,220	6,13,39,087
Allahabad . .	...	1,01,43,955	1,01,43,955	23,97,406	...	1,29,555	25,26,961
Lahore . . .	...	2,03,85,315	2,03,85,315	71,40,020	...	2,89,185	74,29,205
Bombay . . .	54,96,350	7,19,19,850	7,74,16,200	1,25,11,870	...	8,08,60,780	9,33,72,656
Karachi . . .	...	54,57,780	54,57,780	25,51,000	...	3,73,905	29,24,905
Madras . . .	24,29,140	2,90,38,385	3,14,67,525	34,11,210	...	19,75,905	53,87,115
Calicut . . .	...	10,71,300	10,71,300	97,450	...	...	97,450
Rangoon . . .	...	99,12,885	99,12,885	1,04,02,155	...	6,18,345	1,10,20,500
	1,54,68,005	27,06,76,430	28,61,44,435				
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			25,46,610				
TOTAL .			28,35,97,825	5,10,76,978	2,25,00,000	11,05,20,901	18,40,97,879
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another							5,00,000
NET TOTAL .							18,35,97,879
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882							9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL .							28,35,97,825

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when	REMARKS
Ronan, Mr. W. P. (of 19, Market Street).	Presidency General Hospital.	16th March, 1900	The District Judge of the 24-Parganas, Alipore, on the 21st March, 1900.	No Will. No application.
Rozario, Mr. D. (of 50, Mirzapur Lane).	Ditto	Ditto	The same Judge, on the 20th March, 1900.	Ditto.
Roggasz, Mr. A. H. (of 72/1, Jaun Bazar Street).	Ditto	10th March, 1900	The same Judge, on the 14th March, 1900.	Ditto.
MacMillan, Mr. A. S. (of Serampur).	Ditto	2nd March, 1900	The same Judge, on the 12th March, 1900.	Ditto.
Joseph, Mrs. Rose	Jullundur Cantonments.	28th February, 1900	The District Judge of Jullundur on the 10th March, 1900.	Mr. M. Arratoon, sole surviving executor of the Will, has applied for probate.
Whitby, Mr. Reuben (1st grade Overseer of the Andaman Settlements).	Port Blair	20th February, 1900	The Deputy Superintendent of the Andaman Settlements, Port Blair, on the 9th March, 1900.	Will left in the custody of deceased's widow, Mrs. Jemima Whitby. Probate of the Will was applied for by the widow and granted on 8th March, 1900.
Blacker, Mr. George William (of 3, Royd Street).	Calcutta	8th March, 1900	Messrs. Dignam & Co., Calcutta, on the 13th March, 1900.	No Will. No application.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 29th March, 1900.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th March, 1900.

No. 49.—The following reversion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department is ordered with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd March, 1900 :—

Name.	From	To
J. G. Morgan .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd grade, temporary rank.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd grade.

CHAS. E. PITMAN,
Director General of Telegraphs.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT. TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dun, the 23rd March, 1900.

No. 1.—Mr. E. C. J. Bond, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for one month, under the provisions of Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th April 1900, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

S. BURRARD, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdt., Trigonometrical Surveys.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 24th March, 1900.

No. 2648.—On the termination of his special duty at Sibi, Sheik Taj Muhammad, Tahsildar of the 5th grade, is appointed to be Tahsildar of Duki, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 2649.—Munshi Gulzar Khan, Tahsildar of the 5th grade, is, on return from privilege leave, posted to Bori, with effect from date of assuming charge.

Munshi Natha Singh, Officiating Tahsildar of the 5th grade and Tahsildar of Bori, reverts to his substantive appointment, with effect from date of relief.

By Order,
R. BULLER HUGHES,
First Assistant.

RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISTRATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

(PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.)

Mount Abu, the 24th March, 1900.

No. 1254-S.—The Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana is pleased to sanction the grant of furlough for seven months to Europe, to Mr. G. E. Lillie, Manager, Udaipur-Chitor Railway, under Article 340 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 1st April, 1900, or the subsequent date on which he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

E. C. SPILSBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Secretary in the Public Works Department, Rajputana and Central India.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 23rd March, 1900.

No. 5.—Mr. F. J. Harvey, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary, is granted, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for 8 months, with effect from the 5th April, 1900, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, North Western Railway.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that on a day unknown in the month of August, 1899, certain treasure, to wit :—

Old Musalmani silver coin,
amounting to R450,

was found hidden in certain ground in the possession and enjoyment of Kalu Ambo Nipurta of the village site of Savroli Khurd Taluka, Shahpur, Thana District, and all persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by Agent before the Mamlatdar of Shahpur on the 3rd September, 1900, at 11 A.M. (Madras time), when the Mamlatdar will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

E. LAWRENCE,
Collector.

THANA,
March, 1900.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that on the 17th June, 1899, the treasure described below was discovered by Maddipatla China Pullayya while rebuilding his house in the village of Tummarakota, Palnad Taluk of the Kistna District:—

Description of articles.	Weight.	Approximate value. R a. p.
4 Gold star pagodas	1·19 tolas.	27 1 6

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Kistna at his office on the 24th September, 1900, in view to the matter being enquired and determined according to law.

P. C. DUTT,
for *Collector*.

KISTNA COLLECTORATE,
MASULIPATAM;
7th March, 1900.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Agra, the 27th March, 1900.

No. 293—Lala Sheopershad, Inspector, Luni Circle, Pachbadra Division, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent during the absence on furlough of Mr. P. H. Vere, Superintendent, Warthganj Depôt at Khewra, Cis-Indus and Kalabagh Mines Division, or until further orders.

R. M. DANE,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, West Riding Regiment of Foot, dated at Rangoon, this 23rd day of March, 1900.

Number, Rank, and Name,—5105, Private W. Allen.
Age,—22 years and 7 months.
Height,—5 feet 8½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, grey.
Trade,—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment,—28th December, 1895.
Place of Enlistment,—Hamilton.
Parish and County in which born,—Bradford, Yorkshire.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—13th March, 1900.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Rangoon, Burma.
Marks,—3 scars, left hip; scars, left wrist.
Under 5 years' service.

P. A. TURNER, *Capt.*,
for *Lieut.-Col.*,
Adjutant, 2nd West Riding Regiment

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, West Riding Regiment of Foot, dated at Rangoon, this 23rd day of March, 1900.

Number, Rank, and Name,—5122, Private Arthur Berry.
Age,—22 years 6 months.
Height,—5 feet 4 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, auburn; eyes, grey.
Trade,—Tinsmith.
Date of Enlistment,—17th January, 1896.
Place of Enlistment,—Bradford.
Parish and County in which born,—Strandingby, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—28th February, 1900.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Rangoon, Burma.
Marks,—Dots on left fore-arm
Under 5 years' service.

P. A. TURNER, *Capt.*,
for *Lieut.-Col.*,
Adjutant, 2nd West Riding Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, West Riding Regiment of Infantry, dated at Rangoon, this 17th day of March, 1900.

Number, Rank, and Name,—5134, Drummer Thomas Seal.
Age,—22 years.
Height,—5 feet 4¼ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fair; hair, brown; eyes, brown.
Trade,—Carman.
Date of Enlistment,—22nd January, 1896
Place of Enlistment,—London.
Parish and County in which born,—Penge, London, Surrey.
Date of Desertion or absence,—28th February, 1900.
Place of Desertion or absence,—Rangoon, Burma.
Marks,—Star, right fore-arm; brown patch, abdomen.
Under 5 years' service.

P. A. TURNER, *Capt.*,
for *Lieut.-Col.*,
Adjutant, 2nd West Riding Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, West Riding Regiment of Foot, dated at Rangoon, this 23rd day of March 1900.

Number, Rank, and Name,—5408, Private F. Sutcliffe.
Age,—22 years 7 months.
Height,—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, Blue.
Trade,—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment,—4th May, 1897.
Place of Enlistment,—Halifax.
Parish and County in which born,—Bradford, Yorkshire.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—3rd March, 1900.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Rangoon, Burma.
Marks,—Emily and Cross, left forearm; F. R. left leg.
Under 5 years' service.

P. A. TURNER, *Capt.*,
for *Lieut.-Col.*,
Adjutant, 2nd West Riding Regiment.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXX. Price R2 per volume or R1 per part.

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4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd Edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.

5. A Manual of the Geology of India, Economic Geology, 2nd Edition, part 1, corundum. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price per copy R1.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price 8*a*.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill Slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price R3.

8. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R1-8.

9. Map of the Geology of India, scale 1″=96 miles. R1 per copy.

10. Map of the Geology of India, in 6 sheets, scale 1″=32 miles. R12 per copy.

11. Reports on the Inspection of Mines in India, by James Grundy:—

Report for the year ending 30th June, 1894. Price R1.

Do. do. 30th June, 1895. Price R2.

Do. do. 30th June, 1896. Price R1.

Do. do. 31st Dec., 1896. Price R1.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 27th March, 1900.

No. 14023.—Babu Prafulla Chandra Banerji, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, is granted leave on private affairs for six months, with effect from the 7th January, 1900.

No. 14027.—Mr. Jivaji Pestonji, First Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st April, 1900, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders :—

Mr. H. T. Bedford, Second Assistant Postmaster, Bombay General Post Office, to officiate as First Assistant Postmaster.

Mr. Waman Wasudeo to officiate as Second Assistant Postmaster.

The 29th March, 1900.

No. 14084.—Mr. R. W. Hanson, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for 3 months with effect from the 13th March, 1900.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 26th March, 1900.

Abbott, Edwin.
Alexander, St. John.
American Society, Agent.
Australian Product Agency.
Austrian Flour Mills.
Baldwin Bros. & Co., Agents of.
Barber, J. F.
Brand, H. G.
Carey, H. F.
Doran, Anthony (Merchant).
Hegarty, James.
"Herald,' The Editor.
Hodgen, A.
India Rubber Tyre Co., Manager.
Indian Watch Company, Manager.
Kerr & Co., E.
Lawrence, Dr John.
Lawrence, G. S.
Lindlay & Co., Manager.
Moss & Co., A. S.
Nevon, G. E.
Robin & Co.
Roscope Watch Company.
Scourso Howard & Co.
Spear & Co.
Stuart, A.
The "Leader," Editor.
Trevillion & Co.
Twerson, Miss Annie.
Van Sant, Grant.
Young & Co., Clarke.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Albert, D. S.
Allen, J. W.
Alton, F. D.
Anderson, Major L. E.
Arthur, Mrs., care of Smith Rodwell & Co.
Atkinson, E. M.
Austruther, Sir W. R. C.
Barclay, Cecil S.
Baronian, Z. S. J.
Bavil, Mrs. R. C.
Baxter, J.
Beeston, R. A.
Beeston, R. C.
Bence, R.
Bennett, J.
Berol, Max.
Berry, J. G.
Bevill & Co., R. C.
Bevill, G.
Bews, R. A.
Blake, C. S.
Blong, Mrs. Jessie.
Blyth, H. A.
Bondalle, R.
Bourn, S. M.
Brisco, Mrs.
Broun, Olaf.
Browne, Graham.
Bryant, K.
Butler, V. R.
Callaghan, W. O.
Campbell, Wm. F.
Carvailho, S.
Cawte, F.
Chaudouard, Louis.
Clement, W. Stanley
Cohen, J., Diamond Merchant.
Collaghan, H., Col. Sergt.
Collins, James.
Comberland, W. C.
Conry, E. P.
Cooke, John David.
Cowan, A.
Cowhead, C. E.
Cresham, S. T.
Cruddock, Mrs.
Cumming, R. H.
Damon, E. C.
Damon, R. C.
Danlon, Condr. F.
Davide, A.
Davidson, N. T.
Davies, G.
Davies, P. V.
Dawson, A.
Dease, C.
debremond d'ars, Jean.
Denan, Paul.
Deschamps, Emile.
Deuss, Josef.
Dixon, Mrs. A.
Docter, Alex.
Dods, Miss M. E. J.
Driscall, Capt. D. P.
Elzobedie, Alfred.
Enfield, Dr. M.
Esselmont, J.
Evans, R. R.
Fein, H.
Ferguson, Mrs. Nellie.
Fitzpatrick, J. B.
Flax, L.
Fry, A. H.
Fry, F. W.
Gallwey, C. H.
Gardiner, Mrs.
Gerlah, Mr.
Gillon, E. A.
Gleeson, G. W. M.
Haardt, Henry.
Hankey, Mrs. Spencer.
Harbord, Miss Constance.
Harcourt, L. A. P.
Haydon, Staff Farrier.
Holdsworth, Mrs.
Holdsworth, Mrs. C.
Houghton, Mis.
Jacob, E. E.
Johnston, J. O.
Johnstone, Mrs.
Jordan, H., care of R. H. Parker.
Kennedy, T. L.
Lampard, C. A.
Lampard, Mr.
Larkins, Arthur.
Laughton, G. G.
Lauwers, Victor.
Lazarus, N. A., care of C. Martens.
Lazarus, W.
Lehmann, Ludwig.
Lemon, P. S.
Leven, R. B.
Linton, James.
Lumsden, E. G., Mrs.
Luracres, Miss.
Luschwitz, Miss G.
Lynch, J. J.
Mackintosh, G. Bell.
Macleod, Miss F.
MacManaman, P. A.
Maggie, Mrs. James Miller.
Man, E. G.
Margoulis, Annetta.
Marshall, J.
Marsi, A.
Martin, Mrs. L. A.
Matthews, G. W.
McIver, Mr.
McIves, John.
McKerrow, R. C.
McPherson, J.
McQueen, W.
Middleton, Mrs. M.
Mobey, J.
Montrosole, E. W.
Morgan, Thos.
Morris, G.
Morris, G. F.
Nundy, A.
Nyss, S. R.
O'Leary, C.
O'Neill, C. N. J.
O'Neill, N. J.
Oshea, Fred.
Padley, Robert.
Palin, E. W.
Park, C. L.
Paul, J. M.
Paulsen, Dr. Axel.
Pesbin, Mr.
Pettigrew, Mr.
Pike, Mrs., care of E. H. Pike.
Potter, Miss Angie.
Randall, Capt. J.
Reynolds, J.
Roy, F. E.
Rudge, Col.
Russell, James W.
Sandys, G.
Schaap, Bernard.
Schnaider, N. L.
Sealy, J. M.
Seymour, Henry.
Shepherd, R. S.
Sommers, Paul.
Stafford, J.
Stannion, G.
Stevens, Co., G.
Stewart, J.
Sunders, S.
Swarries, Mrs., care of J. Doyle.
Symond, A. P.
Tansley, Miss Hettie.
Tarleton, Master B.
Tayleur, Mrs. W.
Taylor, T. E.
Thomas, Miss C.
Thorns, Mrs. Robert.
Thumly, Marrian.
Trozer, H. S.
Tuckett, Geo. T.
Upton, H. W.
VonLiebig, Ferdinand Ritter.
Waldorf, Miss Janet.
Walker, Herbert C.
Wallace, J. H.
Warman, Percy G.
Warren, Geo.
Waterfeild, G.
Watts, Mrs.
Webster, R. A.
Weisse, Dr. K.
Westlock, John J.
Wheeler, Mrs. A.
Whilley, A. J.
Whittey, E. N.
Williams, F. W.
Wilson, A. F.
Wilson, Mrs.
Wirth, Mrs. P., care of Wirths Cercus.
Woeg, A. H.

Registered Letters.

Baronian, Z. S. J.
Brandenburg, J. A.
Chappira, Maria.
Chitchley, C., Miss.
Combi, A.
Conway, D.
Deschamps, Emile.
Deuss, Joseph.
DeDowat Valdemer.
Haardt, Henri.
Hirsch, Herbert.
Linton, James.
Ortlepp, Richard.
Rainey, H. J.
Smyth, J., Major.
Starling, H. A.
Stevenson, Mrs.
Unbar, Simon, Mrs.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 25th March, 1900.

Artish, K. N.
Price, Mrs. G.
Jones, Miss K. E.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Anhalt, Sabine, Mrs.
Allix, Maurice.
Armitage, V. K.
Berman, Leon.
Badroodin Saiboo.
Briasco Lodovico.
Bediavsky, Annetta.
Brown, Graham.
Brown, A., Mrs.
Bailly, Alexandre.
Bagram, J. G.
Bragg, H. R.
Birch, Wm. Junior Co.
Barnes, P. G.
Combes, J. C.
Ciche, Bertha de
Cirillo, Marianno.
Cessler Horoi, Mrs.
Czartorystn Witold.
Carew, Gerald.
Dafing, P.
Daniel, J., & Co.
Daly, W.
D'Ars, Bremond.
Dearing, Fanny, Mrs.
Dobey, N. D.
Echalie, Maurice.
Eagan, John, Mrs.
Elmore, John S.
Freshfield, Douglas W.
Gottenbratt, Berta.
Goodman, G.
Goldberg, Elie.
Graham, Chas. S.
Guriba, B.
Germing, Jacques de.
Grinberg, D.
Gables, Mrs.
Hulme, G. A.
Hamilton, Miss.
Harlow, F., Mrs.
Henney, John Pulling.
Hervey, Richard.
Hobday, J.
Hunter, W. F.
Hill, Henry.
Hogg, C. J.
Hawkins, B.
Haardt, Henry.
Jenkins, C., Mrs.
Jones, W.
Kampton, Napier.
Krohn, John.
Lazard, Alfonse Laird.
Lamb, E. A., Miss.
Morritz, M.
Manhland, F.
Mason, Thomas.
Mouradean, M.
Muller, Y. X.
Molten, Larry.
McDonnell, Susie, Miss.
Marshall, J.
Morris, Charles, Mrs.
Norton, Mrs.
Newman, Miss.
Petrie, Thomas.
Pereira, D. D. G.
Pille, Toube, Mrs.
Parot, A. W.
Patton, Frank E.
Revertha, Pierre.
Ravean, G.
Rouse, H. J.
Sewket Ahmed.
Scorleano, Anotta, Mrs.
Stubbs, Walter.
Simmons, Miss.
Spencer, C. N.
Silberman, Esther.
Tasselli, Valerie Vas, Miss.
Tibbits, Mrs.
Taylor, William.
Taylor, C. J. D., Miss.
Tubbs, Stanley W.
Varley, G.
Vansant, N. G.
Valsami, Dionisio.
Wells, Walter J.
Wirth, E., Miss.
Waidman, Herman.
Wilson, A. G.
Yoskey, C.
Zoubert, Mrs.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 31st March, 1900.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1900.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	5th April	Per P. & O. Str.* from Bombay.
Parcels and Money orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	4th ,,	Ditto.
* Australasian Colonies . .	31st Mar.	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Colombo	3rd April	Per P. & O. Str. *Malta.*
Straits Settlements, China and Japan.	4th ,,	Per Steamer *Suisang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	5th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore.	2nd ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	31st Mar.	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.	31st ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	2nd April	Per land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto A.M. At 5-30	3rd ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair	12th ,,	Per Steamer *Shahjehan.*
South Africa	31st Mar.	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the forenoon Mails at the following hours:—

For Goalundo and Chittagong Express train at 5-30 A.M.

For Eastern districts as far as Dacca at 6-30 A.M.

For Midnapore, Orissa and Madras Presidency at 7-30 A.M.

For Bombay Mail *viâ* Nagpur at 7-30 A.M. and with a late fee of ½ anna up to 8 A.M.

For Khulna Line at 8-15 A.M.

The letter-box will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For E. I. Railway Loop Mail at 2-30 P.M. and up to 2-55 P.M. with a late fee of ½ anna.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-50 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also Mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For the Punjab Mail at 7-30 P.M.

For Midnapore District only at 7-30 P.M.

For Khulna Mail at 7-30 P.M.

For Eastern Bengal Mail at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab and Eastern Bengal Mails only.

Late registered articles will be received between the following hours:—

For Offices served by the Bombay Mail *viâ* Allahabad and Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.

For Offices served by the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

For Offices served by the Eastern Bengal Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

For Offices served by the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viâ* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

It is notified, for information of Military and Civil officers, that services of Shams-ul-Ulama, Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Persian Instructor, and Mr. R. F. Azoo, Arabic Instructor, have been specially retained by Government for giving instruction to candidates intending to present themselves for examinations in Arabic and Persian before the Board of Examiners. Gentlemen requiring their tuition should communicate with them at the office of the Board of Examiners.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,

Principal, Thomason College.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates : per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکو فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والي سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لينے والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هی :— يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميون کو يهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سکتي هی- يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

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J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

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The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1900.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

THE HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND.

The following Resolution was adopted by the subscribers to the Hindu Family Annuity Fund at their meeting held on the 27th January, 1900:—

"That the Directors be authorised to draw, in the manner laid down in Rule 65, Rupees (30,105) Thirty thousand one hundred and five only from the Deposit Account with the Government of India to meet the expenditure provided for in the Budget Estimate for the year 1900-1901.

ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAY, *Chairman.* G. C. BOSE, *Secretary.*

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. A034917 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1879 for R5,000 five thousand, originally standing in the name of Moharaja Soor Chandra Sing, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

PREMOMOYEE MOHARANI,

Widow and Administratrix of Moharaja Soor Chandra Sing, of Manipur, deceased.

NOTICE.

We have to-day authorized Mr. Robert Holmes Arbuthnot Gresson to sign our firm *per procuration.*

JARDINE. SKINNER & Co.

CALCUTTA,

26th March, 1900.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 13.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1900.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, March 17th, 1900.

The principal features in the meteorology of the past week have been the large changes in pressure and the very large excess of temperature, both of which were most strongly marked in North-West India and Baluchistan. There has been very little rain, only a few thunderstorms having been reported chiefly from Bengal and Assam. On Saturday Minimarg in North Kashmir received a light fall of snow equivalent to a quarter of an inch of rain and Chaman a very light shower of rain.

At the commencement of the week pressure was in general excess, the excess being largest in North-West and Central India, but the barometer began falling on Monday and continued falling by large amounts on Tuesday and Wednesday. By Thursday pressure was as largely in defect as it had been in excess on Sunday and the deficiency was most pronounced in North-West India, where a shallow depression with pressure more than two-tenths of an inch in defect in its central area, was shown lying over the South-West Punjab and the western desert. The cause of this large and rapid fall of pressure was probably the accumulative effect of temperature, which had been largely above the normal in North-West India and Baluchistan since the close of the previous week, and the depression in that region was probably an early appearance of the usual hot weather depression over the western desert. The distribution of pressure hence changed considerably and has been approaching the distribution usually obtaining during the hot weather. The area of highest pressure has been gradually transmitted southwards, and on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday pressure was highest over the West and South of the Peninsula.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, March 11th.*—Pressure had been steady in Burma and had risen slightly to briskly in Baluchistan and India and was in excess in all parts of the country, the excess being largest in Rajputana and the Central Provinces. A few thunder-showers had been received in Bengal and Orissa. Mean temperature was in considerable to large excess in North-West

India and Baluchistan. It was normal or in slight to moderate defect in North-East India, Orissa, Central India, the Central Provinces and Upper Burma.

Monday, March 12th.—Pressure had given way slightly to briskly in Northern India and had been steady or had fallen slightly in Burma and the Peninsula. Mean temperature was normal or in defect in Burma, North-East India, Central India and the Central Provinces. It was in slight to moderate excess in the Peninsula and in large excess in North-West India, the excess being larger in the hills than in the plains. Colombo reported one-tenth of an inch of rain.

Tuesday, March 13th.—Pressure had fallen over the whole country, the fall being brisk to rapid in Northern India and slight to brisk in the Peninsula and Burma. The large excess of pressure had to a great extent disappeared. Thunderstorms had given showers at Ratnagiri and Tavoy. Mean temperature was normal or in slight excess in Madras, the Bombay Deccan and the West Coast; normal or in slight to moderate defect in North-East India and was in large excess in North-West India, the excess being very large in the hills.

Wednesday, March 14th.—A large general fall of pressure had occurred over the whole Indian region. The fall had been slight to brisk in Burma, East Bengal and the south and west of the Peninsula, but in other parts of the country it had been rapid, ranging from one to two-tenths of an inch. Pressure was in general defect, the deficiency in the West Punjab slightly exceeding two-tenths of an inch in amount, and a low pressure area was shown lying over the West Punjab and the western desert. Mean temperature was in slight to moderate defect in Orissa and Madras, but was in large to very large excess in North-West India and several stations reported maximum temperatures exceeding 105°. Mergui had received a light shower of rain.

Thursday, March 15th.—The barometer had been steady or had fallen slightly except in North-West India and Baluchistan, where it had fallen slightly to briskly. The depression over the western desert had intensified and pressure was nearly a quarter of an inch below the normal in its central area. Mean temperature was normal or in defect over nearly the whole of the Peninsula and in excess in Northern India. The excess was considerable in Gujarat and was large to very large in other parts of North-West India. The excess was shown chiefly in day temperature which was from 15° to 20° above the normal at several stations in the Punjab and Upper Sind. No rain was reported except a few drops at Mergui.

Friday, March 16th.—Pressure had given way briskly in Baluchistan, but had been steady or had fallen only slightly in India and Burma, and the distribution of pressure was hence practically unchanged. Temperature had fallen rapidly in Gujarat and Berar, but with the exception of Gujarat mean temperature continued in large to very large excess in North-West India and also in Central India. It was from 3° to 5° above the normal in North-East India and the Central Provinces and was normal or in slight excess or defect in the Peninsula. Mymensing had received half an inch of rain.

Saturday, March 17th.—The barometer had been steady or had fallen slightly in Baluchistan, Sind and the West Punjab, and had been steady or had risen slightly to briskly elsewhere. The deficiency of pressure had hence decreased, except in North-West India where the depression had intensified. The largest deficiency was ·287 inch at Dera Ismail Khan. Light snow had fallen in North Kashmir and thunderstorms had given showers in Assam and North Bengal. Mean temperature was still in large to very large excess in Baluchistan, the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, the North-Western Provinces and Chota Nagpur, but day temperature had decreased briskly to rapidly, except in Chota Nagpur.

Temperature.—The chief feature in last week's temperature conditions was unusually high temperature prevailing in North-West India, the excess being larger in the hills than in the plains. Mean temperatures from 10° to 15° higher than usual were reported from several stations and day temperatures ranged up to 20° above the normal. The largest variations from the normal in the plains occurred in the Punjab, where the mean temperature for the whole province averaged from 9° to 12° above the normal during the latter half of the week. The mean temperature for the whole week was 8·8 in excess in the Punjab, 6°·9 in Rajputana and 6°·6 in Sind. In Gujarat the excess ranged from 6½° to 7° on the 11th, 12th and 13th, but temperature then decreased and at the end of the week was only 1°·4 above the normal. In North-East India, Central India, Orissa and the Central Provinces temperature was normal or in

general slight to moderate defect during the first half of the week, but temperature increased during the latter half and with the exception of Assam, where thunderstorms had caused a fall of temperature, it was in moderate to large excess. Conditions have been fairly uniform in the Peninsula, and variations from the normal have on the whole been small.

The mean temperature of the week was normal in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa and Madras. It was from 1° to 3° above the normal in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Central India, the Central Provinces, Berar, the West Coast and the Bombay Deccan; from 3° to 5° in the North-Western Provinces and Gujarat and from 6½° to 9° in the Punjab, Rajputana and Sind.

The following gives the highest maximum temperature reported on each day of the week:—

Sunday	107°·1 at Surat.
Monday	108°·1 „ Ditto.
Tuesday	108°·1 „ Ditto.
Wednesday	107°·6 „ Ditto
Thursday	108°·4 „ Jacobabad
Friday	108°·4 „ Ditto.
Saturday	104°·4 „ Ditto.

The following table gives mean temperature variation data of the week :—

Province.	Variation from normal of mean temperature of 24 hours preceding 8 A.M. of							Mean variation of week.
	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·2	−0·4	−1·4	−0·5	+0·9	−0·6	+0·6	−0·2
Assam	−1·6	−0·8	+0·8	+2·2	+3·[illegible]	+3·3	−0·7	+0·9
Bengal	−1·3	−1·7	−0·6	+0·7	+2·4	+3·1	+2·8	+0·8
Orissa	−0·9	−1·8	−2·7	−2·0	+0·9	+1·9	+2·2	−0·3
Bihar	−2·2	−0·2	−0·9	+0·9	+2·7	+[illegible]·1	+4·1	+1·1
Chota Nagpur	−0·6	−0·6	+0·5	+3·7	+5·3	+4·8	+6·1	+2·7
N.-W. P. and Oudh	+0·4	+1·7	+3·3	+4·4	+5·8	+7·0	+6·4	+4·1
Punjab	+4·6	+6·3	+7·9	+9·2	+10·4	+11·1	+12·1	+8·8
Sind	+5·8	+6·7	+8·0	+5·9	+6·6	+5·9	+7·3	+6·6
Rajputana	+4·6	+4·9	+6·9	+8·0	+8·5	+8·8	+0·9	+6·9
Gujarat	+6·6	+7·2	+6·4	+5·7	+4·1	+1·7	+1·4	+4·7
Central India	−0·4	+0·8	+1·8	+3·5	+4·9	+5·8	+4·6	+3·0
Central Provinces	−0·4	−1·2	+0·2	+1·4	+1·8	+3·4	+2·8	+1·1
Berar	+3·6	+1·0	+2·3	+1·6	+2·0	+2·3	+2·7	+2·2
West Coast	+1·2	+2·7	+2·0	+2·2	+0·2	−0·4	+0·2	+1·2
Bombay Deccan	+2·3	+3·2	+1·1	+0·5	+0·6	+0·1	+1·2	+1·3
Mysore	+1·2	+1·3	−0·3	−2·3	+0·7	+0·7	+0·4	+0·2
Madras Coast	+1·1	+1·0	−0·3	−2·0	−1·6	−1·4	+0·6	−0·4
Madras Deccan	+0·7	+1·3	−0·8	−1·5	−0·5	+1·5	+0·6	+0·2
South India	+2·4	+2·3	+0·8	−1·5	−0·4	+1·4	+1·4	+0·9
Mean for whole of India	+1·4	+1·7	+1·8	+2·0	+2·9	+3·2	+3·2	+2·3

The mean temperature for the whole of India was in excess on all days of the week. The excess was only 1°·4 on Sunday but increased to 3°·2 on Friday and Saturday. For the whole week it was 2°·3.

Rain.—Showers, chiefly due to thunderstorms, have been received during the week in Assam, Bengal, the Central and Submontane Punjab, the Konkan, Bombay Deccan and South Madras. The average rainfall of the division has exceeded half an inch only in the Surma and Brahmaputra valleys and has exceeded the normal in only North Bengal, the Konkan and Bombay Deccan, the normal amount in the last two divisions being *nil.*

The last three columns of the table at the end show that the rainfall of the period 4th to 17th March has been above the normal in the Konkan and Bombay Deccan alone.

The largest amounts received at individual stations during the week are:—

Assam	Sunamgunj (Sylhet)	4·06 inches
Ditto	Cherra Poonjee	1·93 „
Ditto	Dhubri	2·10 „

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending March 17th, 1900.			Rainfall data from March 4th to March 17th, 1900.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March 4th to Mar. 17th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·08	— 100
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3. Central do.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4. Upper do.	0	0·28	— 0·28	0	0·38	— 100
	5. Arakan	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·13	— 100
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0·05	0·60	— 0·55	0·22	1·05	— 79
	7. Assam Surma	0·92	2·18	— 1·26	2·70	3·63	— 20
	8. Do. Hills	0·45	1·03	— 0·58	0·48	1·62	— 70
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·62	0·90	— 0·28	0·72	1·49	— 52
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·13	0·39	— 0·17	0·23	0·65	— 05
	11. Central do.	0	0·19	— 0·19	0	0·39	— 100
	12. North do.	0·26	0·23	+ 0·03	0·26	0·43	— 40
	13. Bengal Hills	0·20	0·45	— 0·25	0·20	0·77	— 74
	14. Orissa	0	0·17	— 0·17	0·26	0·45	— 42
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·35	— 0·35	0	0·66	— 100
	16. South Bihar	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·20	— 100
	17. North do.	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·23	— 100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. N.-W. P., East	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·13	— 100
	19. South Oudh	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·17	— 100
	20. North do.	0	0·09	— 0·09	0	0·20	— 100
	21. N.-W. P., Central	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·16	— 100
	22. Do. West	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·24	— 100
	23. Do. East Submontane	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·17	— 100
	24. Do. West do.	0	0·22	— 0·22	0·02	0·60	— 97
	25. Do. Hills	0	0·60	— 0·60	0·05	1·58	— 97
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0	0·13	— 0·13	0	0·32	— 100
	27. South do.	0	0·14	— 0·14	0	0·32	— 100
	28. Central do.	0·03	0·16	— 0·13	0·03	0·58	— 95
	29. Punjab Submontane	0·04	0·22	— 0·18	0·04	0·67	— 93
	30. Do. Hills	0	0·67	— 0·67	0·05	1·44	— 96
	31. North Punjab	0	0·30	— 0·30	0·05	0·74	— 93
	32. West do.	0	0·08	— 0·08	0·01	0·24	— 95
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	0	0·21	— 0·21	0	0·32	— 100
	34. Madras South Central	0	0·11	— 0·11	0	0·22	— 100
	35. Coorg	0	0·22	— 0·22	0	0·44	— 100
	36. Mysore	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	37. Konkan	0·09	0	+ 0·09	0·09	0·01	+ 800
	38. Bombay Deccan	0·13	0	+ 0·13	0·13	0·02	+ 550
	39. Hyderabad North	0			0		
	40. Khandesh	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·02	— 100
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0	0·11	— 0·11	0	0·14	— 100
	42. Central Provinces, West	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·04	— 100
	43. Do. Central	0	0·12	— 0·12	0	0·20	— 100
	44. Do. East	0	0·16	— 0·16	0	0·33	— 100
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·08	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·17	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0·40	— 0·40	0	0·81	— 100
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India, East	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·05	— 100
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·01	— 100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·05	— 100
Madras	52. East Coast, North	0	0·16	— 0·10	0·14	0·21	— 33
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0	0	0·10	0	+ 100
	53. Hyderabad, South	0			0		
	54. Madras, Central	0	0	0	0	0	0
	55. East Coast, Central	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·06	— 100
	56. Do. South	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·08	0·18	— 56
	57. Madras, South	0·05	0·09	— 0·04	0·05	0·28	— 82

W. A. BION,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

SIMLA, *22nd March 1900.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 24th March.*—A few trivial showers fell in parts of the southern districts; no rain has fallen elsewhere. Water supplies are diminishing as usual and growing scanty in many parts, but water is generally sufficient for drinking. The standing crop is confined to areas under irrigation where the crop is good; and to some cotton and castors which are poor. Small harvests from irrigated crops are yielding fairly, except for crops above mentioned, and a little preparation for next season's field work is proceeding; pasture has dried up but fodder is sufficient in most parts and cattle are in fair condition. Prices have risen generally—The price of *cholam* in the Deccan is about 12; and ragi 14 seers per rupee, and in Kistna rather cheaper. The number of test workers was:—Kistna, 1,274 men; 1,171 women; 390 children; total 2,835. In the Deccan—1,686 men; 2,671 women; 675 children; total 5,035; besides 1,900 men, 1,580 women, total 3,480 weavers in Cuddapah; grand total on relief, 11,350. Revised returns show that the numbers relieved in the Deccan during the week ending 17th March were 3.560 besides weavers.

Bombay.—*For week ending 26th March.*—Slight rain fell during the week in parts of four districts of Sindh; none elsewhere. The famine is unabated, and affects the same area as before. The standing spring crops have been a total failure in Gujarat and the Deccan, except in Broach and in irrigated lands in Baroda, the Panch mahals, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik and Sholapur. In the Konkan where their area is insignificant, and in Sindh where they obtain canal irrigation, the crops are in good condition. The reaping of spring crops is progressing in those districts where they have been saved. The preparation of lands for next season is progressing in several districts. There has been severe mortality among cattle in Gujarat owing to scarcity of fodder. In parts of Sindh, the Deccan, and the Karnatak also, fodder is very scanty and cattle are suffering severely. Prices have fallen in five districts risen in two and are stationary elsewhere.

Daily average numbers on relief for the week ending 24th instant.—British districts—On test works, 5,761; on relief works, 893,995; dependants, 257,128; total on works, 1,156,884; in poor houses, 21,896; on village relief, 70,082; total on gratuitous relief, 91,978. Native States—On relief works, 363,204; dependants, 66,130; total on works, 429.334; in poor houses, 33,371; on village relief, 5,825; total on gratuitous relief, 39,196. Grand total, 1,717,392.

Bengal.—*For week ending 26th March.*—There has been rain in various parts of Bengal Proper, and a few slight showers are also reported from Saran, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Purnea, Balasore, Puri, and Singhbhum. The harvesting of the spring crops is proceeding rapidly. The collection of opium is almost finished. Spring rice is doing well. Lands are being ploughed, and the sowing of autumn rice is beginning. The planting of sugarcane is going on in some districts. The price of rice has risen in nine districts, fallen in nine, and is stationary in the rest. Fodder is generally sufficient.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 28th March.*—Rain fell in 20 districts, the largest amounts being in Dehra Dum, 44; Etah, 83; Pilibhit, 34; and Gonda, 90 cents. Harvesting of spring crops is being actively carried on and is approaching completion in some districts; threshing and winnowing are in progress; lands sown with extra spring crops, and sugarcane are being irrigated. Some damage by hail to spring crops has been caused in Meerut, Aligarh, Muttra, and Gorakhpur; while rats have also done some injury to standing crops in Kheri. There was a good deal of rust in barley in Allahabad, especially in later sowings. The collection of opium continues. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices have fallen in 12 districts, risen in 9, and are stationary elsewhere. There were 2,609 persons on four relief works,

and 198 persons on gratuitous relief, in the Jhansi district; the number of persons receiving relief in poor houses was :—Jhansi, 94; Mahroni, 44; Muttra, 231; and Agra, 20 (of whom 7 were immigrants).

Punjab.—*For week ending 28th March.*—Showers of rain have fallen in all districts except in Hissar and Bannu; the rainfall exceeded ½ inch in Delhi and parts of Karnal, Ferozepore and Sialkot. Heavy rain fell in the Sub-montane tahsils of Rawalpindi. Sowings of sugarcane, cotton, and extra spring crops are proceeding in Gurgaon, Rohtak, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot and Gujrat and are completed in Umballa. The ploughing and manuring for the autumn crops have begun in Umballa, Jullundur, and part of Bannu. Melons and tobacco are being sown in Sialkot and bulrush millet in Mooltan. The spring harvest has commenced in Hissar and Delhi. The prospects of the standing irrigated crops are said to be average to good in all districts, and those of unirrigated crops are either bad or below average. The standing crops are reported to have been damaged by hailstones and high winds in Rohtak, Delhi and Sialkot. Rape, gram and barley have also been damaged by caterpillars in parts of the Ferozepore district. Cattle are reported to be in good condition in Amritsar and Peshawar, fair in Karnal, improving in Sialkot and poor and lean elsewhere. Dry fodder is reported to be very scarce in all districts. Green fodder is procurable, but its price is high. The price of wheat has fallen in thirteen districts and has not risen anywhere, the price of gram has risen in Hissar, has fallen in Gurgaon, Umballa, Jullundur, Mooltan, Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Gujrat, Shahpur, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Bannu, and has remained unchanged elsewhere. The price of maize has either fallen or has remained unchanged in all districts; the prices of other food staples also have either fallen or are unchanged throughout the province except bulrush millet which has risen in the Rohtak district. Wheat is selling from 10½ to 15½; gram, 11¼ to 15½; barley, 13 to 17; bulrush millet, 8¾ to 14; greatmillet, 8¾ to 13; maize, 12½ to 14¼; and rice, 9 to 10 seers per rupee. There has been a decrease in the numbers on relief works of nearly 19,000, since last week. A test work has been started in Gujranwala. Numbers on relief works:—British districts:—Relief workers, 125,198 against 135,648, dependants 47,256 against 53,015; test workers, 12,547 against 15,276. In poor-houses, 4,110 against 4,556; otherwise relieved 22,188 against 21,676. Native states:—Relief workers, 9,982 against 3,549; gratuitously relieved 9,593 against 3,820.

Burma.—*For week ending 24th March.*—In Upper Burma the cultivation of dry weather paddy continues and standing crops are doing well. Gathering of gram and peas and reaping of wheat continue in Minbu. Early sessamum and early wet weather paddy nurseries are still being sown in Kyaukse, while ploughing for early wet weather paddy has commenced in the Northern Shan States and transplanting has been completed in the Southern Shan States. In Myingyan the tobacco, maize and bean crops have been injured by catterpillars. Reaping of jowar is completed in Magwe. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Thatôn, Amherst and Pakokku and has fallen slightly in Rangoon and Thongwa.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 24th March.*—The weather is occasionally cloudy and hot. A heavy shower of rain due to thunderstorms fell in Bhandara; light showers were received in the Chanda, Balaghat, Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur districts. Harvesting of spring crops is approaching completion; threshing and winnowing continue; preparation of land for autumn sowings continues in parts of Nimar, Mandla, Nagpur, Wardha and Chanda. The recent cloudy weather has been detrimental to the *mahua* crop in Saugor. Water-supply and fodder are generally deficient. Prices are steady in Damoh, Jubbulpore, Chhindwara, Balaghat, Raipur and Sambalpur; but have slightly risen in Mandla and Bilaspur; there are local fluctuations elsewhere; the cheapest prices are:—wheat, 11; gram, 14; rice, 12; and juar, 11 seers per rupee: the dearest prices are:—wheat, 8; gram, 9½; rice, 9; and juar, 9 seers per rupee. With the completion of harvesting and the return of persons who took a day or two to celebrate the *holi* festival, the numbers on famine relief have increased by 87,567, of which Balaghat alone accounts for 34,000. There are 166 Public Works Department relief camps now open. The numbers on relief at the end of the week were as follows:—Relief workers; Public

Works Department, adults, 571,309; children, 100,517; on village works, 331,110; on grass-cutting works, 16,310; weaver relief, 25,726; total 1,044,972. Gratuitous relief—dependants—adults, 5,623; children, 112,038; in poor-houses—adults, 342; children, 136; kitchens—adults, 34,156; children, 211,051; otherwise relieved—adults, 86,894; children, 17,612; total on gratuitous relief, 467,861; total on all forms of relief, 1,512,833; the return from Betul has not been received; hence last week's figures have been adopted. Feudatory States—Relief works, 32,350; gratuitous relief, 13,432; total 45,782; there is a net decrease of 1,475 which is attributed to the *holi* festival; the return relates to 11 states.

Assam.—*For week ending 27th March.*—Rain has facilitated cultivation. Ploughing for early rice in the Assam Valley and sowing of low-land winter rice in Sylhet continue; the gathering of mustard has been finished; the outturn is generally good. Pruning of tea and pressing of sugarcane is nearly finished. Lands are being prepared for jute in Goalpara and the Garo Hills and for sugarcane in Darrang and Sibsagar. Plucking of tea continues. Gathering of pulses is finished in Goalpara; the outturn is fair. Fodder is scarce in the Naga Hills and the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Prices:—Common rice, Silchar, 19; Sylhet, 17¾; Dhubri and Tezpur, 16; Gauhati and Nowgong, 18; Sibsagar 12; and Dibrugarh 11½ seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 27th March.*—MYSORE:—The standing crops are withering in parts. Prices have risen slightly in Tumkur, Hassan and Chittaldroog and have fallen at Shimoga. The paddy has been harvested in Mysore and Chitaldroog. Fodder and water are reported to be scarce in parts all over the State, excepting in the Kadur district.

COORG:—*For week ending 27th March.*—Rain much needed for coffee blossom. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are decreasing. Prices of food grains are rising.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 24th March.*—BERAR. The weather is warm. Harvesting of irrigated wheat and gram is nearing completion. Ploughing on fields for ensuing crop is in progress. Fodder and water are inadequate. Prices:—Akola, 9½; Amraoti, 10½; Basim, 8¾; Buldana, 9½; Ellichpur, 9½; and Wun, 10 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief were:—Workers 273,771; non-workers, 64,979; in poor-houses, 6,847; on village relief, 9,353; grand total, 354,950.

HYDERABAD: *For week ending 24th March.*—No rain fell during the week. The total rainfall from 1st January is 36 cents. The spring harvest is nearing completion. The winter rice crop, wherever sown, is withering for want of water in wells; the deficiency of water is much felt in the dominions. The prices of grain have risen slightly; they are:—Wheat, 5⅛; coarse rice, 5⅞; and jawari 8 seers per current sicca rupee. The total number of persons on relief works including dependants was, 226,004 and gratuitously relieved 20,409.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 21st March.*—Slight showers are reported to have fallen in two districts of Marwar and Bharatpur. A severe hailstorm occurred in Alwar. Agricultural operations are in progress where possible. The standing crops are in good condition in parts of Dholpur, Karauli, Kotah, Jhallawar, Jaipur and Alwar; but the spring outturn is generally poor. Damage was done to standing crops by high winds in Marwar and by hail in Bharatpur and Alwar. The condition af cattle is unchanged, and fodder is still scarce. Prices are falling in 6 States and remain stationary in others. The highest price was:—Kherwara, 7 $\frac{7}{16}$ seers, and the lowest—Jaipur, 14 seers. Numbers of relief:—Ajmer Merwara—Relief works, 88,175; on gratuitous relief, 23,794; against 86,125 and 24,474 last week. Native States—Relief works, 350,287; on gratuitous relief, 107,138; against 358,621 and 82,126 last week. Total for all Rajputana—Relief works, 438,462; on gratuitous relief, 130,932; against 444,716 and 106,600 last week. Jaipur shows a marked increase of 11,719 on gratuitous relief, Marwar, 5,334; and Sirohi, Tonk, Kishangarh, and Kotah, from 1 to 3 thousands.

Central India.—*For week ending 21st March.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress. The standing crops are indifferent in Gwalior, fair in Bhopal and Malwa, good

in Baghelkhand and bad in Indore. There has been no change in the condition of the agricultural stock and pasturage since last report. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Baghelkhand, Malwa, and Indore, high in Bhopal and normal in Bundelkhand. The average prices in seers per rupee were :—Gwalior, 12; Bhopal agency $10\frac{5}{16}$; Bundelkhand, 15; Bagkelkhand, $11\frac{1}{2}$; Malwa, 10; Bhopawar, $8\frac{3}{4}$. In Indore wheat was selling at $7\frac{1}{2}$ and *juar* at $8\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee. The numbers on relief were as follows :—On relief works—Gwalior, 1,402; Bhopal, 17,977; Bundelkhand, 2,840; Baghelkhand, 12,179; Malwa 22,140; Bhopawar, 47,211; Indore, 4,116. On gratuitous relief—Bhopal 3,791; Bundelkhand, 1,742; Baghelkhand, 336. Malwa, 5,282; Bhopawar, 3,121; Indore, 6,759. There were 18 persons on test works in Gwalior.

Baroda.—*For week ending 17th March.*—There is no change in agricultural prospects, the condition of agricultural stock, or in prices of food grains. The average number of persons employed on relief works in Baroda territory was 46,534, and the number on gratuitous relief, 13,566.

Kashmir—*For week ending 27th March.*—The weather is fine. Prices continue below normal. The price of rice is 27 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 28th March.*—No rain has fallen. The standing crops are in fair condition excepting Kundi. Fodder is scarce. Prices are falling slightly; they are—wheat, from 12 to $16\frac{1}{2}$; maize, 13 to $20\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Nepal.—*For week ending 24th March.*—There have been thunderstorms for two days with very slight rain. The price of rice is nine seers per rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	PRECEDING WEEK.			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
British Provinces.							
Madras	6,907	...	6,907	11,350*	...	11,350	+4,443
Bombay and Sindh	1,164,380	88,763	1,253,143	1,156,884	91,978	1,248,862	—4,281
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,410	617	3,027	2,609	587	3,196	+169
Punjab	203,939	26,232	230,171	185,001	26,304	211,305	—18,866
Central Provinces	1,088,297	336,969	1,425,266	1,044,972†	467,861†	1,512,833†	+87,567†
Berar	304,977	15,392	320,369	338,750	16,200	354,950	+34,581
Ajmer-Merwara	80,967	23,166	104,133	88,175	23,794	111,969	+7,836
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	2,851,877	491,139	3,343,016	2,827,741	626,724	3,454,465	+111,449
Native States.							
Rajputana States	358,621	82,126	440,747	350,287	107,138	457,425	+16,678
Central India States	111,798	21,912	133,710	107,883	21,021	128,904	—4,806
Hyderabad	180,360	16,571	196,931	226,004	20,409	246,413	+49,482
Baroda	48,857	11,778	60,635	46,534	13,566	60,100	—535
Bombay Native States	417,105	37,825	454,930	429,334	39,196	468,530	+13,600
Punjab Notive States	3,549	3,820	7,369	9,982	9,593	19,575	+12,206
Central Provinces Feudatory States	34,308	12,949	47,257	32,350	13,432	45,782	—1,475
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	1,154,598	186,981	1,341,579	1,202,374	224,355	1,426,729	+85,150
GRAND TOTAL	4,006,475	678,120	4,684,595	4,030,115	851,079	4,881,194	+196,599

* On test works 7,870, and on weaver relief 3,480.
† The return from the Betul district has not been received :—hence last week's figures have been adopted.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually show the numbers on relief in each preceding week.

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 3rd March 1900.			For the week ending the 10th March 1900.			For the week ending the 17th March 1900.			For the week ending the 24th March 1900.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Madras.													
1	Cuddapah	1,272,072	6,302	...	6,302	4,327	...	4,327	3,040	...	3,040	3,540	...	3,540
2	Kistna	1,855,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	227	...	227
3	Kurnool	817,811	} ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,165	...	3,165	3,140	...	3,140
4	Bellary	900,126												
	TOTAL MADRAS	4,845,591	6,302	...	6,302	4,327	...	4,327	6,305	...	6,305	6,907	...	6,907
	Bombay and Sindh.													
1	Ahmedabad	921,712	131,137	12,308	143,445	129,710	12,573	142,283	127,575	12,705	140,280	126,252	11,125	137,377
2	Kaira	871,589	50,056	8,291	58,347	68,107	8,997	77,104	75,466	9,801	85,267	71,444	11,246	82,690
3	Panch Mahals	313,417	18,535	1,631	20,166	17,553	2,024	19,577	18,195	2,441	2[illegible],639	13,002	2,970	15,972
4	Broach	341,490	110,257	4,257	114,514	111,006	4,131	115,.87	115,289	4,149	11[illegible],438	91,699	4,137	96,836
5	Surat	649,989	11,300	413	11,713	13,877	570	14,447	17,694	553	18,247	19,328	639	19,967
6	Thana	819,580	3,354	...	3,354	3,054	...	3,054	3,054	...	3,054	2,741	...	2,741
7	Sholapur	750,689	148,393	12,373	160,766	156,6.9	11,626	168,21[illegible]	155,554	11,639	167,193	160,034	11,553	171,587
8	Ahmednagar	888,755	192,465	14,247	206,712	205,053	21,706	226,759	217,317	22,067	2[illegible]9,384	225,790	22,503	248,293
9	Poona	1,067,800	49,326	6,049	55,375	56,180	9,257	65,437	62,50[illegible]	9,237	71,787	66,793	8,989	75,782
10	Khandesh	1,460,851	249,333	11,206	260,539	255,205	13,847	269,052	264,374	16,223	280,597	237,524	11,829	249,353
11	Nasik	843,582	90,432	837	91,269	98,799	1,038	99,837	102,424	1,055	103,509	110,150	1,188	111,338
12	Satara	1,225,989	24,422	113	24,535	26,337	27[illegible]	26,608	28,052	324	28,376	29,308	348	29,656
13	Bijapur	796,339	6,520	77	6,597	9,866	145	10,011	9,902	169	10,071	4,501	300	4,801
14	Belgaum	1,013,261	1,941	35	1,976	2,024	43	2,067	1,946	46	1,992	1,931	48	1,97[illegible]
15	Dharwar	1,051,314	44	...	44	24	...	24	39	...	39	42	...	42
16	Ratnagiri	1,105,926	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	87	80	...	80
17	Thar & Parkar	298,203	1,669	2,200	3,869	1,945	1,816	3,761	2,265	1,811	4,076	2,761	1,888	4,649
	TOTAL BOMBAY AND SINDH.	14,420,486	1,089,184	74,037	1,163,221	1,155,356	88,097	1,243,45[illegible]	1,201,733	92,303	1,294,036	1,164,380	88,763	1,253,143
	N.-W. P.													
1	Muttra	382,660	...	193	193	...	201	201	...	193	193	...	212	212
2	Agra	540,459	...	15	15	...	15	15	...	22	22	...	23	23
3	Jhansi	914,528	2,218	465	2,683	2,078	454	2,532	2,142	444	2,586	2,410	382	2,792
	TOTAL N.-W. P.	1,837,647	2,218	673	2,891	2,078	670	2,748	2,142	659	2,801	2,410	617	3,027
	Punjab.													
1	Hissar	776,006	133,817	20,303	154,120	139,587	21,974	161,561	140,170	21,016	161,186	133,620	20,657	154,277
2	Rohtak	590,475	28,026	2,799	30,825	30,952	2,871	33,823	30,812	2,820	33,632	29,052	2,876	31,928
3	Gurgaon	668,929	13,578	803	14,381	16,995	765	17,760	13,582	650	14,232	10,359	702	11,061
4	Delhi	638,689	3,723	148	3,871	...	638	638	2,888	652	3,540	2,898	686	3,584
5	Karnal	683,718	10,821	11	10,832	13,123	228	13,351	11,952	1,062	13,014	12,817	1,239	14,056
6	Ambala	1,033,427	13	...	13	43	...	43	250	...	250	214	...	214
7	Ferozepur	886,676	3,844	...	3,844	1,782	...	1,782	*	*	*	*	*	*
8	Multan	631,434	1,817	...	1,817	2,263	...	2,263	2,400	...	2,400	1,954	...	1,954
9	Lahore	1,075,379	1,023	...	1,023	1,055	...	1,055	1,057	...	1,057	919	...	919
10	Amritsar	992,697	618	...	618	664	...	664	461	...	461	136	...	136
11	Sialkot	119,847	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	*	*	*
12	Gujrat	760,875	1,361	...	1,361	1,041	...	1,041	1,344	...	1,344	1,055	...	1,055
13	Shahpur	493,588	*	*	*	0,672	76	6,748	6,994	75	7,069	7,921	72	7,993
14	Jhelum	609,056	3,955	...	3,955	3,954	...	3,954	3,401	...	3,401	2,994	...	2,994
	TOTAL PUNJAB	10,960,796	202,596	24,064	226,660	218,131	26,552	244,683	215,311	26,275	241,586	203,939	26,232	230,171
	Central Provinces.													
1	Saugor	591,743	7,264	3,383	10,647	7,555	3,129	10,684	12,940	2,959	15,899	16,070	3,165	19,235
2	Damoh	325,613	1,068	1,967	3,035	1,384	2,085	3,469	1,611	2,408	4,019	1,783	2,719	4,502
3	Jubbulpur	748,146	15,853	12,804	28,657	16,101	12,945	29,046	18,341	11,783	30,124	14,992	12,530	27,522
4	Mandla	339,373	...	940	940	...	769	769	...	817	817	...	940	940
5	Seoni	370,767	16,297	7,931	24,228	16,693	7,773	24,466	18,654	7,187	25,841	14,677	6,975	21,652
6	Narsinghpur	367,026	148	1,739	1,887	123	1,515	1,638	229	1,569	1,798	171	1,668	1,839
7	Hoshangabad	529,945	28,019	7,225	35,244	27,585	7,108	34,693	34,588	7,110	41,698	35,154	7,131	42,285
8	Nimar	253,486	40,896	5,600	46,496	42,342	6,480	48,822	41,317	8,705	50,022	40,483	10,394	50,877
9	Betul	323,196	79,217	21,055	100,272	75,833	19,538	95,371	77,193	19,560	96,753	78,934	19,205	98,139
10	Chhindwara	407,494	49,173	8,683	57,856	49,670	10,650	60,320	54,166	9,943	64,109	42,537	15,080	57,617
11	Wardha	400,854	46,407	4,731	51,138	47,722	3,977	51,699	49,827	5,190	55,017	44,319	5,493	49,812
12	Nagpur	757,862	33,692	5,596	39,288	35,698	6,905	42,603	37,640	5,336	42,976	37,264	6,586	43,850
13	Chanda	697,610	57,454	16,425	73,879	59,442	17,951	77,393	67,182	18,429	85,611	44,991	18,328	63,319
14	Bhandara	742,850	86,867	28,450	115,317	83,205	32,957	116,162	92,274	34,611	126,885	91,255	36,462	127,717
15	Balaghat	383,331	67,954	30,949	98,903	69,675	30,482	100,157	72,244	30,644	102,888	25,256	30,235	55,491
16	Raipur	1,584,427	402,550	74,410	476,960	398,357	78,645	477,002	422,578	80,255	502,833	425,064	85,554	510,618
17	Bilaspur	1,164,158	154,519	61,262	215,781	162,342	65,283	227,625	170,083	64,658	234,736	168,300	63,818	232,118
18	Sambalpur	796,413	8,702	12,632	21,334	8,776	11,129	19,905	10,717	11,335	22,052	7,047	10,686	17,733
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES.	10,784,294	1,096,080	305,782	1,401,862	1,102,503	319,321	1,421,824	1,181,584	322,494	1,504,078	1,083,297	336,969	1,425,266

* Figures not reported.

‡ No test works in progress.

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 3rd March 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	For the week ending the 10th March 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	For the week ending the 17th March 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	For the week ending the 24th March 1900. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total
	Berar.													
1	Akola	574,782	71,437	10,145	81,582	69,557	10,000	79,557	80,539	1,278	81,817	75,672	1,469	77,14
2	Basim	398,181	41,589	10,269	51,858	46,459	12,490	58,949	58,412	3,013	61,425	58,796	3,490	62,2
3	Buldana	481,021	112,203	13,147	125,350	111,448	14,654	126,102	122,517	5,452	127,969	118,103	5,938	124,0
4	Amraoti	655,645	20,065	5,032	25,097	20,932	5,561	26,493	27,454	1,509	28,963	26,955	1,908	28,8
5	Wun	471,613	1,486	608	2,094	1,865	424	2,289	3,121	65	3,186	3,821	82	3,9
6	Ellichpur	315,798	18,919	3,870	22,789	19,719	4,559	24,278	22,782	2,986	25,768	21,630	2,505	24,1
	Total Berar	2,897,040	265,699	43,071	308,770	269,980	47,688	317,668	314,825	14,303	329,128	304,977	15,392	320,3
	Ajmer-Merwara.													
1	Ajmér	422,359	19,701	2,718*	22,419	19,673	7,877	27,550	19,375	6,961	26,336	19,399	6,760	26,1
2	Merwara	119,999	60,280	15,635	75,915	63,084	15,709	78,793	66,931	16,737	83,668	61,568	16,406	77,9
	Total Ajmer-Merwara	542,358	79,981	18,353	98,334	82,757	23,586	106,343	86,306	23,698	110,004	80,967	23,166	104,13
	Total British Provinces	46,288,212	2,742,060	465,980	3,208,040	2,835,132	505,914	3,341,046	3,008,206	479,732	3,487,938	2,851,877	491,139	3,343,
	Rajputana States.													
1	Marwar	2,519,868	104,952	25,327	130,279	107,982	24,262	132,244	123,691	15,378	139,064			
2	Tonk	198,934	4,125	744	4,869	3,816	749	4,565	3,779	674	4,453			
3	Bundi	292,675	5,308	845	6,153	4,043	893	4,936	4,787	912	5,699			
4	Bharatpur	640,303	†	†	†	11,381	1,045	12,426	10,955	879	11,834			
5	Bikaner	832,000	35,767	2,522	38,289	37,505	975	38,480	36,293	969	37,262			
6	Shahpura	63,646	2,248	1,105	3,353	2,554	968	3,522	2,661	914	3,575			
7	Jaisalmer	115,500	1,483	142	1,625	1,524	162	1,686	1,613	19	1,632			
8	Alwar	767,786	8,359	1,281	9,640	7,614	1,369	8,983	9,145	1,377	10 522			
9	Meywar	903,553	77,548	18,153	95,701	99,644	23,431	123,075	99,629	24,854	124,483	358,621	82,126	440,74
10	Sirohi	190,836	†	†	†	2,074	170	2,244	5,161	1,638	6,79			
11	Kishangarh	125,516	5,988	2,979	8,967	6 296	3,047	9 343	6,709	3,330	10,039			
12	Jaipur	2,823,966	32,994	32,012	65,006	42,112	32,212	74,324	33,394	21,976	55,370			
13	Jhallawar	343,583	2,351	2,127	4,478	2,938	2,144	5,082	2,301	2,161	4,462			
14	Kotah	526,267	17,992	2,800	20,792	18,123	5,122	23,245	25,290	6,341	31,631			
15	Karauli	156,587	...	...	...	1,000	200	1,200	1,000	200	1,200			
16	Kherwara	51,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,378	558	1,936			
	Total Rajputana States	11,052,020	299,115	90,037	389,152	348,606	96,749	445,355	367,786	82,175	449,961	358,621	82,126	440,74
	Central India States.													
1	Gwalior	3,378,774	7,413	4,523	11,936	6,081	7,966	14,047	5,789	5,868	11,657	5,114	5,240	10,35
2	Indore	1,022,192	6,775	6,147	12,922	6,620	6,155	12,775	6,590	6,245	12,835	8,050	6,012	14,06
3	Bhopal	963,610	631	43	674	645	44	689	804	50	854	756	52	80
4	Basoda	6,710	50	38	88	35	38	73	35	45	80	33	35	6
5	Rajgarh	119,189	4,655	549	5,204	5,620	849	6,469	5,088	844	5,932	4,974	925	5,89
6	Narsingarh	116,280	4,967	...	4,967	5,693	...	5.693	5,373	10	5,383	4,549	192	4,74
7	Khilchipur	36,302	518	...	518	500	30	530	567	30	597	550	30	58
8	Kurwai	21,787	54	...	54	45	...	45	88	...	88	134	...	13
9	Mohamedgarh	4,720	30	23	53	25	25	50	30	15	45	30	120	15
10	Maksudangarh	14,422	7	...	7	7	...	7	†	†	†	8	...	
11	Sutalia	5,081	91	...	91	93	...	93	108	...	108	101	...	10
12	Sironj	...	405	...	405	†	†	†	584	...	584	†	†	†
13	Pathari	4,816	10	1	11	9	...	9	13	1	14	15	5	2
14	Yusuf Mohamed Khan's Jagir	...	14	...	14	†	†	†	†	†	†	48	...	4
15	Bundelkhand	1,737,606	3,630	1,988	5,618	3,782	1,920	5,702	3,482	466	3,948	1,332	185	1,51
16	Rewa	1,503,176	14,713	3	14,716	16,440	3	16,443	18,478	5	18,483	18,253	6	18,25
17	Nagode	84,000	3,390	171	3,561	2,638	175	2,813	2,105	173	2,278	2,178	143	2,32
18	Maihar	77,546	2,029	172	2,201	2,025	128	2,153	2,211	134	2,345	1,254	111	1,36
19	Sohawal	43,853	475	42	517	241	29	270	190	29	219	240	29	26
20	Jaora	117,000	7,195	2,129	9,324	7,758	2,412	10,170	10,125	2,651	12,776	8,451	2,991	11,44
21	Piploda	12,814	492	45	537	556	51	607	506	51	557	515	51	56
22	Rutlam	89,000	3,910	860	4,770	4.092	787	4,879	4,584	993	5,577	3,816	907	4,72
23	Sailana	31,000	2,294	250	2,544	2,500	245	2,745	2,953	220	3,173	2,885	211	3,09
24	Sitamau	33,307	585	377	962	585	377	962	820	380	1,200	690	375	1,06
25	Dhar	167,504	22,451	1,455	23,906	25,040	497	25,537	18,705	539	19,244	20,774	1,077	21,85
26	Barwani	80,264	9,764	1,117	10,881	10,613	1,074	11,687	10,182	1,098	11,280	9,617	980	10,59
27	Alirajpur	70,091	2,780	239	3,019	2,749	235	2,984	2.242	203	2,445	2,123	270	2,39
28	Jhabua	119,787	6,382	1,078	7,460	1,045	474	1,519	2,404	...	2,404	9,453	949	10,40
29	Jobut	14,336	2,651	250	2,901	3,170	250	3,420	3,244	400	3,644	2,390	600	2,99
30	Bagode	8,000	112	31	143	130	45	175	217	22	239	140	86	22
31	Nimkhera	4,600	604	20	624	738	21	759	672	24	696	11	8	1
32	Manpur	...	302	11	313	355	11	366	275	11	286	358	11	36
33	Amjhera	...	2,420	...	2,420	2,784	342	3,126	2,979	340	3,319	2,956	311	3,26
	Total Central India States	9,888,067	111,799	21,562	133,361	112,614	24,183	136,797	111,443	20,847	132,290	111,798	21,912	133,71

* The gratuitous relief figures for Ajmer are incomplete.
† Figures not reported.

Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 3rd March 1900.			For the week ending the 10th March 1900.			For the week ending the 17th March 1900.			For the week ending the 24th March 1900.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Hyderabad .	11,537,040	133,245	10,342	143,587	136,717	21,673	158,390	166,788	15,750	182,538	180,360	16,571	196,931
Baroda . .	2,415,396	52,165	11,328	63,493	51,596	11,794	63,390	47,574	11,096	58,670	48,857	11,778	60,635
Bombay Native States.													
Kathiawar .	2,752,404	202,500	15.714	218,214	195,000	16,714	211,714	239,000	15,857	254,857	221,667	18,572	240,239
Palanpur	645,526	83,499	4,470	87,969	83,694	4,726	88,419	81.414	4,599	86,013	80,853	4,892	85,745
Cutch . .	558,415	45,870	5,284	51,154	49.022	3,787	52,809	45,564	4,038	49,602	39,187	3,344	42,531
Cambay . .	89,722	2,994	1,094	4,088	3,041	1,068	4,112	2.527	1,120	3,647	1,644	1,266	2,910
Rewa Kantha	733,506	21,082	3,936	25,018	21,500	4.635	26,135	22,437	4,996	27,433	22,177	5,577	27,754
Mahi Kantha .	581.568	11,430	2,695	14,125	12,060	2,726	14,786	12,157	2,660	14,817	12,058	2,351	14,409
Aundh . .	65,146	1,196	30	1,226	1.221	31	1,252	1,273	31	1,304	1,341	31	1,372
Jamkhandi .	102,162	1,998	...	1,998	2,022	...	2,022	2,144	1	2,145	2,013	..	2,018
Jath . .	71,443	5,229	86	5,315	5,504	98	5,602	6,372	102	6,474	7,142	124	7,266
Daphlapur .	8,343	69	...	69	83	...	83	89	...	89	76	...	76
Miraj (Senior)	88,343	6,819	...	6,819	6,932	...	6.932	7,273	...	7,273	7,595	...	7,595
Miraj (Junior)	35,487	2,432	...	2,432	3,055	...	3,055	4,051	...	4,051	3,954	...	3,954
Sangli . .	238,945	5,354	225	5,579	7,495	238	7,733	9,452	252	9,704	10,064	271	10,335
Kolhapur .	913,131	2,243	130	2,373	2,189	147	2,336	2,242	187	2,429	2,328	205	2,533
Akalkot .	75,774	3,427	795	4,222	3,648	906	4,554	3,371	1,176	4,547	4,266	1,192	5,458
Mudhol .	61.815	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	...	152	95	...	95
Phaltan . .	66,388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	645	...	645
TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES	7,088,113	396,142	34,459	430,601	396,469	35,075	431,544	439,518	35,019	474,537	417,105	37,825	454,930
Punjab Native States.													
Pataudi .	19,002	284	319	603	411	324	735	368	323	691	255	323	578
Dujana	26,450	225	65	290	140	46	186	182	35	217	166	42	208
Loharu .	20,139	486	29	515	488	53	541	491	88	579	493	29	522
Jindh . .	284,560	438	1,863	2,301	768	2,064	2,832	966	1,728	2,694	994	1,768	2,762
Nabha . .	282,756	1,428	1,009	2,437	1,659	1,598	3,257	1,592	1,688	3,280	1,641	1,658	3,299
TOTAL PUNJAB NATIVE STATES	632,907	2,861	3,285	6,146	3,466	4,085	7,551	3,599	3,862	7,461	3,549	3,820	7,369
Central Provinces Feudatory States.													
Nandgaon .	183,866	6,083	7,275	13,358	7,674	6,364	14,038	7,388	6,269	13,657	9,976	6,534	16,510
Khairagarh .	181,184	3,468	403	3,871	3,158	455	3,613	3,297	516	3,813	3,676	563	4,239
Kawardha .	91,813	794	861	1,655	976	860	1,836	1,180	1,000	2,180	1,053	1,118	2,171
Sakti . .	25,374	1,201	234	1,435	1,577	276	1,853	1,541	344	1,885	1,087	357	1,444
Patna . .	332,197	116	...	116	198	...	198	303	...	303	411	...	411
Chhui Khadan	36,288	20	284	304	341	254	595	394	288	682	431	299	730
Sarangarh .	83,210	4,780	1,520	6,300	5,302	2,178	7,480	4,280	2,142	6,422	4,339	1,786	6,125
Raigarh .	168,525	4,098	673	4,771	5,643	744	6,387	9,897	914	10,811	6,199	1,049	7,248
Bastar . .	310,884	184	271	455	...	...	...	462	266	728	491	389	880
Kakar . .	82,379	2,558	65	2,623	6,021	482	6,503	6,333	504	6,837	6,468	540	7,008
Sonepur .	195,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	314	491
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES FEUDATORY STATES .	1,690,965	23,302	11,586	34,888	30,890	11,613	42,503	35,075	12,243	47,318	34,308	12,949	47,257
TOTAL NATIVE STATES .	43,804,508	1,018,629	182,599	1,201,228	1,080,358	205,172	1,285,530	1,181,215	181,698	1,362,913	1,154,598	186,981	1,341,579
GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES .	90,092,720	3,760,689	648,579	4,409,268	3,915,490	711,086	4,626,576	4,189,421	661,430	4,850,851	4,006,475	678,120	4,684,595

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure from 1st January to 17th February 1900.

Receipts.	Securities. R a. p.	Cash. R a. p.	Expenditure.	Securities. R a. p.	Cash. R a. p.
Balance with the Comptroller General on the 31st December 1899 .	9,24,700 0 0	377 0 8	Cash paid for purchase of Government Securities . . .	...	2,410 4 11
Refunds from Districts and Provincial Committees . . .	...	18,807 12 5	*Payments on account of grants sanctioned—* R Central Provinces . . 50,000 Hyderabad Assigned Districts . . 10,000 Poor House, Mount Abu . 1,500 Punjab Famine Charitable Relief Fund . 25,000	...	86,500 0 0
Cash received from sale of securities . .	...	82,319 13 2	Securities sold . .	86,000 0 0	...
Securities purchased .	2,500 0 0	...	Balance transferred to the Executive Committee, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, 1900 . .	8,41,200 0 0	13,555 1 1
Balance of office expenditure account . .	...	960 11 9			
Total .	9,27,200 0 0	1,02,465 6 0	Total .	9,27,200 0 0	1,02,465 6 0

N.B.—Under the provisions of Rule 13 of the rules for the custody and disposal of unspent balances of the Fund, the balance shown above has been transferred to the Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, 1900.

By order of the Committee,

W. PARSONS,
Honorary Secretary.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

CALCUTTA,
27th March, 1900.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

ESTABLISHMENT BY THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT OF A COMMERCIAL OFFICE IN PARIS DURING THE EXHIBITION OF 1900.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1233—12-2 (Commercial Exhibitions), dated Calcutta, the 28th March 1900.

RESOLUTION.

THE Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following letter, No. 218, dated the 5th March 1900, from the Consul General for the Austro-Hungarian Empire in British India, Bombay, regarding the establishment by the Austrian Government of a Commercial Office in Paris during the Exhibition of 1900, be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

(True extract.)

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Letter from the Consul General for the Austro-Hungarian Empire in British India, Bombay, No. 218, dated Bombay, the 5th March 1900.

I have been informed that the Austrian Government have established in Paris during the World's Exhibition there a Commercial Office, whose principal duty will be to assist visitors in the Austrian section of the Exhibition.

The office was opened on the 1st January 1900 and is situated Paris, 15, Avenue d'Antin. Visitors applying there will receive all information that they may require about Austrian Exhibits, and, if they so desire, will be accompanied by Experts and Interpreters.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 18TH MARCH 1899, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 17TH MARCH 1900.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st January 1900*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1899.	Week ending 18th March 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 18th March 1899. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 18th March 1899. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 17th March 1900. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 17th March 1900. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 17th March 1900. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st January to 18th March 1899.	Earnings from 1st January to 17th March 1900.	Increase.	Decrea[se]
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	R	Miles	R	R	Miles	R	R	R	R	R	R
East Indian	695	1,748	12,30,810	704	1,872	13,62,000	728	1,38,87,924	1,57,67,000	18,79,076	...
Bengal Central	161	125	18,066	145	139	22,200	160	2,33,589	2,49,000	15,411	...
Bengal-Nagpur	157	1,186	2,20,245	186	1,192	2,94,000	247	21,37,288	29,53,000	8,15,712	...
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itárai)	160	868	1,39,501	160	868	2,10,000	242	15,93,967	23,12,000	7,18,033	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	167	21	2,980	140	21	2,700	129	32,280	52,500	20,220	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	265	1,815	4,59,306	253	1,839	6,72,000	365	55,64,510	70,72,000	15,07,490	...
Palanpur-Deesa	47	17	585	34	17	1,700	100	8,301	11,700	3,399	...
South Indian	158	1,023	1,65,244	162	1,031	1,74,000	169	16,45,555	17,26,000	80,445	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	86	54	4,344	80	54	5,200	96	42,891	41,900	...	99
S. M. (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	101	1,165	1,34,635	116	1,165	1,68,000	144	11,67,514	14,59,000	2,91,486	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	67	296	19,228	65	296	28,800	97	1,88,833	2,46,000	57,167	...
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	160	1,016	1,34,110	132	1,158	1,64,000	142	16,27,510	17,88,000	1,60,490	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	110	231	23,636	102	231	21,300	92	2,68,103	2,81,000	12,897	...
Assam-Bengal	77	415	48,548	117	434	31,500	73	3,85,593	3,65,000	...	20,59
Burma	196	936	1,78,721	191	994	2,59,000	261	22,66,673	28,07,000	5,40,327	...
Total	252	10,916	27,79,904	255	11,311	34,16,400	302	3,10,50,531	3,71,31,100	60,80,569	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (b)	247	2,886	6,31,905	219	3,020	6,46,000	214	72,34,106	72,40,000	5,894	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m.g. link)	221	1,013	1,91,288	189	1,013	2,09,000	206	22,48,842	25,91,000	3,42,158	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	297	825	2,31,899	281	832	2,35,000	282	26,95,451	30,22,000	3,26,549	...
East Coast (c)	112	801	93,868	117	801	1,22,000	153	8,57,420	12,70,000	4,12,580	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	78	28	1,675	60	28	1,800	64	20,300	16,900	...	3,40
Cherra-Companyganj	...	8	473	59	8	600	75	6,091	5,700	...	39
Total	230	5,561	11,51,108	207	5,702	12,14,400	213	1,30,62,210	1,41,45,600	10,83,390	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	523	1,491	9,19,392	617	1,510	6,31,000	418	99,21,067	80,39,000	...	18,82,06
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	762	461	3,00,902	653	461	4,01,000	870	35,38,654	42,46,000	7,07,346	...
Madras	220	840	1,84,562	220	845	2,19,000	259	19,49,234	22,49,000	2,99,766	...
Total	471	2,792	14,04,856	503	2,816	12,51,000	444	1,54,08,955	1,45,34,000	...	8,74,95
Total (Guaranteed and State).	278	19,269	53,35,868	277	19,829	58,81,800	297	5,95,21,696	6,58,10,700	62,89,004	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umbalia-Kalka	165	162	32,356	200	162	27,900	172	2,77,329	2,70,000	...	7,32[9]
Tarkessur	301	22	6,385	290	22	6,800	309	73,681	74,800	1,119	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata)	66	423	23,862	56	423	21,300	50	2,52,334	3,10,000	57,666	...
Tapti Valley	66	36	1,955	54	147	15,200	103	18,446	1,52,000	1,33,554	...
South Behar	...	...	...	...	79	10,400	132	...	1,05,000	1,05,000	...
Hardwar-Dehra	...	...	...	...	32	3,600	112	...	(d)7,800	7,800	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	34	...	...	...	25	1,800	72	...	19,500	19,500	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	34	33	1,436	44	54	2,600	48	14,430	27,300	12,870	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	142	66	12,300	186	66	8,200	124	96,962	76,800	...	20,162
Segowlie-Raxaul	25	18	594	33	18	600	33	(e)1,277	7,600	6,323	...
Bengal Dooars	100	36	3,406	95	36	3,500	97	33,357	42,800	9,443	...
Dibru-Sadiya	211	78	18,051	231	82	17,000	207	1,77,376	1,95,000	17,624	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	74	55	3,344	61	55	5,700	104	38,191	54,300	16,109	...
Nilgiri	228	...	...	...	17	3,200	188	...	33,400	33,400	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	277	51	13,875	272	51	15,000	294	1,29,113	1,40,000	10,887	...
Bársi	176	21	4,884	233	21	3,100	148	46,074	32,700	...	13,374
Total	115	1,001	1,22,448	122	1,290	1,45,900	113	11,58,570	15,49,000	3,90,430	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona-Baran	52	74	3,888	53	148	8,600	58	55,912	70,900	14,988	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	89	114	14,691	129	114	23,400	205	1,10,944	3,02,000	1,91,056	...
Nagda-Ujjain	74	34	2,988	88	34	6,900	203	24,830	82,100	57,270	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	225	334	71,028	213	334	1,06,000	317	8,36,396	10,92,000	2,55,604	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	101	13	781	60	13	1,300	100	9,569	13,900	4,331	...
Rajpura-Bhátinda	124	108	11,703	108	108	11,200	104	1,25,583	1,07,000	...	18,583
Kolar Gold-fields	280	10	3,631	363	10	3,200	320	37,475	34,000	...	3,475
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M.-Nanjangud)	49	67	3,268	49	67	4,800	72	29,307	40,600	11,293	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	81	93	7,045	76	93	7,400	80	76,047	96,400	20,353	...
Kolhapur	76	29	1,370	64	29	1,900	66	24,180	19,400	...	4,780
Birur-Shimoga	...	...	...	...	39	1,600	41	...	14,900	14,900	...
Hyderabad-Godávari Valley	...	...	...	...	155	15,900	103	...	1,23,000	1,23,000	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	79	4,451	56	79	4,500	57	42,531	47,800	5,269	...
Rajpipla	31	24	890	37	37	1,000	27	7,750	10,500	2,750	...
Cooch Behar	52	25	1,033	41	33	1,600	48	13,804	19,200	5,396	...
Total	127	1,004	1,27,267	127	1,293	1,99,300	154	13,94,328	20,73,700	6,79,372	...
Lines owned & worked by n. states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	118	334	46,056	138	334	47,000	141	4,48,457	5,03,000	54,543	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	87	46	4,961	108	46	5,100	111	44,102	43,900	...	202
Jamnagar	47	54	2,518	47	54	2,800	52	24,721	29,300	4,579	...
Dhrangadrá	69	21	1,511	72	21	1,300	62	15,495	15,100	...	395
Jodhpur-Bikaner	90	406	36,146	89	476	37,900	80	4,22,726	4,34,000	11,274	...
Udaipur-Chitor	53	61	3,153	52	67	9,200	137	36,009	81,400	45,391	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	89	94	9,776	104	94	7,400	79	87,314	86,900	...	414
Total	94	1,016	1,04,121	102	1,092	1,10,700	101	10,78,824	11,93,600	1,14,775	...
GRAND TOTAL	255	22,290	56,89,704	255	23,504	63,37,700	270	6,31,58,418	7,06,27,000	74,73,582	...

(a) Includes Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá and Bhátinda-Ferozepore standard gauge.

(b) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.

(c) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.

(d) From 1st to 17th March 1900.

(e) From 1st to 18th March 1899.

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Public Works Dept., Railways.

CALCUTTA, *the 29th March, 1900.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLVIII of 1899-1900.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1898-99.	Week ending 18th March 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 18th March 1899. Earnings. TOTAL.	Week ending 18th March 1899. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 17th March 1900. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 17th March 1900. Earnings. TOTAL.	Week ending 17th March 1900. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st April 1898 to 18th March 1899.	Earnings from 1st April 1899 to 17th March 1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
East Indian	666	1,748	12,30,810	704	1,872	13,62,000	728	5,78,12,819	6,30,89,000	52,76,181	...
Bengal Central	157	125	18,066	145	139	22,200	160	9,75,928	11,00,000	1,24,072	...
Bengal-Nágpur	142	1,186	2,20,245	186	1,192	2,94,000	247	70,28,989	94,92,000	24,63,011	...
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	151	868	1,39,501	160	868	2,10,000	242	61,68,516	75,74,000	14,05,484	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	144	21	2,930	140	21	2,700	129	1,47,732	2,26,000	78,268	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	247	1,815	4,59,306	253	1,839	6,72,000	365	2,25,06,788	2,65,75,000	40,68,212	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	45	17	585	34	17	1,700	100	39,272	46,800	7,528	...
South Indian	157	1,023	1,65,244	162	1,031	1,74,000	169	81,25,359	82,36,000	1,10,641	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	87	54	4,344	80	54	5,200	96	2,34,531	2,30,000	...	4,531
S. M. (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	91	1,165	1,34,635	116	1,165	1,68,000	144	52,71,595	63,31,000	10,59,405	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	79	296	19,228	65	296	28,800	97	11,73,033	10,81,000	...	92,033
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	139	1,016	1,34,110	132	1,158	1,64,000	142	63,74,695	76,30,000	12,55,305	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	97	231	23,636	102	231	21,300	92	10,21,939	12,44,000	2,22,061	...
Assam-Bengal	85	415	48,543	117	434	31,500	73	13,59,597	15,38,000	1,78,403	...
Burma	178	936	1,78,721	191	994	2,59,000	261	83,26,197	90,28,000	7,01,803	...
TOTAL	242	10,916	27,79,904	255	11,311	34,16,400	302	12,65,66,990	14,34,20,800	1,68,53,810	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (*b*)	241	2,886	6,31,905	219	3,020	6,46,000	214	3,49,17,082	3,41,51,000	...	7,66,082
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m.g. link)	191	1,013	1,91,288	189	1,013	2,09,000	206	97,04,791	1,10,94,000	13,89,209	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	331	825	2,31,899	281	832	2,35,000	282	1,36,36,827	1,54,59,000	18,22,173	...
East Coast (*c*)	96	801	93,863	117	801	1,22,000	153	28,35,569	47,14,000	18,78,431	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	69	28	1,675	60	28	1,800	64	90,770	90,200	...	570
Cherra-Companyganj	...	8	473	59	8	600	75	(*d*) 7,509	(*e*) 5,700	...	1,809
TOTAL	217	5,561	11,51,108	207	5,702	12,14,400	213	6,11,92,548	6,55,13,900	43,21,352	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	475	1,491	9,19,392	617	1,510	6,31,000	418	3,54,22,476	3,24,84,000	...	29,38,476
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	694	461	3,00,902	653	461	4,01,000	870	1,60,28,763	1,74,53,000	14,24,237	...
Madras	236	840	1,84,562	220	845	2,19,000	259	99,58,771	1,04,58,000	4,99,229	...
TOTAL	439	2,792	14,04,856	503	2,816	12,51,000	444	6,14,10,010	6,03,95,000	...	10,15,010
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	267	19,269	53,35,868	277	19,829	58,81,800	297	24,91,69,548	26,93,29,700	2,01,60,152	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	172	162	32,356	200	162	27,900	172	13,83,414	13,73,000	...	10,414
Tarkessur	265	22	6,385	290	22	6,800	309	2,94,378	2,98,000	3,622	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	70	423	23,362	56	423	21,300	50	14,19,492	13,91,000	...	28,492
Tapti Valley	41	36	1,955	54	147	15,200	103	(*f*) 21,283	3,72,000	3,50,717	...
South Behar	...	...	...	...	79	10,400	132	...	(*g*) 3,08,000	3,08,000	...
Hardwar-Dehra	...	...	...	...	32	3,600	112	...	(*h*) 7,800	7,800	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	25	1,800	72	...	56,400	56,400	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	31	33	1,436	44	54	2,600	48	(*i*) 22,375	77,400	55,025	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	141	66	12,300	186	66	8,200	124	4,66,248	4,26,000	...	40,248
Segowlie-Raxaul	29	18	594	33	18	600	33	(*j*) 1,277	(*k*) 19,700	18,423	...
Bengal-Dooars	138	36	3,406	95	36	3,500	97	2,57,181	2,79,000	21,819	...
Dibru-Sadiya	202	78	18,051	231	82	17,000	207	7,58,927	8,92,000	1,33,073	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	58	55	3,344	61	55	5,700	104	1,58,234	2,21,000	62,766	...
Nilgiri	...	...	...	...	17	3,200	188	(*l*) 2,781	(*m*) 1,18,000	1,15,219	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	286	51	13,875	272	51	15,000	294	7,41,921	6,95,000	...	46,921
Bársi	126	21	4,884	233	21	3,100	148	1,32,766	1,29,000	...	3,766
TOTAL	128	1,001	1,22,448	122	1,290	1,45,900	113	56,60,277	66,63,300	10,03,023	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona-Baran	44	74	3,888	53	148	8,600	58	1,60,970	2,81,000	1,20,030	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	74	114	14,691	129	114	23,400	205	4,22,054	7,53,000	3,30,946	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	72	34	2,988	88	34	6,900	203	1,22,981	1,98,000	75,019	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	227	334	71,028	213	334	1,06,000	317	37,86,426	42,09,000	4,22,574	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	82	13	781	60	13	1,300	100	54,793	73,000	18,207	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	117	108	11,703	108	108	11,200	104	6,43,494	5,48,000	...	95,494
Kolar Gold-fields	371	10	3,631	363	10	8,200	320	1,89,456	1,71,000	...	18,456
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangúd)	55	67	3,268	49	67	4,800	72	1,84,933	1,72,000	...	12,933
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	74	93	7,045	76	93	7,400	80	3,43,377	3,83,000	39,623	...
Kolhápur	58	29	1,870	64	29	1,900	66	84,551	90,800	6,249	...
Birur-Shimoga	...	...	...	...	39	1,600	41	...	(*n*) 21,100	21,100	...
Hyderabad-Godaveri Valley	...	...	...	...	155	15,900	103	...	(*o*) 1,86,000	1,86,000	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	53	79	4,451	56	79	4,500	57	2,08,273	2,43,000	34,727	...
Rajpipla	17	24	890	37	37	1,000	27	16,136	37,200	21,064	...
Cooch Behar	52	25	1,033	41	33	1,600	48	60,181	85,900	25,719	...
TOTAL	125	1,004	1,27,267	127	1,293	1,99,300	154	62,77,625	74,52,000	11,74,375	...
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	104	334	46,056	138	334	47,000	141	17,36,368	18,38,000	1,01,632	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	78	46	4,961	108	46	5,100	111	1,80,518	1,92,000	11,482	...
Jámnagar	39	54	2,518	47	54	2,800	52	1,06,393	1,28,000	21,607	...
Dhrángadrá	48	21	1,511	72	21	1,300	62	(*p*) 38,889	60,800	21,911	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	75	406	36,146	89	476	37,900	80	14,84,443	20,14,000	5,29,557	...
Udaipur-Chitor	51	61	3,153	52	67	9,200	137	1,53,556	2,50,000	96,444	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	9,776	104	94	7,400	79	3,90,694	4,05,000	14,306	...
TOTAL	82	1,016	1,04,121	102	1,092	1,10,700	101	40,90,861	48,87,800	7,96,939	...
GRAND TOTAL	246	22,290	56,89,704	255	23,504	63,37,700	270	26,51,98,311	28,83,32,800	2,31,34,489	...

(*a*) Includes Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá and Bhátinda-Ferozepore standard gauge.
(*b*) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(*c*) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(*d*) From 1st to 30th April 1898 and from 23rd December 1898 to 18th March 1899.
(*e*) From 3rd January to 17th March 1900.
(*f*) From 1st December 1898 to 18th March 1899.
(*g*) From 3rd July 1899 to 17th March 1900.
(*h*) From 1st to 17th March 1900.
(*i*) From 15th October 1898 to 18th March 1899.
(*j*) From 1st to 18th March 1899.
(*k*) From 1st April to 28th June 1899 and from 19th October 1899 to 17th March 1900.
(*l*) From 1st to 29th October 1898, after which the line was closed for traffic.
(*m*) From 15th June 1899 to 17th March 1900.
(*n*) From 1st December 1899 to 17th March 1900.
(*o*) From 21st October 1899 to 17th March 1900.
(*p*) From 1st June 1898 to 18th March 1899.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Public Works Department, Railways.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1900.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 28th March, 1900.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. Dawkins.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh.
The Hon'ble Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Nawab Mumtaz-ud-daula Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. K. Spence, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. Toynbee.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Smeaton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Rees, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Rameshwara Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Panappakkam Ananda Charlu, Vidia Vinodha, Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Harnam Singh Ahluwalia, K.C.I.E., of Kapurthala.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Evans, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur.

DISCUSSION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1900-1901.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"It has been suggested to me by more than one Hon'ble Member that it may be a convenience, both to the Member concerned and to the rest of Council, if, in the case of his having a

speech of great length to make, he be given permission to lay it upon the table, and to deliver only a summary of it, or such portion of it as he may think desirable. Whilst I have no wish to curb the natural eloquence of Hon'ble Members, I think that this is an excellent suggestion, and, if any Hon'ble Member proposes to take advantage of it to-day, I will not stand in his way. The speech, even if not delivered here, will, of course, appear in its entirety in the Press, and will thus appeal to the wider audience for whom it is probably intended."

The Hon'ble MR. DAWKINS moved that the Financial Statement for 1900-1901 be taken into consideration. He said:—"I do not propose to make any general remarks at this moment. I think it will be better to wait for the observations of Hon'ble Members and then to supply any information in answer to these observations, which it may be in my power to give. But there is one matter which perhaps I may call attention to. The Government has just concluded an arrangement with the State of Marwar for converting the local currency into British rupees We have undertaken to convert up to two crores of local currency into British rupees, the Durbar engaging to deal with any excess that may be found to exist over that amount. The Government has had much satisfaction in making this arrangement although our finances derive no profit whatsoever from the transaction, but it will be of great assistance to the people of the State, whose difficulties in these days of famine have been much increased by the existence of this depreciated and depreciating currency. I venture to hope that the intelligent and public-spirited action of the Maharaja of Jodhpur may find imitators. Considerable difficulties, I believe, exist elsewhere owing to these depreciated currencies, but this is not a matter in which Government can take the initiative; that must be left for the Native States, though I think I can say that if any Native States care to approach the Government they will be sure of meeting with treatment as liberal as our duty to our own taxpayers permits us to afford."

The Hon'ble MR. ALLAN ARTHUR said:—"My Lord, as junior member of Your Lordship's Council, it affords me much pleasure to congratulate the Government of India on the state of their finances as disclosed by the Budget. It has been pointed out by a leading newspaper that the Government have to thank certain fortuitous circumstances for the satisfactory position shown, but, when it is considered that a famine of unprecedented magnitude, following closely on another of great severity, has to be provided for in order to avert terrible disaster, it will be generally admitted that, given normal seasons, the finances of India are in a condition to enable the Government to resume expenditure, temporarily suspended, on Railways, Roads and other works, to the advantage of the country, and thereafter to show a handsome surplus. I should like to congratulate the Hon'ble Member on the very interesting statement he has made in laying his figures before the Council, and to mention that the reception by the Mercantile community of his first statement is tinged with the regret that it is also his last. The innovation the Hon'ble Member has made in showing the various items of revenue and expenditure in pounds sterling is a welcome change to those who were puzzled by the mystical 'Rx.' It simplifies the Budget and is to be welcomed as apparently the first indication the Government of India have given of their entire confidence in the success of their currency policy. The Government might further indicate this confidence by guaranteeing interest on Government Paper at 1-4 Exchange. The main objection would appear to be that the change would put a considerable profit into the pockets of present holders, but it would start a move in the direction of English investment and would simplify to an extraordinary degree the question of borrowing in rupees.

"My Lord, the question of the Gold Note Act is one which has a considerable interest for the Mercantile community, and my remarks upon it are of considerable length. I take advantage of Your Excellency's permission to lay on the table a note[1] on the subject. The Hon'ble the Financial Member may wish to make some remarks on points upon which I have touched and I would summarize them

[1] *Vide* Appendix I.

very shortly. With reference to a remark of his that the season opened without the assistance of the money that is usually brought out before X'mas by the Exchange Banks, I point out in fairness to these Banks that for the last three months of 1899 much heavier remittances were made from England than were made during the same period in the preceding five years. I then go on to show that the result of the Secretary of State's Notification in connection with the Gold Note Act was to force Exchange up to 1*s*. 4⅝*d*., and that owing to the over-financing, which the Notification caused, the rate has since declined to a point below 1*s*. 4*d*. to the disadvantage of the Government of India. I suggest that the refusal of the Secretary of State to have a maximum rate may be taken as a sign of weakness, and that a sudden retreat from a situation he had taken up cannot fail to constitute an unsolid foundation in the public view. I refer to certain remarks made by Your Excellency on the great advantages of attracting British capital to India, and on the necessity of Government doing everything in their power to minimize fluctuations in Exchange, so that capital may flow freely between England and India. I point out that, in order to prevent excessive fluctuations, Government should fix on a maximum rate of Exchange, beyond which the rupee must not be allowed to go, and that in order to make the Gold Note Act operative, the Government, seeing that they are responsible for the laws and regulations under which money can be imported from abroad or manufactured locally, should be prepared to give rupees in exchange for gold to an unlimited extent at the maximum rate fixed upon, which facility would only be availed of in times of pressure. And, finally, I suggest that Government should take power to purchase silver for coinage purposes against gold deposited under the Act, so that they may have no difficulty in meeting the demand for rupees, which they have recently experienced, and place the profit on such purchases to a special account for the maintenance of the Currency policy as recommended by the Indian Currency Committee.

"The concluding part of the note deals with the absence in India itself of a really effective last resort. The Bank of Bengal have advocated the desirability of the Presidency Banks being given access under certain restrictive terms to the Paper Currency Reserves in times of extreme pressure. I agree that there are difficulties as suggested by the Hon'ble Member, but think that the facility asked would be seldom, if ever, availed of, that the knowledge that there is a really effective last resort in India would be of immense assistance to those who are responsible for the financing of the internal trade of the country, that the difficulties the Hon'ble Member foresaw may not be so great as he anticipated, and that, as the facility asked for would be of great benefit to the internal trade of the country, the proposals of the Bank of Bengal should not be finally rejected.

"My Lord, there are two points in the Budget, which appear to me to be most satisfactory. They show a progressive spirit, and cannot fail to have the approval of those who believe in insurance against misfortunes. I refer first to the increased grant to Irrigation works. It has sometimes been said that the Government of India played with the important question of Irrigation, but this is a reproach which can no longer be levelled at them, and in this connection it is very satisfactory to learn that an officer of great experience is being put in charge of the Irrigation Department. The other point is in connection with Military expenditure, and the Military Department are to be congratulated on having prevailed on the Government to agree to re-arm the native army and the Volunteers with the Magazine rifle, to establish a cordite and a central gun carriage factory, to increase the number of officers with native regiments, and to ensure the greater mobility of the artillery. I notice that no mention is made in the Hon'ble the Military Member's interesting statement as to when the Volunteer re-armament is to take place, and I should like to point out that the arms issued to Volunteers are in many cases so worn out that it is most desirable to replace them with as little delay as possible. I should also like to draw attention to the fact that Calcutta with its thousands of Volunteers has most scanty and inconvenient accommodation in the matter of rifle ranges.

"My Lord, there is only one other matter I should like to touch upon, and that is the very handsome Revenue Surplus from the Telegraph Department. It is somewhat ungenerous to adversely criticize a Department

which has done and does splendid service throughout the Indian Empire, but, when I know that a friend of mine, who despatched a deferred telegram from Simla at the same time as he left Simla himself and arrived at my house in Calcutta just three days before the telegram, which is only one of many similar instances that I could give, and when I see a surplus on Telegraph Revenue account of 49⅓ lakhs of rupees, I cannot help remarking, to quote from my hon'ble friend's Financial Statement, that there is something not altogether right in the State of Denmark. I notice that a deficit is budgetted for for next year in the Department, but that is after debiting Capital Expenditure to Revenue, and I trust that no erroneous idea that the deficit is a real deficit and that the Department is working at a loss will be allowed to stand in the way of money being spent on additions to the Signalling staff or whatever is required to ensure a deferred telegram being transmitted from one to another part of the country more quickly than a railway passenger."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR B. K. BOSE said:—" My Lord, the remarks I am going to submit will be confined to matters relating to the Province I have the honour to represent.

" In explaining the Financial Statement for 1899-1900, Sir James Westland laid before the Council two statements showing the progress of Provincial Finance from 1892 to 1899. Regarding the Central Provinces the following remarks occur: ' Fairly continuous progress,—a small drop in 1894-95 due, as the details show, to failure of land revenue. Recovery in 1895-96 Then a serious loss of revenue in the two famine years, 1896-97 and 1897-98. But complete recovery in the early future is anticipated.' The hope that the Province was about to enter on an era of renewed prosperity has not unhappily been realized. The year opened with disappointment and threatens to end in disaster. 1893-94 was the last year when the Province enjoyed as a whole the blessings of a good harvest. The fairly unbroken progress made till then was, in my humble opinion, due to the farseeing and generous policy of a long-term settlement coupled with an assessment which, on the whole, was moderate and in many districts exceptionally so, for the advantages accruing during the continuance of the settlement from extension of cultivation and rise in prices remained with the people. As the official records of the period show, a contrary policy had brought the country to the verge of ruin. A succession of bad seasons has, however, undone to a great extent the good results of that generous policy. To add to the difficulties of the people, the cycle of bad years has synchronized with the period during which many of the enhanced assessments of the new settlement have come into force. The Budget for 1900-1901 shows under receipts a smaller sum as land revenue, though the basis of the estimate is the revenue as enhanced, temporary remissions and suspensions accounting for the decrease. The percentage of enhancement inclusive of the resulting enhancement in cesses, but exclusive of the increase in the rating of sír land from a low to a full valuation, has been in one district 111 per cent. on the old demand, 70 to 99 per cent. in seven, 50 to 61 per cent. in five, and below 35 per cent. in two districts. The last two are districts where the percentage of assets taken as revenue and cesses at the old settlement was as high as 80. The above enhancements are said to be warranted by the progress of cultivation and rise in prices since the old settlement. Admitting the full force of this statement, the question still arises whether, in view of the altered circumstances of the country, the policy which led to these enhancements should not now be reviewed. I beg to be permitted to lay on the table a note[1] dealing with this subject in some detail.

For details *vide* annexures A and B to the note in Appendix II.

" Under the circumstances set forth in the note, I venture to hope that there will be a re-adjustment of both revenue and rent charges on land on a basis more in consonance with existing facts. In order that the agriculturists may reap the benefit of such a policy, if generously adopted, the next step needed is to relieve them of their present burden of debt. In some tracts they were so swamped with debt that no measure which did not bring about a settlement of their existing liabilities could save them from a position of virtual serfdom

[1] *Vide* Appendix II.

to their creditors. Mr. Commissioner Fuller, with the approval of the then Chief Commissioner, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibbetson, elaborated a scheme which has been most successfully worked in some of the worst tracts. The scheme involved a settlement of debts through Panchayats working under control of Government officers. As would appear from the Government Resolution of November last, the creditors were found so reasonable that in one tract they gave up debts amounting to about 10 lakhs. In another tract out of debts aggregating about 40 lakhs and owed by about 15,000 tenants and 'pattídárs' about 28 lakhs, a sum nearly equal to ten times the revenue, were remitted. The conspicuous success of the experiment would justify its wider application. The secret of success was that by working through the people, the local public opinion was enlisted in its favour. But there is always a small minority of creditors, who are not amenable to reason. It is these men who bring discredit on the whole class and who need looking after. Whether in selected localities, composition on a fair basis through conciliators acting under Government control should not be provided for by statute where the voluntary system fails, in the case of agriculturists whose debts exceed a certain number of times the rental, is a question worthy of consideration. I believe that worked with caution and with due regard to the interests of both debtors and creditors, such a measure for settlement of debts which are impossible of repayment and which injure the former without benefiting the latter, would do good to all.

"The position of the agriculturist thus assured, the next step must be to provide him with loans for cultivation on fair terms. This was done in the case of those relieved under Mr. Fuller's scheme, who needed such help, by 'takkáví' loans. 'Takkáví' operations have, mucht o the benefit of the country, largely increased within the last 12 years. In 1889 the sum loaned was under half a lakh. In 1897-98 it exceeded 10 lakhs. I am unable to make out how much has been put down for the next year. In the year following the last famine about 15 lakhs 70 thousand were advanced. Besides, 29 lakhs were given from the Charity Fund. I am afraid there will be greater need for similar help this time. One great objection to a wider application of 'takkáví' operations is that the State thereby incurs a responsibility which may result in loss to the public revenue. But I take leave to point out that the new Tenancy Act, as I read it, has made a change in the borrowing power of the tenant. While he cannot mortgage his holding to a private creditor, no such disability attaches to him as regards statutory loans. Except where a mortgage registered before the Act and valid under the old law exists, the land of the tenant would furnish adequate security for the sum he would ordinarily need for his cultivation. But at the same time it must be confessed that the State cannot take the place of the village Sowkar. How to provide the landholders with cheap banking facilities, so that they may borrow without hopeless and lifelong embarrassment is a question which it would be improper for me to discuss now. But all the same its importance cannot be overrated.

"If only arrangements could be made to give the landholder what he actually needs for his land at a fair rate of interest, he cannot in the future get himself involved. For the new Tenancy Law has cut down his power of transfer. The fall in the Registration income during 1898-99 of 18 per cent., an income the lowest realized during the past seven years, is said to be partly due to this legislation, which has practically made the cultivating right in sír non-transferable when the village is ancestral property and has further made non-privileged tenant-right inalienable. In my humble opinion the fetters thus imposed on the power of transfer are in accordance with the spirit of the ancient usages and laws of the people. Power to transfer ancestral property, except for certain family purposes, did not exist under the old Mitákshará Law. This salutary rule has, in the case of fathers, been rendered almost nugatory by recent judge-made law, and the new legislation in so far as it partially restricts the power of alienation and thus prevents to some extent dissipation of family property by the improvidence of individual members, is a step in the right direction. As a matter of fact, in pre-British days neither the málguzár nor the tenant had any right to transfer, and even after the country became British this power did not

exist. In the case of the former, it was for the first time brought into existence as a free gift from the Crown at the proprietary settlement. As after-experience has shown, this measure, though conceived in the best interest of the people, has resulted in the extinction of many old families, the natural leaders of the village communities. The law assumed in these cases an equality of advantages and intelligence, which did not as a matter of fact exist; and the rigid enforcement of the so-called doctrine of freedom of contract undid the good expected from the conferral of absolute proprietary right. It was found in 1888 that during the 20 odd years which had elapsed since the Settlement, over one-fifth of the málguzári area had changed hands. Since then the evil became accentuated. The partial withdrawal of the former unrestricted right of transfer is a tardy measure of protection to the old landholding class. I admit the new law makes a village a less profitable investment to the capitalist and thus works to his detriment; but the good of the country at large demands that his interest should in this case give way to the interest of the great agricultural community, on whose welfare the progress of the country must rest.

"In addition to these measures, if irrigational facilities be increased the position of the landholders will be much assured. Your Excellency was pleased to say last year: 'The subject of irrigation is one that appeals very closely to my concern. We are all familiar with the aphorism about the service of the statesman who can make two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before; and in India we need not be reminded of the direct and almost immediate benefit to the agrarian class that results from an increase in the area of cultivation.' One noteworthy fact that has struck me in connection with irrigation expenditure is, that the Central Provinces do not appear to have participated in its benefit. Up to the end of 1896-97 the sum spent under the two main heads of productive and protective works was nearly 33 crores and a half, but as far as I can make out, the Central Provinces are conspicuous by their absence in the accounts relating to this expenditure. It may be that rivers which can serve as source of supply for canals are wanting, but what I am unable to make out is, why the question of having storage-tanks has never attracted attention. It cannot be said there is nothing in the country to suggest the utility of such works. We have many such tanks, made mainly in pre-British days, in what is known as the lake regions in the Central Provinces. Here an irrigation tank is an irregular sheet of water, its bank formed by hills and its dyke shaped out of spurs from them, thrown athwart the hollow The largest of them has a circumference of 17 miles. By two short bunds, the waters of scores of hills have been impounded into a lovely lake, which spreads its fertilising streams over large areas of surrounding cultivation. Where the crude untrained village headman succeeded, British scientific skill is bound to attain greater success. In a question like this I speak with great diffidence, but I believe that the tracts of high-lands and valleys, which abound in the Central Provinces, would, if looked into, furnish suitable sites for several such tanks. Two or three of them have been made of late years to supply drinking water to municipal towns, but their importance for irrigation does not appear to have received consideration. Probably the omission may be due to the fact that as enjoying the benefit of both the Bombay and Bengal monsoon current, agriculture in the Central Provinces was, until within recent years, considered immune. But now that this belief has been dispelled, I would respectfully draw attention to the importance of tank irrigation. As pointed out by the Famine Commission of 1880, the true value of these works should not be measured by their financial success, but account must also be taken of the protection they give in years of drought, while in seasons of average rainfall they give certainty to agriculture, increase the crop-outturns, and enable more valuable crops to be grown. In the Budget for 1900-1901 irrigation grant has been raised to a full crore, and I may be permitted to hope that the Central Provinces will not be forgotten when the distribution of this grant takes place. In connection with this subject, it is gratifying to find that

	Rs.
Productive	31,25,29,480
Protective	21,09,92,530
TOTAL .	52,35,22,010

more attention is being paid to irrigation-works as a measure of famine relief. These works show better results for the money spent than roads which are taken in hand merely to create employment for the people but which the country does not need, or which for want of repairs disappear in a few years after their construction.

"I cannot conclude without a word of reference to the famine which, for the time being, overshadows all other questions in my province. In replying to a municipal address, Mr. Fraser, our present Chief Commissioner, said with reference to the famine: 'But these feelings are mingled with deep anxiety and intense distress at the unprecedented calamities which have fallen upon the people. I am sustained in my anxiety and distress by the legacy which Mr. Ibbetson has left me in the elaborate instructions which, with his wonderful capacity, for work, he has framed for all departments of famine administration. I am sustained by the knowledge that I am surrounded by officers not only of capacity but of high purpose. And I am also sustained by the knowledge that the officers of Government will receive from the leaders of the people generally hearty co-operation and support . . . The Government of India have declared their intention to help us in every possible way in our struggle.' It is somewhat early to speak of the success of the policy the key-note of which was struck in these words. But if a thorough grasp of the situation, if ceaseless watching of the pulse of the distressed districts and skill in combining all forms of relief on the part of the head of the Administration, and if loyal support, incessant toil, and untiring devotion in the cause of humanity on the part of the local officers can command success, then is the success assured. The mortality returns are always most important guides in estimating the degree of success. An examination of these returns since the distress began discloses the gratifying fact that though overwhelmed by a calamity of even greater magnitude than that of 1896-97, when the deathrate at times went up as high as four times the normal in some tracts, the deathrate this time has not only not gone beyond the normal, but has actually been sub-normal in some months in some districts. But the famine with all its sufferings will, as we hope and pray, soon be a thing of the past; but the memory of the heroic efforts that are being made and the devotion and self-sacrifice that are being shown to repair its terrible havoc, a grateful people will not willingly let die. They are not given to noisy demonstrations, either of joy or grief; but whenever in the future when prosperity will once more smile over the land, they will, after the day's toil is over, gather together of an evening at the temple of their village God and the talk would turn upon the dark days of the great famine, the kindly remembrance of all that was done for them will stir their innermost heart, and they will pronounce with the deepest veneration and gratitude the names of those who gave their life-blood to save them, and chief among these names will be that of Your Excellency."

Deathrate in December 1899—2·16.
Do. in December 1898—2·20.

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said;—"Last year the late Finance Member found himself in the happy possession of a surplus of nearly four crores, and the question was raised whether the existence of that surplus called for or justified the remission of existing taxation. The soundness of the conclusion at which Your Excellency's Government arrived that any such step would be inadvisable, has been fully established by the events of the last 12 months; and Sir James Westland acted wisely in turning a deaf ear to the suggestions that were then made that he should avail himself of the opening which the prosperous condition of the finances seemed to give him of resorting to the popular step of taking off taxation. Of the two reasons then given for keeping a hold on the surplus, one has fortunately not taken practical shape, and I may be permitted to take this opportunity of adding my own congratulations to the many which Your Excellency will doubtless receive from my Hon'ble Colleagues on the complete success that has attended the introduction of a gold standard with the boon of a fixed exchange, the most important event that has taken place in the financial history of this country for many years. The second reason given by the late Finance Member for

maintaining the existing taxation was based on the peculiar characteristic of the finances of this country which renders it unwise to be hasty in dealing with what may be only a temporary superfluity of funds as if it were necessarily permanent in character. Sir James Westland remarked that 'the Government of India regarded themselves as under an obligation in the face of the deficits of the preceding two years to recover their position by accumulating counter-balancing surpluses.' The revenue of this country is derived mainly from sources dependent on its agricultural wealth and prosperity. Recent years have given remarkable examples, some saddening, some cheering, of the extraordinary vicissitudes that affect the agriculture of this country. The failure of the seasonal rains in 1897 involved wide areas and a large population in the sufferings arising from scarcity and famine. Equally remarkable was the rapid recovery that occurred in 1898, in which year, speaking from my personal experience in the Province I have the honour of representing, it was difficult to believe that the country had but a few months previously gone through a crisis which had afflicted more or less seriously eight of the nine divisions of that Province. It was this rapid revival of the resources of the country that gave the late Finance Member the large balance in his Budget. Had it been possible or prudent to regard that return of prosperity as certain to continue even for a short time, the case would have been different That it would not have been prudent to take such a view has been proved to our sorrow by the return in an even more extensive character of agricultural disaster and distress. But while we may feel that the events of the last 12 months have taught us the wisdom of regarding with some distrust the promises of returning prosperity, we have also the consolation that rapid and unexpected as are the agricultural catastrophes that overwhelm this country, its recovery from those disasters has in times past been equally and as wonderfully rapid and complete. If, then, on the one hand it is rash to presume on a continuance of good seasons, we have learnt that we should not be led by the occurrence of such calamities to despair of an early return of prosperity, and we may join with some confidence in the hope expressed by the Finance Member that famine will have disappeared by the end of next September, to which anticipation practical effect has been given by estimating the land-revenue for the coming year at one crore and a quarter above the amount which it is expected will have been realized during the current year. Turning to the figures for that year, it is a remarkable and satisfactory feature in the revised estimates that the loss in land-revenue due to the failure of the rains will have been very largely recouped by gain in the revenue derived from Railways and Irrigation ; and we may hope that whenever a disastrous agricultural season occurs, there will be some considerable compensation, from a financial point of view, in the additional receipts derived from these two sources. It is also a matter of congratulation that in spite of the unexpected excess of over 1¼ million sterling expended on famine relief, the surplus at the end of the current year will be nearly, if not quite, as great as was estimated when no fears of such a disastrous season were entertained. On the other hand, that a considerable portion of the surplus is due to what may be fairly described as an accidental saving in military expenditure and the unfortunate, though necessary, reduction in the expenditure on Buildings and Roads, is a fact that cannot be ignored. One of the many lamentable effects of an unexpected deficiency in the funds at the disposal of the Government of India, whether that deficiency be due to famine or war, has always been the inevitable reduction made in the expenditure on that useful object, Roads and Buildings. The expenditure on Roads and Buildings presents few of the attractive features of the outlay on Railways and Irrigation, but the material wealth and comfort of the people are largely affected by it. It is then all the more satisfactory to note that the expenditure on Civil Works has risen from 447 lakhs in 1896-97 to 477 lakhs in the current year and to 494 lakhs, the estimated expenditure on this object in the present Budget.

"The repeated occurrence of failures in the seasonal rains and the calamitous and widespread results arising therefrom naturally suggest inquiry as to the extent to which the Government of India proposes to devote its resources to the development of Railways and Irrigation, the two great weapons with which this country can strive to avert the attacks of famine, and mitigate their

severity. Unmixed satisfaction must be felt by all that in spite of the difficulties arising from the demands on account of famine relief during the current year and the year before us, the outlay on Railways will, even making allowance for 'the arrears of the old programme handed on to the new one,' referred to by Sir James Westland, exceed the expenditure foreshadowed in the last triennial programme of capital outlay on Railways prepared in November, 1898.

"The North-West Provinces and Oudh are singularly favoured in the extent of their railway system, but there is admittedly still room for progress, and the Province has welcomed the construction of the line from Ghaziabad to Moradabad and looks forward to the early authorization of the commencement of work on the line from Shekohabad to Farrukhabad and the Agra and Delhi chord line. Still more gratifying is it to learn that Your Excellency's Government has resolved in spite of all difficulties to raise the grant for capital expenditure on Irrigation by one-third above the amount provided by the practice of recent years. The marvellous prosperity of a tract of country enjoying the benefits of irrigation when there has been a failure of the annual rains, as compared with the unhappy condition of other areas even in its immediate neighbourhood and subject to the same climatic conditions, which are not so fortunate, affords ample proof of the wisdom of making every effort to provide funds for this branch of expenditure. Amongst the projects mentioned in the programme of Irrigation Works to be undertaken in the coming year I am glad to find mentioned the completion of the Fatehpur Branch of the Lower Ganges Canal, which will give water to a tract that suffered severely from the want of it in 1897.

"My Lord, we have been informed that the heavy demands made by the various provinces for their support against the calamity of famine will be met in full and that a helping hand will be given to the Native States that are in the same difficulties. That Your Excellency's Government has been able to meet this strain on its resources without either calling on the tax-payers to assist by fresh contributions to the public treasury or asking for aid elsewhere must be a source of legitimate pride to all who feel an interest in the welfare of this great country."

The Hon'ble KUNWAR SIR HARNAM SINGH said:—"My Lord, it is gratifying to observe that the Finance Member has been able to present to the Council a Financial Statement of the most remarkable character. It is remarkable in more than one sense. There is not only no deficit, but there is an actual surplus and we are led to expect a brighter future. The unique character of the statement would have been complete if some of the taxes which are pressing heavily on the people had been taken away. These would have been taken away I am sure, had it not been for the large famine expenditure which has been incurred. When it was announced that India was suffering from an unparalleled famine, people were apprehensive that there would be a heavy deficit; but the financial gloom has been dissipated by the waving of the magic wand of the Finance Member, and despondency has been converted into hopefulness. People's anxiety has been greatly relieved and the conspicuous ability with which the Indian finances have been managed during the passing year has been keenly appreciated.

"I am glad to note that it has been pointed out that the unappropriated balance of the famine grant has in recent years been employed on works which are not exclusively of a protective, *i.e.*, famine character; and that it has now been decided that protective works, the cost of which may be charged against the famine grant, shall include only such works as may be sanctioned solely and exclusively in view of their value as a protection from famine. This is a welcome departure, and the decision which has been arrived at will be calculated to remove a great deal of misapprehension which exists on the subject. In normal years there will be a large balance when there is no direct expenditure on famine. The Finance Member proposes to show this unappropriated balance under the heading of Reduction or Avoidance of debt. I do not clearly understand in what respect this would be an improvement upon the former heading of Reduction of Debt. The heading proposed will to my mind be as puzzling as the former one.

"We are told that in a normal year in which ordinary revenue and expenditure balanced, the Government of India instead of raising a loan of three crores

for public works would be able to reduce the three crores by the unappropriated balance, say a crore, of the famine grant. Could not the same result be obtained by investing the unappropriated balance in a separate fund, which may be called the Famine Fund, and appropriating a certain definite portion, say one crore, in aid of public works if they are of a protective, *i. e.*, famine character? The advantage of a separate fund would be, I venture to think, twofold. First, the practice pointed out by the Finance Member of charging against it expenditure which is not exclusively of a famine character, will be guarded against; and second, after defraying expenditure for protective works, a balance, however small, will be left behind to form the nucleus of a permanent Famine Fund, which will increase from year to year, when there is no direct expenditure on famine, and the expenditure on protective work diminishes. In making this suggestion I bear in mind the fact that substantially there would be no difference as regards the appropriation of the surplus of the famine grant, but still the method I venture to suggest might be calculated to create a better understanding of the famine policy of the Government of India.

"It seems to me that in the Budget Estimate for the coming year a rather sanguine view has been taken of our sources of revenue. These sources do not appear to me to be so elastic as they are taken to be. I am rather doubtful as to whether these sources are capable of yielding the revenue which has been estimated. I will give an illustration of what I mean. Land revenue has been taken at one crore and a quarter higher in the budget than in the revised estimate. It is hoped that famine will have disappeared by the end of next September. The increases in the different provinces are, Bombay 67 lakhs, Madras 31 lakhs, and Punjab 27 lakhs. I have considerable misgivings as regards the estimated increase of revenue in the Punjab, the Province I have the honor to represent. In 1896-97 the total land revenue realisations on account of the demand of the year amounted to 2 crores and 32 lakhs. The collections were abnormally low in consequence of the suspensions of fixed land revenue allowed on account of drought. The realisations of the next year amounted to 2 crores 51 lakhs. In the following year, which was a year of comparative plenty, following a year of drought and famine, the realizations came up to 2 crores and 63 lakhs. I would call the attention of Your Excellency to the rate of increase of revenue during these three years. The first year was a year of drought; in the second year the pressure of famine had considerably diminished, but the Province had not recovered its normal condition; the third year was a year of plenty, the arrears of revenue were to a great extent realized and the Province showed a large increase of revenue. I find from the last Punjab Administration Report that the increase during that year was due partly to a rise in the income from fluctuating land revenue occasioned by favourable seasons and good canal working, and partly to large receipts on account of *nuzarana* and sales of land on the Chenab Canal. In the second year there was an increase of about 18 lakhs, and in the third year, as compared with the previous year, there was an increase of about 12 lakhs. If the large receipts on account of *nazdrana* and sales of land in the third year be taken away from these 12 lakhs, the increase shewn would be considerably diminished. I am inclined to think, my Lord, that the realizations of the third year were abnormal, and that the Budget estimate ought not to have been based on the collections of this year. In 1897 there was only an increase of 18 lakhs as compared with the previous year, and this increase might be taken as a standard; but then it must be considered that the produce of the land would be greatly diminished after a second famine within a period of three years. The mortality of the agricultural cattle will be considerable; those which were spared at the first famine would not be spared at the second and an adequate supply of fresh cattle would be difficult to be obtained in the coming year. Large tracts of land will be lying waste and revenue realizations are sure to be affected. It should also be borne in mind that low prices following on a plentiful harvest always reduce the receipts of cultivators and their decreased income naturally influences the revenue collections. It is these considerations which lead me to think that the increase of land revenue in the Punjab amounting to 27 lakhs is, in my humble opinion, overestimated. What I have said with regard to the Punjab applies *mutatis mutandis* to other Provinces affected with famine.

"I note with satisfaction that rupees one crore has been allotted to canals and tanks for irrigation purposes.

"There can be no question that the Tariff Amendment Act will be productive of the very best results. Few measures have ever passed through this Council, to quote Your Excellency's words, 'with a greater weight of a qualified and homogeneous opinion behind them.' The Act was passed with the object of relieving India from an external competition which was shown to have already produced serious consequences upon Indian agriculture and manufacture, and which if unarrested was likely to produce a continuous and dangerous decline. An industrial and agrarian grievance was redressed by the passing of this Act and sanguine hopes were entertained that the Act would encourage and stimulate the development of an important indigenous industry which was on the verge of being extinguished. Sufficient experience has not yet been obtained of the operation of the measure to enable the Government of India to form a correct estimate of its consequences. The countervailing duties on bounty-fed beet sugar came into force in the current year, practically not until May. It is true, as the Hon'ble Finance Minister says, that trade was conducted during the latter part of last year under abnormal conditions of plague, or of plague and famine, and it is impossible to look to this period as throwing light on the effect of the measure under normal conditions. But still as the figures from May 1899 to January 1900 are available, a rough idea might have been given with regard to the immediate results of the measure. It has been shown that prices have been influenced by the Act. The rise in prices may have benefited China and Java, but it has not been, as it will be readily admitted, to the interest of Indian consumers. The question to determine is how far the Act has benefited Indian producers and what stimulus has been given to native refining industries. It is impossible, the Finance Minister tells us, to answer that question at present. Till that question is satisfactorily settled it would be idle to speculate on the benefits to be derived from the measure.

"I believe, my Lord, that the introduction of the gold standard and the gold currency will have far-reaching effects. It is quite true that India has at length reached the object which she is struggling for years to attain. By the introduction of this measure a practical fixity in exchange is expected to be obtained. This is certainly to the immense advantage of both the Government and the people. But, my Lord, permit me to say that this economic legislation is entirely new to the country. The people have been accustomed for centuries to the silver currency and it will take them some time to appreciate the advantages of the gold currency. The full effect of the measure passed on the 15th September to make gold legal tender in India has not yet been realized by the people. I am aware that Government has no intention of forcing gold upon a reluctant public, but still I take the liberty of saying that the recent notification issued with the object of familiarising people with gold currency by cashing postal orders in Presidency-towns of the value of Rs. 15 or £1 in gold coins, and the proposal to pay certain salaries in gold cannot but be viewed with misgivings. A sovereign is not sold for Rs. 15 in the bazar. The value varies with the current rate of exchange. The value of a sovereign will thus be sometimes more and sometimes less than Rs. 15. At present, after the issue of the Postal notification, a sovereign is sold in the bazar, I am told, with a *batta*, that is to say, its full value is not Rs. 15. The money-changers are shrewd men of business and they would on no account cash a sovereign, unless they see that some advantage is to be gained by paying the full value Ordinary people have dealings with these money-changers and seldom or never go to the Currency Office to cash their sovereigns. When such is the situation, and when no absolute fixity of exchange has yet been obtained, would it not be expedient to take precautionary measures, and instead of pushing on gold currency, to introduce it gradually in the market after familiarising the people with its advantages? I have no doubt that the people will take to it after a time, but just now the experiment is novel and it is not looked upon with a favourable eye. There is another point in this connection to which I wish to draw the attention of the Council. There is a tendency for hoarding which will be encouraged and not checked by the present measure. I believe, however, that when sovereigns are freely and widely circulated and are easily sold in the bazar for their full value, this vicious habit will be eradicated.

"My Lord, what has been observed by the Hon'ble Mr. Bose in regard to the

Revenue Settlement in his Province deserves careful consideration by the Government of India. I am bound to admit that in my Province the Government has been very liberal, and no one can reasonably complain of heavy assessment. I am sure that in this the Hon'ble Mr. Ibbetson will bear me out. I would, however, point out in the interest of both landlord and tenants that it is desirable that the revenue settlement should be of at least thirty years' duration. I am strongly of opinion that when a district is properly surveyed, rights recorded, and lands classified, it should not be disturbed again with the view of increasing the revenue demand at the expiry of the settlement period, unless sufficient reasons, such as extension of cultivation and appreciable rise in prices of food grain, are shown. As to what trouble and harassment the people are subjected at the time of fresh settlement I would quote the words of Sir A. Colvin :—

' In 1874, twenty-six years will have elapsed from the date on which the two first of the districts now comprised in North-West Provinces were placed in the hands of a Settlement-officer. Others were begun twelve years ago and are not yet sanctioned ; one of these is not yet even completed. These facts are significant to those who know what the settlement of a district means ; the value of property depreciated, until the exact amount of the new assessment is declared, credit affected, heart-burning and irritation between landlord and tenant, suspicion of the intentions of the Government, a host of official underlings scattered broadcast over the vexed villages. Nothing can equal the injury inflicted by a slow, uncertain settlement, dragging its length along, obstructed by conflicting orders and harassed by successive administrations, and finally threatened with annihilation at the moment when it seems to have nearly finished its course. —Little wonder that we hear of the land needing rest !'

" So far as I understand Government policy has of late been calculated to avoid these harassments to the people, but I venture to think, my Lord, that a definite declaration should be made on the subject by the Government.

" My Lord, it is a matter for congratulation that, notwithstanding the excessive expenditure entailed by famine, the Government of India has not found it necessary to resort to any fresh taxation. It cannot, however, be safely said that the finances of the Indian Empire are in a sound condition. No country would be justified in boasting that its finances are healthy and prosperous unless it can show that in time of emegency it can fall back upon a tax or taxes which would yield sufficient revenue to meet the deficit. I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that India is heavily taxed and that any further taxation would be repulsive to the people.

" Let us hope, however, that the country will soon emerge from plague and famine ; and with the free and wide circulation of gold, the disappearance of fluctuations in exchange and the careful husbanding of the resources of the Empire, our financial stability will be fully established, and Your Excellency's Government will then be enabled to give relief to the people in the way of reducing taxation, *e.g.*, the salt tax and the lower range of the income tax. Such a boon would be hailed by the whole country and would signalise Your Excellency's administration in the annals of India."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR ANANDA CHARLU said :—" No man with a soul, not altogether dead to all finer sensibilities, will hesitate to give Your Excellency's Government the very highest praise for cheerfully and unreservedly taking upon your shoulders the entire burden of the famine expenditure in the present crisis. There are, indeed, in the Budget before us. some clear indications—I should say for the first time perhaps—of how the fund, originally designed solely as an insurance against famine and asserted year after year as applied to that object, was not always administered in *strict* adherence to principles initially declared. But, in the face of the hearty consecration, as it were, of the entire available resources of the State, by Your Excellency's Government, to safe-guard life in the present juncture and in the face of the no less colossal effort made by your predecessor's Government to seize the Indian Hydra by the throat and strangle it year before last, even the worst caviller will have no heart and no wish to quarrel with the past doings. There is further little use in crying over spilt milk. A

word or two may not, however, be out of place in regard to the future treatment of famine grants. In this view I, for one, will summon up courage to enquire whether, in order to minimise such heroic resolves and such wholesale appropriation as in the present trial, Your Excellency's Government will not, once and for all, debar future possibilities of deflection, by constituting them into what in law is termed trust property, clothed with all the rights to be kept apart, to be invested, to made to multiply, to be immune from all loss and to have all damage made good from funds, for the relief of which they have been drawn upon. A suggestion, somewhat of this kind, made when the fund was first created, was met with an outburst of temper and it was roundly denounced as amounting to a calumny; but the circumstance did not prevent the happening of precisely what had been feared. The process of laying unappropriated balances of famine grants under contribution for other than famine works, on the argument of avoidance of debt, is open to four salient objections. First, the sums so taken out do not revert *with interest or profits*. Secondly, the loss entailed by miscalculations or by other causes is made a charge on the fund. Thirdly, it virtually reduces the famine grant to the residue, *i.e.*, by so much as is drawn away from it. Lastly, by affording facilities to borrow without having to pay interest or profits, the usual unconscious increase in the readiness to borrow would follow - often by discounting fears which the absence of such facilities would inevitably accentuate. The best of men and the most calculating of men have not been proof against the insensible growth of this insidious tendency to be-little after-consequences in such circumstances; and it is best to reckon with this datum of wide-spread human nature.

"Another point which is connected with famine and which famine brings into disagreeable prominence is that something must be radically wrong when the failure of rain means failure of irrigation even in extensive tracts set down as tank-fed tracts, which are therefore not solely dependent—*mana-vari* as we call them in our Presidency—on the fall of rain. Now that it is declared in the budget that the programme of purely protective Railway works has been practically exhausted, one big drain on the famine grant may be said to be at an end, and the prospects of irrigation may be taken vastly to brighten; for there has all along been a contrast, as it was bound to be, between the way the claims of the railway and the claims of irrigation were respectively met. I say 'as it was bound to be,' because the cause of railway is virtually the cause of enterprise, of commerce, of manufacture, of railway rolling stock and of ambitious engineering; and the representatives of each and all of these necessarily unite their lusty voices and focus their cultured and energetic intelligence on it—a species of advantage which the unlettered and enert peasantry can never hope to command.

"The cause of the raiyat population must, of course, be the cause of the whole staff of executive Government, embracing all grades from the topmost to the lowest round in the ladder; and it augurs well for that population that, even in this year of sore and straitened circumstances, no less than a crore of rupees is granted for their special benefit, although large slices of it are ear-marked for specific irrigation works and although only a small fraction is available this year for the creation, extension and the repairs of the vast number of tanks and reservoirs, which play no insignificant part in aggravating or diminishing the ill-consequences of absent rains. Let me take my own Presidency for an example. There a large part, if not the major part, is dependent on tanks, reservoirs and similar contrivances to catch and collect water: and yet it is a mere toss-up whether they should be empty and bring on famine for want of rains as in the year before last or whether they are filled, partially at least, as this year and render scarcity scarce. Such instances cannot but prove that something more than the excavation of canals on a grand scale remains to be done and re-done continuously and at frequent cost. An indispensible condition precedent for realising the actual needs in this direction is the establishment of a system, under which every year statements, accessible to the raiyats concerned, shall be prepared for each tank or reservoir, irrespective of its size and irrespective of the obscurity of the village to which it belongs, showing (1) its traditional or recorded capacity to hold water, (2) the actual

quantity it did hold, (3) if the actuals fall short of the traditional or recorded quantities, the *reasons* for the same and the suggestions for their *remedy*, and (4) whether it is in good repair and whether any improvement or extension is advantageously possible. Along with these statements, reports must also be called for as to the several places where facilities exist for a series of wells by way of a complement of irrigational contrivances, in order that, whenever the clouds play us false, we may penetrate beneath the soil and evoke the services of the water-supply available there. There is indeed the system known as *Varakam* under which individual raiyats, who choose to do so, might obtain from Government monetary help for sinking a well here and a well there. But instances of such solitary or isolated action can never suffice, and it is beset further with difficulties which either greatly discourage or effectually frustrate it. The thing is fully worthy of systematic or organised effort on the part of Government. To admit of the creation of a system of wells, in the requisite adequacy and in full efficiency, the statements and reports I have alluded to ought to be embodied in our Yellow Book in full detail and must form the basis of the estimates in respect of irrigation by the Government of India, which is the authority, and the sole authority, to provide funds for their execution. Unless I am greatly mistaken, materials in this amplitude and minuteness happen not to be within the reach of those who are the ultimate dispensers of the funds which must be forthcoming. It is time, high time, that the rapid recurrence of famine, which we are bitterly experiencing, should direct and concentrate the entire forces of the executive Government on how best to render irrigation as complete as there is room for rendering it so. If there is force in the remark that the raiyats should take the precaution to lay by a store of money or grain against the possible dearth of the ensuing year, there is no less force in holding that every year the purveyors of water for purposes of agriculture should be equally providential in the matter of supply, expected of them.

"As bearing on the same subject of famine, the question of a permanent settlement of the land assessment is of vital importance. It was mooted so long ago as within the first few years of this country passing under the direct rule of the Queen-Empress; and there was a perfect accord to the effect that a fixed rent, fixed in perpetuity, should alone be claimable by the Government. Amid much difference of opinion on a number of other points of no less weight, this one was, I thought, conceded on all hands—the only reason why the thing was not accomplished at once was that some years should elapse before the full rent-value of all tracts was ascertained, so as to form the safe basis of action. A period of over five and thirty years has since elapsed; but the subject has again passed into the arena of controversy. It is neither wise nor expedient that an expression of opinion in the shape of a final verdict should be sought in the present disputatious stage of it.

"But one thing must be stated unequivocally, *viz*., that, so far as the classification of the soil and the Government share of the produce are concerned, a settlement should be finally and at once made and that all future revisions should solely depend on a manifest, steady and tangible rise in prices over a reasonable number of years so as to produce the conviction that the old order has substantially given place to the new. In my humble judgment, nothing short of this, as the minimum of lasting concession, would restore to the raiyat the benefits he once enjoyed of leaving fallow, for some years, land, impoverished by continual cultivation and of procuring at (to him) a heavy cost, grazing and fodder for cattle, and fuel, timber and other materials which he had been getting in former times without paying for them. So long as he is dependent on land alone, as he seems destined to do for a long time to come, and so long as he must look to land alone for all his comforts and conveniences—not to say, for living up to the standard almost forced upon him as a consequence of influences unknown to him in days gone by—*this is the least* to be assured and ensured to him and his children. I do not, of course, say that this will bring on the millennium, but I venture to say this, that there is little chance of happier days coming to him, unless and until this reform is wrought.

"There are some other points, my Lord, on which I would fain make a few

remarks; but I desist as I fear that I have already exceeded the limits of indulgence in making my humble representations—I will not say my criticism—on the most absorbing topic of the moment."

The Hon'ble THE MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA said:—"My Lord, in accordance with the practice which usage has sanctioned in this Council, I desire to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the presentation of the Budget Statement to place before Your Excellency's Government certain observations in matters of domestic and internal policy which may, I trust, meet with favourable consideration at your hands.

"It may be that I shall be compelled to trespass for some little time upon Your Excellency's time, but I venture, by way of extenuation, to plead the importance of the subjects I am about to discuss, and I am still further encouraged to proceed by the invariable sympathy and support which Your Excellency has accorded to all questions concerning the development of the resources of the country.

"In the first place, I would ask permission, my Lord, to say a few words with regard to the question of Land Settlement, and I would direct my remarks more particularly to the Central Provinces and Assam. It has been a pleasure to me to listen to the interesting speech of my hon'ble friend, Mr. Bose, and if I may say so, he has dealt with his subject in a masterly and exhaustive fashion. I fear that it cannot be denied that there is a strong feeling in certain quarters to the effect that the present policy stands in serious need of revision. The cry is not for the extension to the other parts of India of a permanent settlement similar to that which prevails in Bengal. It is felt, even by those who are the strongest advocates of the zámíndárí system, that this is a question which has been once for all decided by the Secretary of State for India. No useful purpose can be served by a futile attempt to re-open it, but, on the other hand, it is submitted that concessions may be reasonably and fairly made by Government without in any way abandoning the position they have seen fit to take up. It is universally admitted, I venture to think, that the only paying fiscal policy is that which imposes the most moderate rate consistent with the conservation of the finances of the State. I do not dwell upon this or upon other points which occur to me, for they have all been most ably elaborated by my hon'ble friend who represents the Central Provinces. But I should like to recapitulate, as briefly as possible, in the form of heads, the suggestions which I would lay before Government in this connection.

"First, the period of settlement should except in cases when waste land villages have been newly reclaimed, or when lands have been only recently opened up and brought into communication with the centres of trade, be definitely fixed at a period not less than 30 years.

"Secondly, the revenue should in no case be enhanced by more than 50 per cent. over and above the existing demand at any revision of settlement.

"Thirdly, the land revenue should in no case be more than half the total assets of the village.

"Fourthly, the Government should not draw from the landholders more than 60 per cent. of the village income including cesses and rates of all kinds.

"All these, my Lord, are points with regard to which strong feeling has been expressed with reference to the Central Provinces. In Cachar also I have reason to believe that very strong feeling has been manifested with regard to the re-settlement recently sanctioned, and I find that the grounds of opposition are almost identical with those advanced by the inhabitants of the Central Provinces, allowance being of course made for the differences caused by local circumstances and conditions of tenure. Nor is this feeling of what I must call dissatisfaction confined in Cachar to the general landholding and agricultural population. My information goes that the Indian Tea Association, representing a most influential section of the community, have also grave objection to take to the excessive nature of the uniform assessment of eleven annas per bigha which has been sanctioned on tea lands as compared with the new rates on rice lands, which range from four to eleven annas per bigha. On the general question I will do no more than call

attention to the criticisms of Mr. R. C. Dutt, whose knowledge of the country is on a par with his experienee of revenue and settlement work: but it is hardly likely that his observations can be all exaggerated and beside the mark. There must be a mean, and I would submit that that mean can be arrived at without injury to the interests of the Government and without hardship to those whose lands are assessed. I would venture to suggest that the best method of settling the difference of opinion and of placing matters upon a satisfactory footing is the appointment of a Commission. It might be presided over by the Chief Commissioners of the Provinces concerned, or in their default by the local Directors of Land Records and Agriculture; and it might be composed of two European and two native members. The grievances, such as they are, may be enquired into, and a large amount of important information would probably be collected, which the Government would find of value in making resettlements in the future. At all events, I submit that no harm can be done by the appointment of such a Commission and I am confident that, on the contrary, a considerable amount of good will result.

"I now pass on to the question of railways which occupy as usual a very important place in the Budget Statement. I notice that the Government have decided not to proceed with the construction of the Sakri-Joynagar line, but to leave it to the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company to complete. I have, of course, no objection to offer to the arrangement, but I would desire to make one suggestion in connection with it. In my opinion a limit of time should be assigned and the Railway Company should be informed that the work must be finished within that period. Unless this is done, the project will be hung up indefinitely and the development of a very promising tract of country may be needlessly delayed. If the Railway Company are unable to act up to the terms of the contract, I would suggest that the aid of the private capitalists should be invoked; and I make no doubt the Government would find that they had not to ask twice from such a source.

"Before I leave the subject I should like to add that I have observed with much satisfaction that the demand of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway upon the Famine Insurance Fund, towards meeting the charge of interest on its capital, has been reduced, owing to the improved traffic receipts and net earnings of the undertaking, to a payment of only Rs. 7,63,500 during the past year. The receipts of this Railway, it is to be hoped, will improve still further when the undertaking obtains free access on its own account to the Port of Calcutta. But it serves certain districts where cultivation is scanty and the population sparse, and it is doubtful whether the local traffic on many sections will be of much account. The question therefore arises, whether the Government should not endeavour, with the opening of the line to Calcutta, to obtain a through traffic to and from Bombay Presidency. Mineral is the traffic which at once suggest itself as likely to be of benefit to the undertaking and which, owing to the long lead, may possibly be carried at rates at which the Government regulations have hitherto prevented the Railway working, but which would be remunerative. I learn that it practically costs Rs. 11-3-0 to transport and handle a ton of coal between Assansol and Bombay *viâ* Calcutta. There is thereafter the haulage of the ghâts for distribution along the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which must add another rupee at least, if not more, to the cost. But the obstruction that the management of the Great Indian Peninsula line have hitherto placed in the way of the traffic by the high rates of carriage they demand, stands a fair chance of removal after the 30th June, when the Government comes into possession of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and I would invite the Government with all respect to forthwith consider, on behalf of the European and native mining interests of Bengal, the advisability of adjusting rates so that the distribution of coal by the Railway system may come within the reach of the industry and promote the use of coal throughout the country. A transit charge of Rs. 11-3 per ton would be equal to about 1·15 of a pie per maund per mile on the land journey from Assansol to Bombay *viâ* Nagpur, and I venture to think this is a rate at which the Railway could work. I should regard it, my Lord, as one of the greatest reforms that could be brought about for the benefit of those engaged in agricultural pursuit and for the exporters of produce, if we could induce and encourage agriculturists

to restore cow manure to the soil instead of using it for fuel, and it appears to me that we could go far towards effecting this reform if we could arrange for a supply of cheap coal, or soft coke, from the coal-fields of Bengal, at a low rate of railway freight. The benefit derivable from the application of natural animal manure to the land needs no explanation, but I would direct the attention of those who may be in any way sceptical of the possibility of inducing agriculturists to change their system of disposing of cow manure, to the results that have been obtained at Poona, and to the system that the raiyats have adopted there.

"These remarks on agricultural pursuits lead me to enquire whether the time has not come when the Agricultural Department of the Government of India, and of the Local Governments might not be enlarged into something more than a mere Statistical Bureau of Land Records. Cannot the Government undertake to establish a College on a larger scale, or a Department to which agriculturists and others interested in the industrial development of this country may look for scientific information and help? It has been repeatedly proved that the initiation of scientific and practical investigations and experiments is beyond the means of individuals or even of groups of individuals, and so fully has this been recognised on the continent of Europe that it may be said the sugar, chemical, artificial indigo and the other industries established there have been brought into their present prominent position under the careful nursing and tuition of the State. In a large country like India, where the forces of nature are responsible for so many calamities, it would seem to be particularly necessary that there should be some such organisation to enquire and deal with diseases and blights, and to investigate and suggest new industries, by the production of new crops, or by the better use of the resources available. In connection with the former we have dangers besetting the prosperity of indigo, sugar-cane, betel-nut, castor oil and other crops, making it most desirable that the errors that may have been committed in cultivation or production should be corrected before competition from other countries has secured the trade. I am fully aware, my Lord, of the good work that has been inaugurated and carried out by Dr. George Watt, Director of the Economic Museum in Calcutta, and I am glad of this opportunity of giving publicity to it. But working (as I understand he is doing) practically single handed, and compelled to scour the country for cases for investigation in his laboratory, he can only do a limited amount of work. The marvel is the amount of work he has been able to undertake. Is it too ambitious an idea to picture a Bureau emerging from this most excellent foundation, having on its establishment a large staff of scientific professors and overseers, whose services might be placed at the disposal of Assocations, or of individuals, and whose chief aim and existence would be to develop the agricultural and commercial pursuits of the country? I do not presume to do any more than touch this chord, for under Your Excellency's master hand, it is not difficult to conceive the foundation of a great institution of the kind, formed on the most modern principles, and resulting in far-reaching benefits. But there is no use in growing crops that cannot be transported from locality to locality, and to the sea-board, and therefore it is equally necessary, as I have already ventured to point out, that an adjustment of the railway rates should be taken in hand if the trade of the country is to be really adequately developed.

"As an advocate of an extension of the railway system throughout India, I confess my reluctance to check any railway enterprise; but when there seems to be a difficulty in undertaking new schemes until the settled programme which the Government of India has already laid down is fulfilled, would it not be reasonable to postpone those schemes which on further enquiry appear to be less desirable? I refer especially to the hill sections and northern section of the Assam-Bengal Railway, the cost of which is apparently very much heavier than the original estimate, and the usefulness of which, owing to the character of the country traversed, is now apparently exceedingly doubtful. I need not explain this in further detail, as Your Excellency has very fortunately only recently visited the province of Assam and travelled on a large part of this line of railway. But I would beg leave to point out that the money now being devoted to the construction of that line of railway might be much more profitably spent in bringing the Bengal-Nagpur Railway into immediate touch with the coal-fields of Jherria, and in

constructing a local line by that undertaking to bring the mineral from Jherria and the Burrakar coal-fields direct to Calcutta.

"I do not wish, my Lord, to venture at any length upon the treacherous ground of the currency question, but I would say that I approve of that part of the report of the Currency Commission in which the suggestion was made that profit to be derived from the coining of silver should be suspended in order to meet the cost of acquiring a gold reserve, but it does not, however, seem to me clear (if I may say so) in what way the Government of India will decide when it is necessary to add more rupees of new coinage to the circulation so as not to hamper trade by refusing rupees for gold and notes. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Finances states that 10½ crores of rupees have been added to the circulation this year and he looks forward to a further addition during the coming year of a comparatively small amount. Who is to decide, and how is the decision to be arrived at, as to how and when the currency is to be increased? This seems to me to be one of the most important questions associated with our currency system, and to my mind it imposes upon the Government the necessity of maintaining close relations with the commercial community to avoid inconvenience if not a catastrophe to trade. How are these relations, I would ask, to be maintained! The explanation given by the Hon'ble Member in paragraphs 32 and 33 of his statement clearly explains the reasons which have led the Secretary of State to suspend operations under the Gold Note Act (II of 1898), and must disabuse the minds of his critics of any selfish intention on his part of any coercion from the city of London as has been suggested in some quarters. But it exhibits a danger to trade associated with a managed currency and emphasises the importance of the question I have just asked.

"I have but little more to add. But I should be sorry to bring my remarks to an end without offering to Your Excellency the most sincere thanks of those whom I represent for the action of the Government in withdrawing the Telegraphic Press Messages Bill. We all know very well that if Your Excellency had insisted upon passing the Bill, the Bill would have been passed in spite of all objection and all protest: and it is on that account that we are especially grateful for the concession made. Nothing could have been calculated to give more general satisfaction than Your Excellency's frank pronouncement: and there are no two opinions that the agitation for the cheapening of the overland telegraphic tariff, which Your Excellency is so powerfully aiding, will effect far more appropriately the object of the proposed legislation than the legislation itself could ever had done. I had not the opportunity upon a previous occasion of giving expression to these sentiments, but I think I should be wanting in my duty if I failed to do so now. It is not so much legislation of which the country is in need as a systematic encouragement of commercial projects. Development and expansion are the great wants of India: and she is now to be congratulated upon having secured a ruler to whom both these objects are so deeply at heart."

The Hon'ble MR. REES said:—"My Lord, as the official representative from Madras, I may perhaps be permitted to regret that the pressure of famine charges this year has constrained the Government of India to prescribe a scale of provincial expenditure, which His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council thinks will adversely affect the Local Administration. That regret I am sure is shared to the fullest extent by Your Excellency's Government, while the necessity is loyally accepted by the Government of Fort St. George, which I see from the Financial Statement contributes to the Revised estimates increases under Salt and Customs Revenue, to the Budget estimates a large increase under Land Revenue, savings under Plague, and in expenditure under Land Revenue, at the expense of postponing improvements, while it maintains its lead in local enterprise to which Your Excellency publicly testified in on a recent occasion by proceeding with its Local Board Railway extensions.

"In every Budget Statement for these last five years I have seen similar proofs of the general prosperity, well being and good government of the Madras Presidency, and it was without any jealousy that I witnessed last Wednesday the evident glee of my hon'ble friend on my left, on hearing from the lips of the Finance Minister the praises of the young but prosperous province of Burma.

"The Railway programme is necessarily affected like everything else by the famine, but it is extremely satisfactory that the loss on the direct Railway account has been reduced to so small a sum as 1¼ lakhs, and it must be admitted that the Railways, in spite of a regrettable deficiency of rolling stock, have again saved the situation so far as the famine campaign is concerned; while the programme of construction for the coming year is perhaps as ambitious as can be expected, seeing that it is to be carried out from funds to be borrowed in India.

"There are many items in this chapter in which Madras is closely concerned. That great undertaking, the East Coast Railway, being opened, and a suitable provision being made for the Godavery Bridge, it only remains to arrive at a satisfactory agreement as regards the working of the line, a matter still under consideration.

"The Madura-Pamban line is not, as might be inferred from the Hon'ble Public Works Member's Memorandum, to be deferred till 1901-1902, but a special grant of 10 lakhs is made for the coming year, and the lump grant of 25 lakhs for South Indian and Madras Railway (*i.e.*, Calicut-Cannanore) extensions is raised to 27½ lakhs. For the British Section of the Tinnevelly-Travancore Railway a provision of 8 lakhs is made, while His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore has advanced 17 lakhs for the construction of the section within his territory, a sum to be recouped to the Durbar, as soon as the South Indian Railway shall have raised the contemplated debentures in the London market.

"His Highness the Raja of Cochin meanwhile is constructing at his own cost the line from the Madras Railway to his capital.

"Thus by leading lives of equal dignity and simplicity amongst their own people, for whose benefit and not for their personal pleasures they expend their ample revenues, these admirable princes give practical proofs of their worthiness to be treated, in Your Excellency's happy phrase, as colleagues in the administration of the Empire.

"Madras will learn with satisfaction that the earthwork of the Vizagapatam-Raipur Railway is to be taken in hand as a famine work in Raipur. As the Madras Chamber of Commerce observes, the completion of this connection is very necessary in order to offer what are practically the remotest localities in India the advantages of the really not far distant ports of the Coromandel Coast. Twenty-five years ago when we sent a regiment from Vizagapatam to deal with a little disturbance in Bustar, no one in those parts dreamt that within the century we should be commencing a railway through its fastnesses. I believe this line will pay without a guarantee.

"The Madura tramways are delayed on account of a legal difficulty. As they will serve important agricultural and planting districts, no effort will, I am sure, be spared by the Government of India to overcome, what is apparently, a technical obstacle.

"Hon'ble Members who have preceded me have dealt fully with the famine from which it is unfortunately now clear that Madras will not be exempt, and with its effect on the finances of the Empire. I have had, and have taken, the opportunity to visit the worst centres of the great famines of 1876-77, 1896-97, and 1899-1900. Mysore, in the first, was indeed a scene of death, desolation, and despair. Certain portions of the Central Provinces, in the second, exhibited, owing to difficulties incident to the treatment for the first time by the British Government of a famine, among the backward races of this province, painful scenes, alongside active and on the whole successful efforts, to grant relief, while throughout the more advanced North-West Provinces the administration was able to cope with the problem set before it. The Central Provinces, again the most stricken part of India, in the third famine, while in certain districts not less than 33 per cent. of the whole population are on relief, an unprecedented figure, yet present a scene of such perfectly organized relief, that if a stranger without knowledge of the existence of a famine, suddenly visited the works, he would not know to what cause to attribute the activity in road-making, tank-digging and other operations of the like nature, upon which upwards of one-third of the population is employed.

"So perfect now is the system that the only doubt suggested is whether it is not too perfect. The greatest of all writers on agriculture said: 'The Father of

Heaven willed that the way of cultivation should not be easy.' The question is how far a Government which is the father and mother of the Indian people, as they freely allow, for their gratitude is hardly less than their benefits, and finds expression through the mouths of their press and their princes—how far that Government can declare that the way of cultivation shall, regardless of seasons, be easy. Of course there is apart from the all-powerful claim of humanity the practical asset, that generous relief recoups its cost in the speedy recovery of the people. We had proof of that in the last famine, and shall have it again.

" My Lord, I was somewhat astonished to hear my hon'ble friend Mr. Bose dwell on the hardships of the Central Provinces settlement, which is the lightest in India. It is also the lightest taxed province all round, the proportion to Madras, for instance, being as 22 to 41 per head of the population. Those portions moreover which are most afflicted with famine are those which are the most lightly assessed of this lightly assessed province. It is well-known that high rents do not alone produce agricultural distress. which in fact is most common in lowly rented districts. A late member of this Council, Mr. Fuller, has after most careful enquiry affirmed that the Central Provinces are no exception to this rule. The fact is, it is in the interest of the málguzár or landlord that this agitation is carried on and not in that of the cultivator. The landlord in fact is very fortunate in the sixties to have been placed in the position he now occupies. I am confirmed in this belief that this is the fact when I hear my hon'ble friend on my right support Mr. Bose. The Maharaja's benevolence and sympathy is of a catholic character. Last year I remember he made an excursion into the pushing little province of Assam. This year he makes a longer excursion into the Central Provinces. I do not mean that his sympathies are confined to the landlord class. No one has given more magnificent proof to the contrary. Still distress will never appeal to him in vain, and are not landlords a conspicuously distressed class all the world over.

" As to the causes of famine, if we must go beyond the seasons, there can be no doubt that it is very difficult to get at the assessment question. It is recorded of the Duke of Wellington that on one occasion his references to a measure before the House of Lords moved the Chancellor to say that he feared His Grace had not understood the Bill, whereupon the Duke replied that he had read the Bill once, twice. and three times, and if he did not understand it, he must be a fool. I think many people might read official reports on this subject, and not be unworthy afterwards to be classed with the Duke of Wellington.

" It would be very advantageous and acceptable to many seekers after information in India and in England if the Government of India wou'd publish not a masterly or exhaustive report, but a brief, popular memorandum exhibiting the salient features of the settlements effected in different provinces. One thing is clear that assessments have enormously decreased, though collections are much more regular than in the good old times. At any rate assessments cannot be crushing, while the rental of irrigated land is three times that of unirrigated land twice its amount. Moreover, the most affected are the most lightly assessed portions of the Central Provinces, which as a whole are more lightly assessed and taxed than any other part of the empire.

" As to famines in the past, there were then no Indian Midland, and Bengal-Nagpur, protective, no Raipur to Dhumtari, and other feeder lines. In 1818 wheat sold at Jubbulpur for four seers a rupee, and in 1832 for eight seers at Nagpur. In 18?8 one year's failure of crops produced a famine, and early in the 18th century grain more than once rose to 64 times its normal cost. The effects of famine then were lasting. Now they are temporary, and the total decrease in cultivation since the last famine in the Central Provinces is only 5 per cent.

" Yet there is room for general enlightenment, when a journal like the *Times* enquires whether the Government of India in restricting landlords in respect of raising rent, has laid upon itself a self-denying ordinance of equal obligation.

" My Lord. the status and functions of an Additional Member are somewhat elusive of definition, but it has often struck me on budget days that he might be described as one who proposes additional expenditure without suggesting additional income

"On one occasion only do I remember an exception to this rule. It was, I think, in the Session of 1895-96—at any rate I see no survivor of the members of that day present, excepting only my hon'ble colleague from Madras—that an Additional Member did point out to the Finance Minister how he might make much money. It happened, however, as is not unusual in such cases, that a transfer from another source was suggested, and that source chanced to be situated in Bengal. Whereupon the Lieutenant-Governor, the predecessor of His Honour, rose in his wrath, and smote the Additional Member, and when he had pulverised him and pounded him to atoms, the Financial Minister, though he was the man to stand by a friend, was hardly at great pains to put his ally together again. With this example before his eyes it behoves an Additional Member to be very wary. Yet I venture to think that savings might be effected in buildings in the mufassal. It does not appear that any rule of practice exists, whereby Public Works budget makers allot a certain proportion of their grants to new buildings, but I cannot help thinking a few new buildings, however unlovely in themselves, are considered to embellish an engineer's budget. The present administration in Madras markedly prefers communications to buildings, but in that Presidency and elsewhere I have seen handsome offices in small towns, providing as many cubic feet of air per individual, as amount to an obnoxious draught in the opinion of the Indian officials concerned, and are indeed far in excess of what the people usually enjoy, or really need, and perhaps more than what in this city is inhaled by the helots of Chowringhee

"Last year I ventured to say that any simplification of rules, delegation of authority, and relaxation of restrictions imposed in regard to mining applications, would greatly assist Local Governments in encouraging the introduction of foreign capital. I would now gratefully acknowledge certain important changes made in the direction indicated and would briefly refer to another matter.

"It is not often that a political officer has the honour to sit in this Council, but when a member has like myself a political charge, the fourth largest in point of population, and the fifth in revenue in India, he may perhaps be allowed to urge that as mining industries are largely developed in Native States, which are expected to adopt, and do adopt British laws and regulations in this behalf, the actual, if not immediate, effect of action taken in British India upon the mining interest in such States, should be carefully borne in mind.

"There are two subjects, my Lord, in regard to which I have asked for leave to bring in Bills, a permission which, at this stage, I cannot get. They are the Christian Converts Dissolution of Marriage Act, and the Protection of Wild Birds. I am aware that changes in the marriage laws, like holy matrimony itself, are not to be rashly or lightly undertaken; but the present procedure is so long and expensive, that converts to Christianity who, like the early Christians, are generally poor, suffer considerable hardships, and particularly Roman Catholic Christians, because they are, under the combined operation of the first-mentioned Act and of the Penal Code, deprived of the benefit of the Pauline dispensation. This privilege of the faith by the Canon law, and the immemorial usage of the Church, permitted the dissolution of a marriage subsisting between a convert and a spouse who refused to live with him or her, because of his or her conversion, by a simple process, outside the courts, lasting thirty days and costing nothing, whereas the present procedure is, to a poor fisherman for example, only less prohibitive than the private Act of Parliament for divorce procedure, which formerly obtained in England.

"With regard to the birds, the Government of India, and certain Local Governments, of whom Madras is one, desire to preserve from destruction during the breeding season, birds which are coveted for their dainty flesh, or brilliant plumage, and I hope the very moderate measure of protection suggested may be granted in order that these beautiful and useful creatures may obtain a temporary asylum outside their present only heaven, ther eserved Government forest. I venture to commend these two subjects to the sympathetic consideration of Your Excellency's Government.

"Turning to the more general features of the Budget I would express my personal obligations to the Hon'ble Finance Member for giving us a most interesting statement, for making matters of high finance as intelligible as may be to the

weaker vessels, and for the elimination of that odious but till now inevitable financial fetish 'Rx'. I would express a satisfaction, in some quarters called unholy, at the recovery of the opium revenue, which showed dangerous symptoms of decline, upon the increased grant for irrigation, on the success, so far as may be judged, at this stage of the gold policy, to which Southern India makes a practical contribution from the Mysore Mines duly acknowledged by the Finance Minister.

"As to the Military Budget, it is well known that the hon'ble and gallant member in charge neither spends an unnecessary rupee if he can help it, nor takes less than a crore if he can get it, and if so large a sum is necessary to make efficient that army which is the insurance of a vast trade and of a population of a fifth of the inhabitants of the world, who pay for it per head around about eight annas. The most expensive thing we can keep is a badly armed army, and I rejoice to see a large provision for providing the Lee-Enfield rifle, which will be repeated in succeeding years. The provisions made for increasing the number of officers and improving transport and commissariat arrangements are also eminently satisfactory, though more transport as well as more regimental officers are required.

"Already the Indian Government, unconscious itself of any extraordinary or supreme effort, can accomplish feats of rapid mobilisation, which extort the reluctant admiration of Europe.

"The subject of paragraph 15 of the hon'ble and gallant member's memorandum will attract universal attention—I mean the withdrawal of troops from certain advanced posts on the frontier as soon as militia and police corps, which are to be located at these posts, are organized. These withdrawals have commenced and have resulted in savings which will be largely increased, if this policy proves the permanent success, which is anticipated and hoped by all who have the interests of this country at heart."

The Hon'ble MR. SMEATON said :—"I desire to congratulate the Hon'ble Financial Member for such an interesting and lucid exposition of finance as is contained in the statement before us, and in particular to offer him my profound thanks for the abolition of the objectionable 'Rx.' This time-honoured symbol has been the cause of more headaches to students of Indian Finance than almost any part of the statements that have been submitted from year to year. I have a pleasant duty, my Lord, to perform in acknowledgment of a substantial concession which has been made to the mercantile community of Rangoon, but I desire to postpone performance of this pleasant duty until I mention two or three matters which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has desired me to lay before Your Excellency in Council. The first of these matters is in regard to the Forest Administration. Sir Frederick Fryer asks me to represent the inadequacy of the superior staff of the Forest Administration, and to point out, and I may say parenthetically that I entirely concur in the opinion which he expresses, that a little reinforcement of the Forest staff would vastly increase the annual resources and income of the Forest Department; that for every rupee spent in increasing the superior staff there would be many rupees obtained from the increased output of timber. I notice in the Hon'ble Financial Member's Statement that the Forest Administration made last year an increase of 12½ lakhs of rupees by means of an expenditure of R1,43,000. In other words, the expenditure was covered nine times over by the additional revenue derived. This, I think, tends to confirm the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion that a little increase of expenditure in the superior staff will amply repay the outlay. A remark has just been made by my hon'ble friend on my right (Mr. Rees) that an Additional Member's business is generally to recommend expenditure and propose no revenue to meet it, but, my Lord, I think perhaps I am a notable exception in this; I propose an expenditure of one rupee and on the Financial Member's own showing I may anticipate with some confidence a revenue of R9 in return. I hope therefore that Sir Frederick Fryer's recommendation may receive Your Excellency's early and favourable consideration.

"The second matter to which I am obliged to draw attention refers to the salt revenue, which I have had an opportunity of briefly mentioning to the Hon'ble

Financial Member. This, my Lord, is rather a thorny subject. In Burma there is a considerable enterprise in manufacture of local salt, chiefly by evaporation. It is a very old industry in Burma, and it pervades most of the coast districts and is found also in the interior. This industry has been of late years very much restricted indeed. Under the very reasonable pressure of the Financial Department we have greatly reduced the area in which salt can be manufactured. We have diminished the number and very materially altered the capacity of the implements which are used in manufacture, and we have raised successively twice or thrice within my own personal knowledge the rates of composition, the object being, as explained by Your Excellency in Council, to endeavour to approach the rate of duty on imported salt, which in Burma is R1 per maund of 82 pounds. If the two kinds of salt were on equal terms then nobody could find fault with the intention of imposing an equal duty on both, but at the instance of Sir Frederick Fryer, whose knowledge of the subject is unrivalled, I desire to point out that the local salt has 25 per cent. of water in it as against 8 or 10 per cent. of water in the imported salt. Therefore it is obvious that in the taxing of this salt — which is taxed in advance before it is made — you levy duty on a proportion of 25 per cent. of pure water, whereas the duty on the imported article is altogether, or nearly so, on dry salt. But then again, my Lord, the Burma salt, as has been now proved by statistics and admitted by the importers of salt from England and Germany, costs exactly double to manufacture compared with the English or German salt. Now to impose on that local manufacture a rate equal to that levied on the imported article seems to be, on the face of it, inequitable: and to use Sir Frederick Fryer's words: 'Any immediate enhancement would probably cause a collapse of the local industry;' and in his own words again: 'The Local Government could not look with equanimity on the extinction of the industry, which that enhancement of duty would probably cause.' I would simply ask here, if Your Excellency sees fit and reasonable, that any contemplated immediate enhancement of duty on the local manufactured salt in Burma be postponed, and that, if possible, the figure at which the local salt can be fairly taxed be finally determined, at say, 8 annas or perhaps 9 annas, instead of one rupee a maund, and beyond that for the future do not let the composition duty go.

"The last matter to which I wish to make a brief reference is petroleum. My Lord, last year I had the somewhat unpleasant duty of suggesting postponement of a Bill—the Petroleum Amendment Bill—because there were certain parts of it which were not suitable for a Province where petroleum is largely produced, and Your Excellency was good enough to express some sympathy with the representation which I then made. The Local Government has made proposals for amendment of the Act to meet the case of the Burma petroleum industry; and I understand that these proposed amendments have been also before the Hon'ble the Legal Member and the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Home Department; and as the effect of these amendments will be to increase the commerce in oil between Burma and the coast of India, and to help to develop this promising resource of Burma I hope that favourable consideration will be given by Your Excellency's Government to the proposed amendments of the Act. It is hoped that just as the Burma rice crop has proved, in the words of the Hon'ble Mr. Dawkins, to be a dominating factor in the markets of Europe and Asia and South America, so it is to be hoped that the Burma timber and the Burma oil may in their own respective spheres prove to be dominant factors in these markets over the same continents.

"And now, my Lord, I have the pleasant part of my duty to perform. Last year I had occasion to invite Your Excellency's attention to certain difficulties connected with the financing of the rice trade in Burma. These difficulties, to put them in a very few words, were that the mercantile community, who are engaged in this important trade, were unable to obtain Telegraphic Transfers on Rangoon in Calcutta, and that this disability rendered the financing of the trade somewhat expensive and troublesome. I represented this, but there was no sound, no intimation given to me whatever of any likelihood of a favourable consideration of the proposal I had put forward. On the contrary, the

Financial Member of that time, Sir James Westland, met me with something approaching a rebuff, and he told me and the Council that he had made an offer to the mercantile community of Rangoon, and that they had refused it. In the absence of Sir James Westland I do not wish to say anything in any way to compromise him, but I desire to repeat, what I then said, that the offer made was illusory, and I am only too glad to know that the Hon'ble Mr. Dawkins has been good enough to try with his habitual thoughtfulness to lighten the burdens and remove the difficulties of the Rangoon merchant. He has now offered what I consider an exceedingly favourable concession namely, to allow Telegraphic Transfers in Calcutta on Rangoon at the rate of one-quarter per cent. at any time, and to such an extent as may be required, provided that the tender be not less than two lakhs. I consider, my Lord, that the Hon'ble Member has made an important and valuable concession to the mercantile community of Burma for which, if they are not thankful, they ought to be. If I may make one suggestion it is that the privilege which has now been granted may be extended to Telegraphic Transfers in Bombay on Rangoon; and in respect of Council Bills I desire to ask, although I do so with great diffidence, if it would be possible hereafter, supposing the Rangoon mercantile community consented to accept half payment in gold and half in silver, on that basis to grant the issue of Council Bills in Rangoon. I make this suggestion in case possibly the Hon'ble Financial Member may be able to give it his consideration and because it is just possible that gold may prove a more popular medium of exchange in Burma than in India, in which case part payment of Council Bills in gold might be feasible and the claim of Rangoon to a share of Council issues might be realized."

The Hon'ble MR. TOYNBEE said:—" My Lord, there is one paragraph of the Financial Statement on which I wish to say a very few words. That paragraph is No. 121 on page 36. It shows the Revenue from the Sale of Court-fee Stamps and Plain paper to have risen from 321 lakhs of rupees in 1896-97, to 341 lakhs in 1900-1901, or at the rate of over 4 lakhs a year during the above quinquennial period. The above figures indicate, to my mind, a very serious drain on the resources of the people, and I therefore again venture to draw the attention of Your Excellency's Government to the importance of affording them some relief in the shape of increased facilities for the settling of their disputes out of Court. When the Arbitration Bill—which was passed into law last Session as Act IX of 1899—was before the Council, I expressed the hope that, as it only applied to the Presidency-towns, it might be looked upon as an instalment or precursor of a measure of a much wider and more far-reaching scope—*i.e.*, one which would similarly benefit the great bulk of the population. In moving that the Bill be passed, the Legal Member, the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, admitted that the subject was one of great importance, and that every attention ought to be given to it. I fear, my Lord, that, owing to the existing pressure of work in the Legislative Department and also, perhaps, to the extra strain on the general administration entailed by famine and plague, there is not much hope of immediate legislation on the subject But I do trust that it will not be lost sight of; and that an effort will be made, as early as practicable, to give the agricultural classes some increased facilities for settling their disputes in their own villages, and for so diverting to agricultural and material improvements, or for saving up for a rainy—or rather a rainless—day, a considerable portion of the large sums which they now spend on Court-fees for the purpose of litigation in our Courts."

The Hon'ble MR. SPENCE said:—"It had not been my intention to say anything on the consideration of the Budget, but one point has come to my knowledge which I think I may as well place before the Council. Last year Sir James Westland was good enough to give us a résume of the state of the Provincial balances. This year no such résume has appeared in any part of the Budget, and therefore it is very difficult to know exactly the state in which the finances are as far as the Presidency which I have the honour to represent is concerned. There can, however, be no doubt of this in this matter. We have no money, and we have been living on the charity of the Government of India for the last two or three years, and I think that may go on

for a considerable time to come. Famines in this country are supposed to recur at intervals of about 20 years, but I regret to say that during my service of nearly 35 years I have gone through two famines, and I am now going back to my Province to complete it by winding up, I hope, another famine. If famines come every 20 years it takes a certain period of time for the Province to recover from their effect. I can remember that when the 1866-67 famine took place it took about four or five years before the Presidency recovered its normal state. The present famine is one of such unprecedented severity that I imagine that even that period will be exceeded. If so, it is deplorable to contemplate the state to which we shall be reduced. Of course all establishments have been reduced to a condition which can hardly lead to efficiency: all improvements have been stopped, and it will be a considerable time before we shall be able to emerge from our present embarrassments. I do not know what grant the Government of India have made to the Bombay Provincial funds, but I hope that it is liberal, and that in future they will treat us with the liberality which is due to misfortunes, which are in no way due to misgovernment or inefficiency, but which have been sent to us by Providence."

The Hon'ble NAWAB FAIYAZ ALI KHAN said:—"My Lord, when dealing with the Budget Estimate of the last year we had anticipated an era of financial success, and had expressed our satisfaction that all calamities that were overshadowing this country at that time would rapidly pass away, and that our treasury would again thrive and prosper. It was conjectured and not without cause, that the two years of good harvest were ushering in a period of agricultural prosperity and that the word 'famine' would not be heard by us at least for some time to come. But that hope was doomed to cruel disappointment. While plague is making havoc in the country, poor India has once more been afflicted by a visitation of famine, which is nearly as intense, in many cases, as the greatest famines of the past ages. These combined divine visitations have so completely taken us by surprise that all our hopes for the amelioration of our financial position have been disappointed. But although we have been placed in such a critical position, we should not lose heart. We should rather jointly and collectively be prepared to combat and conquer these unexpected and lamentable evils and banish them from our country for ever and for good. I may be permitted, my Lord, to say in this connection that the precautionary measures adopted by the Government to prevent the spread of plague in the uninfected parts of the country, are, in my humble opinion, the only effective measures that could be successfully adopted. I am glad to remark here that in many cases these measures have been crowned with success, and in particular to observe that the adoption of these vigorous and effective measures have enabled our Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Antony MacDonnell, to check and prevent successfully the spread of plague and famine in the territory under his wise administration.

"My Lord, I feel that I cannot leave this subject without offering my grateful thanks, and those of my countrymen whom I have the honour to represent, to Your Excellency, who, prompted by an earnest sympathy and desire for the good of the people of this land, has lately taken so much trouble, even at the sacrifice of your own personal comfort, to visit so many plague-infected and famine-stricken areas of the country. We owe a sincere gratitude to a merciful Providence, which has placed us under the benign sovereignty of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, who, though separated from us by thousands of miles, is always looking after us with her fostering care and attention and is ever ready to help us in our troubles. It is also a matter of congratulation to find that India has been so fortunate as to have been placed under Your Excellency's wise and intelligent rule and kind administration.

"My Lord, I congratulate our Hon'ble Finance Minister on his being able to bring forward an encouraging item of surplus in his Financial Statement. It is encouraging indeed when we take into account all the unforeseen and abnormal demands that our revenues had to meet with. Famine alone is responsible for a large portion of increased expenditure, not only in the shape of relief and charity, but also in the shape of Military expenses in India, as the cost

of food supplies for men and animals in the Army has had to be taken Rs. 47,30,000 higher than in the budget estimate of the present year.

"I shall pass on now to say a few words regarding Railways and Irrigation. Our experience, my Lord, has shown us the immense advantages that are obtained by the extension of railway and irrigation systems, as the two prominent factors and chief means of securing India from the effects of famine. As regards the former it is gratifying to see that sufficient margin has been left in the Budget Estimate for extension. I find that a capital expenditure of £4,872,000 on railways has been estimated for the next year, *i. e.*, for 1900-1901. It also appears from the statement B prepared by my friend the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Trevor that from 1st April, 1899, to 31st March, 1900, about 711 miles of new railway have been authorized. The total length of open line on the 1st April, 1900, will, therefore, be 23,780 miles, a figure much larger than the estimate of the Famine Commission in 1880. The extension of this means of communication has enabled Government to save many lives during famine which would otherwise have been lost.

"My Lord, it affords me peculiar pleasure when I find that so ample provision is made in the Budget for the extension of Irrigation. It is with great satisfaction that I see that the Irrigation grant this year is raised to a full crore. The net earnings of these productive works are increasing day by day. I may be permitted to point out in this connection that the surplus of the revised budget estimate is mostly due to Railway and Irrigation work.

"One point more, my Lord, and I am done. It was anticipated in 1899 that our current year would be an era of marked improvement in the financial condition of the country. My pleasant duty in view of a fairly large surplus, would then have been to draw the attention of Your Excellency's Government on behalf of the people whom I represent to the advisability of remitting at least some of the tax levied on landowners on account of famine insurance. But it is unfortunate that our hopes have not been realized this year, for the reason that famine and plague still hold their sway in various parts of the country. But it is fervently hoped that when the time comes that a strong and stable financial position is secured and a handsome surplus is realized, when plague and famine have disappeared from the face of India, the Government will find themselves in a position to reconsider this measure and relieve the landowners, of some portion at any rate, of this burden.

"My Lord, I will not take more of your valuable time by dwelling at length on the question of exchange and adoption of gold standard, and so I pass them over in silence.

"I may be allowed in conclusion to express the sincere gratitude of my countrymen to our Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Antony MacDonnell, for his assiduous exertions and untiring zeal for the welfare of his subjects. His Honour's earnestness in adopting effective measures for preventing plague and its colleague famine, from intruding and encroaching upon his territory, is a salient proof how sympathetic and compassionate His Honour is in advancing the welfare and better administration of that country. May I express a hope that the Government, considering his assiduous labour and wise administration of that country, will extend the term of his office in that Province for some years more. If this be done it would be a great blessing to the people of my province and also a gain to the Government.

"I may also be allowed to express my sincere regret on the departure of the Financial Member of Your Lordship's Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Dawkins, who has conducted the affairs of his Department, during his year of office, with skill and success, and with an anxious regard for the interests of all classes of the community.

"Lastly, my Lord, I should like to say a few words that relate personally to yourself. The people of this country have observed with appreciation your interest in their welfare and they cherish the hope that Your Excellency's term of office will be identified with large and statesmanlike measures of internal development and expansion. It is because I know that the public mind of my countrymen is much concerned at present with these topics, that I have tried,

to the best of my ability, to represent their views, and I hope and trust that my efforts may meet with favourable consideration at the hands of Your Excellency's Government."

The Hon'ble MR. MEHTA said :—"My Lord, I hope my hon'ble friend the Financial Member will pardon me for saying that this is really too bad of him. He just gives us a foretaste of better things and then he bids us farewell—a long farewell. Hitherto the financial statements placed before this Council have been comparative accounts of realizations of income, and of growth or saving in expenditure for two previous years, and approximate estimates based upon them for the Budget year. But there was no attempt to go into the heart of things, to discuss the sources of income and heads of expenditure with special regard to the needs, conditions, and circumstances of the country and its varied populations, or to construct a budget, to use the words of a famous Finance Minister, moulded by art on principles of science. The only thing that enlivened the dull monotony of figures in these statements were deep curses at the vagaries of exchange, when there was a deficit, and sighs of relief on the elasticity of Indian revenues, when there was a surplus. The deeper causes of financial phenomena, or the far-reaching indirect effects of financial operations, were left severely to themselves. My Lord, I venture to say that dogmatism on the stability of Indian finance can never be safely indulged till the complexity of the problem is thoroughly investigated and gauged. The several interesting discussions which irradiate my hon'ble friend's Financial Statement of this year indicate what might have been fairly expected of him, if we had succeeded in impounding him for the full term of his office. As it is, he has only succeeded in giving us a taste of the sufferings of Tantalus. When listening to the terse paragraphs, clothed in apt language and sounding almost like judicial summings up, in which he expounded the currency problems and the 16*d*. rate of exchange, it was impossible not to wish that he had gone on to furnish us with his views as to whether the measures for securing a stable exchange had cost the country anything and what, whether the deficits owing to exchange were not turned into overflowing surpluses by the difference having come indirectly from the pockets of the people, whether it was not the indirect impoverishment caused by the stoppage of the mints which perhaps intensified the inability of the people to stand the strain of the present famine. These are problems which are not only interesting in themselves, but they demand solution before it is possible to come to any useful or positive opinion about the real character and solidity of the existing state and condition of Indian revenues. But the question, which I should have liked to have seen dealt with above all others, is the question whether the financial condition of the country can be regarded as safe if, as is sometimes alleged, land in large Provinces is unable to bear the burden that is imposed upon it. Is it true that the effects of famine are hastened and intensified by the decline of staying power in the raiyat owing to over assessment? Of course nobody denies what is sometimes so passionately urged that the immediate cause of famines is failure or scarcity of rainfall. But surely it is possible to conceive that a failure of crops one year does not necessarily involve starvation, if there was some balance in hand of past years to tide over the calamity, just as a mercantile firm does not necessarily become insolvent because there have been heavy losses in one year. It is therefore a question of the most vital importance to ascertain whether it is true that there is this want of staying power, and if there is, if it is in any way due to faults in the existing systems of assessing or collecting revenue, if it is due to excess of assessment or rigidity of collection. On more than one occasion I have ventured to draw the attention of the Council to this important topic. That the raiyat is deeply in debt, scarcely any one denies. With regard to the Bombay Presidency, Sir Theodore Hope admitted in this Council that 'to our revenue system must in candour be ascribed some share in the indebtedness of the raiyat.' The Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act Commission emphasized this opinion by reporting 'that there could be no question that the rigidity of the revenue assessment system is one of the main causes which leads the raiyats of the Dekkhan into fresh debt.' In answering my contention on this point on the first occasion, Sir James Westland replied that the only opinion I could cite was the opinion of a very distinguished official who retired 18 years ago. When, on the next occasion, I pointed

out that the still weightier and more matured opinion of the Commission was not 18 years' old, Sir James said 'that as the revenue-officers had admittedly powers of remission and suspension, it must be assumed that if they did not exercise them, there was no need to do so.' The answer to this is simple. These powers existed in Sir Theodore Hope's time, and when the Commission made its enquiries. And in spite of that, both these authorities, mostly official, arrived at the conclusion that rigidity of the revenue system was undoubtedly one of the causes of the raiyats' indebtedness. With regard to the question of over-assessment, it must be remembered that it is not simply a question of absolute excess of assessment, but also whether the assessment leaves a sufficient margin for saving. As was pointed out by Mr. Cotton, 'if a bare margin for subsistence alone remains, the result is that indebtedness extends year by year, and famines recur with ever increasing severity.' In one of Sir Louis Malet's minutes on Indian land revenue, he lays stress upon 'the marked absence of any adequate accumulation of capital upon the soil, and (as a consequence) of any sufficient appropriation of such capital to purposes of agricultural improvement, deficiency of stocks, of manures, often of seeds and implements,' as tending directly to a progressive pauperization of the raiyat. That these opinions cannot be altogether scornfully rejected is painfully brought home to every student of the question by a perusal of the Selections issued from time to time by Government of papers relating to the periodic surveys and settlements of talukas. It is evident that re-settlement is carried out in a most empirical fashion, without being regulated by well-ascertained and definite principles. A writer well acquainted with the matter has described the procedure of revision operations as follows. The Settlement-officer surveys the lands and generally discovers some under-measurements. A fallow piece of land here, or a rocky stretch there, or a marsh at another place, reclaimed at some cost and labour,—all such attract his attention, and the measurements are thus increased. Then he proceeds to register his reasons for enhancements. There is a railway newly built in the neighbourhood, there is an increase in the number of tiled houses and of cattle, there is a new bazar begun to be regularly held, there is a school and children, and so on and so on, till everything is included which by hook or crook can show that prosperity has increased. It is said that even sending delegates to the Indian National Congress has been used as an argument for a revision of the settlement. Then comes the mention of any canals or tanks built by Government and of the fact, if it exists, of water being found at a certain level by some raiyats who had been fools enough to dig wells. There is hardly an attempt to enquire whether the farmers themselves have shared in their outward prosperity. Then there is a speculative and perfunctory enquiry as to the general yield and the end of it is a recommendation for generally raising the assessment rate from 50 to 200 per cent. at one sweep. It will be thus seen that however conscientiously pursued, these operations are in their very nature empirical, uncertain, and indefinite. In making these remarks I do not mean to advocate a permanent settlement like that in Bengal. But it is well worth considering whether the scheme recommended by the Government of India in the time of Lord Ripon, under which assessments would be revised only in the case of a general rise of prices or of improvements made by the State at its own cost, does not deal with the question in a more reasonable and scientific manner. Under such a scheme, the 'unearned increment' would be saved to the State, but it would be automatically measured by the rise in prices which would include all the sources of its growth. My Lord, I am not putting forward these views as incapable of being controverted; on the contrary I think that they are sometimes pressed with intemperate exaggeration, and I also know that opposite views are stoutly and forcibly maintained. But, my Lord, the issues involved in a settlement of this vexed question are momentous; they involve the pressing problem of the perpetual indebtedness of the vast agricultural population of the country; they anxiously concern the grave fact admitted by the last Famine Commission that the condition of the immense majority of the agricultural labourers, who, it must be remembered, are not merely labourers, but who alternately labour for others as well as work fields on temporary leases, has seriously deteriorated; they may have a close connection with the increasing severity of recurring famines if assessments do

not leave a sufficient margin for rainless days. It may be that the views of the pessimists may be erroneous; but I believe, my Lord, they are honestly and sincerely held, and there is a sufficiently large consensus of opinion in their support to prevent them from being scouted as utterly visionary or unfounded. Under these circumstances I respectfully venture to submit, for the serious consideration of Your Lordship, if it would not be an act of provident and sagacious statesmanship to take measures for a full and exhaustive investigation of these questions, by means of a Commission empowered to deal with them in all their varied aspects. I make this suggestion, my Lord, in a spirit of earnest and sincere loyalty, not less earnest and sincere perhaps than that of those who talk more of it.

"And now, my Lord, I have only to offer a few remarks on the details of this year's Budget. I felt very grateful to my hon'ble friend when he announced that all famine expenditure for the closing and coming years was undertaken by the Government of India, though indeed I do not know how otherwise the insolvent exchequer of the Bombay Presidency at least could have met the demand. But after this announcement, it was somewhat startling to be told that the Budget year was estimated to close with a surplus of 24 lakhs, small no doubt, but still a surplus. It was difficult not to feel that with the heavy calls, direct and indirect, entailed by the severe and widespread famine that has cast its dark shadow on the land, such a result was too good to be real. There are circumstances connected with the Budget estimates which are calculated to raise serious misgivings. Land revenue is estimated to fetch one crore and 30 lakhs more than in the revised estimates for last year, and within 30 lakhs for the accounts for 1898-99 and within 50 lakhs of the estimate of the Budget estimate for what was expected to turn out a most prosperous year, *viz.*, 1899-1900. Considering the severity of the famine and the enormous loss of cattle that has taken place, is not this too sanguine an estimate, and may it not be the indirect means of pressing hardly in the matter of remissions and suspensions? It may be said, how can arrears be recovered if the raiyats are not able to pay them? The answer is that this inability need not always be absolute but is often only relative, and without always involving immediate insolvency, may mean increased indebtedness, gradual impoverishment, and reduced staying power for the future. Then, again, I do not find anything either in the statement or accounts regarding plague expenditure for the closing year or the Budget year. Besides the imperial contribution on account of plague expenditure for 1898-99, I believe that provision to the extent of about 12½ lakhs was made, so far as the Bombay Presidency was concerned, for similar expenditure in 1899-1900. There is nothing to show what has become of that amount, whether it has been absorbed in the expenditure, or whether any portion of it is intended to be distributed to the different municipalities in the Presidency as was done last year. There is another circumstance which makes the estimated surplus of 24 lakhs still more unreal. In paragraph 75 of Mr. Finlay's memorandum, referring to reduction of expenditure on Civil Works for 1899-1900, he says that 'the Civil Works savings in the other Provinces other than Assam and Burma), varying from Rs. 14,57,000 in Bombay to Rs. 5,62,000 in the Punjab, may all be taken as being the result of the efforts of the Local Governments to reduce ordinary expenditure, to provide funds for the famine and to a small extent for other provincial needs.' In paragraph 114, speaking of the Civil Works estimates for 1900-1901, he says 'large reductions have been made to help the Local Governments to secure equilibrium, in the Provincial revenues,' enumerating among others, Rs. 13,79,000 in Bombay, Rs. 10,57,000 in the Punjab, and Rs. 5,31,000 in the Central Provinces. In speaking on last year's Budget in this Council, I deplored the grave consequences of reducing Bombay Civil Works expenditure from the moderate average of 36 lakhs to less than 27 lakhs in 1897-98, and to 29 lakhs in the Budget for 1898-99. And now, for 1899-1900 and 1900-1901, it is cut down at one stroke into absolutely one half of the amount. My Lord, I cannot help saying that the prospect before this sorely stricken Presidency is one not to be contemplated without dismay, and I cannot help thinking that the 24 lakhs would be better employed in going to the help of the Bombay exchequer than in figuring as a surplus

"Gloomy as the situation thus is, I confess, my Lord, I feel some difficulty in reconciling myself to the suggestion that there might be a grant to India from the British treasury. The exchange of private charity between the subjects of Her Majesty in England and India can be open to no objection; on the contrary, it draws hearts closer together. India has gratefully appreciated the generosity of the British people in coming to the help of the afflicted by their liberal subscriptions during the famine of 1896-97 and during the present famine. But a public dole stands on a different footing and cannot fail to carry with it a sense of humiliation. In that way, India would fain appeal to England's sense of justice rather than of generosity. I never cease regretting that the Government of India had lost to the country a contribution from the British exchequer on account of the last Frontier war. It was a work of joint imperial concern, and a division of the cost would only have been just. There is still another way in which England can justly come to the help of India. While the Welby Commission is pending, I do not wish to speak of the vexed question of the appropriation of Military charges between England and India. But while the present system still flourishes, it is only just that the same principles which govern the War Office in levying charges for British soldiers from the Indian treasury from the moment of their recruitment should also govern the repayment of troops taken from India to serve abroad. It has been a matter of joy and pride to this country, as the remarkable outburst of feeling throughout the country has shown, to have been able to go to the help of England with such splendid soldiers as Your Lordship was able to despatch with such promptitude, and at the same time also to remember that the great general who is now leading them on from victory to victory belongs solely and entirely to this country. I know that both the ordinary and extraordinary cost of these troops is to be repaid out of the British exchequer. What I wish to point out, however, is that on the principles hitherto enforced against India, the cost which ought to be repaid is their entire cost from the recruiting depôt till now, except the cost of the period when they might have been engaged in actual fighting in India.

"There is one other way also in which England can justly come to the help of India, and that is, by guaranteeing her loans. My Lord, the fates of England and India are inextricably woven together, and nothing can be lost by recognizing so patent a fact by the formal seal of a guarantee. On the contrary, it would bring the two countries together in a bond still closer knit even than now."

The Hon'ble MR. IBBETSON said:—"With respect to the Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton's remarks regarding the need for additional Forest officers in Burma, I would remind him that it is only four years ago that the superior staff in that province was increased by nearly 50 per cent., and that at the present moment, supposing vacancies to be filled up, the nomination to which lies with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the staff is actually above strength. We have now asked the Secretary of State to increase the annual recruitment, and hope shortly to be in a position to meet the Lieutenant-Governor's wishes. In view of the great importance of the Burma forests, every possible effort has been made to assist the Local Government, and it has, I believe, had even more than its strict share. But the fact is that every province is more or less shorthanded at the present moment. On the subject of petroleum, I need say no more than that the alterations to which the Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton has referred are at present under our consideration in consultation with the Local Government.

"My hon'ble friend the Financial Member will doubtless be gratified by the chorus of approval with which the announcement has been received that, even under financial conditions such as characterise the present year, it has been decided to increase the allotment for new irrigation works by 25 lakhs. The announcement is no doubt welcomed, not only as a provision of immediate funds, but also as an indication of future policy; and I may perhaps be allowed to say how heartily I share in the satisfaction which has been so generally expressed. As regards irrigation in the Central Provinces, I may tell the Hon'ble Mr. Bose that we have recently placed the services of an expert at the disposal of the

Chief Commissioner in order to examine the question with reference to Chattisgarh. I hear informally that he is not unhopeful of success; and if it should be found possible to work out a scheme that will stand professional scrutiny, I think I can promise that it will be sympathetically considered by the Government of India. It is the case, however, as the Hon'ble Mr. Charlu has reminded us, that no scheme of tank irrigation on any ordinary scale can ever afford complete protection, since tanks, unlike our great snow-fed rivers, are themselves dependent upon the annual rains for their supply. They are therefore apt to fail us when most needed, and it is by their utility during a fairly normal series of years that they must in the main be judged.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta has quite rightly laid great stress upon the very important question of elasticity in the assessment and collection of revenue. I believe there is hardly any question which has a more intimate bearing upon the prosperity of agriculture in India; and I can assure him that it has not been overlooked by the Government of India. It is one of the branches of that great subject of Agricultural Indebtedness which has been engaging their most earnest attention for some years past. During those years much has been done towards improving the law regarding Courts of Wards and the entail of landed estates, and a substantial beginning has been made in the matter of restricting alienation of land. I may remark in passing how gratifying it is to me to find that the Hon'ble Mr. Bose, speaking in the name of the people of the province which he represents, approves of the restrictions which have there been recently imposed upon the power of alienation.

"The question of elasticity is next for consideration. The material has been collected, and is ready; but in matters of such magnitude and importance, we do well to hasten slowly. That the practical question has not been neglected on the present occasion is, I think, sufficiently apparent from the fact that the Revised estimates for the annual year are less than the Budget estimates, which were based on normal prospects, by 83 lakhs in Bombay, 35½ lakhs in the Central Provinces and 38 lakhs in the Punjab; while even the Budget estimates for next year, which again are based upon the anticipation of favourable seasons, show reductions of 16, 35 and 10 lakhs, respectively.

"As for what has been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu and the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta regarding the basis of assessment, I can assure them that the policy of the Government of India has for the past eighteen years steadily tended in the general direction which they indicate as desirable. But the Government of India have always declined, and must continue to decline, to tie its own hands, or those of Local Governments, by any hard and fast rules such as are suggested by the hon'ble gentlemen, or by the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Darbhanga, and so prevent them from remedying those inequalities which must almost inevitably arise during the currency of a long-term settlement, and which it is one of the main objects of a revision of settlement to remove, or hamper them in dealing with the infinite variety of conditions which affect the assessment of land revenue.

"I hail with pleasure the remarks of the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Darbhanga regarding the development of the Agricultural Department, and his appreciation of what has already been done with limited means. The policy which he advocates is the declared policy of the Government of India, declared in a set of resolutions which were published, I think, in 1897; and two obstacles alone have prevented its more vigorous prosecution—first the financial difficulties which have for some years affected both Imperial and Provincial finances, and secondly, our inability to discover a wholly suitable and competent person for the post of Inspector-General of Agriculture, the creation of which has received the sanction of the Secretary of State. To fill this important post worthily, its incumbent will require very special qualifications, and we prefer to wait a little till the right man turns up, rather than accept anybody who does not possess them in full.

"Finally, I turn to the remarks of my hon'ble friend Mr. Bose upon settlements in the Central Provinces. And first he must allow me to acknowledge the courtesy which led him to furnish me with a copy of them beforehand, and which has not only greatly facilitated my task in replying to them, but has

also ensured to them more adequate consideration than it would otherwise have been possible to give them. He will not expect me to discuss them in detail on the present occasion, and I must not be understood to accept all his figures, or to agree with all his arguments or conclusions. The Central Provinces system of settlement has found an unexpected but able champion in the Hon'ble Mr. Rees. But I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Bose that it would be difficult to exaggerate the nature and intensity of the calamities which have befallen the province which he represents, and especially certain portions of it, during the past few years. I agree also that it was unfortunate in the extreme that the cycle of lean years should have begun, just when the revised settlements were coming into force. Since then, some of those assessments have been subjected to a test under which any settlement, however reasonable and moderate, must inevitably have broken down.

"But I do not think that my hon'ble friend fully realises all that has already been done in the direction which he indicates. Before I made over charge of the province, the revision of settlement had been completed in one district, and begun in a second and a portion of a third. And the question whether still wider revision was necessary was under my consideration during the autumn months of last year, and was only suspended when it became clear that famine was inevitable, because I felt that it would in any case have to be reconsidered as soon as the famine was over.

"As regards settlement operations which are now in progress, or have just been completed, it must be remembered that a revision of settlement means very much more than a mere enhancement or reduction of the total assessment. It means also the accurate ascertainment of facts as they are, and the redistribution upon the basis of those facts, of the burden of rent and revenue. During the term of a thirty, or even of a twenty years' settlement, the distribution of that burden becomes extraordinarily unequal, especially where protected tenants are numerous; and if, for instance, settlement operations result in the assessment of a normal revenue amounting to 125 per cent. of that previously paid, it would be far better for a district, however depressed, that the revised assessments should be announced, but reduced by one-fifth so as not to increase the total payments, rather than that the existing unequal payments should continue to be exacted. And this is especially the case, now that the recent revision of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act has for the first time empowered settlement-officers to reduce excessive rent. The severity of assessments in the Central Provinces, wherever they are severe, is mainly due to the short-sighted action of speculative and absentee landlords, and of those who have followed their example, in screwing up rents to a pitch which it is possible to pay, only under the most favourable conditions. Hitherto, the settlement-officer has been obliged to accept those rents, and to assess upon them. He is now, for the first time, in a position to correct them.

"As regards the reduction of agricultural debt, I will only say that I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Bose in thinking that the conspicuous success of the experiment to which he alludes was mainly due to the fact that it was worked through the people, and that local public opinion was enlisted in its favour. I should be glad if it were found possible to repeat that experiment on a wider scale. But, I am inclined to believe that any attempt to make submission to conciliation compulsory, would at once alienate public sympathy, and destroy all hopes of success. An attempt to provide a simple insolvency law of which the agriculturist would readily avail himself, was made in the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act. But its provisions in this respect have virtually remained a dead-letter.

"The problem of providing agriculture in India with capital on reasonable terms is one of the most difficult that can be conceived. Some months ago Mr. Fuller worked out a scheme which seemed to me to suggest a possible step towards the partial solution of the difficulty. It is still under the Chief Commissioner's consideration, and will doubtless reach the Government of India in due time. If it should prove practicable and acceptable to the money-lending classes, it will, I believe, be a substantial advance towards the end in view.

"When I went to the Central Provinces in the middle of 1898, I felt that the task of nursing the province through its period of convalescence after the

famine of 1897 constituted a revenue problem of no ordinary difficulty. It is needless to say how greatly the calamity of a second famine, following almost immediately upon the first, must have increased the difficulty of the task. My hon'ble friend will, however, agree with me that the matter could not be in more sympathetic or more competent hands; and his remarks, which I will take care to bring to the Chief Commissioner's notice, will no doubt assist in dealing with it. The people of the province may feel assured that, in all well-considered measures for their assistance in recovering from the calamity which has befallen them, the head of the administration will receive the most cordial support from the Supreme Government. They must remember, however, that there are two sides to this, as to most questions. And what I am going to say applies to a good deal that we have heard here to-day. On the one hand, a wise moderation—in the face of such a calamity as the present, I will say a generous leniency—is advisable, not only in the interests of the people, but also as conducing to the stability of the revenue. On the other hand, every rupee of rent that should be, but is not, imposed upon the cultivator, is so much shorn from the income of the landowner; and every rupee of revenue that should be, but is not, assessed upon the landowner, has to be made good by the general tax-payer. It is easy to win a cheap popularity by indiscriminate liberality at the expense of others; but it is not right.

"I would ask the Council to bear with me yet one moment while I cordially acknowledge the manner in which the Hon'ble Mr. Bose has referred to the efforts that are being made to save human life. I believe, with him, that the people themselves fully appreciate the splendid devotion with which Government officials and private workers, European and Native alike, are striving for their relief. I have heard the fact doubted. My Lord, I have spent a great part of my service in quiet country districts, and have always made a special point of mixing with the village population. And my firm conviction is, that though the Indian peasant is inarticulate, he is not ungrateful, and that in the depths of his dumb heart he realizes and appreciates all that is being done for him by those who are striving to save his life, not seldom at the risk of their own."

The Hon'ble SIR A. TREVOR said :—"My Lord, my task on the present occasion is for the most part the easy and pleasant one of gratefully acknowledging the testimony which has been borne by those of the hon'ble members who have referred to the subject, to the success which has attended our efforts to prevent the interests of railways and irrigation from suffering more than was absolutely unavoidable from the financial difficulties of the year. But there are a few points to which I may briefly refer.

"My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur has referred to short comings in the deferred Telegram service and has pointed to the necessity for spending the surplus revenue of the Department on the improvement of the service. I am afraid it must be acknowledged that it has not always been found possible to work up to the standard the Department has set for itself, and that deferred telegrams are occasionally seriously delayed. But having regard to the conditions under which they are sent, that is not surprising when the ordinary and urgent traffic is as heavy as it sometimes is. If deferred telegrams cannot be got through in the night or before the urgent and ordinary messages of next day begin to come in, they have to stand aside till next night. Thus messages put in at 10 A.M. on Monday might not get over the wires until Tuesday night, being delivered on Wednesday morning. The surplus to which Mr. Arthur refers as shown in this year's revised estimates is the result of the same sudden expansion of traffic to which the delays of which he complains are attributable. It will all be spent, and something more, next year, on the object he has at heart, the improvement of the service by construction of additional lines, provision of new apparatus, increased establishment, etc. I should explain that the cost of new lines, though it is treated as Capital expenditure, is met out of Revenue.

"I will leave it to His Excellency the Viceroy to deal with the question of our general irrigation policy, which has been referred to by my friends Messrs. Ananda Charlu and Faiyaz Ali. But in reference to Mr. Ananda Charlu's

remarks as to the importance of systematizing the maintenance and improvement of tank irrigation in Madras, I may observe that there is already a tank-restoration survey in Madras, which has been going on for some years. The tanks along each river or main drainage here are systematically reported, the various data for each being put on permanent record in a book for each system. Improvements are suggested and taken up in regular order as money is available. In fact, the system he desires is already in force. It may be susceptible of improvement. But that is a question rather for the local authorities.

"My friend the Hon'ble Maharaja of Darbhanga has referred to the postponement of the Sakri-Jainagad line. Some difficulty was experienced in finding the money for the line within our programme limits. But as I explained in the memorandum appended to the Financial Statement, the Bengal and North-Western Railway Board have come to the rescue, and have undertaken to find the money at a reasonable rate of interest, allowing it to rank as Government capital for division of profits on the combined company's and Government system which they work. This has been agreed to by the Government of India, and I hope that the line will shortly be put in hand.

"He has also referred to the question of railway rates, especially for coal, as demanding attention. I may explain that Government fixes on all lines except a few of the old Guaranteed Companies Railways and such as are independent of Government aid, certain maxima and minima, within which Railway administrations are at liberty to vary their rates as may seem to them desirable in the interests of their lines. They are quite alive to the advantages of stimulating traffic, and the less they are interfered with the better, as a rule, the public will be served. As regards coal, I may observe that neither the Companies who sell coal nor the public who buy it have so far complained of the rates. Their complaint has been more directed to the difficulty of moving the coal from the mines to the centres of trade and industry. The rates at which Railways can afford to carry depend also to some extent on the direction of other traffic. One-tenth of a pie per maund per mile is the prevailing rate. But that is sometimes reduced, with the sanction of Government if necessary, when, if not carrying coal, the wagons would be returned empty. I do not think that Government are at present called on to interfere."

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR E. COLLEN said:—"In the memorandum which I laid upon the table last week I gave a full detail of the estimates with which I am specially concerned, the Indian military estimates, the Home (India) military estimates, the Military Works estimates, and the marine estimates. I do not think I need trouble the Council with any repetition of figures, but should like, if I may, to furnish the Council with an explanation regarding the increase in the budget of the coming year as compared with the budget estimate of the current year.

"The difficulty of arriving at the practical increase of military expenditure is because there are many factors in the estimates of both years which must be eliminated, in order to arrive at what may be called the permanent figure. We must take out the abnormal cost of food supplies, reduction by the absence of troops, and reduction of the provision for military operations and special services. It appears to me that the fairest way of stating the case is to say that provision has been made for improvements in the armament and organisation of the army to the extent of about 90 lakhs or £600,000; and that other increases, such as the messing allowance for the British Army, bring up the permanent increased expenditure to about one crore of rupees, or £666,666. Increases to army expenditure, comparing one estimate with another, may be classed under three heads, namely, what may be called temporary increases, which may not recur again; automatic increases, such as occur in connection with the volunteers; and special increases due to improvements in the army, in its organisation and armament, some of which must increase year by year up to a certain limit.

"The great increase to military expenditure was the effect, when fully felt, of the measures which were carried out in 1885-86-87 for augmenting the strength of the British and Native army, for the establishment of reserves,

and for the creation of coast and frontier defences, the maintenance of which is now a yearly charge. Now this increase of expenditure was the result of the deliberate conclusion of the Government of the day in consequence of the modification of our military position in India. But besides this direct cause of increase, many matters have since caused additional military expenditure, the preparation of the field army for mobilisation, increase in transport, rise in prices and wages, the effect of expeditions and campaigns on the non-effective charges, the increased cost of, and additions to, equipment and war material generally, development of the volunteer movement, and additional sanitary measures; while three items alone, the increased pay to the native army, exchange compensation allowance, and the grant of messing allowance to the British army, account for over one crore of rupees, £666,666.

"I have more than once explained in this Council what the great items of military expenditure are, and if my hon'ble colleagues will turn to paragraph 29 of my memorandum, they will see, taking the Indian military estimates, how the expenditure stands under the different grants; and if they analyse these figures, they will find that, in the effective services, out of say 15 crores of rupees, or £10,000,000, more than 14 crores of rupees, or a sum of considerably over nine millions sterling, is spent on paying, feeding and supplying, clothing, doctoring, and arming the army, while the difference is caused by the expenses of the staff and administration, attending to the education and spiritual wants of the army, and to the cost of the volunteer services.

"As to the non-effective charges, there is practically no means of reducing these; and if we turn to paragraph 38 you will find that the Home (India) military estimates are made up, besides payments to the War Office, of pay in some form or other, transport of troops to and from India, stores required by the Army in India, and various non-effective charges, such as pensions.

"I think that we are sometimes reproached that we have no great reforms to bring forward. Some of our critics would have us abolish the post of Commander-in-Chief, others tell us to abolish the Military Member of Council, while yet again these wholesale abolitionists advise us to abolish the four Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces, or to abolish some particular part of the army usually, I may say a part of the army to which the critics do not belong; then we are told that we ought to reduce the British Army in India; while some say salvation is to be found in re-distributing the army and having nothing but large cantonments,—a most excellent policy, which I should like to see carried out,—but which would involve an enormous expenditure on barracks and cantonments. Great reforms have been introduced into the Indian Army during the last twenty years. The cumbrous presidential system has been got rid of and a large number of measures of improvement have been carried out. Even in the financial year that is now passing we have done a good deal, and are preparing to do more. Within the last few days, we have received sanction for the introduction of the organisation of double companies in native infantry in place of wings—a most important improvement which many of us have pressed for, for a long time. Another very considerable reform is the re-distribution of commands on the North-West Frontier which will be immediately carried out. The great reform to be accomplished is further and more complete decentralisation than has yet been effected.

"I said in my memorandum that I could not state the results of our labours to diminish clerical work and simplify our method of business in the army and its administration. But I rather forgot that we have already reduced the length of those useful documents, the military financial reviews, and since I wrote I have received a proof of the report on Ordnance Factories and I find a reduction in bulk has been made of 67 per cent. I mention this, because it is the first fruits of part of a very great reform in which His Excellency the Viceroy is not only interested, but for which he has supplied the motive power of his energy. I have explained in my memorandum how the particular military measures we have brought forward came to be proposed; but I did not explain that these measures are only part of a permanent policy which we have for many years gradually, if slowly, developed—that policy being the preparation of a

part of the Army of India for mobilization in any direction, either by land or sea; while the second part of the policy is the defence of the ports and frontiers by adequate works, and by carrying out measures to preserve the internal security of the country. Sometimes circumstances have obliged us to halt in this development At other times, we have been able to carry it forward more rapidly, but the measures of special expenditure, the re-armament of the Native army and of the mountain batteries, the development of our manufacturing power, the addition of officers to the Native army, the re-organisation of horse, field, and mountain batteries, with a view to facilitate mobilisation, the conversion of existing heavy batteries into more powerful units, improvement of the transport—I am afraid I have dwelt upon the necessity for this several times in this Council—and the provision of military light railways, etc., form an important part of this continuous policy, and we feel that, when these improvements have been carried out, we shall have made a great step forward.

"I should like to say one word as to what our mobilisation system is—it is the preparation of a force for movement, equipped in every possible detail. It means an immense amount of labour and an endeavour to foresee every kind of requirement. It is ten times more difficult than the mobilisation which continental nations are able to effect, because, not only have our troops to traverse long distances, but we are not able to distribute our troops rigidly and permanently in time of peace. One result of having a definite aim and standard is that we do possess large reserves, and manufacturing power for equipments and warlike stores. The possession of these equipments and reserves not only enabled us to send off at once the force for South Africa, but it has enabled us to meet large demands from the War Office.

"A great deal has been said recently to the effect that the Government take no interest in the Volunteer Force in India, and that this force is, in fact, in the cold shade of officialism. I am concerned that there should be any feeling of this kind, for I can assure the Council it rests on no foundation. I know Your Excellency takes great interest in the volunteer force of India—a force which has contributed a small but effective contingent to the army in South Africa, and for myself I am one of a very small body of veteran volunteers, as I was a volunteer 40 years ago, beginning my military education in that post, and I have done everything in my power to foster the movement.

"In the first place, I will deal with the question to which my hon'ble friend Mr. Allan Arthur alluded—the re-armament of the volunteers. The Government are most anxious that the volunteers should be re-armed, but we cannot do everything at once. It is, as will be readily understood, a matter of great importance that the Native troops of the field army should be re-armed with the magazine rifle, and this we shall now commence to do from our reserves, supplemented by the arms which are coming from home. The desire is to re-arm the volunteers, immediately after that portion of the Native army which is detailed for the field army has been armed with the magazine rifle, and I think that, if the volunteers consider the question dispassionately, they would understand why this plan has to be followed. They will certainly be re-armed before the remainder of the garrison of India, which is not in the field army, receives the magazine rifle.

"I find that in the last ten years many concessions have been made, which have involved expenditure. An annual grant is given to assist volunteer corps in the construction of rifle ranges; reservists are allowed to count towards the authorised band allowance; mounted volunteers are allowed to purchase cast horses at a small price; an educational allowance is granted to schools for efficient cadets; money grants are made to volunteers in lieu of rations during camps of exercise; ammunition for match shooting is issued at cost price; the horses of mounted corps are rationed at the State expense during camps of exercise, instead of this being charged to the capitation grant. The grant for camps of exercise has been raised; an annual grant is made of R20,000 to help the volunteers in their field days; an annual grant of R30,000 is made for volunteer buildings, such as armouries, head-quarters, etc.; loans at a favourable rate of interest have been issued to volunteer corps; volunteers have been placed

under more favourable conditions regarding the grant of wound pensions and widows' pensions. The capitation rate of R10 is passed to recruits who fail in their first year but qualify as reservists; outfit allowances are granted to volunteer officers on first appointment for the purchase of their swords and revolvers; an increased capitation of R10 is granted to mounted volunteers and the same to artillery volunteers, while infantry volunteers who are trained in gun drill receive an extra amount of R10. Volunteer officers are granted a decoration and volunteers long service medals; and the children of volunteers are admitted to the Lawrence Asylums. I venture to think that we can hardly be said to have entirely failed in our duty to the volunteers.

"I have had on previous occasions in this Council to defend military expenditure in India, although, indeed, to my mind it requires no defence, when we remember that the military expenditure of India is only about 5 per cent. of the great trade of this country, which I venture to think is not an extravagant insurance. The criticism which has been passed has sometimes been full-bodied in its flavour, sometimes of a very mild character. On this occasion I confess I am glad to know that the continuity of hostile criticism has been broken, and that my colleagues approve of the military policy of the Government. The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta made a remark on the method pursued in respect to the charges on account of troops lent to the Imperial Government. Now I would ask his attention to the despatch of the Government of India of 1896, on the Suakin charges, which has been published as a blue book. In that despatch a full exposition was made of the view entertained by the Government of India, and for my part I can only say that I regard those views as equitable. I am given to understand that at last the report of Lord Welby's Commission is to be published, and I do not think I ought to forestall the opinion of that Commission by expressing my own. I think that is all I need say with reference to the observations which have been made on the subject of military expenditure by my Hon'ble Colleagues.

" My Lord, when speaking in this Council, two years ago, of the frontier campaigns of 1897, I mentioned how the great chieftains of the Native States had vied with each other in placing their Imperial Service Troops at the disposal of the Government of India, and in offering their swords for service in the field. But still more remarkable has been the exhibition of the loyalty of the princes and people of this country, during the progress of the war in South Africa—a war which we feel assured that great Indian soldier, Lord Roberts, will conduct to a conclusion which will give that country lasting peace. All must appreciate the necessity for carefully thought out plans and preparation, but it is not only upon these, or upon the existing numbers of our Indian Army, that we rely for the security of India. We rely also on the resources of the empire at large; and we rely upon the enormous potential strength which we possess in the martial races of this country.

" It was in the same speech that I alluded to the achievements of Sir William Lockhart. I was with him in the last act of the drama of the war of 1897, at the last jirga of the Afridis, and again at that remarkable scene at the Peshawar railway station when they came to bid him farewell; and I well recollect the impression it made on me when one of them stepped forward and said: 'We have fought against you—the next time we shall be on your side, and your enemy shall be ours.' What can be more striking than that the Afridis should have offered their services for South Africa? What can be more touching than the message from 'Your Afridis,' which came to Sir William Lockhart in his last illness? No words of mine can express the loss which the Indian Army has suffered. I do not speak of personal sorrow, but of the withdrawal of the present and living influence of a great soldier, high-minded and chivalrous, experienced in war, to whom the whole army looked up with affectionate reverence. But, my Lord, the name of Lockhart will long be remembered in the Punjab and on the frontiers of India. May his bright example animate the younger men to follow in his footsteps,—and although we may have disappointments and the result may be slow of accomplishment—may his example teach them how the wild tribesmen can be led to look upon us as friends, and thus add to the strength of the Indian Army. The martial strength of India—prepared at all points—lies in the loyal faith of her

sons in their leaders—among whom history will afford a high place to the name of my friend of so many years, and our colleague in this Council.

"My Lord, death has laid his hand on another eminent soldier, the senior officer on the active list of the Indian Army, one who was formerly a member of this Council, and afterwards Commander-in-Chief in India. I speak of Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart. His distinguished career has ended, full of years and honour, but up to the last he was a power in the council of the empire. So long as the Indian Army produces such men as those who have just passed away, so long will it maintain its position as a potent factor in that greater Imperial Army which will, in the future, embrace still more closely all the constituents of military power in the widespread empire of our Sovereign."

The Hon'ble MR. DAWKINS said:—"I will begin by addressing myself first to the observations of my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur, whose willingness to place his advice and knowledge at the disposal of Government I should like to take this opportunity of cordially acknowledging.

"In discussing the history of this season in the Financial Statement I remarked that the Exchange Banks had not brought out as much money as usual before Christmas to India, they having had profitable employment for their funds at home, and that this, together with other reasons, contributed to the rush for telegraphic transfers after the New Year, and the decision, which was in consequence forced upon the Secretary of State, to limit transfers by raising the rate. It has been essayed to qualify my remark by some figures supplied to the Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur to prove that the Exchange Banks brought out not less but more money than usual before Christmas. My hon'ble friend has had the courtesy to show me those figures. I have tried to have them checked, a laborious task, from the registers of the Comptroller-General, and I only received the results last night, but I regret to say that I cannot accept the figures supplied to him as absolutely correct. And there are other elements to be taken into consideration, and other ways by which the Exchange Banks bring out money besides Council drafts, so that I doubt whether this form of comparison, even if I accepted the figures, would be conclusive. However, any discrepancies in these figures do not really matter much; nor could they invalidate my main argument, which was, and is, that, as the Exchange Banks very naturally and properly employ their money out of India when they can employ it out of India more profitably than in India, their assistance to Indian trade cannot be depended upon as an absolutely certain factor. This is a reason which contributes to the undue reliance of trade on Government, and indeed this year the Exchange Banks themselves wanted to have an assurance that they could borrow money from the Government, a demand that might reasonably be held to indicate that, even if the funds they were bringing out were equal in actual amount to those brought out in previous years, they were not proportionately sufficient with reference to the demands of this year. Then, again, the insufficiency of funds here when rates fell in London and set free money to seek employment in India resulted in a rush for telegraphic transfers mainly on the part of the Banks which led to the Secretary of State's action in raising the rate. I do not think I need justify or explain the Secretary of State's action. His reasons, and they are convincing, are given in the Despatch published in last Saturday's *Gazette.* I must say, with all deference, that this incident seems to me to have been exaggerated out of all shape and proportion. My hon'ble friend still seems to hanker after the idea that the Secretary of State should bind himself down to a maximum rate. Why should the Secretary of State give an undertaking that may be illusory? If the circumstances of this year repeated themselves, would my hon'ble friend deny that it was the first duty of the Secretary of State to ensure the stability of our currency? That there will be a practical maximum, I think, with the experience of this year to guide us in future, is fairly certain. My hon'ble friend would like to fortify that certainty, and to provide for a regular automatic conversion of gold into rupees by so amending the Gold Note Act of 1898 when it is prolonged, as Government has undertaken to do, by empowering the Government of India to issue notes on

rupees against silver in transit purchased by gold in London tendered under the Act. This would be definitely providing for the instant conversion of gold received into silver; for the more immediate supply of rupees for the presentation of gold, which I may say, in answer to the Hon'ble Maharaja of Darbhanga, is the measure of the coinage of silver. I may say that personally I have much sympathy with my hon'ble friend's suggestion though, at the same time, there is something to be said against introducing any change into the Act until we have had somewhat longer experience of gold as legal tender. I think I ought also to beg my hon'ble friend not to dangle the profits on silver too conspicuously before the eyes even of a most virtuous Government. Once let these profits become a determining factor in your action then goodbye stability. However, I am certain his valuable suggestion for amending the Act II in the direction I have described will receive every consideration at the hands of Government.

"My hon'ble friend has also referred to the question of giving the Banks access to the Paper Currency Reserve in India. He must excuse me if I do not go fully into a question which is now under the consideration of the Secretary of State. But I fear that personally I do see on this question eye to eye with him. Nor can I for one moment understand or accept his statement that the Presidency Banks are the only Central Banks in the world that receive no assistance from the Paper Currency, or that 'in all countries with the exception of England the Currency can be readily expanded by issuing fiduciary paper.' We all hear a good deal of German expansion in these days, but my hon'ble friend is really anticipating a colossal expenditure, by seeing that exceptional institution, the Imperial Bank of Germany, which works under conditions that do not exist in India, painted generally over the globe.

"I am afraid the change in the entry under the Famine Insurance grant from Reduction to Reduction or Avoidance of Debt has failed to commend itself to the Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Harnam Singh. Yet I submit it is quite clear and has a reason. If, *ex-hypothesi*, we have to find three crores for Railway construction, and instead of borrowing three crores only borrow two crores and provide one from the unappropriated balance of the famine grant, surely we avoid debt. My hon'ble friend further suggests that an unappropriated balance should be invested in a separate fund, a suggestion in which I understand he is supported by the Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu. I really cannot see the advantage of this. You would, on the one hand, invest a crore raised by taxation, and you would, with the other hand, borrow a crore, the interest on your investment balancing the interest you pay on your loan. The only imaginable advantage of such a plan would be if, when famine came, Government could not find funds to meet famine expenditure, — an almost inconceivable state of things. This is not the case. My hon'ble friend also views with some misgiving the cashing of postal orders in Presidency-towns in gold among a people accustomed, for centuries, I understand him to say, to the exclusive use of silver coins. History hardly bears my hon'ble friend out in this latter assertion. Gold used to circulate till fifty years ago pretty freely in Southern India, and to some extent in Bengal. Indeed, when Lord Dalhousie demonetised gold, he received some earnest protests against his action, curious enough reading they are, from the native community. I think the Notification need cause no misgiving. We did not issue it till people had themselves shown their desire for gold by voluntarily taking over £130,000. We are therefore proceeding gradually. Nor does my information tally with my hon'ble friend's as to sovereigns being sold in the bazar with a batta. I have made a good many inquiries. I was told that this was the case at first, but has now ceased to be the case, and that sovereigns are passing freely. And the fact of their circulating freely is corroborated by the evidence of the Director-General of the Post Office. Very few complaints, and those only in the first three days, I think, were reported to the Director-General as being made to the payment of postal orders in sovereigns. Since the order came into force £34,000 have been paid out by Post Offices in Calcutta, £13,500 in Bombay, £3,500 in Madras, and over £1,000 in Rangoon. The Currency Offices have also continued to pay out gold, though, as was to be expected, some gold has been returned to them. The further issues of gold from Currency Offices since

March 10th, when the amount was £130,700, to March 24th, have been £113,500, making a total of £244,200. The Presidency Banks have also issued gold in payment of Government cheques to the extent of, oddly enough, another £113,000. The issues to the public, as the Post Offices draw gold either from the Banks or Currency Offices, are represented by the sum of the last two figures, £358,000, taken by the public since we began to offer gold on January 15th.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton has raised two questions on behalf of Burma. The first relates to the incidence of the duty on local salt, paid in the form of what is called composition on vessels used in its manufacture. There appears to be considerable diversity of view on this subject in Burma, and much doubt as to whether in any case the local industry is not doomed. The Financial Commissioner himself, I think, has expressed an opinion that the extinction of the industry, if gradual, would not do harm. But the position of the industry is complicated by the question of the Government fisheries, though I believe that any difficulties in this connection could be got over by adopting the Madras system of special issues of salt for fisheries at privileged rates. However, the Government has no intention of going about to compass the extinction of a local industry. But I am not sure that the question will not soon arise of raising the salt-tax in Burma to the same rate as in the rest of India. The problem before it is so to raise and adjust the duty on local salt as to enable it to compete fairly with, but not to be protected against, imported salt paying a tax at one rupee per maund. For I think it must be recognized that the local duties are in some places too low. We have an instance of the composition duty in Bassein working out at five annas per maund. Well this gives a very barren allowance for water with a vengeance. I cannot quite convince myself—I hope I do Burma no injustice—that if anything there is not a shadow of a desire there to give the duties just a little gentle protectionist turn in favour of their local salt. That suspicion is fortified by the desire to reduce or keep the duty low because the cost of production is high. You don't vary the tax on cotton because one mill works cheaper or is nearer a railway than another. But the subject is one still under the consideration of the Government of India.

"With regard to the second point, I am glad to learn from my hon'ble friend that the arrangement now made for giving telegraphic transfers in Calcutta or Rangoon at a fixed commission of ½ per cent. has given satisfaction. I believe Rangoon will find that the arrangements will satisfy all requirements. To grant Council Bills on Rangoon is impracticable; and I shrewdly suspect that the Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton's Rangoon clients know this, but threw in this demand to make sure of getting the transfers. I am afraid the payment of Councils half in gold and half in silver would not get over the difficulty. My hon'ble friend desires to complete the facilities for Rangoon by giving transfers not only in Calcutta, but in Bombay. I doubt whether this, will be found necessary in practice. But there is no reason against the extension of the arrangement, though the commission to be paid in Bombay may have to be somewhat higher than in Calcutta.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta propounds certain interesting questions which certainly could not be exhausted in this debate. Mr. Mehta asks, if I heard him aright, whether 'deficits owing to exchange were not turned into overflowing surpluses by the differences coming from the pockets of the people,'—a somewhat cryptic sentence. I understand Mr. Mehta by this to suggest that though a declining exchange may have embarrassed Government, yet it may have increased the popular wealth. I think if Mr. Mehta will look at the annual returns he will find that the largest trade returns are by no means coincident with the lowest or with a falling exchange. In fact, it is difficult to establish any relation between a low exchange and large exports, and the people who urge the plausible theory of a depreciated rupee stimulating exports have a very bad quarter of an hour when they come to look at statistics. Like some other plausible theories, this theory does not well stand confrontation with facts. Mr. Mehta also means, I think, that the enhancement of the rupee may operate to some extent as an indirect tax on producers by lowering prices. This is a most intricate and difficult question. The facts, as we know, seem to point to

the enhancement having had little or almost no effect of the kind. But, assuming the appreciation of the rupee had had such an effect, that effect measured in rupees would certainly be made less than the direct taxation to which Government would have been obliged to resort if, for instance, we had an *11d.* rupee to-day.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Metha is also somewhat disposed to challenge our small surplus of twenty-four lakhs as fictitious. He thinks we have taken land-revenue too high next year, and so I think does the Hon'ble Sir Harnam Singh, that we have not allowed sufficiently for the depression of the people and the loss of cattle. This may be a matter of opinion. But I can assure my hon'ble friend that the estimates have been cautiously framed by the Revenue and Finance Departments in consultation with Local Governments, and with good rains next year we expect to see them justified. For his own Presidency we have accepted without any modification the estimates of the Local Government. Mr. Metha asks for some figures of plague expenditure. He correctly states that in the Budget Estimate of 1899-1900 provision to the extent of about 12½ lakhs was made for direct expenditure on plague in Bombay, and asks what became of that amount, whether it was 'absorbed.' I don't know about its being absorbed, but it was duly spent, indeed more than this was spent, for the Imperial Government made a contribution to Provincial Revenues of 12½ lakhs for plague account, and in addition a special contribution of about a lakh, to cover the cost of the Research Laboratory. Its distribution or otherwise among the Municipalities is a question for the Government of Bombay. I may with advantage lay on the table a statement showing the direct expenditure on plague in the Revised Estimate of 1899-1900, and the Budget Estimate of 1900-1901 :—

Direct expenditure for the prevention of plague.

	Revised Estimate, 1899-1900. R	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901. R
India	2,50,000	2,17,000
Central Provinces	1,22,000	1,21,000
Assam	12,000	15,000
Bengal	5,42,000	3,75,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	4,92,000	3,10,000
Punjab	1,31,000	59,000
Madras	5,87,000	3,73,000
Bombay	15,72,000	15,38,000
TOTAL	35,08,000	30,08,000

"It is also a complaint that Civil Works in Bombay have been cut down. I am afraid when famine and plague are raging you cannot carry on everything else on a normal scale. If you have heavy doctor's bills to pay in a private house, you are often reduced to curtail some customary expenditure. But Mr. Mehta has an absolutely dogged and rooted objection to our small surplus. If he cannot make it disappear in some other way, he has, at any rate, one last way of polishing it off—a final Happy Despatch. Give it to Bombay, he cries. Now I have every sympathy for the sore trials—and very sore trials they are—of the Western Presidency, but assuredly, as the French say, the appetite does come by eating. Bombay is receiving from Imperial Funds 248 lakhs, all she asks for on account of famine, and over 34 lakhs for a general grant-in-aid, for other objects, including plague, some 283 lakhs in all. And Mr Mehta wants to try her digestion further with our little surplus.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Spence has brought to notice that there is no account given in the Financial Statement of the Provincial balances. I am afraid I must acknowledge that there is this omission, but I can only say that the entry of the Provincial balances as regards very many of the Provinces have been so entirely fictitious that we thought it was hardly worth putting it in. I have no doubt that in another year, when this entry will become, as I hope it will become, less fictitious it will be duly put in by the Department.

"In conclusion, after conveying my thanks to my colleagues in this Council for their kind language in reference to myself, there remains one other pleasant duty before me, and that is to express my most sincere thanks to the Members of the Finance Department for the hearty co-operation and support accorded to me during this year. And above all my thanks are due to the Secretary, Mr. Finlay, whose loyalty, knowledge, and zeal are above all recognition, and who has most ungrudgingly in every way given to me of his best."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I should like to thank Hon'ble Members for the readiness which they have shown to act upon the suggestion which I ventured to make at the beginning of this sitting, namely, that such parts of their proposed speeches as dealt with matters of a technical character, or were likely to extend to unusual length, should be taken as read, and should be laid upon the table for subsequent publication in the Gazette.

"In closing this last debate of the present Session of Council, I am constrained to admit that it has not been a Session very prolific in legislation. It has not, for that reason, been, in my opinion, any the worse. On the contrary, I think that we opened the Session with too full a wallet. Our Session is, owing to the conditions of our life at Calcutta, necessarily limited in duration. All the stages of legislation, after the preliminary enquiries and introduction of the various Bills, have practically to be got through in the space of three months. In the case of small or uncontentious measures this is enough, and more than enough. In the case of an important measure, which has been long debated, and has probably only reached the stage of legislation after years of previous discussion, it may also be sufficient. But I doubt if it is sufficient in cases where several important measures may be simultaneously on the Agenda paper, and where, in the course of examination of the Bills themselves, acute difference of opinion may be developed, or alterations may be made in a Bill in Select Committee or elsewhere that radically affect its original character. In such cases I would sooner be charged with undue caution than with extravagant haste. We are free in India from the particular temptation that impels Governments to legislate at all hazards in the British Parliament, namely, the desire either to fulfil the promises sometimes rashly given upon platforms at a previous election, or to establish a better record than their political opponents for the purposes of the ensuing one. Being free from these temptations, and having no standard of action beyond our own sense of responsibility, and of the public needs, I think that it behoves us to legislate sparingly, to look very closely to the quality, and not too much to the quantity, of our output, and, while very jealously guarding the duty of Government, which is to lead public opinion, and in no way to abrogate the supreme authority vested in us—at the same time not to push our measures through with undue precipitation, above all, not to give to any party or interest the idea that its views have been imperfectly considered, or contemptuously brushed aside.

"For these reasons we have, during the present Session, postponed the Assam Labour Bill, upon which we did not receive, until too late a date, all the replies that we had asked for; and the Coal Mines Bill, in which amendments so substantial were introduced in Select Committee, that we felt it desirable again to consult the Local Governments, before proceeding further with the Bill. It was on similar grounds that I announced the withdrawal of the Press Messages Bill ten days ago. Now there may be some people who may make this series of postponements a source of reproach, and may interpret them as a sign of weak or distracted counsels. I do not think that, at any rate in the present case, there would be the slightest justification for such a reproach. Speaking for the rest of my colleagues as well as myself, I can truthfully say that we have acted only after careful deliberation and in the public interest; and I believe that our decision has been ratified by public opinion, and has been acceptable to the majority of Hon'ble Members who sit upon this Council. For my own part, I say unhesitatingly that, in proportion as our Legislative machinery in India is prompt and powerful in its action, and is free from many of the clogs that impede legislation in England—so should it only be employed with much forethought and deliberation. That does not mean for a moment that Government must never pass unpopular Bills. All legislation is unpopular with somebody; and I have seen enough of Parliamentary life to have heard the most salutary measures denounced as iniquitous at the time of their introduction, and to have seen Statesmen and

Governments savagely abused for the passing of Acts which were afterwards extolled as their principal title to fame. I daresay, therefore that this Council in my time will pass some Bills that will be stoutly resisted and roundly assailed. All I hope is that we shall not be guilty of the particular vice of legislation in a hurry.

"Passing from these general considerations to the discussion in which we are at present engaged, it will, I am sure, be the opinion of all who heard the Hon'ble Mr. Dawkins last Wednesday, that he placed before us a clear and even luminous statement, dealing with a large variety of subjects, and a great mass of figures, with the easy confidence that betrays the hand of the master and wins the confidence of the pupil. I am sure that we all of us regret that we shall not listen to many more such statements from his lips, and that the Government of India will not profit in future years by Mr. Dawkins' wide experience and expert counsel. He is unfortunately leaving us, after a too brief period of Indian service. During that time he has had to contend with circumstances representing a transitional phase in our financial history; and he has further seen all prospect of a notable Budget, of a large surplus, of great schemes, of a sensible relief of taxation—in fact, all the legitimate aspirations of a financier—stolen from him by the sad famine against which we are now struggling. One by one, therefore, his Spanish castles have been dissolved in thin air, and he has been compelled to present a curtailed programme and a stern business statement, in which, if there is nothing startling or sensational, it is yet a matter of sincere congratulation, not merely that equilibrium is maintained, but that a slight surplus is even estimated for the forthcoming year. Nevertheless, in his year of office Mr. Dawkins has not failed to leave his mark, and it will be found to be a durable mark, upon our financial history and system. He has successfully inaugurated the new era under which the sovereign has become legal tender in India, and stability in exchange has assumed what we hope may be a stereotyped form. This great change has been introduced in defiance of the vaticinations of all the prophets of evil, and more especially of the particular prophecy that we could not get gold to come to India, that we could not keep it in our hands if we got it here, but that it would slip so quickly through our fingers that we should even have to borrow to maintain the necessary supply. As a matter of fact, we are almost in the position of the mythological king, who prayed that all he touched might be turned into gold, and was then rather painfully surprised when he found that his food had been converted into the same somewhat indigestible material. So much gold, indeed, have we got, that we are now giving gold for rupees as well as rupees for gold, *i.e.*, we are really in the enjoyment of complete convertibility—a state of affairs which would have been derided as impossible by the experts a year ago. Mr. Dawkins has further introduced several useful reforms in the method of stating our accounts. That delusive column that appeared to represent Loss by Exchange has vanished. The dreadful and bewildering symbol of Rx. has been politely bowed out of existence. I remember last year, when still a newcomer from England, and before I had become accustomed to the multiplicity of Indian financial symbols, being considerably puzzled at the occurrence in the same statement of no less than five different methods of computation, *viz.*, Rupees Tens of Rupees, Pounds Sterling, Lacs, and Crores. Now, I have never myself understood why finance, because it is complex, need also be made obscure. But Mr. Dawkins is one of the few financiers whom I have found willing to subscribe to that elementary proposition. A useful step has also been taken by him by which the only public works that will in future be charged against the Annual Famine Grant, or as it is sometimes called, Famine Insurance Fund, of 1½ crores —will be works that are designed and executed exclusively as a protection against famine. This does not mean that such works can be brought up to the full margin of the grant, for protective public works are necessarily limited in number. What it does mean is that the allocation of the grant for such famine protective purposes as are available will be more easily traceable, the unappropriated balance being devoted as now to avoidance of debt. Perhaps in this respect we may be able to carry correct definition even further in the future. During his term of office Mr. Dawkins has further adopted a liberal policy in his attitude towards banking and other enterprise in this country; and if he has not been here long enough to carry to a final conclusion the important question of

banking amalgamation or reform, he has appreciably expedited the solution of the problem, and has facilitated the labours of his successor by the free and fearless discussion which he has inaugurated, both in private conference and in public despatch, upon this momentous issue. Finally, in the reply to which we have just listened, Mr. Dawkins has shown an ability to meet the criticisms which have been passed upon his Budget in the course of this debate which renders it a cause of additional regret that this is the last occasion on which we shall listen to a similar performance from him.

"Such are some at any rate of the services which have been rendered by our retiring Finance Member. I now pass to an examination of certain features in the Budget, and of the observations that have fallen from some of my Hon'ble Colleagues this afternoon.

"It has been made abundantly clear that the main source of disturbance in the calculations, both of the past and the ensuing financial year, has been famine. But for famine Mr. Dawkins would have had a great surplus, and might have introduced what is generally known as a popular Budget. Let me endeavour to give you an idea of the extent to which this cyclonic disturbance has affected, and is still affecting, India. I put on one side for the moment the fact which is known to you ,all from the weekly Gazette, that we are now engaged in relieving in one form or another, nearly 5,000,000 persons, more than the entire population of many not inconsiderable States. Such a thing has never been heard of before in the history of Indian or indeed of any other famine. How greatly this famine transcends in importance its predecessor may be illustrated by the fact that in the Central Provinces, the centre of the deepest scarcity, both in the famine of 1897 and now, whereas at the height of the 1897 famine, *i.e.*, at the close of the month of May, less than 700,000 persons were in receipt of relief, on the present occasion, 1½ million of persons are already receiving relief at the end of March. In one district alone, that of Raipur, over 30 per cent. of the whole population are upon relief, *i.e.*, 500,000 persons, out of a total of 1,600,000, are being supported by the State. In four districts of Bombay between 20 and 30 per cent. of the entire population, in three districts of Berar 20 per cent, and in the Ajmer-Merwara Division 20 per cent., are on relief.

"But let me represent the severity of the affliction to you from another point of view. I see it sometimes stated, and the critics of British rule in India are very fond of this argument, that the real causes of recurring famine are not the failure of rain, the exhaustion of the soil, or the loss of crops, but the pressure of land taxation and the drain upon the resources of the people. Now I cannot pause to-day to discuss the question of land assessments. We have listened to some interesting observations on the subject from Mr. Bose, the Maharaja of Darbhanga, and Mr. Mehta. What they have said will have the earnest attention of Government. But I may point out, in terms of pounds, shillings, and pence, exactly what a great Indian drought does involve in the destruction of agricultural wealth; and those who hear the figures may then judge how far any revision or modification of our revenue system, putting aside the question whether it be or be not desirable or feasible, would of itself alone enable an agricultural population to stand the shock of a calamity at once so sudden and so devastating.

"The wheat crop of India averages 6 million tons, worth at least £24,000,000. This year the estimates received from the provinces point to a crop of about 3,000,000 tons. Even if we allow that the money value of these 3,000,000 tons in a famine year is greater than in an ordinary year, we yet cannot put the losses of the Indian agriculturist on this one crop alone at less than from £8,000,000 to £10,000,000. Take another great staple crop—cotton. The Indian cotton crop averages in value £12,000,000 sterling. This year its outside value does not exceed £5,000,000, or a loss of £7,000,000 sterling. A third great crop is oilseed, namely, linseed and rapeseed. It ordinarily covers 18 millions of acres. In the present year this crop is practically non-existent outside of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh.

"These losses, great as they are in relation to the annual produce of India,

as a whole, are still greater in relation to the produce of the famine region, to which they are practically confined. I will take the case of a single province. A very careful return of this year's harvests of food-grains has just been received from Bombay. On a very moderate computation, the loss to the cultivators in that Presidency, as compared with the value of the harvests in preceding years, has been £15,000,000. They have also lost about £4,000,000 on their cotton crop. What they have further lost in the matter of cattle it is impossible to conjecture, but the figures must be enormous.

"These facts appear to me to be sufficient of themselves to explain how it is that the present famine is so terrible, and the distress so great; and how impossible it would be for any Government to anticipate the consequences of a visitation of nature on so gigantic and ruinous a scale.

"Now let me turn to the financial aspect of the famine. The cost of famine to the Government of India is incurred in a number of different ways, in direct famine grants to the Local Governments, in the decrease of revenue arising from suspensions and remissions, in indirect expenditure, and in increase of prices. Summarising these heads, I find that the cost of the present famine, partly estimated, partly already incurred, will be somewhat as follows. Famine relief in the past year, 308¼ lakhs, in the ensuing year, 500¼ lakhs; loss of revenue in the past year, 236 lakhs, in the ensuing year, 121 lakhs; compensation for dearness of provisions and increase in cost of food-supplies in the past year, 37 lakhs, in the ensuing year, 71 lakhs, or a grand total of over 12¾ crores, or nearly 8½ millions sterling. To this should be added the temporary cost of other direct charges, such as loans to Native States, amounting in the past year to 48 lakhs, in the ensuing year to 75 lakhs, and agricultural advances amounting to 37¾ and 20 lakhs in the two years, respectively.

"So much for the financial aspect of famine. Perhaps the figures of cost, when viewed alongside of those of the numbers of persons affected, and the loss of crops involved, may give to the public some sort of idea what a great famine in India means. That to some extent its magnitude has already been realized in England is, I think, clear from the liberal contributions that are now pouring in upon us from British sources. I am confident that I shall not err if I take advantage of the present opportunity to express our united acknowledgments to the Lord Mayor of London, in particular, and to the Lord Mayors and Mayors of other great towns in Great Britain and Ireland, for the patriotic readiness with which they have inaugurated the various relief funds, and also to the generous British public for the splendid manner in which, in the midst of all their distractions, they have remembered our sorrows, and are, weekly and daily, giving of their substance for India's relief. We have done our best for them in respect of their war; and they are nobly repaying the obligation in respect of our famine. Nor must we fail to include in our thanks those British Colonies in both hemispheres who are once again showing a most practical sympathy with our misfortunes; and whose union with the mother-country and with her great Asiatic dependency, whether it be for the purpose of conducting a war, or for that of alleviating the suffering of the masses—strikes a harmonious and resounding note at the dawn of a new century, which will re-echo throughout the world.

"When in the month of December last a warning Circular was issued by the Government of India concerning relief tests and relief distribution, apprehension was expressed in some quarters, that its purport might be misunderstood by the Local Governments, who might thereby be led to restrict relief to a dangerous degree, and to read into the cautious utterances of the Supreme Government, a hint that relief *must* be contracted, and expenditure curtailed, however urgent the requirements of the people. The Circular has now been in operation for three months. The numbers upon relief are in themselves sufficient to show how little ground there was for the apprehensions which I have quoted. On the other hand, we know from the replies of Local Governments that our insistence on the proper application of tests and precautions, and on the limitation of relief to the strict necessities of the case, was greatly needed; and that our warning has led to very desirable reforms. We are satisfied from the reports as to the health and general condition of the people in the distressed tracts which we constantly receive that sufficient relief is being

given, and we also have the best of reasons for believing that, had not the conditions of relief been made more stringent, and had not additional precautions been applied, the State would now be engaged in the support of many who were by no means at the end of their resources.

"There remains one more test which I should like to apply to our famine-relief system. I refer to the test of the deathrate. I have called for the figures, and I have been astonished at the number of famine-stricken provinces and districts in which the mortality is scarcely at all in excess of the normal. In the Central Provinces, there is only a single district in which the excess is so marked as to attract attention. I saw a letter a day or two ago from a visitor to the worst area in that province, and he reported that there was little to distinguish the persons upon relief-works from labourers engaged upon Government work in ordinary times. I understand the same impression to be borne out by the personal experience of Mr. Rees. Contrast these facts with the shocking mortality in the last famine. In some of the districts of Bombay, in Berar, and in Ajmer, where the deathrate has risen, the chief cause of the deaths attributed to privation is the enormous influx of destitute refugees from the neighbouring Native States, where the same perfection of relief-works, and the same care for the life of the people do not exist. I am afraid that in many of these States deaths from starvation are numerous. Jaipur is managing its own relief generously and well; but in January 1,250 deaths from starvation were reported, mostly wanderers from Marwar. In the same month, 250 starvation deaths were reported from Kotah. In Udaipur, which has been very backward, there were 1,100 starvation deaths in January, and 3,250 in February. I might quote other and similar cases. The problem in Native States is a difficult one, arising from the want of experience of the Durbars, the complete novelty to many of their number of the principle itself of State-relief, the lack of organization, and the wild character of some of the hill tribes. Many of the Native princes have shown wonderful energy and public spirit. But the real efficacy of the system adopted by the Government of India is best shown by contrasting it with that which prevails in adjoining tracts not directly under British administration. The experience of such a famine as this [illegible] on is enough to extinguish for ever the fallacy that these visitations are less severe in their incidence, or less calamitous in their result in Native territory than they are in British India. The figures and facts prove irrefutably an entirely opposite condition of affairs.

"Now in connection with Famine, there are two classes of remedial or preventive measures frequently suggested to us, about which I should like, at this stage, to say a word. The employers of labour in India are in the habit of saying—'Here we are in great straits for want of labour in our mines, our factories, or our mills. On the other hand, only a few hundred miles away are thousands of able bodied persons, who are only being saved from starvation by the intervention, and at the cost of Government. Why does not Government spare its own pocket, and at the same time help us, by moving these people from where they are not wanted to where they are? Nothing, indeed, can sound more simple on paper But nothing is more difficult in practice. In the first place, human labour, and particularly native labour, is not like a cartload of bricks, or gravel, or stones, which can be taken up here and dumped down there, wherever you please. In the second place, we and our officers have too much to do in time of famine to be able to convert Government into a sort of vast Emigration Bureau. For such a purpose is wanted a close enquiry into the conditions of labour, the organization of transport, protection of the labour when transported, and so on. If we undertake to move these large batches of men, we shall also, if the experiment proves a failure, be held responsible, and shall have to bring them back again. In all likelihood very many of them would die on the way. Now that is not primarily our business. It is emphatically a case in which capital should help itself, and should not shift its own responsibility on to Government. It is the business of Government to lend every assistance in its power, and that I would most gladly do. But I should like to see the employers of labour a little more willing to help themselves. I know that, if I were one of their number, and were in need of labour, I would have my agents out at once, travelling here,

there, and everywhere, and picking out the stuff that I wanted in suitable provinces and localities.

The second suggestion that is frequently made to me, I admit as a rule from the outside of India, where I am afraid that a good deal of ignorance of the actual position prevails, is that the obvious method to stop famines is to introduce irrigation. Some of these writers seem to plume themselves upon the originality of the idea, and to be unaware that such a thing as irrigation has ever been heard of in India, or has been so much as attempted here. They do not seem to realize that irrigation has been going on in India for quite a considerable number of years, that about 19 millions of acres in India are already under irrigation, and that upon the works so undertaken has been spent a capita outlay of no less than 25½ millions sterling. Worthy people write me letters based upon the hypothesis that any Indian river which ultimately discharges its waters into the sea is really so much agricultural wealth gone astray, which somehow or other the Government of India ought to have got hold of at an earlier stage, and turned into crops and gardens. Now I have had a very careful estimate made out for me of the extent of *fresh* ground in the whole of India which we are likely to be able to bring under cultivation, either by new irrigation projects, or by extensions of existing systems. Under the head of Productive works, *i.e.*, works which may be expected to yield a net revenue that will more than cover the interest on the capital outlay, the estimated increment is about 3½ million acres, and the estimated outlay between 8 and 9 millions sterling. Under the head of Protective works, *i.e.*, works which will not pay, and which inasmuch as thay constitute a permanent financial burden on the State, can only be undertaken in exceptional cases, and then as a rule do very little towards the prevention of famine, we contemplate spending about 10 lakhs a year, and shall probably in this way about double the area of 300,000 acres which is covered by that character of work at the present time. It seems therefore that the total practicable increase to the irrigable area of India under both heads will not amount to much more than 4,000,000 acres. This increase will, of course, be of value in its addition to the total food-supplying area of the country, in the employment of labour thereby given, and in its effect upon prices in time of famine. But I am afraid that it cannot be expected to secure immunity from drought to districts now liable to famine, or to help directly their suffering inhabitants. Indeed, when a desert tract is brought under cultivation, a stimulus is given to the growth of population, and more mouths have in time to be fed. The fact remains that the majority of the irrigation-works that were most feasible, or most urgently required as protective measures against famine, have now been carried out, and that there is not in irrigation that prospect of quite indefinite expansion with which the popular idea sometimes credits it. At the same time, I am so much in agreement with the general proposition which has received a good deal of support from many quarters in the course of the present debate, that irrigation should be encouraged, both because of the extension thereby given to the growth of food-supplies in this country, and because, in the case of what are known as Productive works, of the extraordinarily remunerative character of the capital outlay, that I have inaugurated, since I came to India, a definite and, as I hope, a permanent extension (so long as we can find the works to undertake) of our Irrigation programme. In my predecessor's time, the annual Irrigation grant amounted to 75 lakhs. Last year I persuaded Sir James Westland to increase this; and in the financial year just expired we have spent 90 lakhs, some of it being directly applied to the provision of labour in famine districts; while during the forthcoming year, in spite of the general curtailment of our programme owing to famine, I have prevailed upon Mr. Dawkins to fix the Irrigation grant at 100 lakhs, or one crore of rupees. I am hopeful that generosity in this respect will not be a misplaced virtue, either in the direct returns that it will bring in, or in its general effect upon the prosperity of the country. For the reasons that I have named, I doubt whether irrigation can continue to do as much in the future as it has done in the past, owing to the gradual exhaustion of the majority of the big schemes. Still even if our sphere of action is less grandiose and spacious than in bygone days, I believe that, for a long time to come, and certainly during my day, we shall find more than enough to occupy our funds with smaller and less ambitious designs.

"I pass to the question of military expenditure. The principal military incident of the past year has of course been the campaign in South Africa, to which we have lent a force of rather over 8,000 British officers and men from India, as well as some 3,000 Natives for non-combatant services. Now, I myself should have been glad if the British Government had seen their way to employ some of our gallant Native regiments, infantry, and perhaps still more cavalry, as well; and at an early stage in the war, I made the offer, on behalf of the Government of India, to send a large force. I should have been willing to send 10,000 men. I believe that had the offer been accepted, it would have provoked an outburst of the heartiest satisfaction in this country, where the manifestations of loyalty have been so widespread, and, in my opinion, so conspicuously genuine. You must not imagine for a moment that the Home Government were indifferent to the offer, or were unconscious of the great display of patriotism in India that would have more than justified its acceptance. They were as well aware of these facts, and as grateful for the spirit displayed, as has been Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, who, throughout the war has not ceased to press upon me her desire that I should lose no opportunity of testifying her admiration for the devoted loyalty of the Indian princes, the Indian army, and the Indian people. Nor did the refusal of the offer involve the slightest slur upon the Native army. It was refused for more reasons than one. It was thought undesirable to import any racial element into the contest. The British on one side were engaged in fighting the Boers on the other; and, had other combatants been engaged, it might not have stopped at Indian forces. There was the further consideration that, had Great Britain transferred a portion of her great Indian army to fight her battles in South Africa, an impression might have been produced that her own strength in white men was not sufficient for the strain of a second-class campaign; an impression which might have had unfortunate consequences in its effect upon a local population perpetually hovering on the verge of revolt. For these reasons the offer was declined.

"Now, it cannot be expected for one moment that a war so momentous—revolutionising all our ideas—and not ours alone, but those of the entire world—upon questions of armament, of tactics, and of the whole science and practice of warfare—should pass by without leaving a direct impress upon the military policy of India, as it will do upon that of every military power in the globe. A storm has taken place in the great ocean, the commotion caused by which will be felt thousands of miles away on every beach and shore. Here, as elsewhere, we shall require to set our own house in order, to overhaul our military machine, and to profit by the lessons learned. We have already set to work to do it. Do not imagine that these sorts of reforms can anywhere be undertaken without an additional outlay. The first result of the Transvaal war will, I firmly believe, be an increase to the budget of every military nation in the world. If two small republics, however rich in money and in guns, could stand up for four months against the main strength of the British army, and could put the British nation to an expenditure which, before the entire bill is paid, may be nearer to 100 millions than 50, are we to stint the annual expenditure that may be required to protect this vast Empire of India, as large as the whole of Europe without Russia, against the infinitely more formidable dangers by which it may one day be threatened? I venture to say that no sterner critic, and no more uncompromising foe of extravagance, or of levity in military expenditure, has ever entered the offices of the Government of India than myself. But at the same time, as head of that Government, I know my responsibilities, and, if my colleagues and I are convinced that the military protection of India against the perils by which she may be menaced absolutely require that this or that expenditure should be incurred, we shall not flinch from undertaking it. My greatest ambition is to have a peaceful time in India, and to devote all my energies to the work of administrative and material development, in which there are so many reforms that cry aloud to be undertaken. I see no present reason why those aspirations should be interrupted or destroyed. But I do not wish or mean to place myself in a position in which later on, should the peril come, public opinion shall be able to turn round upon me and say, 'We trusted you; we would have given you what you asked for the legitimate defence of India. But you neither foresaw the future, nor gauged the present; and yours is the responsibility of failure, if failure there be.'

"I say then that I see no chance of a reduction in the military estimates for some time to come. There are many respects in which we can save, or in which expenditure can be overhauled, scrutinised, and cut down. In the present and following year, we shall make a very considerable saving in consequence of the Frontier Policy which has been inaugurated during the past 12 months, and in the withdrawal of regular troops serving beyond our administrative frontier. There are many such fields of possible reduction. But the sum total of these economies is small in relation to the heavy items of expenditure that cannot possibly be escaped. Take re-armament alone. Sir E. Collen has told us in his Memorandum that the cost of re-arming the Native army and Volunteers in India with a Magazine rifle will amount to 1⅓ crores by itself, and yet who would urge for a moment that the expenditure should not be undertaken, or should be unduly delayed? If we are spending over 12 crores in two years, as I have remarked in an earlier part of my speech, in saving 50 millions of people from the peril of death by starvation, shall we grudge the crores that may be required to save 300 millions of people from the perils—almost worse than death—of disorder, and anarchy and chaos that might ensue were the British arms on or beyond the frontiers of India at any time to experience a serious disaster? Let not any one carry away the idea that because for a few months, or even for a year, we have been able to spare 8,000 of our British troops for Africa, the British garrison in India can be permanently reduced by that amount. There can be no more complete or foolish illusion. Because a man lends for a night the watchdog that guards his house to a neighbour who is being attacked by robbers, does it, therefore, follow that his own house will be able to get on in future without protection? There is always some risk in denuding India of any considerable portion of her garrison. That risk is greater or less according to the conditions of the time, and the attitude of neighbouring powers. It was present upon the present occasion, and the late Commander-in-Chief and I, in deciding to lend to Her Majesty's Government a certain number of troops for South Africa—and here let me remark in passing that the papers have been wrong in speaking of the demands or orders of Her Majesty's Government seeing that the latter have never done, and could not do, more than ask us to lend what we might be willing to spare—took upon ourselves to run that risk. But because we are likely to surmount it successfully on this occasion, would it be statesmanship to make the risk permanent?

"I wonder if those persons who employ this curious argument would have said that, if we had been able to accept the offers of the various Native Princes who so loyally proffered their personal services to the campaign, it was a proof that India could get on permanently without those Chiefs; or, supposing we had sent 10,000 or 20,000 Native troops to South Africa, that the Native army ought, therefore, in future, to be reduced by that number. Let no one, therefore, be taken in by this sort of argument. These are not days when the military strength of any empire is likely to be reduced. They are not days when the military strength of the Indian Empire can with safety be reduced. If Lord Dufferin could hold 14 years ago that the present armed strength of India, which was raised by him to its present total, was necessary for the preservation of order in this great country, for the fulfilment of our engagements, and for the protection of our boundaries, will any sensible man be found to tell me that anything has occurred since, whether it be in the experience of warfare in South Africa, or whether it be in the events that we hear of from day to day in Central Asia and on the borders of Afghanistan, to prove that we can now fulfil our obligations with less? No, there are two great duties of Imperial statesmanship in India. The first is to make all these millions of people, if possible, happier, more contented, more prosperous. The second is to keep them and their property safe. We are not going, for the sake of the one duty, to neglect the other. We would prefer to discharge our responsibility,—and it is no light one—in respect of both. With these remarks I will bring the present debate to a close, and will now adjourn this Council *sine die*.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 30th March, 1900.

APPENDIX I.

Note by the Hon'ble MR. ALLAN ARTHUR.

In paragraphs 32 and 33 of the Financial Statement, the Hon'ble Member gives certain reasons for the Secretary of State's notification stopping Telegraphic Remittances under the Gold Note Act, and among other matters mentions that the season opened without the assistance of the money that is usually brought out before Christmas by the Exchange Banks. Now it seems to me that the season opened with much heavier remittances from England than has been the case any time during the last six years, and I give the figures showing the sales of Council Bills during the three months October to December for these years :—

	Rs.	
1894	6,46,26,000	
1895	7,49,27,000	
1896	3,88,30,000	
1897	1,23,000	(Councils stopped).
1898	6,29,14,000	
1899	8,02,65,000	

The total Council Bills offered by the Secretary of State in December last amounted to Rs. 175 lakhs, of which the Exchange Banks took Rs. 157 lakhs, while the total tender during December amounted to Rs. 9,92,87,000, the percentage given each week being 5 %, 13 %, 79 % and 100 %. In addition to Council Bills the Exchange Banks brought out money in the shape of sovereigns, and from the returns of the Paper Currency Department we find that between 22nd November and 22nd December last gold to the value of 94¾ lakhs was tendered in exchange for notes or rupees, whereas no additions of the kind were made to the currency during the last month of the preceding five years.

In fairness to the Exchange Banks I feel bound to give these figures, but I do not think any good purpose would be served by discussing further the point as to whether the India Office were or were not justified in making the notification referred to. I think, however, that good might come if I were to point out what was the result of that notification as applied to Indian trade. So far as I can make out the figures from the market reports, the amount of gold and of sovereigns shipped in consequence of the action of the Secretary of State was over £500,000. This was more than the trade of the country required, and Government has suffered through this temporary over-financing by Exchange having declined to a point under 1*s.* 4*d.* Had it not been for the action of the India Office, money would have come out only *as required,* and Exchange would probably have remained near import gold point, instead of having advanced as it did a short time ago to 1*s.* 4⅜*d.* and having declined as it has recently done to under 1*s.* 4*d.*, to the great harassment of trade, and in complete opposition to the declared currency policy of the Government of India which the Hon'ble Member states to be the maintenance of Exchange between two given points, *viz.*, 1*s.* 4$\frac{5}{32}$*d.* and 1*s.* 3⅞*d.* The general idea here is that if the notification had not been made, Exchange would not have gone above gold import point, and the fact that the Secretary of State was able after his notification to sell telegraphic transfers freely seems to indicate that the notification was unnecessary.

It was with considerable regret that I was informed by the Hon'ble Member last week in reply to a question of mine that it must be distinctly understood that the prolongation of the Gold Note Act implies no undertaking on the part of the Secretary of State to sell remittances under the Act at any specified rate. In other words, there is no certainty that Exchange may not at some future period be again forced up to above gold import point, and I would suggest that the refusal of the Secretary of State to declare a maximum rate under the Gold Note Act may be taken as a sign of weakness, and that if the Government expect any efficacy for their currency measures any sudden retreat from the situation they have taken up cannot fail to constitute an unsolid foundation in the public view.

I cannot think that the Viceroy and the present Financial Member will be satisfied with a currency system that is not somewhat better than anything India has ever had before. On 23rd January of last year His Excellency said : "Relief from the financial uncertainty and the fluctuations which have so long hampered the Government and interfered with trade by a scheme of currency reform which shall give stability to our monetary system is, in my opinion, the first step, though I am far from saying the sole step, towards the economic and commercial revival of India"

and again on 12th February :—

"British capital is therefore a *sine quá non* to the national advancement. I believe it is sound policy to desire that India should become one of the chosen fields of investment, and that this great and expanding dominion should attract some portion of that wealth which appears to be equally at the disposal of petty venal Republics in the Western Hemisphere and of moribund kingdoms in the Eastern."

If British capital is to be attracted to India it seems to me that the Government of India should do everything in their power to minimize fluctuations in Exchange, so that capital may flow freely between England and India with the least possible risk of loss on the return opera-

tion. And I would submit that it will be entirely in the general interests if the announcement which was made last week by the Hon'ble Member in regard to the rate for transfers under the Gold Note Act be reconsidered, so that in the future we shall be spared from the unnecessary fluctuations of the past few months.

At the close of paragraph 33 of his statement the Hon'ble Member points to the difficulties which Indian trade is likely to run into if the Banks and Merchants trust to Government always to meet their demands from its resources instead of supplying themselves with funds. And the Secretary of State makes a similar remark in the last paragraph of his despatch of 1st instant. I agree with the Secretary of State and the Hon'ble Member so far as to say that it is only on special occasions and at prohibitive rates that assistance should be expected from State resources. But the Government of India should bear in mind that they are responsible for the laws and regulations under which money can be imported from abroad or manufactured locally, and, if the Government of India for reasons and objects admirable in themselves, place exceptional restrictions on the expansion of the currency and by their own action enlarge and reduce at times the local supply of money, then I think the Banking and Commercial communities have a right to expect that Government will be prepared to assist them temporarily to overcome the difficulties caused by exceptional legislation or State regulations. In all countries, with the exception of England and India, the currency can be readily expanded to meet temporary requirements by the simple and cheap expedient of issuing fiduciary paper money. But in England and India Government has decreed that the currency can only be expanded against a deposit of gold; this exceptional restriction works fairly well in England because London can obtain gold without much delay from Paris or Berlin or New York, but in India 3 weeks or more must elapse before gold can be imported and in the absence of gold no fresh money can be issued except under the Gold Note Act. Council telegraphic transfers have saved India from many monetary panics, but they do not expand the currency. They merely transfer currency from the Government Treasuries to the money market. They are limited on the one side by the requirements of the Secretary of State and on the other by the amount spareable from the Government of India's cash balance for remittance to the Secretary of State. When the demand for money exceeds these limits or when the demand is for fresh currency it can only be met expeditiously by the Gold Note Act or some similar arrangement. I do not blame the Government of India for saying there shall be no expansion of the currency in the absence of a deposit of gold; although England is the only other country in the world where such a restriction exists, but I ask the Government of India to make allowance for the distance of India from the central markets for gold and to arrange to issue fresh currency in India on receipt of the gold in London as provided under the Gold Note Act, and, if the Gold Note Act is to be operative, I think it is highly necessary that there should be some maximum at which the Secretary of State will undertake to give rupees in exchange for gold to an unlimited extent, which facility, I take it, will only be availed of at times of extreme pressure.

To make the system work smoothly for Government, it would probably be well for them to take power to purchase silver for coinage purposes against gold paid in London under the Act, as otherwise they might have the difficulty they have lately experienced of not having sufficient rupees in the Paper Currency Reserves to meet all demands. If they had had this power recently it seems to me that it would have been quite unnecessary to have stopped Transfers under the Gold Note Act; the Government would have made a handsome profit on the purchase and coinage of the silver, and in accordance with the recommendations of the Indian Currency Committee could have placed the amount of that profit in gold to a special reserve account for the strengthening of their Currency Policy, and the gold would have been kept in London at a time when it was wanted there instead of being locked up at sea for 3 weeks or more, and locked up afterwards in the Indian Paper Currency Reserve.

So important is it in the interests of the trade of India and of the Government of India that an easy means of remittance from London to India, such as has been provided by the Gold Note Act during the last two years, should be provided permanently that I have ventured to give my views at some length. I should like to make further a few remarks on the kindred question of the inelasticity of the local central banking funds. Here again all that Government are asked to do is to afford relief from difficulties which they themselves create. In referring to the quantitative theory the Hon'ble Member says that although variations in the quantity of currency circulating may have little effect in Western countries amply equipped with credit money, the quantity of currency being supplied and offering in the Indian market must have an effect in regulating its value in exchange with other commodities, and I presume I may add that variations of the quantity of money in the loan market will have an equally great effect on the rate of interest. This being the case is it not a matter for great regret that Government should withdraw from circulation and lock up a larger amount of money during the busy season when trade demands are heavy than during the slack season, and is it not desirable in the public interest that the scarcity of money thus caused should be relieved by an increase of the Government deposits with the Presidency Banks during the busy season, when this can be done without risk or inconvenience to the State? I understand that Rs. 8 crores are considered an ample working balance with which to work the Treasuries and that a reserve of Rs. 2 crores is deemed ample to meet emergent demands on Government, and all that is asked is that during the busy season the deposits in the Presidency Banks will be enhanced whenever the total cash balances exceed Rs. 10 crores. Then again the Presidency Banks are the only Central Banks in the world which receive no assistance from the Paper Currency. The

Presidency Banks hold a portion of the cash balances, but the Bank of England holds all the cash balances and in addition to this it has power to issue fiduciary notes to the extent of over £16 millions. This is a fixed issue, but all other Governments are still more generous to their central banks and give them power to expand their fiduciary issues freely in order to enable them to meet on easy terms all legitimate demands for local accommodation. The Government of India, for reasons which I approve of, have resolved to issue the Paper Currency themselves and to appropriate all the profit thereby obtained; but they must admit that by so doing they have deprived the central banks of the power that all other central banks, with the exception of the Bank of England, possess of expanding their resources easily and cheaply in order to meet exceptional demands for accommodation, and it is not surprising that under these circumstances the central banks of India ask for some support from the Paper Currency Reserve.

The Bank of Bengal has advocated that the Presidency Banks should be given access to these Reserves upon certain restrictive terms in times of extreme pressure. The Hon'ble Member recently pointed out the difficulties that occurred to him in acceding to this suggestion, and while there is no doubt a great deal in what he said, I venture to think that the facility asked would be so seldom availed of, perhaps never at all, that the suggestion should not be finally rejected. The knowledge that there is an effective last resort in India would be an immense assistance to those who are responsible for the financing of the internal trade of the country, and with the additional Banking capital, which there is little doubt will come before long to the country, the dangers, which the Hon'ble Member foresaw if this facility were granted, may not really be so great as he anticipated.

The 28th March 1900.